

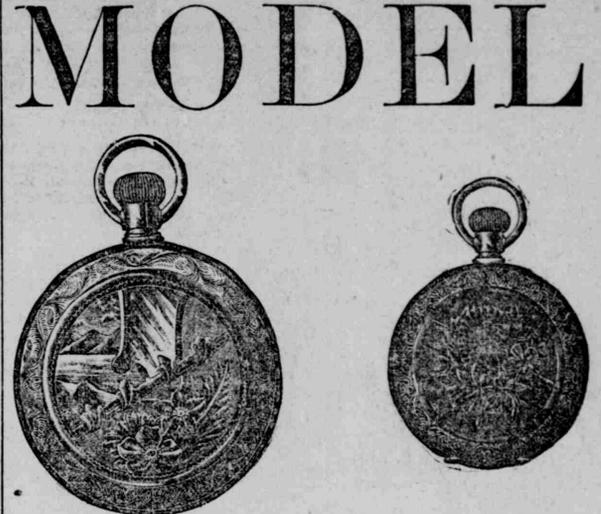
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**BOWEN - MERRILL**  
(OBSERVE OUR WINDOW.) This cut shows style of binding.

believe his countrymen are to be trusted. With this, I dismiss him from my mind and from my speech."  
"There are other things," shouted Mr. Johnson, springing to his feet, and reaching out his long arm in the direction of Mr. Breckinridge, "which the gentleman from Kentucky would like to dismiss."  
At this direct allusion to the famous Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise suit, some of the Republicans laughed, but the laughter was drowned by a storm of Democratic hisses.

**WHITE HOUSE CRANK**  
Lunatic Arrested While Searching for the President.  
He Wanted to See "Father," but Found a Policeman, and Was Taken to the Station House.



**MODEL**  
GREAT SALE OF GOLD WATCHES

Commencing SATURDAY, at 8 a. m., we shall begin the sale of almost two thousand Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold-filled Watches, bought by us from a large Eastern jobber at about half their value. He had to raise money or be forced to the wall. We offered to unload his whole stock for him if he would name a price that would insure a quick and ready sale. For

**\$9.98**

We offer both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunting Case and Gentlemen's Open Face, stem winders, genuine Waltham and Elgin movements, made by the great factories of the American Waltham Watch Company and the Elgin Watch Company. Full jeweled all through the escapement, cut expansion balance, patent safety pinion and screw bankings, fitted in a 14-karat gold-filled case; warranted for twenty years, and made with the snap front and back so as to be absolutely dust and air proof; artistically hand engraved, and sold in first-class stores for \$20 and upwards.

**TO-MORROW, THE GREAT SHOE SALE**

Big Drive in Boys' Suits Saturday we offer all of our Boys' heavy-weight three-piece Knee Pants Suits, at cut prices. 100 Cassimere three-piece Suits, regular price \$6, - - - **\$4.85** Increases in attractiveness, \$35,000 worth of the finest Shoes ever brought to Indianapolis being sold at prices that barely cover the cost. Every shoe in the house must be sold this season, as we need the room for our other departments, which are overcrowded.

**MODEL**  
COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE VERMONT LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y

On the 30th day of June, 1893.

Located at Nos. 170 and 178 Main street, Burlington, Vt.

J. H. ROBINSON, President. C. R. FURHILL, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	\$100,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	100,000
THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in the hands of others	\$16,947.84
Real estate unencumbered	47,723.98
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, as per schedule filed, market value	71,484.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, with double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	220,635.34
Profits otherwise secured	24,738.61
Debts for premiums	23,159.52
All other securities	13,809.75
Total assets	\$415,489.05
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not paid	\$5,000.00
Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks	294,089.00
Total liabilities	\$299,089.00
The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000.	

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.  
I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1893, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.  
In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 27th day of September, 1893.  
J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

**SMOKE**  
*Campana*  
**CIGAR**  
PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR  
JNO. RAUGH, MFR.

**THE SUNDAY JOURNAL**  
Will be sent by mail to any address for **\$2 PER ANNUM.**

**MR. JOHNSON SPEAKS**

Democracy's Effort to Repeal the Election Laws Denounced.

Characterized as an Attempt to Transfer Federal Rights to States in the Interest of Fraud.

**MR. BRECKINRIDGE AROUSED**

Speech by General Black in Favor of Abolishing the Laws.

Acerimonious Colloquy Between Mr. Morse and Mr. Fithian, in Which the Lie Was Passed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—No speech yet delivered in the House upon the bill to repeal the federal election laws has attracted half the attention as that of Representative Henry U. Johnson, of the Sixth district of Indiana, this afternoon. Mr. Johnson always speak without notes, and he is full of that spirit of earnestness which carries conviction. Nearly every Republican member in the city was in his seat, and listened to the speech throughout.

