The New York Store

Established 1853.

Midsummer Sale Silks

CENTER BARGAIN TABLE

Cheney Bros. Printed India Silks have a reputation for good quality which is world wide.

They are sold everywhere for $1 a yard, and you know that. We have a lot of them in the very latest patterns, and they are beautiful, too. They will be sold for

59c a Yd.

This is a truly excellent bargain. You'll regret it, if you let it pass.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Lon Stulting Takes a Policeman and Hunts for Him.

While drinking soda water in an Illinois-street drug store late yesterday evening the deserted wife of Lou Stulting saw her derelict husband drive by with a woman gayly attired. Stulting deserted his wife two years ago and since then she has been living with her two children at No. 77 West Ohio street. Yesterday evening was the first that she had seen of Stulting since he left her and she longed for revenge. At the police station she told her story, and Captain Campbell sent Sergeant Laporte with the woman to locate the house where she had seen her husband enter with the strange woman. Mrs. Stulting led the sergeant over half the territory on the North Side but was unable to point out the house.

About 10:30 o'clock, while the officer and deserted wife were standing on the corner of Delaware and North streets, the woman sighted an approaching vehicle in which a man and woman were riding. She informed the sergeant that the man looked like her husband, and as the vehicle passed he stepped into the street and commanded the couple to stop. The man raised his whip to strike the horse as the sergeant caught at the bits. He was too late, for the lash descended and the horse started forward at a mad pace. The sergeant, incensed at the manner in which he had been outwitted, reached forward as the buggy passed and clutched at the woman. He caught her sleeve, but the garment gave way and the sergeant was left with a gaudy piece of pink muslin in his hand. The woman set up a series of terrified cries, which, with a half dozen shots fired in the air by the sergeant, had the effect of arousing the neighborhood, but failed to reach the ears of the patrolmen whom the sergeant hoped were in the vicinity. Stulting is wanted for assault and battery in addition to wife desertion.

HULEN BEHIND BARS AGAIN.

The Murder Suspect Caught with the Team Stolen from Horace Woods.

The hack and team stolen from Horace Woods on Saturday night was recovered yesterday by police Sergeant Hyland. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the sergeant, accompanied by "Peg" Hamilton, driver of the missing vehicle, drove out to Eagle creek eight miles west of the city. As they neared the low bottoms along the stream they met the thief, who proved to be John Hulen, recently under arrest for the murder of Lewis Parsons. Hulen was riding one of the stolen horses and leading the other. He informed the officer that the hack could be found a short distance away, and a search located the vehicle, badly demolished, on the bank of the creek. Hulen said that he had been employed to drive off the hack by a man and two women who desired to take a ride. This story is not believed. It will be remembered that Hulen was arrested a few days after the murder of Parsons and held for grand jury investigation, but that body failed to find a bill against him and he was released. The police were somewhat disgusted over the action of the grand jury and propose now to convict him on the grand larceny charge.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Arthur C. White leaves to-day for Virginia Beach.

Mrs. D. C. Drake has gone to Cleveland and Detroit to visit friends.

HANCOCK—BOLLINGER.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 28.—Mr. E. L. Hancock, a prominent and popular young business man of this city, and Miss Jessie Bollinger, a highly accomplished young lady, were married at the residence of the bride's mother this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Rev. J. H. Doddridge, of the First M. E. Church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock took the afternoon train on a wedding trip to Cincinnati and other points.

Will Not Continue the Injunction.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: In the case of Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Company against the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which was argued last week before Judge Lurton in the United States Court, in which the complainants asked for the continuation of a restraining order in respect to rates of freight charged by the L. & N. railroad on merchandise and manufactures shipped from Cincinnati, Judge Lurton has prepared his decision, which will be filed in Cincinnati to-morrow. He refuses to continue the restraining order, will not issue an injunction, and allows the case to be prepared for hearing.

Myrtle Overturf's Mother.

George Schuldtress and Martha Wallace were arrested yesterday morning on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The latter is the mother of Myrtle Overturf, the frail young woman who was prominently mentioned in connection with the Thomas murder. The Wallace woman, with her companion, was found north of the city drinking and fishing along the bank of Fall creek. The woman was wet to the skin when arrested and said that Schuldtress had gallantly pitched her into the creek. Immediately after her arrest she sent for her daughter to secure her release.

Preparing for the Circus.

The police yesterday arrested twenty-one persons on the charge of loitering. Seven of the prisoners were found at the show grounds by the detectives, who believed that the strangers would be safest inside the bars. Detectives Wilson, Doherty, Kaehn and McKinney captured five at one raid, while patrolman Simpson secured six suspicious-looking fellows during the day. Nearly all of the prisoners were strangers, and had, it is thought, come to the city with the Barnum show.

IT GIVES WARNING that there's trouble ahead —if you're getting thin. It shows that your blood is impoverished, and your organs deranged, so that whatever you eat fails to properly nourish you. And just as long as you remain in this condition, Consumption, Pneumonia, and other Scrofulous and dangerous diseases are likely to fasten upon you. You should build yourself up with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Purify and enrich the blood, rouse every organ into natural action, and build up healthy, wholesome, necessary flesh.

Ocean Port, N. J.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—We have used your "G.M.D." in our family and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung become consolidated, but by the use of the "Discovery" she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health.

