SCORED BY STEWART

President Cleveland Arraigned by the Nevada Senator.

Extracts from Letters Read to Show that the Executive Spoke Contemptuously of Congress.

HIS EDUCATION RIDICULED

Alleged Scheme to Force a Vote in the Senate at Once.

Republicans in a Dilemma—The Day in the House—Pension Commissioner Lochren Assailed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Cleveland was the object of a prolonged personal attack in the Senate to-day on the part of Senator Stewart. Mr. Stewart spoke for nearly three hours on the resolution which he had offered last Saturday, as to the relative independence of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. That independence he charged the President with disregarding in not causing the silver-purchase law and the Chinese exclusion law to be faithfully executed. But worse even than the nonexecution of these laws appeared to be, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, were the contemptuous allusions to Congress, which he found in some of Mr. Cleveland's letters and interviews. He was particularly embittered by the President's allusions, in one of his letters, that "he had Congress on his hands." This was an indignity beyond endurance. And then, in retaliation, the Nevada Senator scoffed at the President for his want of collegiate or any other liberal education that would fit him for his high office. He read the President's brief biography in the Congressional Directory—laying much stress on and seeking to extract humor from the points of Mr. Cleveland's career as an assistant teacher to the blind, clerk, sheriff, mayor and practicing lawyer.

On last Saturday the Nevada Senator fired the first gun at the White House by the introduction of a resolution declaring that "the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government must be maintained, and use of power or influence of one department to control the action of another is in violation of the Constitution and destructive of our form of government." The resolution, under the rules, went over until to-day, and was the first thing in order after the preliminary business, following the reading of the journal.

AIDED BY A "VENAL PRESS."

There was a dead stillness as the Nevada Senator opened his attack on the President for his alleged endeavor to coerce Congress into passing the repeal bill. A dozen words had scarce been spoken before Senator Manderson broke in with an interruption. Senator Stewart waved an impatient objection, but the Nebraska Senator persisted. Mr. Manderson said there was no quorum present. The roll was called, and absentees strolled in until a quorum responded to their names. Senator Stewart then resumed his speech. He began by a reference to the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, and the recent centennial anniversary of that event. On the latter occasion, he said; the President of the United States, armed with many thousands of desirable federal offices to bestow, with the veto power designed only for extraordinary occasions, backed by concentrated capital and encouraged and flattered by a venal press, turned his face towards the Senate wing of the Capitol, and, in angry and menacing tones, said if the representatives there assembled legislated in prejudice or passion, or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone was laid and the circumstances surrounding it would not be worth commemorating. This declaration, said Mr. Stewart, which had been cheered and encouraged by a thoughtless multitude, had been construed by a venal press as a rebuke from the President of the United States to a guilty and venal Senate.

LIKENED TO CHARLES I.

Mr. Stewart then quoted at length from Macauley's History of England as to the parliamentary struggle with the Stuart kings. Coming to the present time, Mr. Stewart charged that the President, in disregard of his oath of office to execute the laws, had permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to violate the act which made the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver bullion per month mandatory by exercising an unlawful discretion in purchasing a smaller amount. Mr. Stewart undertook to say that at no time since the execution of Charles I. either in England or in the United States, had any king or President ever openly or defiantly disobeyed a statute which he himself declared was mandatory, or allowed his subordinates over whom he had control to do the same thing. Was it not time, he said, to sound the alarm if constitutional liberty was of any value. It seemed to him that all friends and foes should stand up and say to the President of the United States: "You have overstepped the mark. We cannot afford to have the laws of Congress on any question disregarded." He said the President of the United States had no exalted opinion of the Senate or the House. He regarded it, doubtless, as an appendage to the executive department.

Mr. Stewart then read from a letter written by the President accepting an invitation to attend the centennial of Williams College, in which he said that he soon expected to "have a session of Congress on his hands." "A session of Congress on my hands," repeated Mr. Stewart in simulated seriousness. That remark spoke volumes in interpreting how the President regarded the co-ordinate branches of the government. Would a man, who fully appreciated the responsibility of his office, even by accident make the remark, "Congress would be on his hands?" Congress had assembled as an independent branch of the government, and was on nobody's hands.