Mr. Johnson's characterization of the measure was strong in its denunciation. He declared that the bill was the climax of all that is offensive, unjust and audacious in legislation; and he was the unfortunate child of a wretched conspiracy. This government, he said, is neither an aristocracy nor a monarchy; it is a mighty republic, where all men are created free and equal; a republic in which the people are sovereigns. The parent government is presumed to maintain this national autonomy. But there are States which have departed from this high ideal government, and which would destroy the sovereignty of the Republic. He called attention to the necessity of a pure ballot, especially in the selection of those representatives who have charge of the affairs of the Republic. The violator of election laws is always aggressive and defiant, and if his tendencies are to divert the course of the Republic he should be punished by the latter's laws. The purity of the federal government should never be left with the States. The proposition under discussion is not to strengthen or perfect election laws, but to sweep them all away and leave nothing. It is not proposed to add new election legislation, but to repeal all there is upon the statute books. The pending measure, Mr. Johnson said, is a cold-blooded proposition to repeal all there is which makes it a crime to violate the sacredness of federal elections. Would it not be better to repeal the laws to detect and punish counterfeiting, ridding the mails and defrauding the government of outposts and revenues? "What is this proposition but an attempt to prevent criminals?" he asked. There are but few States in the Union, Mr. Johnson declared, which are able to enforce their election laws, and yet it is now proposed to reject the powerful supplemental aid of the federal government. It is notice that this Nation has neither desire nor power to preserve the sanctity of its ballots. The laws which it is proposed to wipe away were not aimed at any one section of the country, but designed to protect the country as a whole. They relate not to State, county or municipal affairs, only for the selection of officers of the federal government.

Mr. Johnson then took up the functions of a Congressman, and showed that he was not the representative of a State or district, but the country. He may come from a special district, but he legislates for the empire. With a sweep of the tongue he tore away the claim of the South, that this law was unconstitutional, and incidentally he referred to the assistance given the South by the Northern Democrats, in this effort to repeal the election laws, as being of the same kind of encouragement that was given the South in 1861 by men North, who had not the courage to fight, who had not the courage of those in the South, who went to the front and fought for principles. The Democrats had not framed the bill before the House, and struggled so long to secure consideration, to wipe away laws which were unconstitutional, as had been claimed, or to nullify measures which were ineffective for any reason. This bill was brought forth because the election laws were constitutional, and were undesirable to those who would pollute the ballot in federal elections. He answered the unconstitutional argument by showing that Congress had passed laws fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day when Congressmen should be elected, and no one questioned the constitutionality of that act. Congress had fixed uniform laws for the election of Congressmen in districts at large, and no question was ever raised as to constitutionality. He pointed out how the present election laws restrained if they did not punish, fraud, and how helpless the government would be in the selection of its own representatives if the bill now before the House became a law. He finished his speech with an arraignment of frauds in Northern States, which brought home to every one the practicability of the design of the laws sought to be wiped away in the interest of fraud.

and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, were the speakers. Two exciting incidents of the day were the colloquy between Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fithian of Illinois, during which the lie was passed, and an allusion by Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Breckinridge was talking, to the sensational breach of promise suit against him by Madeline Pollard, which was rebuked by the hisses of the Democrats. There were less than one hundred members present at noon to-day and the majority of those in attendance sat on the Republican side of the main aisle. Before the approval of the journal Mr. Morse suggested that there was no quorum present, but stated that he would withdraw his suggestion if he were permitted a minute or two to address the House. Consent was given, and Mr. Morse merely said that he regretted that there was a member in the House who would object to his request to have certain newspaper clippings published in the Record. That member was the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fithian). He had never been an obstructionist and he would not be one now.

Mr. Fithian said that he had objected to having the matter published because he had been informed that it contained a personal attack on the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. On the day that he had objected the gentleman had come to him and informed him that he (Mr. Morse) was a member of the committee on public buildings, and asked him whether he was asking for any public buildings in his district. [Laughter.] He had answered in the negative. Then the gentleman inquired whether he was interested in the printing bill. He had replied that he was paying no attention to it. Mr. Morse—The gentleman's statement is entirely false.

Mr. Fithian—If the gentleman denies the statement I will produce a member of the House who will corroborate me. My colleague, Mr. Goldsacker, overheard the conversation.

Mr. Morse replied that the gentleman's statement had a color of truth. [Laughter.] But the construction he put on the conversation was an absolute and unqualified falsehood.

Mr. Fithian—Did you not ask me whether I had read any public buildings in my district?

Mr. Morse—No; that is not true, and you know it is not true.

