THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Miss Lizzie Dohrmann Disappears.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The tragic death of the Rev. Dr. Liebhardt, of this city, editor of the Hans und Herd, who either fell or was thrown from a train in Canada, has, it is supposed, unbalanced the mind of Miss Lizzie Dohrmann, of Covington, Ky., his sister-in-law. She left home without warning Monday morning, insufficiently clad, and has not since been heard from. Her father, Mr. J. F. Dohrmann, has offered a reward for any information that will lead to discovering her whereabouts. She is about thirty years of age, a blonde, and was wearing a gray and black striped woolen dress and no wrap when she went away.

BELOW $50,000,000

TREASURY STOCK OF GOLD DISAPPEARING WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.

Yesterday's Withdrawals Reduced It to About $48,000,000, Five Millions Lower than Ever Before.

CRISIS FAST APPROACHING

AND INCOMPETENT DEMOCRACY SEEMS UNABLE TO AVERT IT.

No Indication that President Cleveland's Appeal Will Be Heeded by His "Wild Horses."

HIS PLAN ALREADY CHANGED

THREE IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS MADE BY SPRINGER'S COMMITTEE.

Scheme Proposed by Senator Voorhees Killed by His Fellow-Financiers—Manderson's Proposition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Fresh assaults were made on the treasury to-day and to-night the gold reserve stands at less than forty-eight millions—lower by nearly five millions than it has ever been since the establishment of the reserve. The treasury is completely at the mercy of the Heidelbachs and the Ickleheimers, of New York, and Mr. Carlisle can apparently do nothing but hand out his gold to them as they demand it. No cessation of the drain is expected and treasury officials are now estimating how many days must elapse before the last eagle leaves the treasury vaults. At the present rate of drainage it will be about the end of February when Secretary Carlisle will be compelled to suspend specie payment, in the sense that the term has heretofore been employed. As a matter of fact, specie payment in silver would, to all intents and purposes, be as fatal as suspension of specie payment of all kinds.

Whatever lingerng hope may have been entertained that the prospect of the early disappearance of all the gold in the treasury might influence the Senate to consent to some legislation other than that demanded by the free silver men, was forever dispelled by Mr. Teller's words in the Senate to-day, when he scoffed at Mr. Manderson's proposition offering free coinage of silver if coupled with the authority to issue bonds. Mr. Teller denied the existence of a crisis or of an emergency and added that the Senate should not be taken off its feet by a howl. His statement that the mere threat of the President to go to a silver basis and the announcement to the New York bankers that if they wanted a panic they could have a panic, is significant, coming from him. It shows that the silver men on both sides of the chamber know that they absolutely control that body to kill any proposition such as the administration bill.

A statement made to the Journal correspondent to-day by a prominent Democratic Senator indicates that personal feeling against Mr. Cleveland is asserting itself. "Mr. Cleveland has taken all he likes out of the Jones bill and has rejected all we wanted and now he expects us to pass it for him," he said.

Mr. Teller's assertion that the New York bankers would avert a panic as soon as they see it is imminent, is significant from another standpoint. This feeling of resentment against the New York bankers is steadily growing in the treasury and there is no doubt that but for Mr. Cleveland's assurance in yesterday's message that, in every event, the credit of the Nation would be maintained, there would be serious ground for the fear that Mr. Carlisle contemplates silver payments.

The course of the administration bill in the House need excite no deep interest. It was the programme of the administration that Mr. Springer himself was to-day to move the refrence of the bill from his committee to that of ways and means. Instead, Mr. Springer calmly retained the bill in his own committee. He realizes, as does every one else, that the bill is moribund, and he probably feels that he has earned the petty distinction of being director-in-chief of the obsequies.

CLEVELAND'S SCHEME.

Three Important Changes Made by Mr. Springer's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House committee on banking and currency spent the day in debating the new administration bill, went through it by sections, adopted three important amendments and adjourned until to-morrow, leaving two amendments to be acted on. Chairman Springer says that the committee will be able to report the amended bill to the House to-morrow. Republican members say that the plan will be in committee two or three days longer, but all agree that it will be reported to the House in time, although materially changed from the original plan, since the Republicans are disposed to co-operate with the administration Democrats. There was some sparring for points in the committee, and a general disposition to engraft personal schemes on the measure, but as a whole the proceedings were unusually free from partisanship. Chairman Springer has not yet decided how much time he will ask the committee on rules to give for debate The bill is a privileged one and can be called up at any time. Accordingly, the California Democratic members, who are fighting the Reilly Pacific railroad bill very bitterly, are urging Mr. Springer to report the financial measure to-morrow, if possible, and displace the Reilly bill. The action of the House on the amended bill seems to depend on the Republicans, who hold the balance of power. How far the amendments will placate the opposition remains to be seen; but it is conceded that the chances of the measure are much better in the House than in the Senate. Its opponents are largely depending on the free silver Senators to talk it to death, as they may be able to do in a body, which has no rule by which it can fix a day for a vote.