Mr. Stewart then read from the Cincinnati Times an interview with the President, in which he said: "The repeal of the silver-purchasing act could not be effected this year." There were no newspaper reporters, Mr. Stewart said, who would misrepresent the President in the columns of a paper. They all had too much respect for the office to do that. The article continued: "The people are with me and my policy," said the President, "but I fear I shall not be able to command action from Congress. I never saw such obstinacy as exists among members of Congress on the silver question. It is useless to appeal to the men." The assumption of the President that he knew best, as Mr. Stewart, and that those who had studied the subject all their lives were wrong, was remarkable. When such a sentiment was uttered by the chief executive it became pertinent to inquire: Where and when did he acquire all the knowledge? Where and when did he have an opportunity to familiarize himself with the wants and needs of the American people and with the science of money and economies? Where and when did he study it, and in what school?

LACKS THE PROPER EDUCATION.

"I believe," said Mr. Stewart, "that the President is the only President who has ever presided at the White House who did not possess a liberal education either in some college or on a farm, where he communed with nature and learned nature's laws. I believe either a country education among the people or a college education is necessary. I do not believe that the education of a clerk or a lawyer, without a liberal education in a college or a liberal education by studying the books of nature, can fit a man to preside over the destinies of this great country. The three greatest Presidents we ever had received that liberal education which nature affords by coming in contact with the people and taking a wider view of the laws and nature than can be obtained in a law office, or in a sheriff's office, or in the office of Mayor or any other contracted place, where the great book of nature is closed."

Mr. Stewart cited Washington, Jackson and Lincoln as great examples of great Presidents as the result of the liberal education. Unfortunately the present President was denied both a college education and that grand and better education that came from communion with the great producing classes of the country; communion with the pioneers of the West; communion with those who formed the bone and sinew of the country; communion with the pure aspirations of free American citizens. If the present President had known what Washington knew, if he had known the people as Washington, as Jackson and as Lincoln fully appreciated them, he would not have uttered the remarks he had; he would not have talked of the obstinancy of Congress, nor would he have talked about having Congress on his hands. "But," said Mr. Stewart, "his environments have been peculiar." Mr. Stewart then read from the President's biography in the Congressional Directory, the authenticity of which would not be questioned: "At sixteen years he became an assistant teacher in the New York Institute for the Blind," read Mr. Stewart, and he added, "It looks now as if he had not gotten entirely over that idea." [Laughter.] "In 1855 he went West in search of employment," continued the biography. "Let us see what his idea of the West is," and then he read on, "Engaged with his uncle at Buffalo (laughter), to aid in the compilation of the American herd book." [Laughter.] "Upon retiring from the presidency," the biography read, "he located in New York city and resumed the practice of law." New York was a great place to study finance, said Mr. Stewart. He would there come in contact with men who knew less than he did.

Why did the President say, in a contemptuous manner, that he would have Congress on his hands? Why did he say Congressmen were obstinate, and would not allow others, who knew all about it, to establish the financial policy of the country? Did it arise from knowledge? In what public document had the President ever shed any light upon the great question of finance? If we would stop the necessity for revolution and preserve the equilibrium of the departments of the government we must protest now. The attention of the people must be called to these aggressions. It is the only way to preserve the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government."

VOORHEES UNDULY EXCITED.

Mr. Stewart had read an article from a New York paper, which said Mr. Voorhees, the free-coinage chairman of the finance committee, had received a plum from the administration in the appointment of a friend as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. Voorhees stepped up to the Clerk's desk as soon as his name was mentioned, but Mr. Stewart promptly said he had not had the article read for the purpose of reflecting on the Senator from Indiana, and Mr. Voorhees took his seat.

It was now 1 o'clock, and the repeal bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Mr. Stewart asked to go on, saying his remarks would apply with equal pertinence to the repeal bill. To this there was no objection. Mr. Stewart then asked that his resolution go over until to-morrow, instead of being placed on the calendar.

Mr. Washburn objected.

Mr. Butler said if Mr. Stewart preferred to speak on his resolution, instead of the repeal bill, he would reintroduce the resolution and make some remarks on it himself. "If an effort is made to cut off the speech of the Senator from Nevada, I will reintroduce the resolution to-morrow morning. I do not think anything is to be made by sending it to the calendar."

