THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1896. PRICE 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS

Showers; fair weather.

They sing of April's smiles and tears—
By tears they mean the rain.
And judged from that this April mon
Must have much woe and pain.
She sobs and cries and weeps and wails
And us with rain she "sloshes."
Her smiles we see upon the men
Who wear When mackintoshes.

PublicLibray 4307

Our $6.50 Mackintosh

A Tricot, Velvet Collar, Box Coat, so stylish and smart that it can take the place of Spring Overcoat.

Other Mackintoshes $5 to $15

The best protectors from wind and rain. They hold their own when an umbrella would be a joke.

The When

BIG 4 ROUTE

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Many Points

South, Southwest and West,

April 21 and May 5,

— AT —

HALF FARE,

PLUS $2.

For full particulars call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY.

BEST LINE TO

Cincinnati,

DAYTON, TOLEDO and DETROIT.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Cincinnati Vestibule, daily ..... 3:40 am
Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Fast Line, daily ..... 7:45 am
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday ..... 10:50 am
Cincinnati Fast Express, ex. Sunday ..... 2:50 pm
Cincinnati Accommodation, ex. Sunday ..... 5:20 pm
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Vestibule, daily ..... 6:20 pm

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

*2:25 am; 7:15 am; 11:45 a. m; 3:35 pm; 7:45 pm; 10:55 pm

*For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.
D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains leave daily at 11.50 noon and 12.25 night.
Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.20 a. m.
Leave Chicago daily 12.40 noon and 8.20 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 6.10 p. m. and 3.25 a. m.
Monon Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 p. m.; arrives 10.45 a. m.
Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 9.00 p. m.
Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

BONDS

NEW LOAN—

$70,000

INDIANAPOLIS 4 PER CENT.

DENOMINATIONS $1,000.

Will sell one or more bonds as desired. Price and particulars upon application.

Campbell, Wild & Co.

205 TRUST BUILDING.

5 Per Cent.—Loans—5 Per Cent.

Loans in large sums on business property at 5 per cent. promptly made in large cities and towns only.

C. S. Warburton,

26 Lombard Building.

A $40 CIGAR

— FOR —

5c

POWER & DRAKE,

Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

CHAMBERS'S . . .

BOUQUET

BEST 5-CENT CIGAR.

If your dealer don't have them call on

P. L. Chambers

56 W. Wash. St. 59 N. Penn. St.

EXPLODED UNDER TEST.

Narrow Escape of Officers While Witnessing Experiments with a Gun.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A test of the new Dudley pneumatic gun for firing projectiles containing high explosive gelatine was made to-day at East Island, Long Island sound, before Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and the Board of Ordnance of the United States army and navy. The gun was operated by designer Howell B. Elwell. In the first test five projectiles were fired in rapid succession, the projectiles weighing thirty-three pounds and containing about thirteen pounds of the explosive, being thrown a distance of from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a quarter. The second test, however, did not result so favorably, for during a target trial with dummy projectiles the gun exploded at the third shot, the officers, who were standing in a semi-circle behind it, marvelously escaping. One man, a spectator, was badly cut by a piece of the metal. The accident was due, it is supposed, to the shattering of the wooden butt of the dummy projectile, which prevented the escape of the compressed air. Another test will be made.

ANOTHER POOL.

Manufacturers of Tin and Terne Plate to Organize This Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 13.—A meeting of manufacturers of tin and terne plates will be held here on Wednesday to organize a pool. The formation of the steel-billet pool to control prices for the next two years, it is claimed, compels the tin-plate manufacturers to take some action to protect themselves from foreign competition. Tin plate is selling at the highest notch now, and while a lower price of billets tin plate was being gradually squeezed out of the American market. The sharp advance of billets and the prospect of a further increase, it is said, must be promptly met, or the foreigners will again control the market. The sheet manufacturers are also interested in this question and may join with the tin and terne plate men in trying to knock out the billet pool. A meeting of the executive committee of the billet pool was held here to-day, but, according to those present, nothing but routine business was transacted.

MR. REED'S STRENGTH

STATEMENT PREPARED BY REPRESENTATIVE ALDRICH, OF ILLINOIS.

