

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1894.

3 CENTS. AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

REDUCTION SALE THE CLOTHES MUST GO

578 Suits, best styles; former prices \$25, \$20, and \$15, now \$14.90. 800 Suits, every one strictly all wool; former prices \$15 and \$18, now \$11.90. 700 Suits, good Cassimeres, the majority of them strictly all-wool and every one guaranteed good wearing, formerly \$12 and \$15, now \$8.90.

One-fourth off on overcoats and ulsters. We have an enormous stock, and they must go. One-fourth off on Boys' and Children's Suits. The goods are marked in plain figures. Simply take one-fourth off our marked prices. Every suit in our house is included in our Great Sale with the exception of plain Clay Vests and Plain Cloth. Positively No Goods Charge! During This Sale.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 W. Washington St.

BIG 4 ROUTE SPECIAL SLEEPER

Open for passengers at 9 p. m. and leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 4:45 p. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 11:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., placed on the spur track, and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m.

The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel, dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 10:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made from Indianapolis to the train from the home one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four here can be assured of all Western connections.

THE PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE FOR CINCINNATI IS THE C., H. & D. R. R. ONLY LINE FOR TOLEDO and DETROIT

By which you can leave Indianapolis in the evening and secure sleeping car accommodations. TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS: *10:40 a. m. *11:50 a. m. *11:50 a. m. *3:05 p. m. *6:30 p. m. *Daily, 1 Daily except Sunday.

Monon Route. THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30—Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibule coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 8 p. m. No. 31—Vestibule, Night Express. Pullman vestibule coaches and sleepers, daily, 12:01 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10—Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 32—Vestibule, 3:25 p. m. No. 28—Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 3—Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:20 a. m.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co. WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1347.

THE JOURNAL

Is read in the homes of people who are able to buy goods. ARE YOU IN?

You make a mistake if you are not. Publicity is necessary to business, and THE JOURNAL can sell you the right kind—the kind that will bring you trade now.

TRY THE JOURNAL.

WAGON WHEAT 56c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 62 West Washington Street.

Found His Traitor Wife. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Martin M. Becker, 51, who arrived here in pursuit of his wife and two children and her alleged paramour, G. E. Mechin, of St. Louis, Mrs. Becker and party reached here ahead of him. Upon arrival Becker went to the home of his wife's parents in Whitesboro, five miles from here, and saw his children. He also saw his wife, but they failed to come to any agreement. Mr. Becker was visited by Alexander McKennie, his father-in-law, and they had a long talk together. To a reporter Mr. Becker said: "There is no change in the situation at present, but I am determined to secure control of my children, and will eventually, it is possible that legal proceedings will be commenced in a few days."

Fair, preceded by showers. A RARE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE LOST

If you fail to take advantage of our One-half Off Sale of Pants. There are not more than two pairs alike in the entire lot, which gives you a wide range of patterns to select from.

\$3.00 PANTS for..... \$1.50 \$5.00 PANTS for..... 2.50 \$7.00 PANTS for..... 3.50, etc.

This is our ante-invoice clean-up of Odd Pants. In this sale you can buy two pairs of Pants for the price you ordinarily pay for one pair.

THE WILSON

IF YOU ARE

Required to give Bond or asked to act as Surety for some one else, before making other arrangements, call or write to

GEO. W. PANGBORN, General Agent, London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited No. 94 East Market St. : : Indianapolis, Ind.

PRINCESS FLOUR SHIRLEY DARE'S WOES

Best Made. Ask your Grocer. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Prices of Manufactured Iron and Steel, Ore and Pig Iron Still Going Down.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—The Iron Trade Review this week says: The close of 1893 recorded the lowest prices for iron and steel in the history of the trade. There has been a disposition to think that the coming of 1894 would arrest the downward tendency, but evidences are to the contrary. It is known that on one offer has been made for the coming year lower than were touched in 1893 on standard grades. In pig iron the opening of the year brings a report of an offer by a Northern furnace, using Lake Superior ores, to sell for deliveries running into the spring at a figure not touched by December transactions. The study of costs is the most serious business producers have on hand to-day, and while every buyer may be satisfied that what is paid for the material is the lowest level that leaves the maker without profit, he knows that the great reduction in the cost of the market may be still further depressed, and that with foreign competition to hold at bay, the tendency must be further downward.

