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

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE Only Line Landing Passengers on the Grounds.

ON ACCOUNT OF INDIANA DAY, This Company will sell

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS

CHICAGO and RETURN,

FOR ALL TRAINS OF Tuesday, Sept. 26,

AT \$3.50 Round Trip \$3.50

GOOD TO RETURN FOR TEN DAYS.

All trains stop at Midway Place, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street.

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To Chicago, No. 1 No. 17 No. 3 No. 7 No. 9 No. 11 No. 13 No. 15 No. 19 No. 21 No. 23 No. 25 No. 27 No. 29 No. 31 No. 33 No. 35 No. 37 No. 39 No. 41 No. 43 No. 45 No. 47 No. 49 No. 51 No. 53 No. 55 No. 57 No. 59 No. 61 No. 63 No. 65 No. 67 No. 69 No. 71 No. 73 No. 75 No. 77 No. 79 No. 81 No. 83 No. 85 No. 87 No. 89 No. 91 No. 93 No. 95 No. 97 No. 99

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LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18.

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All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining chair cars.

TERRE HAUTE RACES, September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

ONLY \$2.25 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Good going on all trains of above dates, good to return till Sept. 30, inclusive.

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For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommodations and full information, call at Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station. Daily, H. M. BRONSON, A. G. & C. E. A.

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Arrives Englewood 12:33 p. m. Chicago 12:50 p. m. Elegant Pullman parlor car attached.

Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Office—38 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

Lump and Crushed Coke

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TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

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WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 225 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

WAGON WHEAT 61c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 266 West Washington Street.

YOU HAVE IDEAS

As to what you will want in a Fall Suit. We may have just the Suit you have in your mind's eye, in our lines of

\$10 and \$12 SUITS

Never in the history of THE WHEN have we been able to give such STERLING VALUES at these popular prices. We have them in single and double-breasted Sacks, in black, blue and fancy mixed Cassimeres and Cheviots.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., IMPORTERS' JOBBERS,

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

93, 95, 97 and 99 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

Sole distributing agents in this territory for many large corporations.

"Walker & Williams's Electric Batting."

"Seymour (Ind.) Woolen Mills' Blankets, Etc."

"New Albany Hosiery Mills."

"Waterloo Manufacturing Co.'s Shawls."

Columbus Swansdown Canton Flannels.

DELAYED RECEIPTS

From the J. L. Bremer auction will be placed on sale this week, and in addition

50 cases Standard Indigo Prints.

25 cases Standard Shirting Prints.

25 cases "Persian," "Normandie," and "Warwick" Dark Dress Style Gingham.

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

WAGON WHEAT Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS. FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

Mitchell Goes Into Training at Far Rockaway—Corbett Signs To-Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, spent Sunday at Coney Island. He was shown through the Coney Island Athletic Clubhouse and said it was a good house without being very enthusiastic about it. It made no difference to him, he said, where he fought Corbett so long as he got fair play. He will be present at the Dixon-Smith fight, but said he had given forth no opinion on the outcome of that contest. "I have seen Dixon, but never saw Smith," he said. "I am willing to say that Smith must be a good one to beat Dixon, but more than that I do not know."

Mitchell announced that he did not need much training. He claimed that he was already in tolerable good trim. Word comes from Asbury Park this evening that champion James J. Corbett will to-morrow affix his signature to the articles of agreement which will bind him to battle with Charles Mitchell next December at the Coney Island Athletic Club for the championship. Judge Newton, of the club, arrived at the Interlaken depot today and he was immediately driven to the "Farm," Corbett's training quarters, where he was cordially received by the champion and entertained at dinner. About dinner Judge Newton handed the articles of agreement to Corbett to read, requesting him to sign them if they were agreeable. Corbett said he hardly read the agreement over, noting the changes made by Mitchell. Corbett said it was satisfactory to him, and that he would give in to the changes made by Mitchell. He said he did not wish to have anything stand in the way, as the agreements now completed were agreeable. Corbett said he hardly thought it proper or right for him to sign the agreement on Sunday, and that as it could do no harm to wait until Monday he thought best to do so. He will then turn it over to his manager, William A. Brady, who will take it to Judge Newton. Mitchell went to Far Rockaway to-night for the purpose of commencing training for the great fight.