Of the 494 Delegates Elected McKinley Has 169, While 111 Are Claimed for the Maine Candidate.

TO THE FIELD IS GIVEN 166

AND 48, WHICH INCLUDE CONTESTANTS, ARE CALLED DOUBTFUL.

Henry U. Johnson Unable to Attend the New Castle Congressional Convention on Account of Grip.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, gives out a statement to-night of Mr. Reed's strength as compared with that of other candidates, and says: "I think the time has come to let the country know something about the actual standing of Mr. Reed in this canvass. His friends have devoted themselves thus far to electing Reed delegates rather than to making claims which they cannot substantiate. This table, which I submit, is made up from reliable information furnished by delegates, and in some cases by chairmen of conventions. To be sure, there are contests in several places where it would be unfair to prejudice the action of the convention. For instance, the entire Mississippi delegation will be contested, and we place it in the doubtful column. The only speculation in the list is in the doubtful column. Newspaper rumors do not figure in it at all. There is no trouble about getting the names of delegates, alternates and contestants; this is all a matter of record and an open page. The table given out by McKinley's friends on Monday includes the unelected delegates from Ohio and Indiana. As well might we include the unelected delegations from Maine and other States which are for Reed, but this would stamp such an estimate as fraudulent." The following is Mr. Aldrich's estimate:

	Reed.	McKinley.
Alabama	3	2
Arkansas	..	16
Florida	2	..
Georgia	12	7
Illinois	..	6
Indiana	..	12
Kansas	..	16
Kentucky	..	4
Louisiana	15	1
Massachusetts	26	..
Minnesota	..	10
Missouri	..	12
Nebraska	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..
New York	..	2
Ohio	..	30
Oregon	..	8
Pennsylvania	..	2
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	8	..
South Dakota	..	8
Texas	20	3
Virginia	2	..
Wisconsin	..	24
Oklahoma	6	..
District of Columbia	1	..
Totals	111	169

Mr. Aldrich says there have been 166 delegates elected who are divided between Morton, Allison, Quay, Cullom and Bradley, and forty-eight who are properly classed as doubtful. The summary therefore is as folows:

Reed	111
McKinley	169
The field	166
Doubtful	48
Total	494

"We make no note," Mr. Aldrich says, "of the four delegates recently elected in South Carolina because the legality of that convention is questioned and in any event they would belong to the doubtful column."

WILL NOT BE THERE.

Mr. Johnson Is Ill and Cannot Attend the New Castle Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Representative Johnson continues prostrated with the grip. His physician states it would not be prudent for him to venture out of his rooms under a week or ten days. He will, therefore, not be able to attend the congressional convention for the Sixth district, which meets at New Castle on the 16th inst. This is a great disappointment for Mr. Johnson, as he was anxious to meet old friends and make new ones there, and he had in preparation an address specially for the occasion. He will in all probability resume his duties in the House the latter part of the month.

WILL NOT SPLIT.

Editor Thomas Says the Prohibitionists Will Hold Together.

NEW YORK, April 13.—John Lloyd Thomas, editor of the Constitution, formerly secretary of the national Prohibition convention, in answer to a question as to whether there would be a split in the Prohibition party at the Pittsburg convention, said to-night: 'No, sir; there will be no split in the Prohibition party. There are two wings to the party, as there are to all political parties. One wing favors a declaration simply on prohibition and silence on all other political questions, including equal suffrage, monopolies, finance, etc., which the party has declared for in past years. The other wing believes that the party must declare on all political questions that are before the people; that silence will be equal to a sanction of the present conditions. Thus far somewhat over one-third of 1,100 delegates to the national convention have been elected. About four-fifths of the elected delegates favor the broad platform. There is little doubt that the result will be a broad platform adopted at the Pittsburg convention. Prohibition, of course, will always stand as an essential element in our reform programme. Trouble with the woman suffragists in the convention? No trouble, no. But there will be a lively discussion, and the woman suffrage plank will be in the platform."

Among the leaders of the broad-gauge wing are ex-Governor John P. St. John, R. S. Taylorson, of the New Era, and Hon. C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska, who, Mr. Thomas said, would probably be the nominee for President.

IN QUAY'S STATE.