Mr. Fithian—If the gentleman means to intimate that I am telling a falsehood, he is willfully lying himself.

Mr. Hopkins thought that this kind of talk should stop, and he demanded the regular order.

**THE "TOTAL WRECK" SPEAKS.**  
The federal election bill was then taken up, and the House was addressed by Gen. Black. He expressed his gratification that there seemed to be a disposition on both sides of the House to argue this question calmly and quietly. He would not discuss the constitutional question. If there had been a time when these laws were of use the time for that use had gone. What was the right and wise thing to do now? The country was not confronted with a period of violence. What the patriot dreaded was the corruption of the individual votes. What was needed was not the prevention of violence in far away places, but the prevention of corruption in places near by. What was needed was the protection of the ballot box against political ignorance. The laws had been designed to intensify the race issue. They appealed to force and not to reason. They were an obstruction to progress and should be repealed. He then went into a detailed analysis of the cost of these laws. He read a letter from Controller Bolier, that from 1877 to 1887 the cost of elections had cost \$2,554,000, and deputy marshals \$1,127,000. The cost of the troops it was impossible to detail. Their cost returned all the hidden drains to be accounted for. The records showed that at first these officials had been massed in Democratic States in the South and in New York. Gradually the amount spent in Democratic States decreased and the amount in Republican doubtful States increased. In Illinois, in 1876, when the State first showed signs of breaking her allegiance to the Republican party but \$1,110 was spent. In 1882, when the State was divided, 1,280 supervisors and 2,400 deputy marshals were employed at a cost of \$90,000. Nearly all had been spent in Chicago.

"They hired 2,400 deputy marshals," said General Black, "incessantly, a full brigade of troops from the alleys and slums. Down on the lake front Black Jack Yattaw, in his anchored boom boat, sent forth his piratical marines, fully armed and equipped ruffians—to protect elections. And the result," he added, contemptuously, "was 35,000 Democratic majority that was the response of free men." [Applause.]

Mr. Cannon wanted to know what federal official had been guilty of oppression. "The men who were the in and intimidation was an oppressor," replied Gen. Black.

**THE FIBBERD FROM INDIANA.**  
At the conclusion of General Black's speech Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, took the floor in opposition. Mr. Johnson is a tall, gaunt, studious-looking man, but beneath a calm and scholarly exterior he conceals an impetuous nature. He is a fierce partisan, and is known on the Democratic side as "the firebrand from Indiana." "At the very outset of his remarks he announced that he intended to call all things by their right name, and rather apologized in advance for the severe things he should say. In a sarcastic way he proceeded to pay his respects to the Democrats who held the Constitution in their "profane and profane keeping," and attacked the constitutionality of these laws. Mr. Millin of Tennessee, Bailey of Texas and Tucker of Virginia, came in for a share of his sarcasm. "Even Jerry Simpson, scoundrel Jerry, from the populous region of grasshoppers," he said, "with all his lack of progression, will not subscribe to this theory that these laws are unconstitutional. He will show that these laws were not failures, as the Democrats had complained, he recounted the history of the falsification of the returns in 1858 by Sam. Cooy and W. L. A. Bernhamer, at Indianapolis. Both were sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Johnson also charged the Democratic party with forging the Morse letter in 1858, with forging the returns in Chicago in the same year, that sent Joe Mackin to the penitentiary, with forging returns in Ohio and Indiana, with fraud innumerable in New York, with deeds of violence in the South.

Mr. Breckinridge, the silver-tongued Kentucky orator, followed. He hurled defiance at the Indianapolis "firebrand." "If the gentleman is of this type," he said, "of the people of his district, then they cannot be criticized for sending here a man who denounces as infamous the people of their country. I have a profound pity for a man who could make such a speech, who does not

**CONGRESS OF MISSIONS.**

People Who Labor to Save Heathen Souls Meet at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The world's congress of missions opened to-day fast upon the close of the parliament of religions. There was a large attendance, though, of course, hardly such a throng as at the now famous parliament. On the platform were ranged a number of foreign missionaries, both men and women, who came as delegates to the congress, and among them sat people from India, China, Japan and other countries of the Orient. In bright, colored robes, converts to Christianity, who had been constant attendants on the sessions of the parliament of religions, and asserting that the world could never be converted by a church divided into a hundred different sects, all arrayed in hostility against each other.

Among the speakers were: Rev. Alexander Mackey Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Scrobia, of India; Rev. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Theological Seminary; Rev. John McNeill, of London, England; Rev. D. J. Burrell, of New York, and Mrs. Ballington Booth. The Sunday rest congress, the congress of evolutionists and the ethical congress also held their initial sessions. Gen. O. O. Howard and John W. Vanamaker were the principal speakers in the Sunday rest congress. All the denominational congresses had an increased attendance to-day, now that the religious parliament is out of the way.