Ruth A. Sickles

TURNED THE TABLES

KANSAS CITY MADE IT THREE STRAIGHT YESTERDAY.

Umpire Mobbed at Sioux City and Game Broke Up in a Row at Minneapolis—National League Games.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—The Blues won their third game from the Hoosiers to-day, but it was no easy work. The visitors have played good ball throughout the series and the Blues have had to put up their best game in the field and at the bat to keep from losing. Four thousand people witnessed to-day's game. Phillips was in the box for the Hoosiers and he was well supported. The visitors could not hit Kling with any effect until too late in the game to do them good. Third baseman Gray played a phenomenal game, taking in everything that came his way. The playing of the home team was the finest of the season. Kling was supported magnificently, while the club work of the team was great. The Indianapolis club left to-night. Score:

Kansas City.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Stallings, r	5	2	2	2	1	0
Nichol, m	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hernon, l	4	0	0	1	1	0
Beard, s	5	2	3	3	4	0
Klusman, 1	4	1	1	8	0	0
Niles, 3	3	2	2	0	3	0
Manning, 2	4	1	1	8	6	0
Donahue, c	2	1	0	3	2	0
Kling, p	4	0	2	0	1	0
Totals	35	10	12	27	18	0

Indianapolis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McCarthy, l	4	2	3	3	0	0
Henry, r	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gray, 3	4	0	2	4	1	0
Motz, 1	4	0	1	8	0	1
Dalrymple, m	5	0	2	2	0	0
Murphy, c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Mills, s	2	0	0	2	1	0
Roat, 2	4	1	2	3	1	1
Phillips, p	3	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	32	4	11	27	8	2

Score by innings:

Kansas City	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	—10
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	— 4

Earned runs—Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 3.

Three-base Hit—Kling.

Home Runs—Beard (2), Klusman.

Double Plays—Beard, Manning and Klusman; Stallings, Niles and Manning; Beard and Manning.

Base on Balls—Off Kling, 7; off Phillips, 4.

Struck Out—By Kling, 1; by Phillips, 2.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Motz.

Time—1:55.

Umpire—Kerins.

Attendance—4,500.

Sioux City, 12; Detroit, 10.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 29.—Sioux City made it three straight to-day. Fielder Campau gave the game away in the ninth by muffing an easy fly when two men were out, allowing Sioux City to tie the score. In the tenth the home team batted out four runs and the visitors could not overtake them. Sioux City has released short stop Newell. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Sioux City	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	4	—12	17	3
Detroit	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	—10	10	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Boyle; Pears and Jantzen. Earned runs—Sioux City, 9; Detroit, 5. Two-base hits—Glenalvin, York, Hogriever, Camp. Three-base hits—Raymond, Hogriever. Home runs—Hogriever, Camp. Stolen bases—Camp, Genins (2), Marr, Stewart, Dungan, Everett, Raymond (2), Earle, Glenalvin (2.) Bases on balls—By Cunningham, 6; by Pears, 5. Wild pitches—Cunningham, 2. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Pears, 6. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpire—Peoples. Time—2:25.

Game Given to Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—The Toledo-Minneapolis game broke up in a row to-day, and the umpire gave it to the Millers, 9 to 0. Minneapolis made four runs in the first half of the sixth inning, tying the score, which had been 19 to 15 at the close of the fifth inning. Manager Long withdrew his team, stating that he had to catch a train to make Sioux City. He is liable to a fine of $300 for taking his team off the field. The contest was a slugging match, and both Parvin and Blue were knocked out of the box. Score:

							R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	3	9	2	0	1	4	—19	20	3
Toledo	5	5	3	3	3	*	—19	15	1

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 6. Batteries—Parvin, Baker and Burrell; Blue, Hughey and McFarland. Home runs—Hulen, Werden (2), Burrell, Visner, Parvin, Miller, Niland, McGlucken, McFarland, Gilks (2). Double play—Niland to Carney. Time—2:30. Umpire—McDonald.

Grand Rapids, 12; Milwaukee, 9.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Umpire Sheridan gave a decision against Milwaukee to-day which cost three runs and gave the game to Grand Rapids. He was mobbed after the game, but is not seriously injured. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	— 9	15	3
Gr'nd R'pids	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	—12	13	4

Batteries—Baker and Fields; Killeen and Spies. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 5; Grand Rapids, 4. Two-base hits—Goodenough, Clingman, Wright. Three-base hits—Wright, Wheelock. Home run—Wright. Stolen bases—Goodenough (2), Callopy. Double plays—Long, Taylor and Sharpe; Fields and Clingman; Taylor and Carey. First base on balls—By Baker, 3. Struck out—By Baker, 4; by Killeen, 1. Passed ball—Fields. Time—2:40. Umpire—Sheridan.