Smith Has Follsters on Dixon. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—It was rumored in sporting circles to-day that Billy Plimmer had given Solly Smith some valuable pointers as to the best way of fighting George Dixon. Plimmer, it is said, among other things, told Smith Dixon bleeds at the nose easily, and if punched hard on that member soon gets groggy.

This story did not have the slightest effect on the odds of 2 to 1 on Dixon in betting circles. The fight will take place to-morrow night at the Coney Island Athletic Club. The lads will weigh in at 118 pounds to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening will fight to a finish for the feather-weight championship of the world and the winner's share of a ten-thousand-dollar purse. Dixon looks now as worse for his recent defeat, and is in the pink of condition. Jim Corbett will be in Smith's corner in an advisory capacity.

TRAIN ROBBER HARDLY. One of the Centralia Gang Taken After a Fight at Caseyville, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CASEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—Train robber Joseph Hardin was captured here after a desperate resistance. After the Centralia hold-up Hardin made his way to St. Louis. At 4 o'clock Thursday morning last he appeared at No. 1815 Olive street, a lodging house, where he had formerly roomed, and appealed for help. He was admitted and a physician sent for who dressed his wounded arm. After remaining in the house till evening he disappeared and was not again heard of till to-day, when he showed up here and was captured. He was evidently heading for Danville, Ill., where his parents live, when overhauled.

Seven New Smallpox Cases. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Seven new cases of smallpox were reported by the board of health to-day. All the parties were removed to North Brothers island.

For the Children. Let the children take Simmons' Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable and safe to take either alone or in connection with other medicine.

KILLED WITH BOMBS

San Francisco Has Her First Taste of a Dynamite Explosion.

Fend Between Union and Nonunion Sailors Results in the Blowing Up of a House Full of People.

GENERAL CAMPOS ASSAULTED

Horse of the Spanish Warrior Blown from Under Him.

Three Other Generals on His Staff Wounded and a Guard Killed—Work of an Anarchist in Barcelona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—One of the most hideous crimes in the annals of the city, resulting from the long-standing feud between union and nonunion sailors, was perpetrated last night. Shortly after midnight the southern part of the city was shaken by a terrific explosion. A dynamite bomb had been fired in front of a waterfront boarding house filled with nonunion sailors. The front of the building was blown to atoms. Six of the inmates were horribly mangled. Two of these were instantly killed, while others may die. By whom the bomb was fired is not definitely known, but the owners directly charge the deadly deed upon some members of the Seamen's Union. One of these named John Tyrrell has been arrested. The boarding house was kept by John Curtin. It was Curtin's custom to secure berths for his patrons on ships employing nonunion men. In this way he incurred the enmity of the sailors' union. Less than a week ago his place was entered by a crowd of union men, led by John Tyrrell. Curtin was threatened, and when the men left they told him his house had only a short time to exist. Last night all the inmates retired as usual. Soon after midnight an explosion occurred, shaking the city for blocks. The entire front of the boarding house was torn away, carrying the front of the adjacent structure with it. Men were thrown from their beds across the street. The sidewalk where the explosion took place was ripped into atoms. A black hole, with smoldering beams about it, showed where the bomb blew up. Four groaning victims lay in the street near by, and besides these were two corpses, stripped of nearly every bit of clothing, lying in a pool of blood and cinders. An ambulance was on the scene, and the victims were rescued from the debris and taken to the hospital. The killed and wounded were as follows: GEORGE HOLMES, dead. BRICK MCGUINNESS, dead. CHARLES OWEN, fatally wounded. ED MURPHY, fatally wounded. JOHN CURTIN, seriously wounded. Charles Bernard, who went by the name of Owen, Edward Murphy and T. McKenzie died to-day, making total deaths four. The police have made no further arrests.