Republicans Not Unanimous for the "Favorite Son."

WELLSBORO, Pa., April 13.—The Tioga county Republican convention at Tioga this afternoon canvassed about the largest Republican vote ever polled in this county. The tabulated returns show that nearly 6,800 Republicans voted at the primaries last Saturday. There were over forty candidates in the field. The vote on presidential preferences was: Quay, 3,742; McKinley, 2,761; Reed, 203; Allison, 58. There was a hot fight over the nomination for Congress. Ex-Senator Packer, who stepped aside two years ago, asked for the indorsement again, but Congressman Leonard contested it in order to be returned for a second term. The vote was: Packer, 3,735; Leonard, 2,969. Walter T. Herrick was indorsed for State Senator and Henry J. Landrus for delegate to the national convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing the policy of protection and the "matchless Republican, Quay, for President."

FRANKLIN, Pa., April 13.—The Venango county Republican convention nominated Charles A. Stone for Congress and C. A. Lewis for national delegate. There were no instructions. It was understood that an attempt would be made to pass resolutions indorsing Quay, and when a member of the committee undertook to introduce McKinley resolutions pandemonium reigned, and it was with difficulty that the chairman restored order.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—Harry F. Oves and George J. Hutton were to-day elected delegates to the Republican State convention from the First legislative district of Dauphin county. They were instructed for Quay.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 13.—The Republican county convention to-day elected E. T. Axheson and Charles H. Seaton national delegates. They are uninstructed.

WARREN, Pa., April 13.—The Warren county Republican convention adopted unanimous resolutions for McKinley and elected William Schnor as national delegate. Charles W. Stone was indorsed for Congress.

JOINT DEBATES OFF.

Mr. Crisp Threatened with Heart Failure and Warned Not to Speak.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.—A sensation has been created in political circles here by the announcement of ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp that he would be compelled to call off the last of the debates between himself and Secretary Hoke Smith at Lexington to-morrow, and also to cancel all the engagements he has made to deliver speeches at other points in this State. Mr. Crisp states that he does this on the advice of his physician, who informed him this morning, after a careful examination, that he was threatened with heart failure, and warned him against a continuance of his speech-making tour. The ex-Speaker says that it is possible that he may resume his free-silver campaign later on, but that for the present he has decided to submit his chances to the people on his talk already made. Mr. Crisp's withdrawal from the stump is a political bombshell. It will be remembered that the challenge for the joint debates on the currency issue was made first by the Hon. Hoke Smith and accepted by Mr. Crisp. After the second meting in Atlanta ex-Speaker Crisp secured the postponement of the remainder of the dates on account of throat trouble. Mr. Smith was in Athens to-day ready for the meeting at Lexington to-morrow, and he is understood to be anxious to continue the debates.

Cullom Still in the Race.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—John Otis Humphrey, who is a delegate to the national Republican convention from the Seventeenth Illinois district, and who is under instructions to vote for McKinley, has received the following telegram from Senator Cullom from Washington, referring to the Senator's presidential candidacy: "I have not withdrawn and do not intend to withdraw." Mr. Humphrey states that all the stories about Cullom withdrawing from the presidential race are "fakes, pure and simple." The Cullom Club of this city has sent out a circular letter to delegates elected to the State convention asking them to vote down in the convention any instructions to the delegates to the national convetion, so that if after the first ballot in the national convention there is no choice Illinois may be in condition to make favorable terms.

War on Free-Silver Democrats.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 13.—A number of Democrats who favor the financial policy of President Cleveland held a meeting in this city for the purpose of discussing the advisability of putting in the field an independent candidate for Congress in the Second district against the regular nominee of the Democratic convention which declares for free coinage. It was practically decided to name an independent candidate. Both the regular Democratic and Republican candidates in the Second district are in favor of free coinage, and the Cleveland Democrats expect to draw largely from the Republicans who favor the gold standard. A. R. Bennett, the regular Democratic nominee from the Second district, has declined the nomination.

Four Nebraskans for McKinley.

