

OUR HOBBY

IT'S "OUR HOBBY" TO MAKE THIS THE BANNER WEEK OF THE YEAR

In order to do so we recognize the necessity of doing something out of the ordinary, and on to-morrow (MONDAY) morning we will inaugurate a sale of CLOTHING, HATS, etc., at

CUT : PRICES : FOR : HOLIDAY : TRADE

That will totally eclipse any former sales ever held by us or any other house in this city.

HERE'S THE PRICES

MEN'S SUITS

Reduced from \$18, \$20 and \$22, to

\$14

MEN'S SUITS

Reduced from \$12, \$14 and \$15, to

\$9.50

MEN'S ODD PANTS

\$3.85

Reduced from \$5, \$6 and \$7.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

39 3-4 cents

Reduced from 50 cents and 75 cents.

Reduced Prices in our Boys' Department.



NEVER

Since we commenced business have we been able to show so much style and quality for so little money. Think of it!

UNLIMITED CHOICE OF MEN'S OVERCOATS

Worth \$18, \$20 and \$22 for - - - \$14.00

Worth \$12, \$14 and \$15 for - - - \$9.50.

NONE RESERVED. YOU CAN TAKE CHOICE.

N. B.—On account of the great reduction and extremely low prices the credit list will be entirely suspended; not a garment will be charged to any one.

IN THIS SALE OF OVERCOATS

It is not merely a selected few, but unlimited choice of any \$18, \$20 or \$22 Man's Overcoat in our house for \$14; or choice of any \$12, \$14 or \$15 Man's Overcoat in our house for \$9.50.

Don't fail to attend the Musicians' Concert at Tomlinson Hall to-night. Proceeds for the benefit of the poor.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE

Free and unlimited choice of

\$18, \$20 or \$22

MEN'S OVERCOATS

For \$14.00.

Your choice of \$12, \$14 or \$15

MEN'S OVERCOATS

For \$9.50.

NONE RESERVED. YOU CAN TAKE CHOICE.

HATS

98c.

Worth \$2 and \$2.50. They are genuine Fur Hats, new styles.

PRESENTS FOR THE BOYS—Skates, Knife or Harp. Free with every suit.



Our REDUCED PRICES will Save You from 15 to 50 Per Cent. Can you afford to Miss It?

HOBBY SALE THIS WEEK

The Progress Clothing Store

Nos. 6 and 8 W. Washington St., Indianapolis.

HOBBY SALE THIS WEEK

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

The all absorbing question now is, "What to buy for Holiday presents?" There can be nothing more handsome, useful and lasting than a nice piece of

Furniture, a Bookcase, Desk, Table, Chair,

Or dozens of other articles which I show, will last for years and years, and give lasting pleasure. Call in and look around. You may get some ideas.

WM. L. ELDER,

43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

AUCTION SALE—OIL-WELL AND NATURAL-GAS SUPPLIES

On THURSDAY, December 21, 1893, at about the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the undersigned, assignee of D. C. Foote, will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at 337 and 339 West Main street, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, a very large and valuable stock of Oil-well and Natural-gas Supplies, consisting of Drilling Cables, Sand Lines, Bull Ropes, Rubber Belting, Rig Irons and Cants, Drilling and Fishing Tools, Cast Iron and Malleable Fittings, Brass Goods, Iron Body Work, Stocks and Dies, Wrenches, Tongs, Regulators, Hardware, etc. Also, large Steam-pipe Machine, with boiler and engine complete, and one large Caloric Gas Machine. All of the above goods are new and desirable. Terms Cash.

THE LOUISVILLE TRUST COMPANY, Assignee.

HEINSHIMER & JOSEPH, Auctioneers.

THE McELWAIN-RICHARDS COMPANY

Successors to J. B. McELWAIN & Co. and GEO. A. RICHARDS.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE.

GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS.

TELEPHONE 753. 62 and 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

Want Filler

If you want a Situation, a Good Servant, a Faithful Clerk, a Desirable Boarding Place, or prompt-pay Lodgers, write just what you want, plainly, in the blanks below. Cut this out, and send stamps or silver at Five CENTS for SIX WORDS, to THE JOURNAL, Indianapolis. Nothing less than 10 cents.

5 Cents a Line. SPECIAL COUPON

TRIAL OF DR. HOWARD

Further Concerning Operations of the Alleged Swindler.

How Americans Were Duped by "William Lord Moore" in London—Events Leading to His Arrest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 15.—The interest in the "William Lord Moore" case does not abate. There have been many sensational developments in court during the week. As stated yesterday, the case is a celebrated one. Rev. George Frederick Burgoyne Howard, a noted Baptist minister of West Tennessee, is charged with manipulating a gigantic swindle, which, for awhile, he conducted with headquarters in London, England. The outcome of the case, which is being prosecuted by the government, hinges upon the identification of the minister as the London swindler, and to convict Howard the government has brought Scotland Yard inspectors and several London witnesses to this country, besides introducing a large number of witnesses from different parts of the United States. It would seem from the evidence that the wanted persistence with which Uncle Sam runs to the ground offenders against his laws, is having great weight against the minister's prospective freedom.