Western League Race.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per c't.
Sioux City	75	49	26	.653
Toledo	76	44	32	.579
Minneapolis	78	42	36	.538
Kansas City	75	40	35	.533
Grand Rapids	81	40	41	.494
Indianapolis	79	38	41	.481
Detroit	75	30	45	.400
Milwaukee	68	20	48	.294

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Batted Out an Easy Victory at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Chicago batted just at the times when the Reds made errors and scored an easy victory to-day. The Reds could not bat Griffith consecutively. Attendance, 6,900. Score:

Cincinnati.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Latham, 3	5	1	1	1	5	1
Hoy, m	5	1	2	3	0	0
Holliday, l	4	1	1	2	0	1
McPhee, 2	5	1	2	1	2	0
Vaughn, 1	5	1	1	11	0	0
T. Parrott, p	5	1	2	0	0	0
Canavan, r	5	1	3	4	0	0
Smith, s	4	1	1	1	5	2
Murphy, c	4	1	2	4	0	2
Flynn, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	9	15	27	12	6

Chicago.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ryan, r	4	2	1	2	0	1
Dahlen, s	5	3	1	3	3	1
Wilmot, l	6	4	4	4	0	1
Anson, 1	5	1	2	10	1	0
Decker, m	6	2	4	3	0	1
Irwin, 3	5	0	2	1	3	0
W. Parrott, 2	6	1	1	1	3	0
Griffith, p	3	3	1	1	1	0
Schriver, c	4	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	44	16	17	27	11	4

Score by innings:

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	— 9
Chicago	4	2	3	1	0	0	2	4	0	—16

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Latham, T. Parrott, Hoy, Murphy, Wilmot (2), Decker. Three-base hits—W. Parrott, Anson. Home runs—Holliday, Murphy, Decker, Wilmot. Stolen bases—Ryan, Dahlen, Irwin (2), Griffith. Double play—Latham, McPhee and Vaughn. First base on balls—Off T. Parrott, 3; off Griffith, 1; off Flynn, 5. Sacrifice hit—Anson. Struck out—By T. Parrott, 2; by Griffith, 1; by Flynn, 1. Wild pitch—T. Parrott. Time—2:14. Umpire—Gaffney.

St. Louis and Louisville Split.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Two games were played by the Browns and Colonels to-day, one being a postponed game from the Louisville's last trip here. The home team was victorious in the first event, making a total of thirteen runs off Menefee. Breitenstein was well supported. Numerous errors lost the second game to the Browns. Paul Russell, of Little Rock, Ark., was signed by the Browns and played third base. George Munson, the popular secretary of the St. Louis Browns, who retires from his position on Aug. 25 to become the advance agent of "The Derby Winner," was presented with a two-hundred-dollar watch by the members of that team. Both clubs lined up at the plate when the presentation was made, several speeches were delivered, and the seven thousand spectators present applauded vociferously. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cooley, r	5	1	2	0	0	0
Ely, s	5	1	1	2	2	1
Shugart, m	5	2	4	2	0	0
Miller, c	2	1	1	4	0	0
Twineham, c	2	1	0	3	1	0
Connor, 1	4	3	3	10	1	0
Quinn, 2	5	1	0	2	1	0
Dowd, l	5	1	1	3	0	0
Peitz, 3	3	1	1	0	0	0
Breitenstein, p	4	1	3	1	2	0
Totals	40	13	16	27	7	1

Louisville.	A.B	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brown, m	4	1	1	2	0	1
Clark, l	4	0	1	6	0	0
Pfeffer, 2	4	0	2	2	1	0
Flaherty, 3	4	0	0	0	1	0
Smith, r	4	0	0	1	0	0
Lutenberg, 1	3	0	0	7	0	0
Richardson, s	3	0	0	0	4	0
Weaver, c	4	0	1	6	0	1
Menefee, p	3	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	2	6	24	8	2

Score by innings:

St. Louis	0	0	6	0	1	0	4	2	*	—13
Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—St. Louis 11; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Menefee, Breitenstein, Connor (2). Three-base hits—Connor, Peitz. Stolen bases—Connor, Brown, Pfeffer. Double play—Connor, Ely and Breitenstein. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Menefee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Bretenstein, 6; by Menefee, 2. Passed ball—Weaver. Time—2:10. Umpire—Hugh Nicol.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cooley, r	3	1	1	1	0	0
Ely, s	3	0	1	4	4	3
Shugart, m	4	0	2	4	0	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	1	1	0
Twineham, c	1	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1	4	0	0	7	4	0
Quinn, 2	4	0	1	4	2	1
Dowd, l	4	0	2	1	0	0
Russell, 3	4	0	0	1	2	1
Hawley, p	3	1	3	3	3	2
Totals	33	2	10	27	16	7

Louisville.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Brown, m	5	2	3	3	0	0
Clark, l	4	1	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2	4	0	0	4	1	0
Flaherty, 3	4	1	0	2	2	0
Smith, r	4	2	0	0	0	0
Lutenberg, 1	4	1	0	8	0	0
Richardson, s	5	0	2	0	3	0
Grim, c	4	0	1	9	2	0
Knell, p	4	2	2	1	0	0
Totals	38	9	9	27	8	0

Score by innings:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Brown, Knell. Three-base hits—Shugart, Richardson. Home run—Clark. Stolen bases—Brown, Pfeffer, Flaherty, Smith. Double plays—Richardson, Pfeffer and Lutenberg; Hawley, Quinn and Connor. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 5. Struck out—By Knell, 5. Wild pitch—Hawley. Time—2:05. Umpire—Nicol.