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 13.—The First district Republican convention to-day elected L. L. Lindsay, of Lancaster, and H. A. Dovey, of Johnson, delegates to the St. Louis convention, and instructed them for McKinley. Congressman J. B. Strode was renominated by acclamation.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., April 13.—Goodell, of Kearney, and Meyers, of Newport, were named as national delegates to the St. Louis convention by the Republican congressional convention to-night. A Congressman will be named later. The delegates were instructed for McKinley.

Two Quayites Chosen.

AMBLER, Pa., April 13.—The Seventh district Republican convention in session here to nominate delegates and alternates to the national Republican convention elected by acclamation Hugh B. Eastburn, of Doylestown, and James B. Holland, of Norristown. The alternates are Senator Henry G. Moyer, of Perkasie; Isaiah R. Halderman, Harleysville. The convention indorsed Senator Quay for President.

Two Democratic Tickets.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—When the Democratic city convention met last week a majority of the delegates withdrew from the convention, and, after effecting a distinct organization, adjourned until to-day. After adopting a platform to-day, O. O. Cullen was nominated for Mayor, J. I. Beaumont for controller and John Wagner for treasurer. It was decided to call themselves the "Democratic Citizens' party."

Preferences of Marylanders.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—County conventions were held in this State in Montgomery, Charles, Carroll and Garrett to-day. Montgomery and Garrett declared for McKinley and Wellington for delegate at large. The others were divided, but local interests prevented State or national attitudes.

Instructed for Bradley.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., April 13.—The Republicans of the Second congressional district to-day elected Dr. T. W. Gardner and H. G. Overstreet delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, and instructed them vote for Bradley for President. E. D. Franks was nominated for Congress.

DEED OF A CRAZY GIRL.

Mary Linnett Shoots Elizabeth Trowbridge and Herself.

ELGIN, Ill., April 13.—Miss Mary Linnett, of Chicago, shot and instantly killed Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge, a prominent young woman of this city, and then killed herself shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The double tragedy took place in South State street, the principal residence street of the city, and when the police reached the spot both girls were found lying dead on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, while in the hand of the murderess was grasped a large revolver. Miss Linnett some two years ago conceived a singular liking for a young woman in Chicago, a neighbor, and attempted to take her life because she would not live with her. She was sent to the insane hospital here less than a year ago and was discharged from the institution as cured in December last. Miss Trowbridge was an attendant at the hospital and had charge of Miss Linnett, who became passionately attached to her. Her great regret in leaving Elgin was that she must leave her friend behind. She returned to Chicago, where she remained at her home. Her friends believed her entirely cured of her mental troubles.

IN FAVOR OF WOMEN.

Methodists Have Voted to Admit the Fair Sex to Their Conference.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The question of the admission of women delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been practically settled in their favor. A letter received to-day by Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, from Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., of Altoona, secretary of the General Conference, stated that the constitutional amendment which carried with it the fate of the proposed women delegates had received more than the requisite three-fourths vote of those present, and voting in the annual conferences. Ten of the 120 annual conferences have not yet voted, but when they do it cannot effect a change in the present state of the movement. The vote to date is 6,867 in favor of the amendment and 2,187 against it. This gives the required majority, with 375 votes to spare.

Fatally Burned.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 13.—By an explosion at the Cambria blast furnaces, today, Gustav Krueger and Isaiah Steele, dumpers, were fatally burned. Krueger died this evening and Steel is not expected to live throughout the night.

DEMANDS HIS BONDS

WILLIAM GRAVES SUES THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

He Alleges that Mr. Carlisle Adopted a Subterfuge to Avoid Delivery of $4,500,000 in Bonds.

GOLD BOND CASE DECISION

SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST TWO MISSISSIPPI NEGROES.