Practically no progress was made by the committee during the early part of the day and all indications pointed to a rethreshing of the whole financial question in all its phases. Representative Cox began business by a motion to report the bill to the House, which at once roused a chorus of opposition. Three of the Republicans—Henderson, of Illinois; Brosius and Haughens objected to what they termed summary action and Representative Cobb, of Alabama, declared that he would never vote to report the bill to the House in its present form. Thereupon Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, made a motion that the committee proceed to consideration of the bill, which was agreed to informally.

In the course of the discussion, Representative Walker opposed the proposition of a fifty-year term for the bonds and gave notice that he would offer an amendment for a shorter term. Other Republicans stood with him on this objection and also gave it as their views that greenbacks should not be retired unless the circulation was kept up to its present volume by replacing the retired greenbacks with national bank notes. Representative Cox gave notice that he would move to substitute for the administration bill the ill-fated Carlisle bill, with certain amendments of his own, which have been outlined heretofore.

A motion was made by Representative Warner, that debate on each amendment be limited to ten minutes and the previous question then ordered. Under this procedure the committee adopted an amendment which was practically a compromise between two, proposed by Representatives Brosius and Haughen. As adopted, the amendment strikes out the words "Fifty years after date" and makes the bonds "payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of issue. This proposal to shorten the bond term met with nearly unanimous approval. At 12:30 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. Three Democratic members were absent, Culberson, Ellis and Johnson, of Ohio.

The afternoon session of the committee was more harmonious than that of the morning, and resulted in the adoption of two amendments to the bill. The first, proposed by Haugen, reduces the tax on the circulation from ½ per cent. per annum to one-fourth of 1 per cent, payable semi-annually. The second, proposed by Mr. Walker, strikes out the fifth section of the bill, that requiring import duties to be paid in gold. The vote on it was six yeas to four nays.

When the committee adjourned two amendments were pending to be acted upon to-morrow. One, offered by Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, stipulates that the retirement and cancellation of legal-tenders for each month shall not be greater than the increase in amount of national bank notes under the operation of the plan. This amendment was carried when first offered, and then there was a successful motion to reconsider and postpone action for a day. Representative Walker stands sponsor for the other pending amendment, which is to require one-half of the reserve funds of the banks to be held in gold coin or gold certificates, the other half in silver coin or silver certificates. Ten per cent. of the reserve is to be held in this stipulated form on July 1, 1895; 20 per cent. at the end of three months, the change being made at the rate of 10 per cent. a quarter until completed. The discussion on this amendment hinged on the point whether forcing the banks to secure gold for deposits would not cause a greater demand on the treasury for gold than the raids which are now in progress.

Several amendments were proposed which failed. Most important of their number was one to substitute the word "coin" for "gold" in the provision for payment of the bonds, which commanded four votes, its opponents numbering six. Another unsuccessful amendment was one to give the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to fix the rate of interest on the bonds and to make them payable after various short terms.

DIED IN ITS INFANCY.

Voorhees Offers a Bill That Is Killed by His Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the morning meeting of the Senate finance committee, the various propositions embodied in the Jones, Vest, McPherson, Smith and Sherman bills were gone over and there were some indications towards the close of the meeting that it might be possible to secure a majority vote on a modification of the Jones bill. There was no vote on any proposition, however, and the expression of opinion was not clear enough to rended it certain what would be the outcome of the afternoon meeting, the committee having agreed to meet again at 2 p. m. Mr. Jones told the committee that if there is no decision on the lines of his bill or any other measure he would ask leave to report his bill that it might be brought before the Senate for action. No disposition was shown in the committee to accept the recommendations of the President and there was but slight reference to his message. The proposition outlined by him for gold bonds was not received with favor by a majority of the Democratic members, and even the Republican members appeared averse to committing themselves to bonds of such great duration as the President recommends. The Republicans again indicated their willingness to unite on a measure granting authority for a loan on notes of two or three years' time of sufficient volume to relieve the treasury from its present distress, but not to go further at the present time.

