

IN A THOUSAND YEARS

or so the Indianapolis and his neighbor, who lives just beyond the city's confines, may be able to find a bigger store and a larger and more magnificent stock than is now to be found at

THE WHEN

on North Pennsylvania street, in this city, but until then, or nearly then, with the banner exhibits from the foremost looms and factories of the world, we will continue, at lowest prices, to supply your wants and we

WILL BE WITH YOU

continuously, YOU BET.

MANTELS.

Our buyer has just returned from Grand Rapids, and has bought the finest line of Mantels ever shown in Indianapolis.

We will sell this line at prices that cannot be equaled in the city.

We invite inspection.

Indianapolis Mantel, Tile and Mosaic Company

18 North Pennsylvania St.

BRENNAN, SPEAKE & GATES, Prop's.

CURED HUNDREDS ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS. ACHE-HEAD CURES IN 15 MINUTES

And unqualifiedly indorse it as the best and only Perfect Headache Cure. SOLD BY F. WILL PANTZER. BATES HOUSE DRUG STORE. OPEN ALL NIGHT. 54 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

THE C. H. & D. R. R. ARE STILL SELLING MILEAGE BOOKS AT 2 CENTS PER MILE GOOD ON 21 DIFFERENT ROADS. TRAINS FOR CINCINNATI

World's Fair Route ONLY LINE LANDING PASSENGERS AT THE GROUNDS

Let Everybody Go See What We Offer

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CHICAGO \$3.50 FOR THE ROUND TRIP

MARVELOUS MONDAY. WINDOW SALE

COME TO STAY. Window Bargain Sale

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

POEMS HERE AT HOME James Whitcomb Riley's New volume of POEMS sent by mail on receipt of \$1.50.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE PIANOS Easy: Monthly: Payments. 82 and 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

F. M. SPAULDING News and Book Paper

THE MORNING TRAIN LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS VIA THE MONON ROUTE 7:00—a. m.—7:00

AT ENGLEWOOD 12:30 p. m. AT WORLD'S FAIR 12:45 p. m. AT CHICAGO 12:50 p. m.

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A COMPROMISE BILL

Democratic Senators at Last Determine on a Measure.

It Extends the Silver Law to Oct. 1, 1894, Provides for Coinage of Bullion and Retires Small Bills.

NO PROVISION FOR BONDS

Thirty-Seven Members Already Pledged to Support It.

May Be Introduced Early This Week, and, if Adopted, Will Probably Be Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Democratic steering committee virtually completed its labors on the compromise question for the repeal of the Sherman act to-day. The members of the committee added generally that they had virtually agreed upon a bill. It extends the provisions of the present silver purchasing law until the 1st of October, 1894, provides for the coinage of silver now in the treasury, and also the retirement of all paper currency, except repeal silver certificates below \$10. There is no reference whatever in the bill to the bond question. Copies of the proposed bill were ordered for the use of the members of the Senate on both sides of the chamber. Opinions differ as to when the bill will be formally presented in the Senate. Some of the Senators say it will be introduced before Tuesday next.

The Democratic managers of the Senate are now devoting themselves to the end of seeing that the compromise bill shall be passed. When the steering committee ceased its labors, the members of the committee Senators had signed a pledge that they would support the measure prepared by the committee, and the managers felt assured when the Senate adjourned to-day of a sufficient number to bring the number up to forty-one, leaving only two more necessary to insure the passage of the bill by Democratic votes. The three Democratic Senators who are holding out against the bill are said to be Messrs. Mills and Vilas, of the repeal side, and Mr. Irby, of the silver side. There are some Senators absent from the city. Messrs. Daniel, of Virginia, and White, of California, for instance, of whose support of the bill they entertain no doubt. There are others of the ultra repeal men who have not yet definitely stated their names to the pledges, upon whom the committee count with certainty. The managers express themselves as anxious to secure the names of all the Democratic Senators, and will do so if possible, with the hope of putting the bill through as a party measure and without calling upon Republicans for any assistance whatever. Most of the Republicans are equally anxious that the Democrats should succeed in this accomplishment, for the bill is one which does not commend itself to either the repeal or silver faction in Republican ranks. The repeal men are pleased with only the one provision, limiting the silver purchase to a year, while the silver men find in this limitation ground for the severest condemnation. They regard the bill as better than unconditional repeal, in that in all its provisions, except that of fixing a time for ceasing the purchase of silver bullion altogether, it provides for an increased use of silver as money, but say it is by no means what they should have received.