ANOTHER DYNAMITER. Two Bombs Hurler at General Campos During a Review at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Sept. 24.—A tremendous sensation was caused here to-day by an attempt to murder Gen. Martinez Campos, the famous Spanish commander, ex-President of the Council, and the man who made the military pronouncement which gave the throne of Spain to Alfonso II. Gen. Martinez Campos was present at a review of the troops of this district, and, surrounded by a brilliant staff, he watched the maneuvers, and seemed highly pleased with the appearance of the troops. At any rate, he was laughing and chatting with General Castell, chief of the staff, and, so doing, he rode to the reviewing point, and the march past commenced. Many thousands of people had gathered to witness the review, and the crowds were thickest around the reviewing point, which was backed up close with men and women eager to see the soldiers pass in review before the great General who had made a king, and who had for many years past been one of the grandest figures in Spanish history of the times. The troops had already commenced the march when a wild, excited-looking man was noticed to be pushing his way through the crowds nearest to the staff of the General. At first it was imagined that the man was only an individual who, carried away by the excitement of the moment, was rudely pushing himself forward. Several persons remonstrated with the man, but he paid no attention to anybody around him, while intently watching Gen. Martinez Campos. When the actions of the wild-looking man began to attract the attention of the staff he was within a few yards of the General. Suddenly the man pulled what appeared to be a ball from the right-hand pocket of his trousers and threw it at General Campos. A terrific explosion followed. Before the report had died away, while people were too astounded to move, the man quickly took a second of the strange balls from the inside pocket of his coat and hurled it at the General. The explosion was terrific, and it did not fall close to Gen. Martinez Campos. Then the man who had thrown the bombs was seized and thrown to the ground, half a dozen men holding him down until the staff officers crowded around the prostrate form of the great General. One of the bombs, or "petards," as they are termed here, was found to have exploded right under the horse on which Gen. Martinez Campos was sitting, at the reviewing point. The force of the explosion shattered the horse and hurled the General and the horse and also tore open his belly, inflicting injuries sufficient to kill the animal almost instantly. To put it out of his misery he was shot by an officer at the command of the General, who was lying, bleeding, near his charger, his thigh badly lacerated by a fragment of the bomb.

MOUNTED HIS HORSE AGAIN. The General fell heavily when his horse's legs were blown from under him, and being sixty years old, he was at first thought to have sustained severe internal injuries. The General, however, was only partly stunned and soon staggered to his feet, wiped the dust and blood from his uniform, mounted the horse of his aide-camp, and, without deigning to glance in the direction of the man who tried to take his life in so dastardly a manner, the gallant old soldier calmly ordered the review to continue. But the exertion was too much for the veteran, and, suffering from loss of blood, he was obliged to allow his staff officers to assist him out of the saddle, when his wound was attended to by the surgeons in attendance. When tried to persuade him to leave the field, the hero of the attack of Montevideo in 1874, when he fought the desperate Carlists at the head of his troops, was not to be scared away from the field by the loss of a little blood. The General laughed sternly at the suggestion of his officers, and, entering a carriage, had it driven to the front of the reviewing point, and then the march resumed in the crowd, bearing the General until they were hoarse.

In addition to Gen. Martinez Campos, General Castell, chief of the staff, an aide-camp, a cavalry officer and two policemen were badly wounded by the explosion, while several other people sustained slight injuries. It is also known that several persons in the crowd were injured severely by fragments of the bomb. In addition Generals Bustos and Moulis were also wounded, and a civic guard standing near Gen. Martinez Campos was instantly killed.

The name of the bomb thrower has been ascertained to be Palas. He is known as a notorious Anarchist, and when caught admitted that he intended to kill Gen. Martinez Campos and his staff. The Anarchist will be promptly tried by court-martial and may be shot within twenty-four hours. At the bomb thrower's residence a mass of anarchistic literature was also found, and letters which also fell into the hands of the police, which have led to the arrest of two more Anarchists, who are said to be accomplices of Palas.

General Castell, who was the only man to throw the bomb, was the distinguished soldier who brought the Carlist rebellion to an end on the defeat of Don Carlos, at Ponnal in 1876. In 1876 he was the high captain general of the army, which is equivalent to that of a marshal of France, was the reward for his great services to Spain. In 1877 Gen. Martinez Campos was made commander in chief of the army in Cuba and held the rebels there in check for seven years, the Spaniards being uniformly victorious under his leadership.

The explosion caused great excitement in Barcelona, and several attempts were made to kill the bomb thrower, who appeared to be alone. He was arrested, and is held in a cell, and is said to have been detailed to murder the General by the branch society of the Anarchist Brotherhood to which he belonged.

WANTED TO LYNCH HIM. When the troops near the General learned of the attempt on his life it was with difficulty that they could be kept in ranks, as they wanted to make short work of the coward. When the news of the attempt on the life of Gen. Martinez Campos became known in Madrid the greatest excitement prevailed, and a review which was to be held there in honor of the birthday of the heiress presumptive, the Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), who was born Sept. 11, 1880, was postponed. The wound Gen. Martinez Campos is suffering from is not believed to be dangerous, though it is a serious injury to a man of his years. All agree that the General displayed great courage, and the review he refused to retire to his quarters. On the other hand, the General telegraphed to the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, telling her of the attempt on his life and announcing to her his determination to crush the criminals who were thus disturbing the peace of the kingdom.