Suspended Dividends. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 4.—A sensation was caused to-day at the annual meeting of the Mollie Gibson Mining Company by the announcement of a suspension of dividends. As a consequence the stock slumped from \$1.45 a share to \$1.20 in less than thirty minutes and continued to decline until the close of the local exchange, when it was quoted at \$1.10.

The Mollie Gibson is located at Aspen and is without doubt the richest as well as the most wonderful silver mine in all the West. In 1890 the stock of this company was kicked around the streets of Denver, with no purchasers, at 30 cents a share. Soon after this a rich vein of mineral was found in April, 1891, the company's dividend of \$50,000 on a capital stock of \$1,000,000. From this time the stock rapidly advanced in price until at one time it was quoted at \$150 per share. In June, 1891, the dividends were increased to \$150,000 per month. In April, 1893, the company's dividend had been paid. All development work was stopped on the mine in July, and the stock fell to 10 cents. At that time the company had in its reserve fund \$300,000. It has since paid out in dividends and for labor and new plant \$350,000.

BLOOD ON SPORTSDOM'S MOON. Jere Dunn and James F. Caldwell Seeking Each Other's Gore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—About 7:30 last night Jere Dunn and two of his friends strolled into the cafe of the St. James Hotel. They walked up to the bar and ordered drinks. Just as they did so James F. Caldwell, the well-known starter at the race tracks, happened along. He also walked up to the bar and asked the drink mixer to make him a cocktail. He had scarcely done so when, turning, he discovered that he stood right beside his inveterate enemy. As he caught sight of Dunn, Caldwell blurted out "murderer" into his ear. Dunn drew back, looked at Caldwell with a glance of scorn and then fired at him on a volley of oaths. Caldwell replied in kind. Dunn's fist flew out and landed a vicious right hander on Caldwell's nose. Caldwell made no reply, but his face turned left, but was seized and his arms pinioned by bystanders. Meanwhile other spectators were getting into the Hoffman with the evident intention of shooting Dunn on sight. The latter, however, was ready for any such contingency, and as the shot was fired he was ejected and Caldwell was left swearing he would kill Dunn on sight.

Business Embarrassments. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The Haynes Realty and Financial Company, which has been conducting a heavy real estate business in the city, made an assignment to-day, for the benefit of its creditors. The assignee is Charles S. Saltz. The liabilities are between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The assets, it is said, by the managers of the company, will nearly, if not quite, cover the liabilities.

A Missouri Editor Assaulted. SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 4.—For the second time within three days editor J. West Goodwin has been beaten on the street. This time by Dr. H. W. Woods, proprietor of the opera house here. This beating grew out of a horse-whipping given Goodwin Tuesday by three female members of a burlesque troupe which the Bazon "raided." Woods took the women's part in court, thereby renewing the ill feeling. To-day the two men met and Woods beat Goodwin horribly, bruising him badly and fracturing his hand. Goodwin claims he was attacked unawares.

Both Lovers Out of the Way. GALLATIN, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The police here, Ky., yesterday, L. W. Fowler and Spring C. Yousen, rivals for the same girl's hand, met. Fowler shot Yousen fatally, but before Yousen died he stabbed Fowler so seriously he cannot recover.

Charged with Train Wrecking. DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—The police have arrested H. C. and E. J. Rutherford, two young ranchmen living near Golden. They are charged with wrecking the South Park express on Dec. 23. Their object was robbery.

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels. Results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpidity of the liver and the cure is taken Simmons' Liver Regulator to stimulate the liver and to regulate the bowels.