HOW THE BILL MAY PARE. The committee's recommendation will be put in the shape of an amendment to the Voorhees bill, and will probably receive the support of most of the silver Republicans as an amendment, while the bill will, as amended, be opposed by them. This course will probably guarantee the passage of the bill, for while the Republican silver men will vote for the amendment and against the bill, the ultra repeal Democrats will probably vote against the amendment and then for the bill as the best they can get. There are some conservative Republicans of both the repeal and silver factions who may support the measure.

The majority of the ultra repeal Republicans would probably accept the bill if it made provision for a bond issue, but as it does not contain this provision they feel very little interest in it, and may oppose it as a party. It seems most probable that unless the Democrats get the concurrence of their entire party in the Senate the Republicans will make no effort at united action.

The silver men of both parties are pleased that the bond issue is not to be touched upon in the amendment. The silver Democrats made very strong effort to extend the Sherman law to a time beyond the next congressional election, but found it impossible to secure executive approval for a date later than that chosen. In fact, this date—Oct. 1, 1894—is a compromise within a compromise—July 1, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895. It is understood that the Treasury Department took the position that it would be impossible to reserve the gold and silver sayers without bonds if the Sherman law should remain in force to exceed a year longer, and that it was this argument which induced the silver men to yield, as they did most reluctantly, to the extension until January, 1895.

As at present arranged the law will expire in the midst of the next congressional election, and it is going to be very difficult to keep it out of the campaign, as it is. There will probably be an effort to amend the amendment in the Senate by increasing the purchasing time a year, and the silver men think it possible that they may get Republican support to put this through, but, all circumstances considered, this is hardly probable. One other advantage which the silver men find in the committee's amendment over the original bill is that it gives them ground to stand on while the silver fight shall be prosecuted in the future. They say that the silver fight has in reality only begun; that the present bill is only a stipulation for a brief time, and that it will be prosecuted vigorously.

WILL PASS THE HOUSE. The terms of the proposed compromise were the subject of a great deal of discussion in the House this afternoon. The fact that an authorization for bonds was not a feature brought relief to many of the Southern and Western Democrats. The Democratic leaders—Speaker Crisp, General Catchings, Mr. Outwater, Governor Sawyer and Judge Culberson—are in favor of immediate action on the bill when it comes back from the Senate, and should it appear in the House before the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, which is made a continuing order, beginning on Monday, is completed, would favor vacating that order to give the compromise the right of way.

The Democratic leaders express very general satisfaction with the proposed compromise, and do not seem to feel that there

is much doubt but that any proposition that will prove acceptable to both wings of the party in the Senate will pass the House. The ultra silver Democrats of the House, like Bland, have no opinion to express for publication, but the prevailing opinion is that in view of the necessity for a show of party harmony they will content themselves with voting against the measure. A good portion of the silver Democrats will probably, however, vote for the compromise if their votes are needed to secure its passage. The Republicans have not yet decided about the course they will pursue. They will be governed largely by what their political brethren in the Senate do. There are two features of the compromise to which they object, the failure to provide for a bond issue and the coinage of the silver now in the treasury. The coinage of setonior would replenish the treasury to the extent of \$50,000,000 and tide the administration over for the next year, if the deficit should not be larger than is at present estimated.