The proceedings of the afternoon session were based on a bill which had been prepared by Senator Voorhees. This bill provided simply for the issuance of short-time certificates which were to be used for the purpose of making good the reserve and of meeting the reserve deficiency, but when the afternoon session opened he had added a clause providing for the free coinage of silver. There was a motion to strike out the silver provision, which was lost on a tie vote of five to five, all the Republican members and Senator McPherson, Democrat, voting for the motion, and all the other Democrats opposing it. A vote was then taken on the proposition as a whole, and it was lost by a vote of seven to three, Senators Vest and White, as well as McPherson, voting with the Republicans. There was also a tie vote on a motion by Senator Aldrich to substitute the Springer bill for the Voorhees bill. Following is the text of the Voorhees bill:

"That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for and to maintain the redemption of United States notes, and also to enable him to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized, in addition to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, from time to time, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States payable to the bearer in coin, after three years from date, at the option of the United States, of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, with semi-annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at designated depositories of the United States and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions described in the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the bonds therein authorized and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this act and for no other purpose.

"Section 2—That upon any deposit already or hereafter made in the manner required by law of any United States bonds or certificates of bearing interest, any national banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding the whole amount, the par value of the bonds deposited; provided, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

"Sec. 3—That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard genuineness and fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 4.12½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coining done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates in denominations of less than $10 may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law."

The committee adjourned without agreeing on any definite time of meeting, and some of the Republican members said afterwards that they saw no reason for any more meetings, as it had been made evident that it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the committee. There was a full attendance of the committee, all being present except Senator Jones, of Nevada. His absence caused the tie vote. If he had been present his vote would have been cast with the silver Democrats.

MANDERSON'S BILL.

Unique Free Coinage Scheme Evolved by the Nebraska Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Manderson's financial resolution introduced today in full is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be directed to consider the advisability of reporting to the Senate for its action a bill for the relief of the treasury of the United States, giving stability to its currency and advancing the greater use of and remonetization of silver, that shall embody the following principles:

"First—Require the Secretary of the Treasury to constantly maintain a reserve of $200,000,000 in gold and $200,000,000 in silver.

"Second—Authorize the issue and sale of bonds of such denominations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, payable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, bearing such rate of interest as will enable the Secretary to obtain par, for the object of maintaining the reserve and for other purposes.

"Third—Provide that as legal-tender notes or greenbacks are presented for payment they shall be paid in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and when paid shall not be reissued, but shall be destroyed.

"Fourth—Provide that for five years the United States treasury shall, on demand, exchange its gold coins for silver coins, and silver coins for gold coins.

"Fifth—Authorize national banks to use the new bonds as a basis for their issue of notes to the amount of the face of the bonds, in denominations not less than $10, and remove the tax on national bank notes.

"Sixth—Provide that as to imports from countries having a gold standard all duties shall be paid in gold, and when such imports come from countries having a silver standard the duties may be paid in gold or silver, at the option of the importer.

"Seventh—Authorize the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, within the limit of the American product, and to the capacity of our mints, and provide for additional or enlarged coinage of subsidiary coin, bringing its legal-tender power to the payment of debts of $20."

Withdrawals of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The amount of gold withdrawn from the New York subtreasury to-day was $3,066,000; from Boston $83,000, making the total for the day, $3,149,000, which leaves the gold reserve $48,616,193.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the assay officials at New York to exchange gold bars for legal tenders at an advance of one-tenth of 1 per cent. instead of one-eighth. This reduction was made for the reason that nearly all of the gold coin now on hand is new and, therefore, has lost nothing by abrasion. Mr. Carlisle today ordered two and a half millions in gold shipped to New York from the United States mint in Philadelphia. It is said that there may be a further drain on the mint to-morrow.

What Utah Bankers Favor.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Jan. 29.—The President's message on the currency question does not meet general favor among the bankers of this city, so far as their views can be obtained. They look on the bond issue as a process only to be repeated indefinitely, without any permanent result. Naturally they are in favor of the ultimate free coinage of silver, and do not believe any other legislation will stop falling values, and, therefore, express a preference for the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, as that provides for such use of the white metal as will naturally lead up to its recognition. They do not favor any legislation that does not at least provide for a reasonable use of silver.

