STORM IN THE HOUSE

SENSATIONAL DEBATE OVER THE M'CLERNAND PENSION BILL.

Judge Waugh Causes a Row by Asking a Simple Question Regarding the General's Record.

SOUTHERNERS GET A SCORING

SPRINGER AND CHAMP CLARK DENOUNCE THEIR BRETHREN.

Hisses Mingled with Applause—Discussion on War Claims—Little Show for Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Friday night sessions of the House are usually sleepy affairs, but this was not the case to-night. A sensational debate grew out of the attempt of Mr. Springer to pass a bill granting $100 per month to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, insisted on making the point of no quorum. Mr. Springer, in a heated speech, lectured those of his Southern Democratic colleagues who constantly assumed an attitude of hostility toward the pension of Union soldiers. He called attention to the fact that but thirteen Democrats had been returned to the next House from the North. He warned them that if their course was persisted in none would be returned to the succeeding Congress.

Mr. Pence, in an earnest speech appealing to Mr. Jones to withdraw his point, spoke of the well-known, distinguished, patriotic services of General McClernand, when Mr. Waugh, of Indiana, threw a bombshell into the discussion by asking if the beneficiary of this bill was not the same Gen. John A. McClernand who was relieved from command before Vicksburg by General Grant for unsoldierly conduct, and of whom General Halleck said it was premeditated murder to place him in command.

The attack on General McClernand came from an unexpected source, and Mr. Marsh and others hastened to his defense. Mr. Marsh hotly declared that General McClernand had never been guilty of unsoldierly conduct, and the history of the transaction would show that he had not been removed by General Grant for that reason.

"Did not General Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?" persisted Mr. Waugh.

"I do not desire to impugn the character of General Grant," replied Mr. Marsh, sharply, "but I desire to say that his action in this case was a mistake."

"What reason did General Grant assign?" interrupted Mr. Cox, of Tennessee.

"Was it not because he was too quick at Vicksburg?"

"I never heard it charged against Grant," replied Mr. Marsh, "that he criticised a soldier for going in too quick." (Applause.)

The discussion was prolonged for more than an hour and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Mr. Jones when he said that the widow of Gen. John A. Logan, who received a pension of $2,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at her social functions. Later on, when he proclaimed his pride in the confederate cause that had gone down in defeat, the Republicans, in chorus, shouted, "We have no doubt of it;" but in the galleries, many of the spectators applauded vigorously.

Mr. Springer was finally forced to withdraw the bill. But even after the bill had been withdrawn Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri, got the floor and, in a characteristic speech, scored Mr. Jones roundly, as, he said, on behalf of his Democratic colleagues of the South. He began by saying that the Democratic party presented a dissolving view and would soon be lost sight, though to memory dear. He attributed much of the Democratic disaster, last fall, to the course of Southern Democrats on the pension question and charged the defeat of at least fifty Northern Democrats to the speeches of Mr. Jones. He then paid a magnificent tribute to McClernand. "I saw him preside at the St. Louis convention," he said, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected President of the United States, and whom the cowards on this floor allowed to be swindled out of his seat." He declared that the greatest martinet who ever ruined a great cause was Jefferson Davis and next to him ranked Stanton. If McClernand had had a fair chance, he gave it as his opinion that he would have been as great a soldier as Grant. After appealing to Mr. Jones to allow this meritorious bill to go through, he turned to him and said, impressively, that the Democrats of the North were sick and tired of having their Southern party associates come to Congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Mr. Clark concluded.

After passing two bills the House, at 10:30, adjourned.

Southern War Claim Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—This was private bill day in the House, but only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of William Johnson, of Fayette county, Tennessee, for $13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. Three hours were consumed in debate, but on account of the opposition the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded nine bills were passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of minor importance. The most important was to amend the shipping act of Aug. 19, 1890, so as to eliminate some of the penal provisions of that act which had proved unduly harsh in their application to seamen on board vessels engaged in the coastwise and near-by foreign trade. Another bill was passed to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

During the discussion on the Johnson bill General Wheeler attempted to show that over 700,000 men (negroes and white) from the confederate States entered the Union army.

Mr. Bingham, in calling Mr. Wheeler's attention to what he styled the absurdity of this statement, said that the best estimate of available arm-bearing men in the South was 1,064,000, and that the actual number of enlisted men in the confederate army was about 700,000, hence the impossibility of such enlistment of Southern men in the Northern army.