The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Stewart continued his remarks. He said that in 1885, when the Paris monetary conference was in session, Mr. Edward Atkinson was sent abroad to announce that there was a change of opinion among the American people and that the Bland law would be repealed. Mr. Atkinson he characterized as such a "crank on finance that he must take the cake."

Mr. Hoar took exception to this disrespectful allusion to one of his constituents whom he regarded as absolutely trustworthy as a statistician.

Mr. Stewart said he wanted action on his resolution, but as Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was desirous of speaking he would yield to him, which he did.

Mr. Cameron said: "The chief claim of our Nation to merit is that America has asserted the most emphatic possible negative to the policy and methods of the moneyed power of England. The official avowed policy of England is to prevent the restoration of silver to its function as money, because the moneyed interests of England require, or think they require, a monometallic gold standard. Any further measure, therefore, which tends to discredit silver is at least for the moment a furtherance of the British policy. In voting against such a measure, I stand, therefore, on assured ground. If any one is to offer explanation or excuse for his vote it is not I; it is the Senators who vote on the other side. The much-abused Sherman act does not injure Pennsylvania. Under this act we increase the currency now about $36,000,000 a year; barely enough to meet the needs of the natural increase of population. In a very few years this act will unduly restrict the coinage. The people of Pennsylvania want even now, and expressly require, a greater increase than this. If silver is sacrificed the manufacturers will be responsible for it, and in that case I take it for granted that the silver States will revenge themselves by throwing all their weight on the side of a reduction of the tariff. Our manufacturers might flourish on low silver and a high tariff; they must perish on gold and a low tariff.

"My propositions are these: I propose a gold loan of so many hundred million dollars as Congress may decide to be bought at the market rate, and held in the treasury as the gold reserve is held in the Bank of France and by the governments of the Latin Union. I propose to open our mints to the free coinage of American silver, imposing a duty on the imports of foreign silver. I propose, further, to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. I would also press once more for action in favor of our shipping. To meet, in part, the deficit of our income for next year, I would reimpose the duty of 2 cents a pound on sugar, and repeal the bounty. Then I would wait a year to see how the system worked, and how far we were affected by foreign influence."

Mr. Bate then addressed the Senate against the repeal bill. When he closed, Mr. Stewart took the floor. In reading a letter from Mr. Cleveland he criticised the use of the word "intrinsic" as applied to the value of gold and silver, and said the President did not know what he was talking about. Mr. Stewart read from newspapers various articles as to the attitude of the President, finally coming to the published telegram from the President to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, congratulating him on the passage through the House of the repeal bill. In the hundred and odd years of American independence, said Mr. Stewart, there was no precedent for such action. It seemed from that dispatch, he said, that the President regarded Congress as his servants, and was thanking it as a good and faithful servant for doing his bidding. Without concluding his speech, Mr. Stewart yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

REPEAL-BILL RUMORS.

Report that a Vote Will Be Forced—Republicans in a Predicament.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The rumor is revived to-night, but not verified, that the advocates of repeal in the Senate have formulated a plan by which they will force a vote on the silver bill. The plan is not disclosed, but it is intimated that it is some arbitrary method. Vice President Stevenson left the city to-night for Allentown, Pa., where he is to be guest of ex-Governor Black for a day or so.

The anti-silver Republicans in the Senate find themselves in a somewhat awkward predicament over the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and are trying to find a way out of it. It happens that the Republicans who are most desirous of securing the passage of the Wilson bill are the ones most anxious to prevent the passage of the elections bill and the tariff bill, which, they appreciate, will come to the Senate in course of time from the other end of the Capitol. While very solicitous that the Sherman law should be repealed they are beginning to appreciate that in helping to repeal it they are preparing the way for consideration of measures quite as obnoxious to them, if not more so, than the Sherman law.