DEMOCRACY DIVIDED

Many Members of the Party Fighting the Wilson Bill.

Some Refused to Appear in the House Yesterday and Lend Assistance Towards Taking Up the Tariff.

CAUCUS BOOKED FOR TO-NIGHT

When a Lively Quarrel Over the Measure Is Expected.

Senator Hoar Wants to Know by What Authority Blount Was Paid for His Work in Hawaii.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There are Democrats here to-night who predict that Congress will never pass the Wilson bill. They claim that many members of the House majority are secretly conniving at its defeat, and they point to the fact that although more than a quorum of the party's membership was in the city to-day, not enough appeared to break the deadlock and take up the measure. Aside from the impotency of the Democratic representation in Congress and the division upon every important question before them, the Democrats are just now greatly exercised and worried over their inability to proceed. No one realizes better that the Democrats in Congress that one of the principal causes of the business depression throughout the country is the uncertainty and suspense over the Wilson tariff bill. Better than almost any one else a Democratic member of Congress learns the responsibility that is resting upon him. Thousands of telegrams, letters, memorials and petitions are coming in upon Democratic Congressmen every day from all parts of the country, begging for action. Action, relief from the suspense, positive work, is what the country demands.

Upon almost every street corner and in the hotel corridors when Congress is not in session, and clustered about the floor of the House and in the cloak rooms when Congress is in session, can be seen groups of Democratic Congressmen discussing the outlook. They all agree that not until the Wilson tariff bill has been disposed of by adoption or defeat can there be any hope for relief to the prostrated industries; not until the fate of this despoiler of commerce is known can the idle workmen get employment at any price. But while realizing and conceding this fact there is not a Democrat in Congress who can point out a way to action. All concede that the party representatives cannot get together. Some are in favor of speedy action and the adoption of the bill without amendment. Some want speedy action, but demand such amendments as will consume time in discussion. Some oppose the bill as a whole, and believe it should not be passed at all, while others demand that new features shall be added to it. Many contend that the bill shall be perfected in the House, while others believe it should be left to the Senate for completion. Every chump from the backwoods of Democracy is sent to Congress as full of impracticable ideas and suggestions, or having no suggestions, stubbornly refuses to proceed until certain indefinite concessions are made. Altogether, the Democrats in either house of Congress are like a pack of long-eared jacks, wise and conceited in their own estimation, and stubborn to the extreme. All are ambitious to be leaders, and half of them believe the eyes of the country are upon them, and that they must lead.

When Congress met on the 4th of last month it was predicted that the Wilson tariff bill would become a law by the end of February. A fortnight afterward the date was deferred a couple of months. Now that the Democrats have failed to get together upon any line of action and all sorts of amendments are proposed and obstacles placed in the way of action it is predicted by the most intelligent and honest Democratic leaders that the bill will not become law, if at all, until the middle of next summer, while there are members of the ways and means and finance committees who believe the bill will not be disposed of before September or October. The Republicans, under similar circumstances, would have had the bill in position to become law before the sod is broken for corn planting. The Republicans would have entered and rushed the work. What will be the outcome of the caucus to-morrow night cannot be foretold, but it is certain a lively row will occur.

SENATOR HOAR'S INQUIRY.

He Wants to Know What Blount Was Paid for His Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The session of the House to-day was significant in two respects. Senator Hoar, of the Republican side, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his authority for the payment of Special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services, and Senator Gray, of the Democratic side, served notice that on Tuesday next the Democrats would insist on taking up the federal election bill, which was continuing with consideration until the measure should be finally disposed of. The object of Senator Hoar's resolution is manifestly to call into question the right of the President to send a personal commissioner to Hawaii, or, indeed, any commissioner, without the concurrence of the Senate having been first obtained by the confirmation of his nomination to this object is, of course, not effectively reached by demanding the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of Commissioner Blount for his services and expenses. The notice of Senator Gray indicates that the Democrats are determined to dispose of the federal election bill at an early day, and to defeat it as possibly be hampered by the tariff bill or any other party measure which might come over from the House demanding early consideration through motives of party expediency. The bill will be taken up Tuesday, and will continue the permanent question in the Senate until finally disposed of.