Opposed to Bonds.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 29.—The bankers of Denver are unanimous in their expressions against any further issue of bonds by the government. They hold that such a course is against the interests of the West, and, therefore, against their interests. While none of the bank presidents cared to be quoted, each denounced the plan quoted in President Cleveland's message. They argued that if carried out it would not only place the country solely on a gold basis, but would put its finances entirely into the hands of Eastern bankers, who would in no way share their benefits with the people or the banks of the West.

A London View of the Message.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting on President Cleveland's message to Congress, says: "The tendency here as well as in America is to regard President Cleveland's message as weak and unsatisfactory. Yet his suggested remedy is at least adequate to meet the emergency of the moment. Unfortunately there is small prospect of his proposals being carried out by Congress, which is moribund. Moreover, President Cleveland is never sure of a majority of Democrats where monetary issues are concerned."

Chicago Bankers Speak.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The following telegram, signed by the presidents of twenty-nine of the leading banks of Chicago, was sent to Washington this afternoon addressed to Senators Cullom and Palmer, of Illinois, and Congressman Aldrich, of this city:

"The bankers of Chicago respectfully urge members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, to unite in the immediate passage of a bill in conformity with the President's message. The business interests of the country demand such action."

"AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

How Senator Brice's Friends Account for a Cashier Lending $140,000.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 29.—A deputy United States marshal arrested and brought to Toledo Charles M. Hughes, jr., ex-cashier of the First National Bank of Lima, on the charge of misappropriation of $140,000 of the bank's funds. Hughes was released on bond for his appearance Friday before the United States Commissioner. This is the bank in which Senator Brice is largely interested. The suit is brought by a stockholder, Walter Zimm, of Columbus. The bank loaned large sums to the Monroe Manufacturing Company, of Lima, which failed. An assessment of 100 per cent. had to be made on the bank's stockholders, and Hughes was replaced by another cashier. Zimm refused to pay up, and caused Hughes's arrest. Brice's friends stand by Hughes, and say the loans to the Monroe company were merely an error of judgment on his part, and that he did not profit in any way thereby.

DEATH OF A HORSEMAN.

Frank L. Noble, Formerly Owner of Alcryon, Dies at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29.—Frank L. Noble, formerly owner of the famous trotting stallion Alcryon, died at his home in this city, to-day, aged forty-five years. He has been suffering from kidney trouble and had been confined to his bed for ten days, but his death was not expected. He was formerly in the plaster business here, and became quite wealthy, but lost his money in his trotting horse ventures. In August, 1890, when the stallion Alcryon and Nelson were matched at Beacon Park, Boston, Noble is said to have sold the race—allowed Nelson to win—for $5,000, for which the owners, drivers and horses were expelled by the National Trotting Association. Nelson and his horses were reinstated two years ago and Alcryon and his driver, George Robens, of this city, were temporarily reinstated last fall, but Noble's application for reinstatement was denied. He brought suit against the association for $25,000 damages, but failed to appear when the case was ready for trial. Alcryon is now owned by a stock company here and is in charge of Robens, who expects to put him in training in the spring.

Berry's Horse Sale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Eighty head were sold at Berry's horse sale to-day. The principal sales were: Major, 2:11, by Don McGregor, $3,000; May Tell, 2:24, by Axtell, $700. The Pepper consignment from Frankfort, Ky., sold low, the top price being $405 for Tolu, 2:21¾, by Vatican.

A Kentucky Street Fight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—This afternoon at 1 o'clock a sensational street fight occurred on Main street between ex-Mayor Hull Davidson and Charles C. Moore, the editor of the Blue Grass Blade. The fight was brought about by a severe criticism two weeks ago by the Blade, of Davidson's career as city collector. When Davidson met Moore, he said: "You've slandered me; now fight." He then dealt Moore a heavy blow on the left eye, drawing blood. Moore jabbed Davidson in the face and they clinched. Davidson broke away and drew his pistol, when several persons rushed in and separated them. Both men were arrested. Davidson gave bond but Moore refused to allow bond to be given for him and was locked up.

Coxey Sued.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—J. S. Coxey, of "Keep off the grass" fame, was sued in Common Pleas Court to-day for $5,464, alleged to be due Hannon & Frawley on thirty-nine promissory notes. Joseph Kleferley was also named as one of the defendants. Coxey and Kleferly purchased the Normandie restaurant from the plaintiffs and gave their notes.

MUST RESTORE LONG

DECISION AGAINST LOCHREN IN THE FAMOUS PENSION CASE.