This state of affairs gives color to a report which was circulated about the Capitol to-day, and which was not without other confirmation, that some of the Republican Senators have shown a disposition to use their advocacy of the repeal bill to aid them in securing terms on the other bills. They appreciate that Republican support is necessary to the passage of the Wilson repeal bill, and that it is not so essential to the other two measures on which the Democrats are united and on which account some of them think they can secure concessions on those measures from the President and his Democratic followers, because of their continued support of the financial bill. There have been some informal conferences in which these matters have been discussed, but up to the present time no conclusion has been arrived at. There are those who assert that the President would favor such a concession and who base their opinion upon the belief that he acceded to it when the same matter was presented to him in connection with the House of Representatives, but there is doubt as to whether, if he should so agree, he could control his following in the Senate.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Printing Bill Considered—Pension Commissioner Lochren Assailed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The House held a lazy and indifferent session to-day and devoted it almost entirely to consideration of the printing bill. The only interesting matters in connection with this bill were the efforts of Mr. Meikeljohn, of Nebraska, a new champion of the printers in the House, to secure an increase of the rates on composition and of Mr. Cummings to prevent the Public Printer from selling electrotype and stereotype plates of publications to publishers at the simple cost of their making. Both failed, but Mr. Dingley managed to secure the adoption of an amendment prohibiting the copyright of government publications.

At the opening of the session the Speaker laid before the House a letter from Attorney-general Olney with reference to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate charges of corruption, fraud, violence and murder against military and civil officers in connection with the opening of the Cherokee Strip, especially with reference to the killing of John K. Hill, which Lieutenant Caldwell excused on the ground that he was carrying out orders; also, charges that certain persons were given early information by which they were enabled to enter the Strip before others. Mr. Dockery objected.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, took advantage of the latitude allowed in committee of the whole to make an assault on Commissioner Lochren's conduct of the Pension Office. He charged the Commissioner with suspending, without warrant of law, pensions of soldiers. Such conduct, on the part of the President, he declared would subject him to impeachment. He charged the Pension Bureau with issuing pensions to applicants known to be dead, in order to swell the list of pensions granted, without cost to the government. Several attempts were made by Mr. Fithian to stop the speaker, but the chairman was powerless to interfere, and Mr. Morse completed his statement.

After debate on the printing bill, the House adjourned.

MURDERED BY ANARCHISTS.

Mrs. Reese, of Calamity, Killed and Her Husband Seriously Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Augusta Reese was murdered and her husband brutally and seriously beaten by Anarchists at Calamity last night. Calamity is a mining town twenty miles south of here. There are two factions among the miners, one favoring and the other opposing anarchy. The Reeses belonged to the latter. Some time ago Mrs. Reese learned the secrets of the Anarchists, and her death was at once decided on. Last night, while Mr. and Mrs. Reese were returning from church, they were met by two of the Anarchists, named Moen Laisen and August Brice, who at once opened fire upon them. Mrs. Reese was killed at the second shot. The murderers then turned upon the husband and beat him into insensibility. The firing attracted the attention of neighbors, who found the couple on the road. Reese was soon revived, and told the story of the assault. A party was organized, and Laisen was captured as he was leaving town. Brice had succeeded in getting away. Constable Mahaffey says the murder is the indirect result of the killing of a Frenchman a year ago. Mrs. Reese became acquainted with the facts, and also discovered that Laisen and Brice were about to leave for Canada, where they were to blow up public buildings. Upon discovering that there secrets were known it was determined to put those familiar with their plans out of the way. It is thought Brice will be captured later.

The Meeting of Irishmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The following, addressed "to the members of the Irish National League of America, friends and sympathizers," was issued to-day:

I take occasion to withdraw the call heretofore issued for a convention to be held in Chicago on the 2d proximo, I do so for the reason that, upon consultation with friends in Chicago, it is deemed inopportune and untimely to hold such a convention as matters of future policy have not developed in Great Britain's Parliament.

M. V. GANNON, President I. N. L.

$3.50—CHICAGO AND RETURN—$3.50
Tuesday, Sept. 26th,
Via Pennsylvania Line, account Indiana Day at the World's Fair. Tickets good ten days. Apply to Ticket Agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue, or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

$5.00—St. Louis and Return—$5.00.
On Oct. 2d the Vandalia Line will sell round-trip tickets to St. Louis for the Veiled Prophet parade at $5.00 for the round trip from Indianapolis. Apply to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place and Union Station, or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to any address for 25 cents.

SIX SYSTEMS IN ONE

New Federation Now Governing Strike Action on Railroads.