Mr. Grosvenor doubted if there were (exclusive of negroes) 5,000 men in the Northern army from the States in rebellion.

Mr. Cockrell opposed the payment of all Southern war claims. He declared, with much intensity of feeling, that he and others like him who had fought against the Union in a cause which they believed to be right (for he had no regrets to offer or any apologies to make) should not come begging to the conquerors for payment of their losses.

At 4 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills.

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Wilson's Committee Not Inclined to Push Any More Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The ways and means committee of the House met to-day for the first time in many months. It was expected that the meeting might bring important developments, in view of the government's need of increased revenue. No positive conclusions were reached, however, beyond the reference of several questions to the subcommittees and a favorable report on the bill exempting from duties exhibits at the Baltimore exposition in 1897. The action of the committee, though, was looked on as something significant in indicating that no tariff legislation would be pushed at this session. Mr. Wilson stated informally during the meeting that the revenues of the government had shown a promising increase since the woolen schedule went into effect on Jan. 1 last. Mr. Reed suggested that this increase was probably of a temporary character, natural to a change which was first put into effect. Mr. Whiting urged that it would be continuous and would develop a healthy increase in government revenues. The resolution of Mr. Pence, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress as to the advisability of increasing the beer tax, was voted down without division, and an unfavorable report will be made in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Tarsney, that the requested information was fully covered in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal revenue. The bill of Mr. Money for increasing the beer tax was referred to the subcommittee on internal revenue. Mr. Wilson's bill to take off the one-tenth differential on sugar was also referred to a subcommittee. Mr. Whiting suggested the correction of the error in the tariff law as to hemp carpets. Mr. Reed objected, with a sarcastic statement that the law was all errors. The proposed correction was referred to a subcommittee. The bill exempting from duties foreign exhibits at the Baltimore exposition in 1897 was agreed to.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Representative Hitt Takes Issue with President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The recommendation made by President Cleveland that the United States give its consent to the construction of a cable to Hawaii by Great Britain does not find favor among the Republicans of the House. Representative Hitt, of Illinois, who is recognized as the Republican leader in the House on foreign affairs, said to-day that he fully agreed with the President that the Hawaiian islands should have the benefits of telegraphic communication with the world at large, but was strongly opposed to putting their cable facilities under control of any government but the United States. In the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill providing for a survey of a feasible route for a cable between Hawaii and San Francisco and for the preliminary steps toward the organization of a company. On the grounds of economy the proposition was defeated by a small majority, the attendance being limited. Mr. Hitt is still in favor of a subsidy for a Hawaiian cable. "The United States," he says, "controls most of the commerce of the islands, and should control any cable that is to be under government domination. With a British cable this government would be under great disadvantages in case of war or grave international difficulties. Doubtless Americans would be free to use the cable for commercial purposes, but it is doubtful whether we would be permitted to send messages in cipher and no treaty arrangement would be practicable by which this government would have the privileges of communication for naval purposes in time of war or other troubles.

"Great Britain maintains a cable between Bermuda and Nova Scotia, which does not begin to pay for its maintenance," he said, by way of illustration. "Bermuda is a great strategical point, with a powerful fortress. Americans can order onions by cable, but Secretary Herbert could not request one of our ships to put dynamite on a British vessel and blow her up in the event that such a proceeding was deemed advisable."

This was, of course, said to illustrate Mr. Hitt's point. Had there been cable communication with the United States the complications in Hawaii of the past two years would have been greatly simplified and partly averted, Mr. Hitt says. He declares it to be a doubtful form of economy to expend $25,000,000 annually for the maintenance of a navy and neglect comparatively small expenditures for the control of vessels, by which they could be effectively handled and kept under working orders by the home government.

NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Carriages and Harness Lighted at a Very Small Cost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—As common as is the use of electric light in the United States Americans have as yet neglected to avail themselves of one application which has been extensively employed in Europe, and especially in France, namely, its use for illumination of carriages and other public conveyances. An interesting report on this subject has been submitted to the Department of State by United States Consul Chancellor, at Havre. He shows that within the last five years electrically-lighted private carriages have been extensively used by the affluent classes in Europe. The Prince of Wales was the first to adopt the idea in London, and the German Emperor has had the court carriages lighted by electricity, not only to outside lanterns, but also the interior being illuminated by means of a series of accumulators carried under the boot, and all over the harness are placed what the Germans call "gluhlampe," small colored lights, which glow like fireflies and conquer the thickest fogs. The accumulator for a carriage is carried in a box only eight inches long by seven high and four wide. It furnishes a good seven-and-a-half candle power for from one to two months. It costs from fifty cents to one dollar to renew the charge, less than the cost of smoky, unreliable and ill-smelling oil lamps. The Consul says that in a few years all public conveyances will be thus lighted, as a fifty-cent plant is sufficient for each. He gives detailed descriptions of the various appurtenances necessary.

HIS FATE SEALED.

Bissell Is Opposed to Immorality and the Lagrange Postmaster Must Go.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is stated at the Postoffice Department that the papers in the case of the postmaster at Lagrange, Ind., charged with immoral conduct, have not yet reached the department. Several of the officials of the department, however, are familiar with the details of the story recently printed in the Journal, and unhesitatingly state that if the charges are proven the punishment for the indiscretion of the Lagrange postmaster will be summary dismissal. Several cases nearly similar to this case have come before the department since Mr. Bissell took the helm, but they have been disposed of in each case without publicity.

Nearly half a dozen fourth-class postmasters have been dismissed during this administration for proven immoral conduct and acts similar to that of the Lagrange postmaster committed in the postoffice buildings. There have been at least three cases where presidential postmasters have been involved in scandals of this sort, and in each case they have been punished with almost instant dismissal. The Postmaster-general is a stickler for purity of morals and a generally good moral character in his appointees, and if these are found to be lacking after the appointment he always corrects his errors with a promptness that is deadly.

TURNEY TO BE SEATED.

Tennessee's Democratic Legislature Will Go Behind the Returns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The debate on the powers of the Legislature under the Constitution in canvassing the vote for Governor was resumed in the Senate this morning, and for three hours Senators on both sides argued the point involved, Republican Senators contending that there must be an induction into office before an examination of alleged frauds can be had, affecting the title to the office, and Democrats contending that the Legislature being the only court provided by the Constitution to try such questions relating to the election of Governor, it must investigate alleged frauds; in other words, go behind the face of the returns. The debate led up to a test vote on a resolution postponing to a day to yet be fixed the assemblage of the joint convention to canvass and publish the returns. It was recognized by both parties that the vote in the Senate on this resolution would practically mean that a bill will be passed providing for examination of the charges of alleged frauds, and that this investigation would not be completed for forty or fifty days, and that Gov. Turney will hold over until this investigation is made and acted upon by the Legislature. When the vote was taken the resolution was adopted—19 to 14—one Democrat voting against. The resolution was immediately taken up in the House, and for two hours debated by Republicans upon the lines of the debate had in the Senate. A motion to adjourn brought on some good-natured filibustering and dilatory motions, but an agreement was reached and the discussion will continue to-morrow.

THE EZETA AFFAIR.

Gresham's Reply to the Senate—Our Treaty with Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Responding to a resolution of the Senate, the President has sent to that body a complete copy of the extradition proceedings of General Ezeta, late Vice President of San Salvador, and other refugees who were granted asylum on board the Bennington. The record is very voluminous. It appears from the correspondence that the authorities of the new government of Salvador made strenuous efforts to have Ezeta and his companions surrendered to them, both immediately after they took refuge on board the Bennington and after his discharge at San Francisco, on the ground that he was a common criminal, but this demand was resisted in both instances. There are telegrams from brothers of Ezeta representing that his surrender was sure to be followed by his execution. Much of the correspondence is of a technical legal character. Among other documents inclosed is one from Jacinto Costellanos, Salvadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Oct. 9, after the discharge of Ezeta, giving notice of the desire of his government for the termination of the extradition treaty between that country and this at the end of the period for which it is now in force and suggesting its immediate termination by a special convenion. Replying to this, Secretary Gresham calls attention to the fact that the existing treaty does not expire until 1900, and he says his government sees no reason for terminating it at an earlier date.