Not Enough Examiners in the Bureau to Keep Up with the Work—Welsh Tin Plate Industry Waning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Bradley, of the district Supreme Court, to-day granted the mandamus asked for by Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, to compel Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Bureau, to restore the former rating of $72 a month to the plaintiff. The madamus against Secretary Smith, asked for by Judge Long, was denied as unnecessary.

Three questions were involved in the case—whether Commissioner Tanner was justified in issuing the certificate giving Judge Long $72 a month rating; whether the Commissioner of Pensions is empowered to review and reverse the action of his predecessor on the same state of facts for alleged error in judgment to change the status of the relator on the pension rolls and to revoke his pension certificates, and whether the court has the power by mandamus to direct the Commissioner to vacate his order of revocation. The disabilities of Judge Long, said the court, in reviewing the case, are so permanent and total as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, the class of cases for which Congress fixed a rating of $72 a month. No duty was imposed and no authority conferred on the Commissioner, said the court, to order a special examination in this case and the only case wherein the Commissioner could increase or reduce the pension according to right and justice are those in which biennial examinations had been required. Discussing the functions of the Commissioner of Pensions, Judge Bradley laid down the proposition that the Commissioner is neither the government nor Congress, and cannot give or withhold pensions at his pleasure. The action of Commissioner Lochren in revoking Judge Long's certificates, it was held, was illegal, and his clear duty, therefore, the court said, is to revoke that order, restore the former rating from the present rate of $50 per month and enforce continuance of such larger payments. Summing up the case, Judge Bradley held that the court had the power by mandamus to compel the performance of that duty and, accordingly, granted the mandamus asked.

TIN-PLATE LIE NAILED AGAIN.

Evidence that American Manufacturers Are Doing a Big Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Evil times have fallen on South Wales as the result of establishment of tin plate works in the United States. Consul Howells at Cardiff has made an exhaustive report to the State Department on the showing that the manufacturers take a very pessimistic view of the future. He says that "until recently South Wales enjoyed a monopoly of the tin plate trade. The United States has always been and still remains the greatest customer, but since she has undertaken the task of supplying her own wants in this, as she has long since been doing in other branches of the iron and steel trade, there has been a considerable falling off in the American demand, without any compensating supply being needed for other markets. Therefore, the difference has been an entire loss to the Welsh manufacturers, who appear to be interested in the new works on American soil. The year 1894 has been a wretched one and it would argue a very sanguine temperament indeed to look forward to brighter prospects during the present year in face of the probability of the American demand growing still smaller. Hopes were cherished among all classes interested that the Wilson tariff would immediately usher in a revival of trade, but by this time hope has given way to despair and throughout the district one hears only rumors of stoppages of works, requests for concessions and demands for reduction in wages.

"The manufacturers have been straining every nerve to reduce the cost of production and labor troubles have followed. Not only will wages be permanently reduced, but hundreds will be added to the thousands of tin-plate workers already out of employment and the trades union is practically disorganized." The consul closes with an extract from a local newspaper saying:

"The American tin plate works, which it was thought would have to stop, are going on as vigorously as ever, competing for and often securing orders which formerly came to this country. Their position has actually improved recently, inasmuch as they have obtained a reduction in wages of about 20 per cent. while in this country the strong effort made in the same direction has, up to the present time, proved futile, except in a few isolated cases. Probably the most striking feature of the year's trading has been the serious diminished call for terne plates in the United States, the native works being equally to supplying almost the whole of that important trade. There has been also a diminished demand for charcoal tins. A feature of the year, too, has been the large shipments of finished black plates not only to the States, but to the continent. It is not thought, however, that this trade will continue with us but he gradually absorbed by native mills."

TOO MUCH SPYING

And Not Enough Real Work in the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The work of the special examiners of the Pension Bureau has fallen into arrearage of over 20,000 cases, owing to the recent lack of appropriation. There are now 262 special examiners in the field, and as a result of the increase of $250,000 in the appropriation for the service this force is now being augmented by sixty-three employes detailed for the purpose from the bureau. It is expected with the present force of 325 that the arrearage will be reduced to less than 10,000 cases during the remainder of the fiscal year, and that by the end of the calendar year, if the force is maintained, the work will be up to date.