The Vote Is in from All Divisions and Systems on the Big Four and the Canvass Now Being Made.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 25.—Owing to the fact that the system of Federation of Railway Employes has been in effect only since April this year, and on the Big Four system only since the agitation over the proposed reduction of wages, there is a misunderstanding of the present situation on the system named. Such reports as the one sent from Mattoon last night arise from the misconception of the steps provided for in the law of the federation before a strike can be ordered. Nor has it been made generally public that the Brotherhood of Engineers has only recently joined in these system federations, it having failed to respond to the invitation to be present at Cedar Rapids in April, when the idea was formulated. The celerity with which the system federations are being organized is not known to the public, and perhaps to but few railway managers. The one on the Big Four sprung into existence within the past two weeks. About the same time one was organized on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which was taking steps ominous of a reduction in wages.

When President Ingalls, of the Big Four, gave notice of a reduction of the schedule, the men voted against accepting it. The result of this vote brought together in Cincinnati about forty men, a committeeman from each of the six organizations on each division, but Mr. Ingalls insisted on the reduction. Then the federation, just sprung into being, took charge. The six grand officers could do no better than the committee, and the question was referred to the men. Their vote has just been taken. Each organization takes its vote separately on each division. The committeeman on that division collects it in lodges or from the men along the line. He sends it to the chairman of the committee of which he and other division committeemen are the members. That chairman sends word to the chairman of the general board, composed of the six system chairmen, and the board is called together to canvass the vote. It is thought that the engineers, firemen, conductors, operators, trainmen and switchmen (the six organizations) have sent in their votes and the canvass may be made to-morrow or Wednesday. There are no union meetings of members of the respective organizations to vote or decide these questions, such as reported from Mattoon. That meeting was held after all the men on the St. Louis division had voted, and was a Sunday gathering for general talk. If the canvass shows that in any one of the organizations less than two-thirds of the full membership (not two-thirds of those voting) voted not to refuse to accept the reduction of wages there can be no strike. The action of the general board must be unanimous, and, likewise, no division can go on strike if it be not general on the system no matter how unanimous the men may be on that division to go out. If the vote of six members of the general board of committeemen be unanimous to quit work, the six grand officers will be notified and will in turn notify the company. A strike cannot go into effect without the sanction of these officers, and therein is still another safeguard against hasty action. The officers cannot order a strike unless the men vote for it, and the men cannot strike, as members of the organizations, unless the officers order it.

The articles of system federation signed at Cedar Rapids were not framed with a view to such situations as have followed in the ranks of organized railway labor. There was then no thought of railway systems making sweeping and general reduction of wages. The idea then was to join forces to strengthen the claim of any one order when insisted on with a company. The articles provide how these claims shall be taken up and accepted or refused as the grievance of all orders. The engineers never were in sympathy with this idea. They always voted against it in their conventions, and Chief Arthur made his reputation by opposing it, and insisting that the engineers had secured more from employers by avoiding entangling alliances. But; when big railway systems right and left are proposing general reductions, including engineers, there is a change of base, and the engineers have strained a point to become attached to the doctrine signed at Cedar Rapids by the grand officers of the five other orders. And all membership on the system must be included in the federation.

Do Not Favor a Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 25.—While a great deal of talk favoring a strike against the ten-per-cent. reduction has been indulged in by the railroad federated employes engaged in train service on the Big Four, the older heads here to-night are guessing that there will be no strike. It is estimated that a majority of those having a right to vote on the proposition think this a poor time to make a test of strength against the company, as there are hundreds of unemployed railroad men who would think their first duty would be to accept any reasonable job offered and feed their families. This is what will probably avert a strike at present, but the men do not like the reduction in the least. At some other time they may be able to put forth a more united effort and the unemployed of the country be less numerous. It is believed here that no disturbance of business will be caused by a strike at this time on the St. Louis division.

STRIKING BOILER MAKERS.

They Take a Rosy View of the Situation—New Men Quitting.