National League Race.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	81	54	27	.667
Baltimore	74	46	28	.622
New York	78	47	31	.603
Cleveland	77	44	33	.571
Brooklyn	75	42	33	.560
Philadelphia	74	39	35	.527
Pittsburg	80	42	38	.525
Cincinnati	78	39	39	.500
St. Louis	83	35	48	.422
Chicago	78	32	46	.410
Louisville	80	26	54	.325
Washington	79	23	56	.291

Shamrocks, 11; Famous, 8.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 29.—At Athletic Park this afternoon nearly two thousand people witnessed an interesting game of ball between the Famous (colored) team and the Shamrocks. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Shamrocks	0	4	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	—11	14	3
Famous	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	— 8	6	6

Batteries—Famous, Coble and Beaumont; Shamrocks, Berry and Unison.

Winchester, 20; Alexandria, 2.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, Ind., July 29.—A lucky hit and an infield error were all that saved Alexandria from a shutout in an uninteresting game of baseball to-day. Score:

Winchester	3	7	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	—20
Alexandria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 2

Batteries—Winchester, Watters and Meredith; Alexandria, Curtis and Meany. Struck out—By Watters, 13; by Curtis, 5.

Decatur, 13; Hartford City, 4.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 29.—The game of ball here at North Park to-day between Decatur and Hartford City was won by Decatur by a score of 13 to 4.

Petersburg, 12; Huntingburg, 6.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PETERSBURG, Ind., July 29.—The Huntingburg and Petersburg ball teams crossed bats again at this place to-day. Score: Petersburg, 12; Huntingburg, 6.

Madison, 11; Columbus, 8.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., July 29.—The ball game here to-day resulted in the following score: Madison, 11; Columbus, 8.

A Baseball Project.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Press this morning says: "The recent falling off in attendance at baseball in the West has aroused a feeling of discontent among the Eastern clubs, who have virtually supported their Western brethren the whole season. The next Western trip of the Eastern teams is scheduled to begin Sept. 8. Interest is sure to decline the last month of the season, and the experience of the Eastern teams on the last trip that did not play Sunday games warrants the belief that they will not take in enough money to pay their car fare, let alone hotel bills, salaries and other necessary expenses. Interest in the game and the championship race is intense in the East, and no doubt will be retained to the close. This fact is appreciated by Eastern magnates, and it is rumored that a plan has been proposed to transfer all of the games scheduled in the West by Eastern teams to Eastern cities. It is questionable how the scheme would be received. In the West it would, without doubt, work injury to the game, and Eastern enthusiasts might look on it as a much money grabbing idea."

Zimmerman Still Winning.

PARIS, July 29.—In Bordeaux to-day A. A. Zimmerman, the American crack, beat Leste, the best rider in southern France, and several wheelmen of local fame. The race for the Toulouse prize, at the Velodrome Buffalo, to-day was won by Lumsden, with Starbuck, the American, second and Muringer third. The tandem race of five thousand meters was won by Verhegen and Louvet. Fassier and Crooks, Americans, were second.

Pensions for Veterans.

The applications of the following-named Indianians have been granted:

Original—Frank N. Foster, Chesterfield, Madison county; William Mitchell, Clinton, Vermillion county.

Additional—David M. Haskell, Vevay, Switzerland county.

Renewal—George H. Ansel, Mansfield, Parke county.

Increase—Robert A. Hayes, Crawfordsville, Montgomery county; John Brooke, Tangier, Parke county; Elipha Lowry, St. Beunice, Vermillion county; Pope C. Wood, Union Mills, LaPorte county; Josiah Hays, Petersburg, Pike county.

Reissue—Mark Taylor, Ditney, Warrick county; George W. Norris, Kokomo, Howard county; John B. Wright, Tiosa, Fulton county.

Original Widows, etc.—Eliza Fawcett, Yorkville, Dearborn county; Sarah A. Miller, Indianapolis, Marion county; Elizabeth Holaday, Valene, Orange county; Sarah E. Debruler, Evansville, Vanderburg county; Joseph Rutledge (father), Creswell, Jefferson county; minors of Poe E. Stormer, Indianapolis, Marion county.

Mexican War Survivors—Increase—Matthew R. Scott, Waynestown, Montgomery county.

Christian Science Applied.

Boston Transcript.

"Yes," said the first "scienced" woman on the seashore piazza, "I felt that I must conquer boiled cabbage. I had always had a belief that it disagreed with me. So today I just talked to it on my plate, told it spirit is all powerful, and that it was nothing but an appearance of green leaves. Then I ate it without fear and it did not hurt me." "I conquered sweet potatoes in much the same way," said her neighbor, "only I did not talk to them. I merely held them in the thought of utter nothingness, and ate them fearlessly." "I wonder," said the man who was smoking near, "if I can't tackle a watermelon on the same principle. I have always wanted to eat a whole one ever since I was knee high." But only an utter nothingness of disapproving silence greeted him.

High Time.

Philadelphia Press.

It is high time the Democratic party owned up that it is totally and everlastingly incompetent.

SEIZE THE RAILROADS

POSITION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE MINORITY AS TO PACIFIC LINES.