German Duty on Cotton Seed Oil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received, through the State Department, copies of letters recently received from Theodore Runyon, United States embassador at Berlin, in which he recites the reasons given for the proposed increased duty from four to ten marks per hundred kilogrammes on cotton seed oil imported into Germany. The main reason given is that cotton seed oil enters largely into the manufacture of oleomargarine and, therefore, comes in direct competition with the butter and affects injuriously the interests of German agriculturists. The amount of cotton seed oil imported into Germany from the United States, during the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1894, is given as 1,440,896 gallons, of the value of $582,413. In order not to interfere with the soap industry, the government recommends that the duty on cotton seed oil, when rendered unfit for edible use, may be reduced from 4 to 3.50 marks.

Patents Granted Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Patents have been awarded to residents of Indiana as follows: Charles Anderson, assignor to South Bend Iron Works, South Bend, sidehill plow; Wiley Brenton, assignor of one-half to C. A. Ellis, Carlisle, straw stacker attachment; Joseph E. Ernest, Frankton, assignor of two-thirds to J. A. Niswonger and E. Frank, slate cutter and trimmer; Frank C. Ferguson, Indianapolis, intrautine stem; Joseph F. Ghent, Columbus, machine for extracting germs from ground cereals; Charles H. Latteil, Terre Haute, latch; Levi S. Pierson, Indianapolis, fire-proof floor or ceiling; Filmore M. Welshimer, Columbia City, sheep dipping device.

Trade marks—Munger Cycle Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, bicycles; Christian Schweitzer, Crawfordsville, cigars.

A Canard Exploded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Washington dispatch to the Evening Post says: "The first break in the Cleveland Cabinet is about to occur. Postmaster-general Bissell will retire from the head of his department with the end of the present session of Congress. Current report says that William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, will succeed him, but it is denied in high quarters that any choice of a successor has been made by the President. Mr. Bissell has absolutely refused to discuss the subject in any of its phases for publication."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Postmaster-Bissell said to-day that there was no truth whatever in the rumor that he had intended to resign from the Cabinet.

Childs Will Keep His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Arguments were heard by the House elections committee to-day in the contested election case of Lewis Steward against Robert A. Childs, of the Eighth congressional district of Illinois. The committee decided unanimously that Mr. Childs, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day voted that as the 4th of March was so near, when the term of Senator Martin, of Kansas, would expire, it was inexpedient to give any further hearings in the case of Ady vs. Martin.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gilbert McNutt and Judge Sidney Davis, of Terre Haute, and George A. Knight, of Brazil, who were before the Supreme Court on legal business, left for home to-night.

Senator Voorhees expects to go to Terre Haute soon after adjournment of Congress.

James Paxton Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore's" son, is at work on a sketch model for a bust of Richard M. Johnson, ex-Vice President of the United States, to be placed in the Senate chamber.

Miss Harriet Voorhees gave a tea this afternoon, which was largely attended by society people.

Representative Jason Brown told the Journal correspondent to-day that he had about abandoned all hope of persuading Secretary of War Lamont to make any changes in the corps of employes at the quartermaster's depot in Jeffersonville.

Chairman McGann, of the House labor committee, has introduced a bill advocating the publishing of labor bureau reports at intervals of not less than two months, and not more than one hundred octavo pages to contain current facts as to the condition of labor here and abroad; condensation of State and foreign labor reports; facts as to the conditions of employment. Ten thousand copies of each are to be printed for distribution.

An informal conference was held at the Ebbitt House to-night between Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, Chairman McGann and several members of the House committee on labor and representatives of the railroad brotherhoods which have visited the city to urge congressional action in the direction of national arbitration. No action was taken.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a statement showing that claims aggregating $86,780 for bounty on domestic beet sugar manufactured while the late bounty law was in force, are on file in the department. The greater portion of this amount claimed is by California companies.

The Gray amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing for the purchase of the Blaine House, on whose site a theater is about to be built, for use of the government, was favorably reported to-day from the Senate public buildings committee.

The Senate bill authorizing the transfer to the Columbian Museum, Chicago, of the reproduction of the caravels of Columbus, which were on exhibition at the world's fair, was agreed on by the naval affairs committee of the House to-day.

The House ways and means committee to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to admit anti-toxin free of duty.

MRS. GRANT IN GEORGIA.