Mr. Dingley said there could be no seigniorage. The object of this coinage of the alleged seigniorage, he said, to make up the deficit. Should the Republicans, Democrats and the Populists unite in their opposition to the terms of the compromise they could defeat it, but this is not anticipated. When the bill reaches the House it will go to the committee on coinage, weights and measures unless there is an indication that an attempt will be made to hold it in that committee for too long a period, in which case a motion to concur in the Senate amendments could be made without its reference to it. The consensus of opinion, however, is that it will be referred under the rules and reported back to the House within two days almost. Four days after the bill reaches the House it is expected that it will have passed and Congress will have taken a recess for two or three weeks.

The clause in the bill providing for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes below \$10 was favorably received in the Treasury Department. The retired one-dollar, two-dollar and five-dollar notes, it is understood, of course, are to be converted into higher denominations, so that the present amount of these two classes of money in circulation will not be affected by the change. The amount of United States notes now in circulation is \$1,000,000,000. The compromise goes into effect as follows: One-dollar, \$3,698,195; two-dollar, \$2,994,892; five-dollar, \$63,568,814. Treasury notes of \$100—one-dollar, \$14,675,783; two-dollar, \$12,883,592; five-dollar, \$38,202,285. The silver certificates above \$5 in circulation aggregate about \$30,000,000, and under and including about \$20,000,000. The plan is now understood to contemplate the issue of smaller denominations of silver certificates for the larger denominations now in use.

FOUNDING EACH OTHER. Many Whispered Conversations in the Senate—The Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Twenty minutes were consumed this morning when the Senate reassembled after its recess in securing a quorum. When the forty-third Senator was secured Mr. Peffer resumed his speech, but the recess was taken. The rule was not taken up, because, this being still the legislative day of Tuesday last, there was no morning hour. If there had been a morning hour the resolution would have been in the regular order of business, laid before the Senate. It might have been taken up upon motion, but no such motion was made. The quorum melted away, but there was no disposition to discuss the fact, and consequently no call of the Senate. There seemed to be, however, an interchange of opinion going on among the Senators who were in the chamber. Mr. Voorhees crossed the aisle separating the two hostile camps and took a seat beside Mr. Teller, and the two field marshals were soon engaged in earnest talk. The other Colorado Senator (Mr. Wolcott) crossed over to the Democratic side and talked with Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia. The two chief leaders and their two lieutenants were thus, at the same moment, in the company of their New York Butler and Stewart and Senators Cockrell and Bate, all anti-repealers, were also in the chamber. Mr. Peffer, who had been busy with his desk writing, but was soon interrupted by Mr. Vilas, who was an amendment regarding the use of which the fund may be put for the relief of the poor and distressed members of the church, and the education of the children and for the building and repair of houses of worship, but in which the righteousness of the policy is not to be questioned. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed. Mr. Peffer resumed to floor and concluded his speech.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, next proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him last week, and being the third installment of it. He said that if he should be asked to explain what his "hard times" meant he would say that "hard times" meant falling prices, meant monetary distress, meant insane asylums, alms-houses and prisons, meant an unearned increment to the creditor, meant the exaction for the debtor, and meant the discouragement of all the business enterprises and projects. Confronted with some of the journals, he said, even under the operation of the Sherman act the supply of money was less than the wants of the country required, and he declared that the repeal of that law would be one of the worst crimes that could be committed against society.

At this point he was asked by Mr. Voorhees whether it would be agreeable to him to have the understanding that he could not conclude this evening. "I cannot conclude to-morrow, or in three days," Mr. Jones added, "I hope to conclude at a subsequent period, I shall be able to continue my argument."

Mr. Harris, rising to a matter personal to himself, related the particulars of an interview had with him some days ago with New York's Journal, and said that when he read the report of it he realized that either he had made a very bungling statement or that the reporter had uttered a fair amount of truth. He had been represented as including in a threat against the Vice President the event that he should make a given way on a given question. Another New York journal had taken the interview up, and had put him in the absurd and brutal attitude of declaring that the Vice President would be killed in his seat if he dared to rule in a given way on a given question. He took his defeat very much to heart, and had no such utterance, and that no conclusion from what he did say could be drawn more absurd and untrue. Contests in the Senate were contests of reason, not of the prize ring. They were contests of intellect and of good sense, and of no other character. He disclaimed utterly the brutalities attributed to him. He was happy to be able to say that the relations, both personal and official, between the Vice President and himself had been of the highest character from the beginning of the session till now.