Step Toward Government Operation to Be Backed Up by a Resolution in Congress To-Day.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Messrs. Boatner, Snodgrass, Harris and Cooper, members of the House committee on Pacific railroads, differ from the majority of that body on the Reilly funding bill, reported last week, and will on Monday present a minority report, written by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana. It will be followed by a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in the event of the defalcation in the payment in the first interests and bonds due, to take charge of the roads in the name of the United States, under Section 5 of the act of 1862, and for the Attorney-general to protect the rights of the government as provided by the same act, and also to proceed against the directors and stockholders, according to the act of 1873. The minority, after stating that it is unable to join the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of House Bill 7798, reported by them as a substitute for all bills pending before the committee, which provides for the settlement of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the United States, submits its objections to the plan adopted by the committee as follows:

"The only reason which should induce Congress to extend the time of payment by the several bonded railroads to the United States on the bonds issued in aid of their construction, and the interest paid thereon, would be to obtain a security which would insure the payment of debt, relieve the treasury of the necessity of providing for the payment of the subsidy bonds as they fell due, and reimburse it for the payments of interest already made, amounting to $50,724,775.73. The measure reported by the committee does not, in our judgment, fill any of these requirements to a sufficient degree to justify the extension it grants, and is objectionable in the following particulars:

WHEREIN OBJECTIONABLE.

"First—The mortgage bonds which the several companies are authorized to issue are to be received by the United States merely as collateral security for the debts due it, as ascertained and fixed in the act, and as of no value whatever, because the mortgage which the companies are to execute to secure their payment will be subordinate to all other liens and mortgages on the property mortgaged, and we are, therefore, taking as collateral security a junior mortgage on the same property on which we have a prior statutory lien.

"Second—The act fails to provide that the debt due the government should bear any interest.

"Third—The act is to become operative only 'when said companies, or either of them, provide for the payment of the first mortgage bonds, which have precedence over the lien of the United States.' These bonds mature in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1999, and just what is meant by 'provide for their payment' does not appear, nor in what manner this provision is to be made. The collateral bonds authorized to be taken will be worthless as a 'security.'"

Continuing, the report says: "The United States holds a lien on all the railroad and telegraph lines, rolling stock, fixtures and property of all kinds, which is subordinate only to the first mortgage bonds, the payment of which must be provided for by the companies, as a condition precedent to issuing the collateral bonds. The legal effect of such payment would be to extinguish the first mortgage and to constitute the government lien the first incumbrance. The collateral bonds being secured by a subsequent mortgage certainly would not afford additional strength to a first mortgage on the secured property. The laws of Congress are the supreme law of the land. If it had power to create a statutory lien to secure the payment of bonds issued in aid of the Pacific railroads it has the power to extend the lien and apply it as it will, provided no contract or other rights are infringed, and hence we conclude that it is perfectly competent to apply the existing lien to any bonds or obligations which may be taken in payment of the debt now due to the United States. Considering that the collateral bonds authorized by the bill will be entirely valueless, that they will afford the United States no additional security and serve no useful purpose, it is submitted that they might not be issued.

NO INTEREST ON PRINCIPAL.

"The principal, by the terms of the act, bears no interest, and hence all payments of interest on the collaterals would be imputed to the credit and extinction pro tanto of the principal. Justice requires the statement that no such result was intended or expected by the committee, and that it was caused by the change in the text of the act which provided that the bonds should be accepted as collateral security instead of in settlement and liquidation of the debt as originally written in the act. The act is to become operative only when the companies provide for the payment of the first mortgage bonds which now have priority over the lien of the United States. These bonds mature in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. No time is fixed in the act when provisions for payment are to be made, nor is there anything to indicate what provision is contemplated.

"We do not perceive how payment of bonds held in the general market amply secured and drawing 6 per cent. interest can be paid in advance of their maturity. If it is expected that they are to be retired at or before the maturity of the first installment of subsidy bonds, issued by the United States, the bill is utterly impracticable and cannot be carried into effect. If, on the contrary, by 'providing for their payment' is meant any undertaking or contract to do so as they mature, the United States will be giving up the benefit of the sinking funds, amounting to $28,795,732, extending payment of the sums due it for fifty years and obtaining no additional security or advantage whatever. When it is considered that the United States has paid a total of $50,724,775.73 interest on its bonds issued in aid of these roads in excess of all credits, on which it is to receive no interest and which is proposed to be repaid in the manner above stated, the gross iniquity of the transaction becomes apparent.

"If the debt were proposed to be refunded on terms which would enable the United States to substitute the bonds or securities which it received for its own bonds as they fall due, and to sell the remainder so as to reimburse the treasury for the $50,000,000 it has paid in interest on account of these roads, it would be best from a financial standpoint to grant any reasonable extension—one hundred years if necessary—to carry such a plan into effect, but to consent that the United States shall pay the bonds now outstanding, amounting to principal of $64,623,512, and to meet the interest thereon at 6 per cent. until maturity and to receive therefor collateral bonds worthless as a merchantable security and worthless to the government, to be held until the debt is paid in the manner above stated, is, in our judgment, out of all reason.

"In the absence of any proposition from the several companies, or any of them, to settle their indebtedness to the United States on fair terms we recommend the foreclosure of the lien of the United States and enforcement of their rights according to the provisions of the act of 1862 and acts amendatory thereof."

CARNOT'S FAMILY.

His Wife and Children Are Well Provided For.

Paris Letter in Philadelphia Times.