Silverites May Form a New Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic League, admitted, to-day, that a conference of bimetallists from different parts of the country had been held in this city recently. In this connection, he said: "It was the decision of the conference that a strong and growing sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of uniting the friends of bimetallism in a bimetallic party and to appeal directly to the people on the money issue alone. The consideration which seems to be leading to this result is the widespread conviction that there is no hope of restoring the bimetallic standard through the Republican party, nor through the Democratic party, as that party is now controlled. And, on the other hand, that it is equally impossible to accomplish this result within the lines of the Populist party or to unite on the Omaha platform those in favor of restoring the bimetallic standard as it was before 1873, and of government control of money."

Gresham Lobbying for a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary of State Gresham spent an hour at the Capitol to-day in consultation with members of the committee on foreign relations and other Senators regarding the importance of securing the speedy confirmation of the Japanese treaty. There has been some delay in considering this treaty because of certain industrial provisions which it failed to embody. Mr. Quay, with whom Secretary Gresham held a somewhat lengthy conference, declined to talk about the interview, but it is believed that the result of Mr. Gresham's conference will be satisfactory to the industrial organizations of the country. It is expected that the treaty will be confirmed at an early date.

Guests at Lamont's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary of War Lamont gave a dinner to-night in honor of Joseph Jefferson that in assemblage of guests is likely to create as much of a surprise as did the memorable State dinner at the White House a week since. Senator Hill, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Representative William L. Wilson were present. The other guests were Senators Morrill, Sherman and Hawley, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-general Olney, the Mexican Minister, Representative Everett, of Massachusetts; Mr. John B. Henderson and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page.

Seals Practically Extinct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Some interesting facts in regard to Alaskan seal fisheries were given to the House committee on Territories by Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, to-day. The Governor declares that seals are practically extinct, and will be entirely exterminated within a short time. Although the government authorized the killing of 20,000 last year by the fur company, they could find but 12,000 fit for the market. He said no less than 30,000 pups had died because their mothers were killed by poachers.

Wants "Filled Cheese" Taxed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At to-day's meeting of the National Dairy Union short addresses were made by Representatives Hatch and Grout, Assistant Secretary Dabney, of the Agricultural Department; ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, and others. A resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to place "filled cheese" under the internal revenue laws, to tax it 2 cents per pound, and to require that dealers in filled cheese be licensed, the same as regular dealers in oleomargarine.

Cleveland Denounced by Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in a speech to-night before the Virginia Democratic Association, denounced President Cleveland. He declared that the President was not a Democrat, that his conduct was not Democratic, that he was wrecking the Democratic party and that he was the first Democratic President who had been unable to control his party. Mr. Bryan also criticised Secretary Carlisle.

The Deficit So Far $33,778,204.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A treasury statement issued to-day shows that the expenditures so far this month exceed the receipts by $6,213,743, which makes the deficiency for the fiscal year to date $33,778,204. Of the total receipts so far this month $7,297,244 was from customs, $3,017,947 from internal revenue and $569,111 from miscellaneous sources. The total receipts since June 30 are $170,273,760 and the disbursements $204,051,968.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieut. Col. William Winthrop, deputy general, to be colonel and assistant judge-advocate general; Maj. Edward Hunter, judge-advocate, to be deputy judge-advocate general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieut. Enoch Herbert Crowder, Eighth Cavalry, to be major and judge-advocate.

$2,300,000 in Gold Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Advices to the Treasury Department from the subtreasury at New York report the withdrawal of $2,300,000 in gold for export. This leaves the amount of the gold reserve $77,474,309.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A delegation of Democrats from Oklahoma is at the Capitol to urge the territorial committee of the House to report a bill for statehood for Oklahoma, with the Chickasaw Indian nation attached.

Members of the Tennessee Centennial exposition made speeches to the House committee on appropriation to-day, asking for a government exhibit for the exposition in 1896.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from Consul-general Mulligan, at Apia, reporting the death of Robert Louis Stevenson.

INCOME TAX LAW CASE.

Another Suit to Test the Constitutionality of the Act.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Louis H. Hyde, who resides at Orange, N. J., commenced a suit in equity to-day in the United States Circuit Court against the Continental Trust Company, of which he is a shareholder, to test the constitutionality of the new income tax law. Mr. Hyde is represented by Messrs. Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz and Steel and Joseph H. Choate as his counsel. It is understood that a number of corporations and individuals largely affected by the income tax have combined to protect their interests and to test the constitutionality of the act.

STEAMER WRECKED.

The Prescott and Twenty-Three People Lost in a Gale.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—It is regarded as certain that the British steamer Prescott, bound from Sunderland, for Marseilles, foundered with all hands on board—twenty-three in all—during the recent gale.