The striking boiler makers of the Peoria & Eastern division of the Big Four are jubilant. They claim that the railroad company cannot continue to hold out against their demands and expect to see a speedy adjustment of the difficulties. Yesterday the regular meeting of the executive committee was held and much encouragement was given the men. One of the local strikers said of the situation last night:

"There are but two men doing the work at the shops in this city which a month ago it required sixty boiler makers to do. The foreman of the boiler department and his assistant are trying to keep the engines in repair, but the fact that there are 'dead' engines all over the road does not speak well for their efforts. There are ten 'dead' engines at Moorfield alone, and the stationery engine which pumps the water out there has gone wrong and the steam has to be generated in a locomotive boiler. Last night the engine that pulls the Springfield limited started out and broke down at the Belt. It required three locomotives to get the train to its destination. So far all the men the company has imported here and at Urbana we have been able to control. Eleven new men stopped work at Urbana last Friday night, after having worked but a few hours. Nonunion workmen are not plentiful, and no brotherhood man will go to work here."

IN PLACE OF STRIKERS.

Seventy-Five Nonunionists Put to Work in the Louisville & Nashville Shops.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—The shops of the Louisville & Nashville railroad were opened this morning and seventy-five men were put to work. Others will be put on as fast as they apply for work to replace the strikers, whose status has changed to that of locked-out men. The Monon train brought in one hundred men this morning from Chicago to take the places of the strikers. Only sixty of them went to work, however, the others having been persuaded by the strikers not to enter the shops. Fifteen of the men who went to work this morning were Louisville men, but none of them were strikers. It is claimed by the company's officials that the backbone of the strike has been broken, and that within a week or two they will have all the men they want at work. On the other hand the strikers allege that the new men are not skilled mechanics, and will do more harm than good.

A telegram from Stanford, Ky., states that all the car repairers and coal heavers at Rowland quit this morning because a number of cars were sent there from Louisville to be repaired. Rowland is at the end of the Knoxville division, and the company finds it necessary to have a considerable amount of repairing done there.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company this afternoon filed complaint in the Circuit Court at Evansville against Messrs Brown and Moran, of the Machinists' Union. The company charges that the defendants are seeking to persuade the Louisville & Nashville shopmen at Howell to quit work, although they are contented and anxious to work, they having decided last week to return at the company's wages pending discussion of the wage question on Dec. 1. The complaint also asks for $5,000 damages and a restraining order against the defendants. The restraining order was issued and will be served to-morrow. Proceedings in court will begin Oct. 6.

Federation on the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25.—Federation, which has been attempted many times before, but without success, has at last been accomplished on the Union Pacific, all the labor organizations of the system having voted for amalgamation. It had been Chairman Vroman's intention to call the federated board on Wednesday, but Secretary Gilliland received a letter this morning from Vroman, stating that there were still several branches of labor to hear from regarding the propositions submitted for consideration, and until the whole vote was received the meeting would not be held. Mr. Vroman stated, however, that he anticipated the final vote either to-day or to-morrow, in which event he would call the board together within forty-eight hours and then they would wait upon General Manager Dickinson with a statement of facts as above. Among the men there is a confident feeling that General Manager Dickinson will not insist upon the cut. The salaried men, on the other hand, will not calmly submit to a cut, while the engineers, conductors, trainmen, machinery constructors and telegraphers receive the same wages as are now paid them.

Cigar Makers' Union.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—One of the most important trade conventions of the year opened this morning at the West Side Turner Hall. It is the biennial session of the International Cigar Makers' Union. G. W. Perkins, of Chicago, president of the international organization, called the convention to order, and there were 270 delegates present at the opening. The delegates expect to be in session ten days or two weeks. The meeting held in Indianapolis, two years ago, lasted a fortnight. The forenoon session was devoted entirely to preliminary business. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in attendance. He is second vice president of the union. Mr. Gompers is a member of Union No. 144, New York city.

Steel Mill Scale Signed.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 25.—Labor troubles in the Shenango valley were brought to an end to-day by the signing of the steel mill scale. After holding conferences daily for over a week the Amalgamated Association men agreed to accept reductions ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. All the mills in this city will start at once, giving employment to about two thousand men.

Walking to Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Dan Gilman, the Louisville pedestrian, will to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, start on his walk to Chicago. He expects to cover the distance (365 miles) in ninety-six hours. Of this time he expects to put in seventy-six hours walking. The other twenty will be devoted to sleeping, eating, etc.

Ill with Typhoid Instead of Being Crazy.

LOGAN, O., Sept. 25.—William Fugett, of Monday, was brought here on Saturday handcuffed and placed in jail, supposed to be crazy. He died Saturday night. The doctors pronounced it a case of typhoid fever.