The Senate, at 4 p. m., after a short executive session, took a recess till 10 a. m. Monday next.

WITHOUT A QUORUM. The House Unable to Pass the Morning Printing Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In the morning hour the McClarran bill came up in the House, but was withdrawn because of the lack of a quorum.

Mr. Mallory called up from the committee on foreign and domestic commerce the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to build a revenue cut, costing \$175,000, for use on the New England coast. It is the purpose of the bill to provide necessary means of collecting and protecting revenue. It was passed.

agreed to the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, and the bill was placed on its passage. The vote resulted: Yeas, 79; nays, 2, and Mr. Holtzhoover, of the party of no quorum, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The call resulted: Yeas, 132; nays, 3. No quorum assembled. Mr. Richardson, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

EX-COLLECTORS ON TRIAL.

Kentuckians Charged with Violating the Civil Service Rules.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—The case of the United States against W. P. Shaw, for violations of the civil-service rules, was up for trial to-day. Col. Albert Scott, ex-collector, and W. E. Riley, ex-deputy collector, also defendants with Mr. Shaw, were present. An affidavit was presented by Mr. Shaw asking for a new jury, on the grounds that the affidavit of last Monday may have prejudiced such of the jurors who heard it read. Judge Barr overruled the motion for a new jury, which accompanied the affidavit, as the evidence quoted had not been in Shaw's case.

Mr. W. K. Hudson, an ex-storekeeper and gauger at Winchester, was the first witness up. He did not give much strength to the prosecution. W. T. Morrow, of Shepherdsville, next testified. He was a gauger from the last part of 1889 to the spring of 1891. He said Shaw approached him for money at New Hope, where he organized all the new revenue officers into some sort of association, and was to collect 2 per cent. of their salaries. Shaw put them under a pledge. He could not remember the object of the collection of the association.

STRICKEN BRUNSWICK. Seven Deaths and Forty-Nine New Cases of Yellow Fever Yesterday.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 21.—There were officially reported, to-day, four deaths and forty-nine new cases—the record-breaking day of the epidemic. To the official list of deaths should be added one that occurred this afternoon—Lyon, Hazehurst, a negro on North Amberst. He was a negro child, Pinkie Wilson, died, and her death certificate, issued Oct. 18, by Dr. Robert Hazehurst, reads, cause of death, yellow fever; dead before physician reached. The total of seven deaths that should be counted to-day. Three patients are hourly expected to die. The weather following the rain and cool spells has brought the disease rapidly to the front. There are now 238 cases under treatment, sixty whites and 168 colored. The outlook is not cheering for twenty days yet.

A NEW YORK RASCAL.

He Sold Property He Didn't Own and Speculated in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—William Prudden, an insurance agent, was held in \$15,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of larceny to the amount of \$87,000, made by Albert and Kate Wagner. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are very wealthy, and sailed for Europe on May 7, leaving their property in charge of Prudden. They gave him a power of attorney, and, on their return on Oct. 5, found that he had sold two trunks worth \$87,000, and had taken mortgages on their property. He had speculated in stocks and lost nearly all the money.

FORMALLY CONSOLIDATED.

The B. & O. S. W. and the O. & M. Now One Railway System.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The formal consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio Southern and Ohio & Mississippi railroad systems took place this morning. For months this event has been a leading topic in railroad circles, but not until to-day was the matter officially settled. The plan was the same as prescribed by the stockholders of the two companies, and the New York and London committees. The consolidation will take effect Nov. 1, when the two companies will be organized. A meeting of \$2,000,000 out of a total of \$24,000,000 of Ohio & Mississippi stock was represented at the Baltimore & Ohio Southern meeting \$4,500,000 was represented out of a total of \$5,000,000. The main object in connection with the consolidation was to have a through line from St. Louis to Baltimore. Cincinnati is the transfer point, but after Nov. 1 this objection was overcome. At the conference future plans were arranged, but they were not made public.