A terrible gale is prevailing along the Irish coasts. The Cunard steamer Etruria was unable to enter Queenstown harbor because of the storm, and proceeded with her passengers and mail direct for Liverpool.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived: Elbe, from Bremen; Paris, from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 11.—Arrived: Ems, from New York.

Three People Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Two men and a boy were suffocated by gas this morning in a room on the third floor of the tenement house, No. 232 Grand street. The dead are Jacob Rosenberg, aged thirteen; Abraham Bersan, twenty-two years; Joseph Jacobson, twenty-seven years old. An overturned gas stove caused the tragedy.

A Comparison.

Syracuse Standard.

Two drunken men holding each other up present some such picture as those two decayed politicians, Cleveland and Hill, in their attitude of mutual support.

SMALLPOX AT ROBY

SEVEN CASES DISCOVERED AND THE TRACK TO BE QUARANTINED.

Indianapolis Men in a New Gas Company at Wabash—Reward Offered for the Belleville Murderers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Aid from an unexpected source has come to the Indiana authorities, who have for months been racking their brains as to the best method of closing and keeping closed, the race track at Roby, Ind. An epidemic of smallpox has broken out, and there is a wild scrambling among the touts, stablemen and jockeys to reach a more healthful locality. The authorities of Illinois have, for some time, been keeping close watch on the track to prevent too many of the hangers-on of the place from invading Chicago. Every jockey or stableman who cannot show an approximation to a clean bill of health is told that Chicago has troubles enough of its own without importing them from the Roby race track. When the man shows symptoms of smallpox he is promptly taken to the pest house.

Thursday John B. Sweeney, of Chicago, a horse owner who has been visiting the track every day and associating with the jockeys and stablemen, was sent to the pest house, suffering with an aggravated case of smallpox. The same day Arthur Williams, a jockey, and Britt Lane, who slept in the stables, wandered into South Chicago, and were sent to the pest house on the jump. When these three cases were brought in a census was taken, and it was found that seven men from the Roby track, all with smallpox in its worst form, had been brought to the pest house within three days.

The Chicago authorities are powerless to move against the plague spot, as it is under the jurisdiction of the Indiana Board of Health. That body promptly received notice of the prevalence of the disease and of the danger which threatened Chicago from its continued existence. It is probable that a corps of physicians from the Indiana board will be sent to the track to vaccinate everybody on the place, to thoroughly fumigate the stables and other buildings of the race track and to make every effort to stamp out the disease, which seems to have taken a strong hold and is rapidly spreading. The track is closed at present, but it is not likely that the State medical authorities will allow it to reopen, even if the management wishes to do so.

When the Statehouse in this city closed yesterday evening there had been no information in regard to smallpox received. Governor Matthews said, at 11 o'clock last night, he had no official knowledge of it, but that he had heard it mentioned that smallpox had broken out at Roby, but, as he had no official information, he had not considered the subject seriously.

NEW GAS COMPANY.

Gates and Syfers, of This City, Interested in a Wabash Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 11.—The Wabash Fuel Gas Company, with a capital stock of $75,000, to-day filed articles of association with the recorder of Wabash county, and to-morrow will file a copy of the same with the Secretary of State. The company is organized to pipe natural gas from the gas field to this city and $40,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed by manufacturers and others in this city. The men interested in the enterprise a few days ago interested Messrs. A. B. Gates and R. K. Syfers, of Indianapolis, in the venture and last night both these gentlemen, who were at the head of the company which put in the first gas plant here, came up and to-day were closeted with the directors of the fuel company and it is understood that, while neither of them has taken any stock in the company, both have indicated a willingness to do so. Mr. Gates asserted that he believed the outlook was favorable for the new company, but he had subscribed for none of the shares. He intimated pretty strongly that he might extend some money and a director of the company is authority for the statement that both Mr. Gates and Mr. Syfers have practically promised to take a large slice of the stock. Territory has been leased by the new company, nearly all of it east of Swayzee in Grant county, and contracts for drilling and supplying pipe will be let within sixty days. The directors of the fuel company for the year 1895 are: W. G. Thompson, Solomon Wilson, T. E. Whiteside, C. H. Lawton, George W. Klare, W. V. Bressler, T. W. King. The officers are: T. W. King, president; T. E. Whiteside, vice president; M. H. Mendenhall, secretary and treasurer.