M. Carnot is set down as possessed of a middling fortune. In reality he had at his marriage, in 1863, precisely what he has left to his family at the end. This was $1,000 a year of his own, which he received from his father. His wife brought him the double of this. This gave a handsome living, with general servant, cook and coachman, at the little town of Annecy. In Paris the very modest apartment in which the Carnots lived before he was raised to the presidency cost by itself more than one-third of his income. With the expenses of the education of the three sons and daughter, little was left for social display. In fact, the daughter, the eldest of the Carnot children, has been married off without a "dot." Her husband, M. Cunisset, son of the Mayor of Dijon, has his own fortune of $10,000 a year. The engagement of the second son, Ernest, to the daughter of the rich Senator Chiris, was announced a few days before his father's death.

The Carnot children, however, have certain prospects apart from the possibilities of marriage. Their mother is the daughter of M. Dupont-White, the half-English secretary of the Minister of Justice in the short-lived republic of 1848. He is known as the translator into French of John Stuart Mill's work on political economy. His wife, who is still living, is the daughter of the former proprietor of the Hotel Meurice, the great resort of titled foreigners in Thackeray's day, and still well frequented. The hotel is bound to pay to the family $30,000 a year, one-third of which goes to Mme. Dupont-White. As she has one other child besides Mme. Carnot, the latter will eventually inherit one-sixth of this sum ($5,000 a year), in virtue of the curious French law which distributes property equally among the children of the owner. When this in turn comes to be divided among the four Carnot children, each of the latter will be little better off than their father at his entrance into life.

It has always been understood that it was the admirable management of Mme. Carnot which made both ends meet in the modest household. It now appears that her stimulus counted for a great edal in determining the retiring nature of her husband to take advantage of the political opportunities opened to him in the republic. In this she was ably seconded by her husband's mother, Mme. Hippolyte Carnot, who is of the family of a revolutionary general, and has lived to see three generations of Carnots influencing the fortunes of France. The two ladies were so bent in putting forward the future President that Mme. Dupont-White, who was extremely fond of her son-in-law, used to remark: "They want so much of him that they will end by seeing his death."

FRANCE'S ANARCHISTS

THE ONE GREAT TOPIC THAT NOW ABSORBS THE PEOPLE OF PARIS.

The Coming Trials Will Be Conducted Under the Old Laws—Some of the Men Under Arrest and Wanted.

Paris Letter in New York Evening Post.

The Anarchists, the laws that are to be voted against them this week, the arrests that have been made, and the great trial, which is set for the first week in August, form the burden of profitable conversation here for the present. The laws, to the great indignation of reporters, propose to prevent any detailed publication of what is said at the trial. They will also hinder the press from making known many items of Anarchist news. On this account everyone is trying to tell all he knows beforehand.

One of the latest arrests of suspected persons is that of "a man named Luce," as the official police news has it. This is no other than poor Maximilian Luce, the newest of neo-impressionist painters. He has been unlucky all along the line. He was a pupil of Carolus Duran, and his talent has been recognized by all his brother artists. Then he went in for the "dab" style of applying colors (pointille), which shut him off from any commercial success in art. Such a man was sure to get married and beget children, so that the poverty he has known all his life has often brought him next door to positive misery. Like most unpractical men, he attributes the fault to others; and even his friends do not deny that, in moments of bitterness, he has railed at society. As half the young artists and men of letters in Paris profess Anarchist opinions, it was natural that he should take up the chorus. Then he began making lurid designs for the Pere Peinard and other Anarchist sheets. The reason for his arrest at this late hour is probably some imprudent speech. It leaves his wife and infant child on the street. His friends—men like Arsene Alexandre, whose opinion ought to be of weight even outside of art criticism—declare that it is preposterous to think he should be engaged in any political agitation, and that he is incapable of committing acts of violence. This may very well be true; but in these troublous times the Paris police are not likely to admit the excuse of art and inoffensiveness in anyone who herds with Anarchists.

Another curious figure of this kind is Felix Feneon, the employe of the Minister of War, in whose official desk were found dynamite cartridges stolen from Prague, in Bohemia. He has long been a striking literary character, and his writings on aesthetics have had a considerable influence over the younger men. He had trained his lean, sombre face to an utter impassiveness of look under all circumstances, which would of itself impress the lively Frenchmen around him. He, too, leaves a mother and young sister without support. He is on the list for trial in August to answer, besides the general indictment, to a special charge of keeping explosives in his possession. M. Alexandre predicts that Paris, with all this persecution of "that liberty of discontent among artists and writers which engenders all progress," will become a deserted city. In his opinion, and doubtless in that of many others, Felix Feneon is at least as useful to Paris as Sarcey, and Luce as Bouguereau or Gerome.

THE COMING TRIALS.

The great trial in August will be carried on under the old laws. The thirty persons under indictment are all accused in common either of being affiliated to an association formed with the end of preparing or committing crimes against persons or property, or of having participated in an understanding (entente) agreed upon with the same end in view. This word "understanding" was introduced into the law last December to prevent the technical evasion of its provisions by Anarchists, who seldom, if ever, have any formal association. Even this has proved ineffective in the cases of the solitaires. The new law accordingly includes the expression of criminal anarchism (incitement to violence) even in private conversation and correspondence. Some anxiety is felt as to the arming of government with such inquisitorial powers. The coming trial will test the practical character of the old law; the difficulty lies precisely in proving the "understanding" which it supposes to exist among Anarchists. If the mere talking of anarchy (rather violent at times) should be considered enough to constitute such an understanding, it would be impossible for any law-abiding citizen to frequent half the literary and artistic circles of Paris.