In yesterday's sketch of the career of the alleged swindler many matters of detail were necessarily omitted. For some time the prisoner has been at the head of a prosperous church, whose structure he built with his own private funds, and yet the government is showing that he has been operating this swindle while, and that he made thousands of dollars in London by the same method. He has maintained that he is not the man whom the government describes, but it seems that his story has been sadly shaken this week. The trend of events in the story begins in London, with 1881 as the year. There is a broad-based idea in America that large fortunes in England and Europe are awaiting claimants, many of whom are supposed to be in America. The comparative youthfulness of the United States, the heavy tide of immigration in the early part of the century, the confusion of family trees and the many stories told by pioneers of their wealthy connections in the older countries, has led many an American family of the present day to believe that it has some claim to an estate, the inheritance of which was neglected by a forefather in his mad rush to the new country of the United States. On this prevailing false idea, and upon the credulity of a great many people in moderate or in poor circumstances, William Lord Moore is alleged to have based his ill-gained prosperity. It was he who operated in London in the summer and fall of 1881. It is he whom the United States government insists is on trial at Jackson, Tenn.

MOORE'S METHODS. In 1881 William Lord Moore lived at No. 5 Ingersoll Road, Shepard Bush, London. He was visited by a Scotland Yard inspector as a result of the investigations set on foot by United States Minister Robert Lincoln and Hon. John C. New, United States consul-general to London at that time. Complaints began to reach the offices of this government in England that a bold operator was obtaining a great deal of money from America by pretending to se-

cur to Americans the possession of English estates which rightfully belonged to them. The letters making the complaints explained the manner in which the people had been victimized. Moore had evidently been working the scheme for years. By some means, probably with the assistance of confederates, he had been able to get the names of thousands of Americans, most of whom belonged to the class of people less than the metropolitan journals, in which the manner of the swindle has been explained, frequently given. But as unwary on their guard. To these people Moore would send letters advising that they were the heirs to large property in England or on the continent. The first letter would be the payment of a fee, which would not demand money, or at least go no further than to offer to prosecute the claim for a certain per cent. of the amount recovered. This, seeming reasonable enough, had a tendency to invite correspondence. Indeed, Mr. Moore suggested that the person addressed write him for further information upon the payment of a fee. The London man generally stated that there was a clear title to the heir's claim, but that it would be necessary to give a bond to secure costs and that a certain sum West employ some one in London to act as a surety. Moore would then advise the person to send this amount—say \$20 American money. AAM FURNICE was made from this side of the Atlantic. This letter would be the victim that the case was progressing finely. After a little while an alleged decree to the estate would be sent the American. This decree purported to be one issued by the same one at some point to the effect that a certain person or persons, named in the decree, were entitled to certain property and rights adjacent, would be put in possession of the property. The decree would also contain taxes, which were usually put at \$5. The alleged decree further stated that upon the payment of these taxes the property would pass to the title of the heirs named within ninety days. These bogus decrees were sent to the victims, and the latter would be the impress of a rubber stamp of some nature. This agency Moore either had some connection with a fraudulent New York agency, or else he had a person in New York in that city. The victims would sometimes receive letters from Joseph Leger or E. Ross in New York, who were generally connected with a high-sounding title. These New York connections were used by Moore in furtherance of his schemes. The correspondence of Moore became so voluminous that the suspicion of the English authorities was aroused. The United States consular office in London was overwhelmed with inquiries about the swindler. Moore was conferring on Americans. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was soon shown, of course, that the claims were mythical and the money paid to Moore for prosecuting the claims was just so much money in the pocket of a sharper. The Scotland Yard people sent Inspector Frost to see Moore. It was seen that any prosecution of Moore in England would be difficult, as the prosecuting witnesses were in the United States. Inspector Frost had an interview with Moore, and the swindler agreed to give up his business with the understanding that the case would not be pressed. The money Moore had received from the victims was just so much money in the pocket of a sharper. The Scotland Yard people sent Inspector Frost to see Moore. It was seen that any prosecution of Moore in England would be difficult, as the prosecuting witnesses were in the United States. Inspector Frost had an interview with Moore, and the swindler agreed to give up his business with the understanding that the case would not be pressed. The money Moore had received from the victims was just so much money in the pocket of a sharper.