SMITHA IS MISSING.

Ex-Clark County Treasurer a Greatly Wanted Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The News, to-night, had the following: "The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer A. W. Smitha met at the courthouse Thursday afternoon to make preparations for a settlement of the judgment against them and their principal. They had notified Mr. Smitha to be present, but he failed. He was last seen on Friday last going north on a B. & O. S. W. train.

The bondsmen were extremely indignant at his failure to be present, and used him in ungloved manner. They say they are satisfied he has somewhere on deposit at least $16,000, and that he could readily make good his shortage if he would. Unless he is forthcoming at the proper time they are determined to have him indicted, and, if possible, if he can be reached, send him to the penitentiary. The amount due, with interest from the date of defalcation, is over $4,300. The bondsmen expect to make arrangements to settle the same speedily.

A FUNERAL COINCIDENCE.

Terre Haute Saloons Closed Out of Respect to a Brewery Agent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—There were two funerals at 2 o'clock to-day of well-known citizens, but who represented the opposing sentiments in regard to the saloon business. Capt. S. H. Potter was eighty-six years of age when he died a few days ago, and for forty years he had opposed the saloon and what he considered to be the desecration of the Sabbath. His funeral was attended by the older citizens of business standing. The funeral of Frank Peker, township trustee and city agent of the brewery, was a public event. The brewery people had the snow scraped from the streets for the marching bodies of Knights of Pythias, Masons, Red Men, Order of Moose and the Democratic Jackson Club. They marched several hundred strong in a blinding snowstorm. Nearly all the saloons were closed from 2 to 5 o'clock, something never before done in this city.

600 DAYS IN JAIL.

Alexandria Saloon Keeper Prefers that to Paying His Fine.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 11.—Six hundred days in jail is what Hiram P. Williams, an Alexandria saloonkeeper, proposes to take rather than pay $660 as a fine. Mr. Williams was in court to-day and five charges of selling liquor to minors and allowing them to congregate in his saloon. He fought the cases in the lower courts and fought them at the county bar. Judge Ellison found him guilty and he was fined $25 in each case, making $125 in all. To this was added a little over $475 in costs, the total being $660. He assured the court that he would not pay and his attorneys, both from Alexandria, advised him to lay it out in jail. He proposed to do this and Sheriff Starr put him on the register for six hundred days.

GAS EXPLOSION AT PERU.

John Selgraft, Perhaps, Fatally Burned and His House Wrecked.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 11.—John Selgraft, of the firm of Armantrout & Selgraft, was probably fatally burned in a natural-gas explosion this morning. One of the children was also seriously burned. Selgraft struck a match in his cellar and an explosion instantly followed. With his clothing ablaze he ran and threw himself in the snow and put out the flames. Nearly every shreds of clothing was burned from him, and it is feared he has internal injuries. The house is a complete wreck, being sprung apart and the interior a mass of ruins. After the explosion the house caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished.

REWARD OF $1,000

Offered by Hendricks County Commissioners—Mrs. Henshaw Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The excitement over the Belleville tragedy continues unabated. The death of Mrs. Henshaw last evening at 5 o'clock has increased the bitterness of the feeling. This afternoon the commissioners offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers or $500 for the arrest and conviction of one of them. This action was taken on a petition of many taxpayers, and it is believed that the arrest of the murderers will follow.

Armour's Ice Cutters Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 11.—The ice men working for P. D. Armour at Cedar Lake this morning struck for an advance of forty cents a day. The men were being paid ten cents an hour and were charged $3 a week for board. The matter was compromised with nearly two hundred of the men by the company offering to furnish the men free board. About two hundred, most of whom are from Chicago, walked to Hammond, eighteen miles, through a blinding storm and were nearly frozen when they reached this city. On being informed that there was a strike here they started for Chicago

Christ's Followers Disputing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 11.—The debate which has been in progress at Ashboro, this county, for the past four days between Rev. John R. Baley, of Indianapolis, of the Baptist denomination, and Rev. Denny, of Sullivan, of the Christian Church, closed to-day. The subject was which church was established in accordance with the teachings of Christ and His disciples. The debate has created universal interest and was attended by hundreds.