The General, in reply, expressed her sincere sympathy with him, and congratulating him upon his patriotic action. The bombs used by the anarchist were large iron spheres charged with dynamite, and their explosion was so powerful that it broke a number of windows in houses a long way from the reviewing point. When the explosion occurred all the staff officers were on horseback in front of a crowd of people, and they saw fifteen or twenty men and horses hurled to the ground after the bombs were thrown, imagined that they had all been killed. This caused a terrific stampede in all directions, carriage horses r. unged and reared and then dashed madly right and left, injuring a number of people. It was some time before order was restored.

Big Anarchist Bomb Broken Up. VIENNA, Sept. 24.—Arrests of Anarchists here continue, and the police are more than ever convinced that the raid they made yesterday when a number of Anarchist bombs, revolvers and leather coats for carrying bombs were gathered in, nipped a wholesale Anarchist outbreak in the bud. Papers found on the main custody show that the Anarchists here are intimately connected with those in England and America, and the bombs now in possession of the police were made according to the rules laid down by Herr Most. It is also said that several Anarchists are in communication with the Anarchists in Spain.

ITALIANS AND IRISH Bloody Riot in the Streets of Brooklyn Yesterday.

Sons of Italy Jumped on a Boss from Erin and It Took Fifty Police to Quell the Furious Mob.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Brooklyn streets were the scene this afternoon of a bloody riot that lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour in which 130 Italian laborers, seventy-eight Irish laborers and fifty policemen participated. Many of the fighters were badly injured. During the last week the Brooklyn City Railroad has been working night and day to complete the trolley system in Sandeet street and Flushing avenue. The Italians were preparing to knock off work, when John Cusick inspected the curved track they had laid and found fault with the measurements. He ordered the Italians to tear up the tracks, saying that he never knew Italians to do anything properly. The aroused Sagaretto's wrath, and, addressing the Italians in his native tongue, he told them to pay no attention to Cusick's order. The two bosses in the meantime were having an altercation, and finally Sagaretto struck Cusick on the nose. Big John was too much for his Italian opponent and knocked him down twice. Sagaretto shouted in Italian and a dozen of the Italians rushed to his assistance. This led to a battle, both gangs taking sides in the melee. The men were armed with axes, spades, iron rivets and pickaxes. In a moment the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. Bricks were thrown which smashed windows and doors. There is a large Italian population in this section and the Italian combatants received reinforcements. Three of the Italians rushed into the hallway of Charles Marley's house, on Nassau street. All carried axes. They were met by Mr. Marley, who tried to prevent the riot, but they knocked him down and ran up to the roof. They demolished the chimney and hurled the bricks at the heads of their antagonists. The latter tried to get down, but the Italians followed, and near the corner were again driven back. Police Captain Hartly and forty officers came on a run down Flushing avenue. They were not noticed at first, and it was only when their clubs began to fly that their presence became known. The Italians showed no intention of desisting, and turning on the officers of the law, began to fight them. Roundsmen Eason led thirty-five men from the Second precinct to Sands street, and when the Italians realized that they had a foe behind as well as one in front, they surrendered.

The police arrested twenty. Four others were severely wounded, were taken to the City Hospital. Almost all of the rioters suffered cuts and bruises.

Movement of Steamers. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived: La Bourgogne, from Havre; Marneo, from Newcastle; Hindoo, from Hull; Alaska, from Liverpool.

HAVE, Sept. 24.—Arrived: La Gascoigne, from Havre; Marneo, from Newcastle; Hindoo, from Hull; Alaska, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Sighted: Prisoners, from New York.

CONGRESS IS TIED UP

Repeal of the Sherman Law Little Better than on the Shelf.

No Prospect of a Vote Being Taken Without the Cloture Rule and That Will Not Be Enforced.

CLEVELAND IS DISGUSTED

His Team of Wild Horses Are Practically Running Away.

Some Lively Debating Will Take Place in the Senate To-Day on Presidential Interference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—All important legislation by this Congress will be the result of compromise. While the House has gone even further than the Reed rules, which provided for the counting of a quorum, and has adopted a code which enables the committee on rules and the Speaker to pass or defeat any measure at any stage, the Senate has refused to depart from its time-worn rule of unlimited debate, and even Senator Voorhees now acknowledges that no measure can be enacted into law without the consent of the minority, that the majority will work only by the sufferance of the minority, and all legislation must be the result of compromise.