No Immigrant Bureau.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—At yesterday's meeting of the Western Passenger Association it was determined to establish an immigrant bureau in New York under the supervision of Chairman Caldwell, and to route all the immigrant business. The Union Pacific has put a stopper on the scheme by refusing to have anything to do with it unless all other transcontinental lines do it. This is equivalent to kicking the thing over, as it is hopeless to think of getting the Southern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific into such an agreement. Immigrant agents will now have a chance to make contracts, and the means a democratization of business, as roads anxious for business will cut rates. The Atchison declares that it will play domestic rates on the same footing as other roads. To do this it will be obliged to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association, and that means trouble all around.

The Erie Receivership.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—Judge Ricks, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning, rendered his decision in the case of the Erie receivership. Averments were made charging that the receivers heretofore appointed were the executive officers of the lease companies and were not impartial custodians. The relief asked was the extension of the receivership of Messrs. King and Malloch to the State, and the appointment of one or more additional receivers. Judge Ricks said: "There is no occasion for the removal of the receivers, nor does it seem to me that there is any reason for extending their appointment to this bill. They have not consented to the lease, and are obliged to pay what, in equity and justice, they should pay. The net earnings of complainant's roads consist in their contributions to the fund in the receiver's hands, and this they are willing to pay over."

Reunion of Grant's Old Regiment.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 21.—The annual reunion of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Grant's old regiment, was held in this city to-day. Capt. J. A. Mitchell, of Bethany, was the president, and J. M. Sawyer, of Mattoon, vice president, P. H. Welsamer, of Neoga, treasurer, M. A. Ewing, of Neoga, secretary, J. M. Wycikoff, of Mattoon, chaplain, with a full list of company secretaries. There was an enjoyable camp fire in the G. A. R. headquarters to-night. The attendance, though not so large as on former occasions, was composed of men who always make a success of their meetings.

Roberts Beaten by D'Oro.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The great international pyramid pool game between D'Oro and Roberts was completed this evening. The Cuban finished 1,000 points when the English champion had but 921 to his credit. D'Oro's victory was received with enthusiastic applause by the audience, in which Roberts' friends took the defeat very philosophically, although claiming that had the game been on an English table he would have won.

The Bowen-Merrill Company, of this city, has issued a special edition of Riley's latest book for Indianapolis readers, containing Roberts and a finely illustrated portrait of Mr. Riley—one of the best ever executed. This likeness will appear only in the photographic edition, which is limited.

PRAISE FROM GOTHAM

Sons of Father Knickerbocker Finally Give Chicago Her Due.

New York and the Western Metropolis Unite in Celebrating Manhattan Day at the World's Fair.

SPEECHES AT FESTIVAL HALL

"Our Chauncey," General Porter and Mayor Gilroy Talk.

Two Parades and a Great Display of Fireworks—The Attendance Much Smaller than Expected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—New York and Chicago clasped hands and pledged vows to love each other henceforth for better or worse, richer or poorer. The Manhattan merchant left his Broadway store, the speculator came from his Wall-street office, forgetting and not caring how the stock market closed or how it would open, the man about town forsook his club, and professional people came in hundreds to make Manhattan day the unqualified success which every man, woman and child, no matter where they came from, admitted it was. The attendance did not meet the expectations of many New Yorkers and the Chicago men who helped to make the arrangements, but the multitudes seen wherever the attractions happened to be were large enough to make all the Manhattan visitors happy.

The crowning event in the celebration took place in Festival Hall. There were gathered some of Gotham's best known actors and prominent citizens from all walks of life. The speakers praised and eulogized and bantered Chicago by turns, and the New York people who composed a large part of the magnificent assembly relished the oratory, the wit and the good-natured sallies as only New Yorkers could. Chauncey Depew's reception was enough to make him hold his head in pride a little higher, and he smiled while the audience cheered and clapped their hands at every brilliant sentiment and witty remark which he made. General Horace Porter and John W. Fellows made brilliant and laughter-provoking addresses, exactly suited to the occasion and the character of the audience.