RENNER'S
MALT COFFEE,
The Purest, Healthiest and Most Nutritious
COFFEE in THE WORLD
A Summer Drink—hot or cold.
Ask your grocer for it.

STEAM
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Now in use by many of the leading manufactories.
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JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

DO NOT BUY
A RANGE, COOKING OR HEATING STOVE OF ANY KIND, UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED . . . . .
FAVORITE STOVES AND RANGES
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The United States Government employs expert chemists to analize all food preparations purchased for its use.
In the line of flavorings,
DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc
have been given the preference and are now used at its different military posts.
This highest testimonial of worth will be appreciated by every housewife who will give them a trial.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—THE TRUSTEES OF the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed proposals up to Friday, Sept. 29, at 10 a. m., for furnishing a full line of supplies for the month of October. Requisition book will be on file at room 45, Statehouse, from and after Sept. 25, 1893.
By order of BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DIED.

BYBEE—Monday, Sept. 25, Alice Day Bybee, daughter of Addison and Mary I. Bybee, aged eighteen years and two months. Funeral private.

TAGGART—Mrs. Patterson E. Taggart, at the residence, 572 South Illinois street, Sunday, Sept. 24, at 5 p. m., aged twenty-nine years. Funeral from the residence, Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

SOCIETY—K. O. T. M. INDIANA STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday Oct. 4.

[OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.]

Committees will meet visiting Sir Knights at the trains and escort them to Maccabee headquarters, Hotel English.

The convention will be called to order by the State commander, S. Zeltner, at 10 o'clock sharp. After a short session the convention will adjourn for dinner, to meet again at 1:30 P. M., in Hotel English Hall, on the Circle.

After convention adjourns the visiting Sir Knights will be taken in charge by the committee and escorted to the principal places of interest about the city, viz: The soldiers' monument, Fairview Park, Statehouse, and especially the county jail, lunatic asylum and Crown Hill Cemetery.

Evening entertainment at Y. M. C. A. Hall, North Illinois street, commencing at 7:30. Music, orchestra. Invocation. Address of welcome, Mr. Aquilla Jones, city attorney. Response, S. Zeltner, State commander. Music. Recitation. "Ship of Faith," negro dialect, Dr. J. H. Manville. Music, solo. Address, Major N. S. Boynton, Supreme R. K. Dramatic reading, Prof. T. J. McAvoy. Music. Address, Hon. D. P. Markey, Supreme Commander. Dramatic reading, Prof. T. J. McAvoy. Music. Admission free. The public generally cordially invited. Sir Knights will bring their wives, children and sisters (or somebody else's sister).

DR. J. H. MANVILLE,
JOHN C. SMITH,
JOSEPH HOY,
J. H. DAUGHERTY,
Committee.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON COMMISSION—lubricating oil; fine side line. Specialties for druggists. THE COMMERCIAL OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR FOR REPAIRING work. Must be a good presser. Steady work for a steady man, and good pay, at BRILL'S DYE HOUSE, 36 Massachusetts ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL Bank deposits. D. H. WILES, Vinton Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENT—WE WANT SMART MAN to take exclusive agency, and handle our goods for his own account. No money, but a $500 bond required. Address BASTINE & CO., Manufacturers Flavoring Extracts, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE—Bonds, Consumers' Gas Trust Stock and Commercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70 East Market street.

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

ASTROLOGER.

ASTROLOGER—MRS. DR. ELLIS, ROOM 5, Ryan's Block, North Tennessee street and Indiana avenue. Do not fail to consult the only scientific astrologer in America. Tells all of life correctly.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT—SAVE CAR FARE AND rent. A light and airy suite of rooms in the Iron Block, modern fixings, suitable for small family or bachelors. Apply to A. METZGER, Agent.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE cottage, No. 195 Fletcher avenue, must be sold; will make price and terms satisfactory. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A SNUG, AIRY, DELIGHTFUL, economical, modern, 4-room suite, in Iron Block, two flights, real low rent. METZGER, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METZGER, THE AGENT, HAS A VERY NICE suite of rooms (4) to rent in the Iron Block, West Washington street. Modern fixings. Low rent.

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PERSONAL—A SUITE OF ROOMS, EVERY central (Iron Block), two flights, light and airy METZGER, Agent.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.