President Cleveland is reported to be greatly disgusted at the Democratic leaders of the Senate. In the first place he wanted cloture. When he was told that such a measure could not be secured as easily as silver repeal, because it was not nearly so popular, he demanded that either Vice President Stevenson, or some one who would take the chair in his place, should refuse, when the pending debate had proceeded far enough, to recognize any one to speak, and force a vote by arbitrary action. This Mr. Stevenson flatly refused to do, as he has presidential ambitions himself. Affairs have already reached a stage in the Senate where the business interests of the country can be assured that there is no good ground now for fearing the "revision" of the tariff promoted by the Democrats in their last national platform and pledged on the stump during the campaign last year. The bill which may possibly become a law is not likely to materially injure any interest in Indiana. Some sort of a tariff measure may be adopted. But if one pass the Senate it will be a different measure from the one promised by the party in power and which will be adopted by the House. The tariff "revision" will not proceed much further now than when the Morrison horizontal and the Mills bill were passed by a Democratic House. Those measures represented the Democratic idea, but they were killed in the Senate. It is the intention of the Republicans to demand that the bill being prepared by the ways and means committee shall be modified to suit them or it shall never pass into law. Some of the Republicans in the Senate, and one or two of the leaders of the finance committee, which has jurisdiction of the subject, believe it would be better policy to permit no further revision of the Senate during the life of this Congress. Others—those from the West—believe it would be better to emasculate the House bill until it bears no resemblance to its original self, and then let it pass. It is probable that the silver repeal bill will pass, but, without cloture, it must be amended materially. A controversy now seems probable on the silver question.

A HELPLESS CONGRESS. It is Almost Certain that All Important Legislation Will Be Talked to Death. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Although a cloture rule for the Senate seems almost out of the question, it now appears to be the only means of securing any important legislation by this Congress. It is now an open secret that not only do the silver Senators intend to defeat a final vote upon the silver repeal bill by wearing out the majority in debate, but that the absence of any procedure for closing discussion and reaching a vote promises to defeat the bills repealing the federal election laws and the McKinley tariff law. It was openly stated upon the floor of the Senate chamber, yesterday, that as soon as the Tucker election bill is sent over from the House, which is to be about the 12th of October, a motion will be made to substitute it for the pending silver bill, and that a sufficient number of votes had already been pledged to secure success for the move. Thus is the election bill to displace the silver repeal bill. Furthermore, the statement is made, upon the authority of silver Senators, that the present privileges of debate in the Senate are to be exercised to defeat a final vote upon the tariff bill. That measure, which will go from the Senate to the House about January, will contain so many subjects of direct interest to Senators that they will have almost unlimited field of debate and a final vote can be easily defeated. It is openly asserted upon every hand that without cloture there will be no "revision" of the tariff in the hands of the Fifty-third Congress, nor, in fact, any other important legislation. A number of prominent Democratic members, in commenting upon the outlook, have expressed the opinion that this Congress will fail to accomplish anything.

The serious part of the situation, from a Democratic point of view, is the cloture proposed by the Republicans, is opposed by the Democratic leaders who are both for and against silver repeal. They thought it bitterly when the "force" bill was before the Senate and they have ever opposed cloture. They could not well accept it now, even though it were for a specific measure, should it be offered to them as an accomplished fact; but it looks at this time as though it could not be secured if the strongest effort was made. A cloture amendment to the rules will not be reported from the rules committee, all of its members but one (Mr. Aldrich, Republican) being opposed to it for any purpose, and if it was brought before the Senate it would excite a more obstinate and prolonged debate than the silver bill. It looks just now as though the Fifty-third Congress was doomed to failures in every direction. The debate in the Senate yesterday is regarded as setting the question of cloture negatively forever.

NO NEARER A VOTE. Congress Has a Programme This Week that Puts Repeal on the Shelf. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There is reasonable certainty that Congress will spend the entire week in debate. The first business in the Senate will be the resolution offering Saturday morning by Mr. Stevenson declaring for the independence of the three great branches of the federal government. This comes up in the morning hour to-morrow and Mr. Stewart will make it a text for an attack on the administration on the ground that it has trespassed on the constitutional powers of the legislative branch of the government in the case of the pending re-