Crushed by Falling Slate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 11.—While at work in Kealy mine, north of this city, belonging to the Diamond Coal Company, to-day, a young man named Hays was crushed to death and a man named Fletcher was badly mashed and probably fatally injured. Both men were at work in the same room when they were caught by a heavy fall of slate.

The Ohio Thirty-Three Feet High.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 11.—Capt. John Barrett's wharf boat, leased from Capt. John W. Thomas, which sank this morning, was carried off by rising river this evening with 150 barrels of salt and other freight. The boat was valued by Superintendent Mercer at $1,000. The river is almost thirty-three feet and rising two inches an hour.

Looking Into Fawcett's Conduct.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Jan. 11.—A government official has come here to investigate the conduct of Postmaster Fawcett as a result of the action of citizens in denouncing and exposing him. The government representative has had a conference with Fawcett's bondsmen, three of whom, it is said, want to be released, while two are standing by him.

Murray—Wallace.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 11.—George W. Murray and Miss Orpha Etta Wallace were united in marriage at 3:30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents in this city.

Deaths in the State.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Dr. McLaughlin, of Seelyville, a member of the medical examining board, died this morning.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 11.—James Mattix, a pioneer resident of this city, died this morning, aged seventy-five.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 11.—Miss Mollie Williams, of Crothersville, died, yesterday, of consumption, aged thirty.

Indiana Notes.

Muncie Commandery, Knights Templars, Thursday night installed the new officers and gave the annual reception.

The millinery store of Mrs. Z. S. Wheeler, at Crawfordsville, burned Thursday night. Loss, $600; insured. Six months ago the same store was burned.

The street-car strike which commenced at Fort Wayne yesterday morning has so far not caused the stoppage of a car. Only six of the sixteen men quit.

Adam Slimmer, while out hunting with James Gibson, near Wabash, yesterday, accidentally discharged his shotgun, the load taking effect in the knee of Gibson. It may necessitate amputation.

Conrad Trusson, one of the oldest residents of Wabash county, was knocked down by his horse, dislocating his shoulder and hurting him internally. He is eighty-four years old and the doctors say he will not recover.

Worthington Knights of Pythias on Thursday installed the following officers: William Griffith chancellor, Jasper Hodges vice, Bert Hollis prelate, George Secrest representative. After the installment a banquet was tendered invited guests.

A party at the country home of George Smith, near Kokomo, Wednesday night, was broken up by the house taking fire. The fifty guests fled into the cold, and Grant Harris, who went on the roof to fight the flames, fell through, receiving injuries that may be fatal.

A damage suit for $25,000 was filed at Vincennes yesterday by Geo. G. Staples against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway. The plaintiff was burned by the explosion of a tank of oil at Wanda, Ill., the explosion being caused by a burning wreck of a passenger train, in which Staples' ears were burned off and his face disfigured for life.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS MEET.

Athletics Discussed and Resolutions Regarding Sports Adopted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A group of gentlemen, who are at the head of the most prominent colleges in the great middle West, met to-night at the Auditorium Hotel to discuss the question of controlling college athletics. The following were present, it being probably the most notable gathering of university men ever held in the city: University of Michigan, President Angell; University of Wisconsin, President Adams; University of Chicago, President Harper; Purdue University, President Smart; University of Illinois, President Draper; University of Minnesota, President Northrop; Northwestern University, President Rogers.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the various colleges to so frame the rules of football as to produce the minimum of danger. Other resolutions were adopted calling on all colleges that had not already done so to appoint a representative on the committee on athletics; declaring that none but students regularly enrolled shall take part in any of the college games. The meeting did not adjourn until after 1 a. m.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., N. I. Tuttle, Will Creitner and Jacob Denhole, three soldiers, were drowned.

George Gould has been elected a member of the Jeykll Island Club and will, at an early day, reach Bruswick, Ga., with his family, to spend a part of the winter at the famous resort.

John E. Moore, landing agent at Ellis island, N. Y., has completed his report for 1894. It shows that during the year 92,561 cabin passengers arrived and 188,164 steerage passengers landed at Ellis island.

Daniel K. Swearington, editor of the Burlington (Kan.) Courier, has been found guilty of publishing and mailing obscene matter. Sentence was deferred. The matter in question was an attack on a townsman.

A majority of the stockholders of the International Bell Telephone Company met in New York, yesterday, and, by unanimous vote, decided to reduce the capital stock of the company from $1,700,000 to $1,600,000.