The list of the accused is headed by Jean Grave, who was sentenced to imprisonment last spring for his book on "Dying Society." He is set down as a professional "man of letters." He was originally a shoemaker, then a printer. He has educated himself, and is a clear and powerful writer, especially in impassioned popular exposition. After Elisee Reclus and Prince Kropotkin, he has long been recognized as the leading exponent of the Anarchist movement. His first book was published in 1882, in an Anarchist publication of Lyons called Social Right. That was the year of the first serious use of dynamite in France, and Grave was arrested in the wholesale raid on the companions who were made responsible for the insurrection at Monteeau-les-Mines. The Anarchists retaliated by blowing up the Theater Bellecour in Lyons, for which Cyvoct was condemned to death. President Grevy commuted the sentence to transportation; and Cyvoct, in a recent letter from the penal colony, in Guiana, has dissuaded the Anarchists from any further violence, on the ground that it will alienate the sympathies of all men from the movement. Among those arrested at that time was Prince Kropotkin, who was condemned to several years' imprisonment—along with others—for "affiliation to the Internationale. The comparison with what is happening a dozen years later is not reassuring as to the success of repressive measures.

FOUR OF THE ACCUSED.

Grave, up to the end, was the editor of La Revolte, the high-class Anarchist review supported by Reclus and Kropotkin. It has disappeared with his imprisonment. His attitude towards the violent "propaganda by deed" (the only real object of legal repression so far) was clearly stated after the attempt of Emile Henry: "Whenever an explosion is aimed neither at authority nor wealth, nor at capitalistic exploitation, we may confidently set it down to the account of individuals whose interest it is to decry us and bring us under the ban of humanity." This negatively approves the use of dynamite and violence when aimed in accordance with "veritable Anarchist procedure," as Grave calls it.

Elisee Reclus, who has not yet come within reach of any law, cannot be far from the same opinion. From Brussels, where he was delivering lectures to an enthusiastic audience of university students, he wrote in May last an indignant repudiation of the words assigned to him by the Socialist journal, Le Travail, of Liege. Yet the latter had said nothing more than that crimes like Henry's were acts of barbarism and would only inspire horror for anarchy and the companions.

Paul Reclus, styled "engineer," is also down on the list for trial, with the significant mention en suite. This flight of the most active and intelligent leader of French Anarchists—and, perhaps, of the foreign comrades as well—is one of the most mysterious happenings of the year. He disappeared only after his association with Vaillant, who had just committed his crime, had become perfectly well known. Since then his name has come up in connection with nearly every Anarchist attempt, that is, as having known or sheltered or been the correspondent of all these

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, and His Staff Physicians

Prof. O. H. Schaler, in speaking of Dr. R. C. Flower, says: "He has enjoyed for years the largest practice of any living physician. His charges have been a dozen times as high as other physicians, yet, in the face of these facts, he is unable to see half of the people who come from all parts of the globe to see him. Through his perfected system of staff physicians, he is able now to treat a patient living a thousand miles from Boston exactly the same as if the patient lived at his home and could see him personally. Furthermore, Dr. Flower has reduced his charges to low and moderate figures, namely: Ten (10) dollars per month and upwards, according to the disease. This includes remedies, instructions and advice. Thus the poor people of the country can avail themselves of this eminent physician's skill at rates not exceeding those of ordinary treatment."

Prof. Schaler closes his long article as follows: "I have investigated Dr. R. C. Flower's practice from every scientific standpoint, and am frank to say that in the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, of desperate cases, cases given up as incurable, he cures more of these cases than any physician the world has ever known.

"It is in the treatment of these desperate bad cases he makes his most wonderful cures. Nearly all his patients are first examined by a staff physician, but from the day of the examination to the close of the treatment each patient is under Dr. Flower's care and attendance."

Drs. O. C. Fairhurst, G. W. Van Vleck, two of Dr. R. C. Flower's staff physicians, will be in Indianapolis, at the New Denison, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 31 and Aug. 1. Richmond, The Huntington, Thursday, Aug. 2. Fort Wayne, Randall House, Friday and Saturday, Aug 3 and 4.

Every sick man and woman should consult them without fail.

militant Anarchists. He can hardly be charged with any actual complicity in their crimes, but his associations are more than compromising. He escaped from Paris when the police were fully alive to the importance of his capture. The Spanish police have looked for him in Barcelona, which—after London—is the center of Anarchist plots, and he has been signalled elsewhere. People are getting to look on him as another "old man of the mountain." It is said openly that his escape until now must be due to the protection of the Reclus family in high quarters.