Great Commander's Widow Shakes Hands with Ex-Confederates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—There was a striking scene in the parlors of the Hotel Aragon at noon to-day, when Mrs. U. S. Grant, who had stopped over here a day en route to Florida, received a large delegation from the Fulton county Confederate Veterans' Association. The old soldiers were introduced to Mrs. Grant by Gen. Clement A. Evans, one of Lee's brigadiers and late candidate for Governor of Georgia, and to each she gave a cordial handshake and a kindly word. After the formal reception there was a free-and-easy interchange of compliments between the veterans and the wife of the great federal commander. Mrs. Grant left this afternoon for Jacksonville.

Hotel Proprietor Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—While attempting to rescue an employe John H. Walsh, proprietor of Gaynor's Hotel, at Canal and Adams streets, was killed by an explosion of sewer gas to-day. The workman was using a candle, examining a pipe leakage, when a slight explosion occurred. He screamed for help, and Walsh, rushing to his assistance, was met by a heavy explosion and died a few minutes later. The workman was not seriously hurt.

LIST IS INCREASING

JOHN W. NORTON THE SECOND VICTIM OF THE VANDALIA WRECK.

Death Came Quietly at Break of Day Yesterday Morning Without Having Regained Consciousness.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT

AN OLD RAILROAD MAN PLACES THE BLAME ON THE COMPANY.

Says the Rails Were Laid in the Day of Light Engines and Cannot Carry Heavy Trains with Safety.

THE VICTIMS' CONDITION

MRS. WALLACE SERIOUSLY INJURED BUT RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

Story of Joseph P. Dillon, Who Was Sitting with John W. Norton When the Crash Came.

The names of the following persons, who were injured in the Vandalia wreck, have been obtained since yesterday morning:

Charles Minshall, Terre Haute; slightly bruised.

Webb Jay, agent of the Avery Planter Company, 55 Dearborn street, Indianapolis; back and side injured.

J. H. Daugherty, colored, St. Louis, cook in the dining car; hurt in the left shoulder.

Jeff Thornton, colored, St. Louis, waiter in dining car; arm broken.

Mrs. Alice Foster, Greencastle; head, thigh and side injured.

D. Neymeyer, Evansville, bruised.

Mrs. D. Hudson, Greencastle; cut on side of head.

S. Nugent, Vegas, Tex.; head cut and hip broken.

Wrecking crews from Indianapolis and Terre Haute are rapidly clearing up the evidences of the Coatesville disaster. By next Saturday a few scattered timbers and perhaps a heap of ashes will alone mark the spot where occurred the most disastrous wreck in the history of the Vandalia company. The railway officials who visited the scene yesterday were astonished at the almost complete demolition of the cars. The private car of W. R. McKeen presents a pile of wreckage, and the officials believe it would be useless to attempt to remove it from its position. It will probably be burned, with the exception of the trucks. The Pullman sleeper and the dining car did not suffer so badly, although each was badly splintered and strained. The chair car was almost as badly damaged as the rear car, and it is hardly probable that an attempt will be made to rebuild it. Superintendent Miller, of St. Louis, put in the day yesterday on the scene of the wreck and assisted in removing the injured passengers from the homes of the Coatesville citizens. Nearly all of the injured were gotten away yesterday on the various trains passing through the village. None now remain to be cared for by the kind-hearted people save Mrs. Zelda Seguin-Wallace and S. Newmagen, of Waco, Tex. The latter is more seriously injured than was at first supposed, and will not be able to leave Coatesville for some time. The people of the village are yet greatly wrought up over the accident, and many of them have abandoned their vocations temporarily, so intense has been the interest in the occurrence.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Theory of an Old Railroader, Who Blames the Company for All.

The reports as to the cause of the wreck are very conflicting. Some people claim that such a thing could not have happened if the train had been in proper order; these think the cause was probably a defective wheel, but that is hardly considered possible. Probably the real cause is that given by a railroad man of many years' experience. He places the entire blame upon the railroad company. He says their engines are too heavy for the track. The engine which was in the wreck weighs about 140,000 pounds, while the rails on the track were laid at a time when engines of 100,000 pounds were rare. The man says the rails are so light that they are not capable of carrying such heavy engines with safety. He says the plausible explanation is that when the engine struck the switch, which was on a curve, the slight break in the perfectly smooth rail caused the engine to lurch to the opposite side, which loosened the spikes holding the rail. Each succeeding car turned the rail more and pulled the spikes further out, until when the day coach struck the place the rail had turned so far to one side that the trucks dropped between the rails and the piling up of the cars began. As usual in such cases the railroad men are reticent about the matter and little can be learned from a reliable or direct source concerning the cause.

SITTING BY NORTON'S SIDE.

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