At New York, last night, Louis Grass, thirty years old, a driver employed by a storage company, shot and killed his wife, Jennie, twenty years old, at their home on West Thirty-second street. He then shot himself dead beside his wife.

Priests Fight a Duel with Knives.

PALIA, Mex., Jan. 11.—News comes from Parras of a duel unto death with knives between two Catholic priests. Parras has two parishes, one administered to by Father Brioneu and the other by Father Floris. Jealousies have for a long time existed between the two priests over the religious duties. Father Brioneu is dying and Father Floris is behind prison walls. To add to the sensation it is said that a woman was the real cause of the tragedy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WILD WEST BLIZZARD

A COLD WAVE FLIES EASTWARD WITH SURPRISING SWIFTNESS.

It Causes a Drop in Temperature of from 30 to 50 Degrees in a Few Hours—To-Day's Forecast.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Western States are in the embrace of a frosty, snowy blizzard, with the thermometer ranging from zero to twenty below. The blizzard blew eastward with surprising swiftness, causing the mercury to drop from thirty to fifty degrees in a few hours.

To-night at 6 o'clock the Weather Bureau reported the temperature for Omaha at eleven below, a fall of forty-two degrees in twenty-four hours. At North Platte, the only signal office in the drought-stricken region of Nebraska, the weather was mild, being thirty-one above. There is no snow and very little ice.

At Des Moines, Ia., the thermometer at 9 o'clock to-night registered fifteen below zero and it is thought it will reach twenty before morning. The storm came so suddenly that there is much suffering and particularly in the country where the stock was all out of doors feeding in stalk fields.

Kansas City reports that since noon to-day the thermometer has fallen thirty-six degrees and at midnight it registered seven below zero. A further fall of eight degrees by morning is predicted. The cold snap, which is the severest of the season, is general throughout that section and is booked to continue until Sunday.

A St. Louis dispatch says: A cold wave struck this section of the country this afternoon and at midnight the thermometer registered about zero, a fall of thirty-four degrees since noon. According to reports from the Weather Bureau, the mercury will fall still lower before Saturday morning. A strong west wind is blowing.

At Galesburg, Ill., to-night, the temperature is fifteen below zero and sinking rapidly, with a heavy gale from the northwest. There is prospect of much suffering.

At Bloomington, Ill., the temperature fell nearly forty degrees in twenty-four hours and thirty-two degrees since 7 a. m. The mercury, at 10 p. m., stands at twelve degrees below.

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch says a terrible blizzard struck this city, this evening, the thermometer falling from twenty-seven degrees above zero, at 2 p. m., to six degrees below at 10:30 p. m. There was a light fall of snow.

Chicago itself experienced a remarkable change in temperature this afternoon, the mercury falling from twenty degrees above zero, at 4 o'clock, to three degrees below at 6. At midnight it was seven degrees below zero on the streets and three degrees lower than that at the government observatory.

High Water in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—At midnight the Ohio river measured forty-four feet, being only one foot below the point of overflow at certain places. As the rise is not rapid, there is no alarm, although this rise is expected to continue to-morrow. Thursday midnight the river was thirty-eight feet, a rise of six feet in twenty-four hours. If this continues as expected there will be over fifty feet to-morrow night, and that means an overflow. At 6 a. m. it was thirty-nine feet four inches; at noon forty-one feet; at 6 p. m. forty-three feet nine inches. The severe cold weather to-night indicates relief from both snow and rain.

Blizzard in Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 11.—To-night a blizzard is raging and the snow is badly drifting over the tracks of all railroads passing through this city. Passenger trains from all directions are arriving from two to three hours late.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—A snowstorm that during the day gave promise of turning into rain suddenly changed to a blizzard late this afternoon. At 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 30 degrees above zero, but at 9 o'clock it was at zero and falling rapidly.

FAIR AND COLDER.

Indianians Will Have Zero Weather Throughout the Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—For Illinois—Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair; colder with a cold wave; winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Indiana—Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

Friday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	W'ther.	Pre.
7 a. m.	29.86	26	86	S'west	Cloudy	.55
7 p. m.	29.88	12	88	N'west	Lt.snow	.04

Maximum temperature, 32; minimum temperature, 12.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan 11.

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	25	.10
Mean	22	.39
Departure from normal	—3	*.29
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.	*2	*.98

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