Bernard, who is safely in prison, was active in Barcelona at the time of the explosion in the Teatro Liceo. He was suspected of a hand in the affair, but this could not be proved. He has been a friend, however, of all the French comrades who have come under the law. He is on the indictment as a "commercial agent." Matha, who is down as "publicist," is another of these general friends of Anarchist criminals. He is also closely connected with theories of the movement, like Feneon. The trial of all these men ought finally to show where theory ends and practice begins. For this reason, it is to be hoped that the newspapers will not be shut off from a knowledge of any disclosures that may be made. It is already next to certain that the ill success in tracing the underground workings of the Anarchist movement comes from the persistence of the police, the press and the general public in regarding it as a secret society with an outward organization. The present trial has all the missionary elements of the movement and should show its religious character and methods.

HENRY'S COMPANION.

Ortiz (without profession, accused also of theft) is the companion of Emile Henry. Sebastian Faure, who has spent much time in prison lately, is the eloquent and dissolute ex-cleric and half lawyer who has been a chief preacher of the movement through the South. Leauthier was one of his direct pupils, as appeared from letters found after the attempted assassination of the Servian Minister in the restaurant of the Avenue de l'Opera. Vaillant left his daughter in charge of Faure, who has been showing her in the drinking shops which are the common resort of the comrades. Faure first brought out an Anarchist almanac. By a ludicrous lapse into old habits, he inserted the saints' days in the calendar. Before the indignation of the comrades all these pages had to be torn out, and the almanac appeared—without a calendar.

Emile Pouget, "publicist," was the associate of Louise Michel in the pillage of bakers' shops in 1883. He served his years of imprisonment and was released with her and Kropotkin in 1886. He founded the Pere Peinard, written in Parisian argot. It rose to a circulation of from 10,000 to 15,000 weekly. On its suppression he escaped and has not yet been arrested. Alexandre Cohen is the Dutchman who translated Gerhart Hauptmann's plays for the Parisian jeunes, among whom he had many friends. He was told to cross the frontier last spring, and went off to London. Then the police captured some hundreds of letters in his rooms, from Anarchists in every quarter, especially in Germany. It was too late to rescind the decree of expulsion, which he had obeyed only too quickly. So he, too, is down for trial as a "publicist—en suite."

Constant Martin, the proprietor of the milk shop who was mixed up with Vaillant's affairs, is also out of reach of the French police. He is the author of the Caira, scattered everywhere in 1888. Ledot and Chatel are also "men of letters," and Agneli, a Swede, is a pupil of the Beaux Arts. There are a printer, a lithographer, a machinist, a tailor, a cabinet maker and a coffee burner. There are four women, of whom three are Italians. Eight of the accused (three women) are also accused of theft.

Finally, sixteen of the thirty are under thirty years of age, while the leading men—like Paul Reclus, Feneon, Faure and Bernard—are not yet forty. In education, activity, way of life, they present together a fair epitome of the Anarchist movement in France.

LONG BEFORE PULLMAN'S DAY.

In 1819 a Boston Man Conceived the Idea of Dining and Sleeping Cars.

Washington Post.

The prevailing Pullman troubles impart a special interest to a discovery recently made by File Clerk Walter H. French among the archives of the House of Representatives. The discovery is in the nature of a petition to Congress preferred in 1819, clearly foreshadowing the modern system of sleeping cars. The petition is all the more interesting because the power of steam used in the propulsion of railroad trains at that time was in its infancy and wrapped more or less in mystery. The paper is as follows:

"The memorial of Benjamin Dearborn, of Boston, respectfully represents: That he has devised in theory a mode of propelling wheel carriages in a manner probably unknown in any country, and has perfectly satisfied his own mind of the practicability of conveying mails and passengers with such celerity as has never before been accomplished, and in complete security from robberies on the highway.

"For obtaining these results he relies on carriages propelled by steam on level railroads, and contemplates that they be furnished with accommodations for passengers to take their meals and their rest during the passage, as in a packet; that they be sufficiently high for persons to walk in them without stooping, and so capacious as to accommodate twenty, thirty or more passengers and their baggage.

"The inequalities of the earth's surface will require levels of various elevations in the railroads, and your memorialist has devised means which he believes will be completely effectual for lifting the carriage by the inherent power of its machinery from one level to another, as also for the passages of carriages by each other on the same road, and he feels confident that whenever such an establishment shall be advanced to its most improved state the carriages will move with a rapidity at least equal to a mile in three minutes.

"Protection from the attack of assailants will be insured not only by the celerity of the movements, but by weapons of defense belonging to the carriage, and always kept ready in it to be wielded by the number of passengers constantly traveling in this spacious vehicle, where they would have liberty to stand erect and to exercise their arms in their own defense.

"The practicability of moving steam carriages on the common roads was long since advocated in a publication by that ingenious and useful citizen, Oliver Evans; your memorialist therefore does not assume the merit of originating the idea of a steam carriage, but only of modifying the system in such a manner as to produce the results here stated, which could not be effected on a common road."

In conclusion, the memorialist says that if the design can be put into successful operation by the government a great revenue would eventually be derived from the establishment, besides the advantages before enumerated. The memorial was submitted by Benjamin Dearborn, Seven Buildings, No. 5, city of Washington, Feb. 11, 1819.

All Paid For.

Christian Register.

The following was overheard between a Columbian student and his best girl: "Oh, Will, what lovely flowers! They look as if they had just been gathered. Why, there is a little dew upon them."

Will (slightly embarrassed)—Not a cent, I assure you, not a cent.