REV. HOWARD'S ARREST. The United States postal authorities were well posted on Moore's methods after the investigations in England, and when complaints were made, a little over a year afterwards, that a man in Jackson, Tenn., was working a similar fraud, the government made a prompt and strict investigation, which led it to believe that William Lord Moore had changed the base of his operations. After Moore's exposure in London the United States postal authorities had detailed a large number of letters at the New York postoffice addressed to "William Lord Moore, London." Letters received at the postoffice within a period of thirty or forty days were opened and found to contain, in all, from \$10,000 to \$11,000. This showed the immense sum Moore had been making out of his shrewd work. The postoffice inspectors at Jackson, Tenn., were directed to Rev. Mr. Howard as the sender of the letters designed to swindle people on the same lines as those adopted by Moore in London. But Mr. Howard was a man of independent means, and the witness chair circles of the State. The arrest caused a

great sensation, and people rushed to the defense of the minister, who had made himself very popular, not only by the building of the church, but by his religious work in the community. The title of doctor of divinity had been conferred upon him by a college in northern Georgia. He had even assumed the presidency of a railroad, which had progressed so far as the obtaining of a charter, at which point he was arrested. He had not the arrest of Mr. Howard thrown cold water on the movement. The first case resulted in a mistrial. Then the government began to strengthen its evidence. It was contended by the postoffice authorities, that after settling in Tennessee Moore had taken up the claim correspondence under the name of Howard, writing to people with whom he had had correspondence while in England under the name of Moore. He offered the persons whom he addressed his assistance in recovering estates in England to which he said they were entitled. After his arrest, at Jackson for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, the discoverer admitted that he had written a number of letters to certain people offering to aid them in recovering estates, but he insisted that his business was strictly legitimate. He indignantly denied that he was the person known as William Lord Moore, Joseph Leger or E. Ross, the various aliases under which it was alleged he had admitted that he was an Englishman. The government's case, in a large measure, was to prove that he is Moore. Inspector Frost was brought to this country from London and put on the stand. He swore that Howard and himself were one and the same person. Ex-Minister Lincoln and ex-consul-general New were also on the stand. The credibility of Frost as a witness and to identify him as an inspector of the Scotland Yard detective force, the police department of the world. Notwithstanding this identification, Howard maintained his innocence. The court room was crowded at every session of the federal court, over which Judge Hammond was presiding. The sympathy of the people at Jackson was largely with Howard.

FEELINGS OF THE WEEK. The early part of the week the clerk of the Chancery Court at Jackson identified the handwriting of the defendant as the same as that of William Lord Moore, Joseph Leger and E. Ross, who were, as the government contended, all one person. The government sought to introduce as evidence certain letters sent to the defendant, but the court would not admit these letters as evidence, as they were seized in violation of the prisoner's constitutional rights. Then Inspector Turrell, also of Scotland Yard, quietly appeared in the little Tennessee town to identify Howard as Moore. Charles Hobson, of the American legation at London, was also a witness. When these witnesses appeared it was announced that the defendant was too ill to appear in the court room that day. Wednesday the evidence became somewhat more sensational. Edward Fletcher and his mother, of New York, were put on the stand. They testified that E. Ross, manager of the European claim agency, had written to them in New York city in 1880, and that they had met him often and knew him well. The district attorney then asked them if the man they knew as E. Ross in New York was present in the court room. They said he was, and pointed out Howard. The man, S. R. Hatman, a prominent real estate agent, also testified that in 1880 he rented an office to one F. G. Howard in Brooklyn. The sign on the office door was "The American Legation." The real estate man recognized the defendant as the same man to whom he had rented an office in Brooklyn under the name of F. G. Howard. John W. Murphy, New York letter carrier, identified Howard as the man to whom he had delivered mail in New York. Dr. Howard cross-examined Brown in person, and he did so in an artistic way. He did his best to confuse the witness, but Brown stood the ordeal remarkably well for a novice. The doctor succeeded in demonstrating to the jury that the witness was not an expert in handwriting. He knew his own work, but he made mistakes in attempting to select letters written by Moore or Howard from a mass of correspondence furnished him. "Where did you find these papers?" once queried Dr. Howard. "I found them in the room you used as an office, No. 5 Ingersoll road."

"What is your name?" asked District Attorney Hawkins. "Frederick Stuart Brown." "And where do you live?" "London, England." Then Frederick Stewart Brown in response to a question rose in the box and pointing his finger at Dr. Howard identified him as Felix Howard, alias William Lord Moore. "How did you know him?" was asked. "It was his clerk for several months. I wrote his letters for him. I knew he was passing under these names in 1882. O I know him." This evidence created a great commotion in the court room, which was packed. Every man and woman in Jackson being deeply interested in the case. SOME SECRETS LET OUT. Brown's evidence was in the main clear and convincing. He told in detail how he met the defendant early in the spring of 1882, in response to an advertisement for a clerk, and entered his employ. His business was the writing of letters about claims to English estates after a draft furnished him from time to time by the defendant. 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