The great galleries of the hall were faced with silken flags of all the American States and the nations of the earth, interspersed with "The Stars and Stripes." The platform was richly draped with the American colors and decorated above with floral pieces. On the platform, in chairs, were seated many distinguished men and women from Manhattan Island. In the center of the front group was Mayor Gilroy, and on either side sat Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, president of Columbia College, Gen. Horace Porter, Archbishop Coile, St. Thomas Church, New York, chaplain of the Old Guard, Congressman J. R. Fellows, Agnes Booth, Controller Theo. W. Myer, of New York, ex-Mayor Grant, of New York, Lyman J. Gage, ex-president of the fair, Treasurer Seeburger, Richard Croker, Tammany's chief, Joseph J. O'Donohue, city chamberlain, and Edward C. Sheehy, Judge Dunn, and Hyatt John V. Arnold, John D. Crimmins, Senator Jacob Cantor, and many members of the New York Board of Aldermen and the Manhattan committee of one hundred, as well as members of the Chicago Common Council and the Sons of New York City. Boxes were reserved for the families and friends of Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Nolan, of Albany, President Higginbotham and Mayor Harrison.

Back of the platform of guests were arranged the Columbia chorus of eight hundred voices, under the direction of W. L. Tomlin, and Innes's Thirteenth Regiment Band, of New York, which woke the echoes of the hall with their patriotic melody. Every one of the seven thousand seats were taken before the exercises began, and hundreds of people were turned away.

THE PARADE AND FIREWORKS.

The parade part of the celebration, which preceded the exercises in the hall, was carried out successfully, attracting a great multitude to the terminal plaza and the avenue on which the New York State building stands. The first procession to enter the grounds was that of Colonel Cody's picturesque riders. Then came the Cook County Democratic Marching Club, two hundred strong, marshaled by Capt. J. H. Farrel, a member of the Illinois Legislature. The Democrats marched behind a detachment of guards. After them came the Chicago Hussars, who paraded through the park to the music of the Elgin band. Soon after came the First Regiment, Illinois, the regiment marched to the terminal plaza, where a beautiful stand of colors were presented by General Nelson, Miles. The regiment marched to the terminal plaza, where a beautiful stand of colors were presented by General Nelson, Miles. The regiment marched to the terminal plaza, where a beautiful stand of colors were presented by General Nelson, Miles.

The principal parade, which was a combination union of military and civil companies, took place after the exercises. In the line were the Old Guard, the First Regiment of Illinois, the Chicago Hussars, the marching club of Chicago, in addition to the military bands. They made the parade of the city, and passed in review before the New York State building. On the reviewing stand were Gen. Nelson, Miles, the Illinois militia; the two Mayors and the Manhattan day committee. The military parade on the terminal plaza. The New York official party and the speakers were entertained at dinner by the State commissioners in the New York building.

The procession of eleven boats was an attractive feature of the celebration. All but one of them were those used in the Chicago day parade, the new one being Illinois. The boats were brightly illuminated, "The World," bearing representatives of the four races besides twenty-five persons personating the nationalities of the earth. The display of fireworks on the lake shore was equal to any which has been seen at the fair except on Chicago night. Among the new set pieces were "Liberty Enlightening the World," a huge portrait of Mayor Gilroy, the Brooklyn bridge, Father Knickerbocker and a female figure representing Chicago, with motto underneath, "She can't be beaten." The entire lake front was illuminated with over two hundred floating and changing lights. The Midway Plaisance glowed with the same illumination and New York's building dazzled the eyes of thousands with light from colored trolley lamps and electric lights inside and out.

THE SPEECHMAKING.

Remarks of Mayor Gilroy, General Porter and "Our Chauncey."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Thousands of New Yorkers and thousands of people from every State and city in the country tried to get into Festival Hall, where the special Manhattan day exercises were held to