There was a slight attendance when the Senate met this morning, only a score of Senators being present when the Vice President rapped the Senate to order. Senator Hoar presented the following resolution, with a request that it lie on the table for the present.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what sums have been paid to or for Hon. James H. Blount for salary, services or other expenses as a special commissioner to Hawaii, together with the orders, vouchers and receipts for such payment, and also to inform the Senate how the said funds and moneys, or by virtue of what appropriation or law, the same have been paid."

Senator Berry called up the House bill relating to the disqualification of registers and receivers of the United States land and making provisions in case of such disqualification. After amendment, the bill was passed.

An interesting colloquy took place over a suggestion of Senator Gray that the Senate proceed to consideration of the federal election bill.

Senator Chandler asked whether this was merely for the purpose of allowing some Senator to speak, or for general consideration.

"For general consideration," said Senator Gray.

"The views of the minority are not yet prepared," said Senator Chandler, "and will not be for some days yet. I do not think it well, therefore, to proceed with the consideration unless some Senator specially desires to speak upon it to-day."

Understanding was that the views of the minority might be presented at any time, said Senator Gray.

"I am sure gentlemen on this side," interrupted Senator Hoar, "who desire to debate this bill at considerable length, will not be in a hurry to get up."

"I suppose it will involve considerable delay," said Senator Hoar, "and for that purpose I thought it would be well to take it up at this early day. So far as I am concerned, I will concur in the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts to postpone consideration until Tuesday, and I give notice that on Tuesday, immediately after the morning business, I will move that the Senate proceed to consider the election bill and continue with its consideration from day to day until it is disposed of."

A message was received from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in the matter of claims of certain persons against the government of Spain for illegal arrest on the coast of Yucatan in 1850, and subsequent illegal imprisonment.

Senator Dolph called up the bill to extend for three years the time of the Umatilla Irrigation Company in the construction of its irrigating canal across the Umatilla Indian reservation in the State of Oregon, and it was passed without opposition after a brief executive session of the Senate, at 1:30, adjourned until Monday next.

Indictments Dismissed. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Judge Barrett, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday dismissed the indictments against five of the directors of the Madison Avenue Bank—Charles E. Selover, F. E. Kirschfeld, Simon Ottobauer, Emil Frankel and S. K. Kirschfeld. He also reduced the tail of nine men indicted for violations of the election law to the present duty. Mr. Hart asked that they should rather be dismissed than fined, saying that if so heavy a reduction was made the combining of the blowers would be broken. He thereupon voted a cut of 60 per cent, and that figure stood for some weeks, but was finally changed to 50 per cent, on the instance of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who has large window-glass industries in his district. If the glass blowers do not get their heads fixed, they can blame President Hart.

It thus appears that while the Democratic membership of the ways and means

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And Told Gresham to Undo His Work, but the Latter Failed.

Now the Whole Administration Is Up in Arms Against the Measure—The Duty on Window Glass.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It transpires that Grover Cleveland has severely "sat down upon" Walter Q. Gresham in the matter of the income tax agreed to by the ways and means committee. It was Gresham who was largely responsible for incubating the subject in the minds of Democratic members of the committee. This fact was brought out to-day in connection with the Secretary of State's denunciation of Representative Bynum, of Indiana, for having voted for income taxes at the meeting of the committee on Tuesday evening. When a Democratic member of the committee was informed that Mr. Gresham was berating the Hoosier member for having supported the proposition, he said:

"Walter Q. Gresham had better stop talking upon that subject, or he will get himself into deeper trouble with Grover Cleveland. It is not generally known, but it is true, that Gresham was among the earliest and most earnest advocates of income taxes. He earnestly solicited Democratic members of the committee, months ago, to provide for income taxes in the Wilson tariff bill. You know that Gresham has been talking for some time by antagonizing corporations. So he insisted that we should, at least, tax corporation shares. I remember, some weeks ago, at a secret meeting of the majority membership of the committee and also when income taxes were introduced with defeat, a certain prominent Democratic member from the West delivered a brief but spirited speech in favor of taxing incomes and legacies, if not, indeed, private incomes. At the close of his earnest appeal in behalf of the proposition that if we agreed upon income taxes the Secretary of State would help the proposition through both branches of Congress. A few days ago, when that member sat down upon Gresham, he was astonished to hear the Secretary of State implore him to vote against income taxes. When the members of the committee reminded Gresham that the Secretary of State was largely responsible for the growth of sentiment among members of the committee in favor of income taxes he replied by saying: 'Oh, I have never been talking for income taxes these many months, but I have been looking into the question and have changed my mind. I must continue with the proposition and, sending for him, told him that he must not only stop his talk but proceed to immediately undo the work that he had done. Walter Q. Gresham has no more independence or power in his office than one of the twelve-hundred-dollar clerks under him.'

It is stated by Democratic members of Congress who have talked to the President that the latter is very indignant over Gresham's work in behalf of income taxes, and that he has "sat down upon" him so hard that he will not soon forget it. It looks as though the cause of the quarrel between Gresham and Bynum would be transferred to one between Cleveland and Gresham.

So open, bitter and bold became the administration's opposition to income taxes to-day that a Southern Democratic member of the ways and means committee observed to the Journal correspondent: "The President cannot defeat an income tax, but he can carry opposition far enough to defeat the Wilson tariff bill. It will contain a provision providing for income taxes. We are growing very weary of this interference on the part of the administration with the work of the ways and means committee and this dictation as to what Congress shall and shall not do respecting tariff reform and other important questions." The division of Democratic sentiment in both branches of Congress is so marked that the problem grows in volume and bitterness. Four-fifths of the Democrats from the North oppose any sort of an income tax and, as stated in these dispatches last night, the addition of this new element of dissatisfaction and weakness seems to make clear the practicability of defeating the Wilson tariff bill upon its final passage. The measure will surely be defeated if half of the opposing Democrats remain on their nerves in the face of the influence of the administration, or continue to advocate home interests as against general party theories and principles.

DUE TO THOMAS HART.

Why the Duty on Window Glass Was Cut 50 Per Cent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Thomas Hart, of Muncie, president of the Window-glass Association of the United States, was called on to shoulder the responsibility for the cut of duty upon window glass by the Wilson tariff bill. When the tariff bill was given to the public, before the holiday recess of Congress, great surprise was expressed over the reduction, amounting to 50 per cent, or more, made in the duty on window glass. Immediately there came to Washington a number of glass blowers, who demanded to know why their industry had been singled out as a special mark for destruction. They stated that there was in the cost price of window glass something like 87 per cent of labor; that while plate-glass was placed on the market with the representation of less than 40 per cent of labor, the committee had reduced the duty on that article an average of but 30 per cent, yet it had cut the duty on window glass, which represented 80 per cent of labor, by half. Being hard pressed for some explanation as to why the present duty on window glass had been cut heavier than any other article, excepting probably pearl buttons, a Democratic member of the ways and means committee, who they would rather disband the glass blowers' union than to have any protection by a tariff duty, Mr. Hart asked that they would rather reduce 50 per cent, saying that if so heavy a reduction was made the combining of the blowers would be broken. He thereupon voted a cut of 60 per cent, and that figure stood for some weeks, but was finally changed to 50 per cent, on the instance of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who has large window-glass industries in his district. If the glass blowers do not get their heads fixed, they can blame President Hart.

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HE HOLDS GRESHAM RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCOME TAX SCHEME.

It Seems the Secretary Worked for the Proposition Without First Learning His Master's Mind.

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