**ROBBERS FRIGHTENED.**

Alleged Attempt to Hold Up a Baltimore & Ohio Express Train.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 28.—It was reported here this morning that an attempt was frustrated last night to hold up the midnight express on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, shortly after the train left McKeesport. The rumor is denied by the officials of the company here, but there was considerable excitement on the train when it arrived about half an hour late.

A passenger said that soon after the train pulled out of McKeesport, an Italian got wind of a pretty fair speed, it was suddenly stopped. The trainmen all rushed to the front and kept the passengers back in the cars. It is supposed that a crowd of about twenty would-be robbers failed to carry out their part of the work, and those who stopped the train then made good their escape. The train last night was a heavy one, and it led mostly with passengers returning from Chicago. In the express cars there was \$2,000 in cash. It was rumored here at noon that the robbers had got wind of the proposed robbery, and sent out a dozen others heavily armed, on a freight train, ahead of the express. A gang of strange men was at Ellettsville, and upon the arrival of the officers they suddenly disappeared.

The officials to-night say a tramp reported that he had heard a crowd of Italians plotting to rob the midnight express. When asked how he understood them, he answered that he had an interpreter along. He wanted \$2,000 for his services, and if they say, is all they know about it, and they do not think there is anything in the Connelleville story.

**Dead of Train Wreckers.**

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Sept. 28.—Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 2 was badly wrecked at Gulfport last night. Four persons were injured. They are: Frank Coffin, engineer, Mobile, seriously injured; Gen. Morgan, fireman, New Orleans, head and neck injured; John Carter, agent, New Orleans, head bruised; Joseph Hughes, mail agent, Mobile, hurt internally. Three unknown negroes were killed. The wreck was undoubtedly the work of robbers. A mail sack left on the rack at Gulfport was found in the woods, gutted and contents scattered.

Two men supposed to be part of the gang that wrecked the train, have been arrested. One gave his name as George W. Young, from Richmond, Va., the other C. E. Muncey, from Ironton, Va.

**Turmoil Taken by Small Boys.**

Otto Schopp and Fred Scanlan, aged, respectively, six and nine years, are charged with grand larceny. The youngsters live on South West street, and attend school No. 6, on Union street. Yesterday, after school, they started home, but en route found a horse and buggy standing in front of a residence. The boys, with the aid of the result, untied the horse, and, seating themselves in the buggy, drove away. Late yesterday afternoon, a man, who had been driving the horse, was seen in the vicinity of the residence. He was unable to restrain it from plunging about. The frightened animal, in one of his plunges, struck the horse, and he was badly hurt, and the ambulance was summoned, but, before the vehicle arrived, his friends got him into his carriage and he started home.

**His Horse Fei Upon Him.**

Charles Pellet, a citizen of Southport, was slightly injured on Washington street, near Illinois, yesterday afternoon. He was driving a horse through the streets, when the animal took fright at an electric car. Pellet was thrown from the buggy and took the horse by the bits, but was unable to restrain it from plunging about. The frightened animal, in one of his plunges, struck the horse, and he was badly hurt, and the ambulance was summoned, but, before the vehicle arrived, his friends got him into his carriage and he started home.

**\$1.50—Chicago and Return—\$4.50**

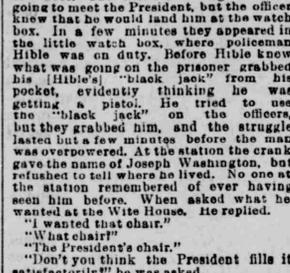
From Indianapolis. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop and baggage checked to and from South Chicago Street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, within view of and only a short distance from the world's fair and adjacent hotels.  
Indianapolis at 11:15 a. m. daily. Seats reserved on application to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue, or W. F. BARNES, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

**"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"**

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

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A RANGE, COOKING OR HEATING STOVE OF ANY KIND, UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED . . . . .



**DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts**  
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

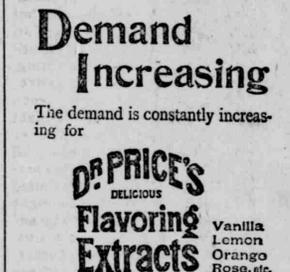
This is accounted for by the fact that Dr. Price's flavors are just as represented—free from poisonous oils and ethers, are true to nature, made from the finest fruits, of delicate taste, and of the greatest strength attainable. The housewife who uses them once will never purchase the cheap substitutes.

**DEMAND INCREASING**

The demand is constantly increasing for

**DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts**  
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder**  
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.