Proceedings of Congress—Fraud Order Issued Against an Ex-Slave Owners' Registration Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—William Graves, of New York city, to-day filed in the District Supreme Court a petition for mandamus to compel Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to deliver to him bonds to the amount of $4,500,000 of the recent issue of thirty-year 4 per cents. The petition sets out that he bid for this amount of bonds at $115.3391 on Feb. 4 last, and complied with all the regulations; that his bid was once accepted; that the original notice of allotment was not sent to him as to other bidders and, though requested, no allowance was made by the department for the time lost by the negligent act of the department in misdirecting the original allotment notice. The contention is made that the refusal to deliver these bonds allotted to him in New York, as required, was a mere subterfuge to prevent the petitioner and those he might associate with from carrying out the terms of the bid and completing the purchase of the bonds, and that the requirement that the petitioner deposit the gold in the subtreasury at New York and transfer the deposit certificate to the Treasury Department here was a requirement not exacted of other successful bidders, a great hardship to him and an invasion of his right to have the bond delivery made at New York. After claiming that the refusal of the department to accept payment for the bonds allotted to him after the date fixed for the payment of an installment is an exercise of arbitrary power and which is unwarranted by law, the petition asks that the Secretary of the Treasury be restrained from delivering to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., or any other persons the $4,500,000 bonds allotted to Graves.

Judge Cole issued an order requiring Secretary Carlisle to appear on Saturday, April 25, and show cause why the mandamus asked by Graves should not be issued.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Gold Bond Case Reversed and Remanded—Rights of Negroes.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was handed down in the case of Woodruff, trustee, vs. the State of Mississippi, appealed from the Supreme Court of that State. The case involved the validity of bonds issued by the Levee Board of the State for the improvement of the Mississippi river, which has been questioned because the bonds were made payable in gold. The Supreme Court of the State had decided that the bonds were void, because the law did not authorize the payment of the bonds in any particular kind of money. The opinion of to-day was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. The opinion of the court below was reversed and the case remanded.

In this case the Supreme Court of Mississippi construed the bonds as obligations payable in gold coin and held that the power to borrow money conferred on the Levee Board did not authorize that corporation to borrow gold coin or issue bonds payable in that currency. In rendering his opinion, the chief justice said: "It was only by deciding that these bonds were payable in a particular kind of money of the United States, and that this kind, though money in law, had ceased, as the court assumed, to be money in fact; that the State court was enabled to hold them void for want of power, and if that premise were incorrect the conclusion, whether right or wrong, would not follow. Now, these bonds were not expressly payable in gold coin, and as the coupons were payable specifically in currency the argument is not unreasonable that the corporation intended the purchasers to expect payment in the money in which the indebtedness was stated to have been contracted, but the agreement to pay the designated sums did not specify any particular kind of money, and the obligation was to pay what the law recognized as money when the payment was to be made. The bonds were therefore legally payable in the money of the United States, whatever its description, and not in any particular kind of money, and it is impossible to hold that they were void because of want of power."

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court in the cases of John Gibson and Charles Smith vs. the State of Mississippi, tried and found guilty of murder in the State courts. The plaintiffs in error in both cases are colored men. They had sought to have their cases transferred from the State courts to the federal courts under Section 641 of the Revised Statutes, alleging that there was a denial of justice because no men of their own color had been summoned to sit on the jury. The State courts had denied the petition for a transfer. Justice Harlan sustained this decision, holding that, while the statutes and Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had been intended to secure to the colored race the same justice awarded to the white, the law and the amendment were only applicable when it was made to appear that the constitutional enactments of the State were of a character to deny the right to the negroes. Did not appear that this was the case in Mississippi, and the Supreme Court could not interfere to regulate the method of procedure in the State courts. The decision of the State Supreme Court was therefore affirmed.

Justice Harlan said the object of the federal statute in question was to enforce the fourteenth amendment, which was directed at securing to the negro race all the privileges enjoyed by white people before the law. It had been stated in Gibson's petition for removal that, notwithstanding there were 7,000 colored people and only 1,500 whites in Washington county, where his trial was held, no colored man had been summoned to sit on the jury for years. Yet even if this were true, said the court, the United States Supreme Court would be transcending its jurisdiction to interfere where the constitutional law of the State was not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. He said the court recognized that the safety of the colored race would be imperiled if any discrimination was permitted because of race, but that the record in these cases did not show any, and that, therefore, the only course left was to affirm the decision of the State's Supreme Court. Justice Harlan also said, in the course of his opinion, that it was competent for the State of Mississippi to prescribe the qualification of jurors as to intelligence and morality.

The court decided again to-day in the case of T. M. Montgomery, of Tennessee, a letter carrier, that it was no defense to set up that the letter from which he abstracted money was a decoy letter. The same point was covered heretofore in an opinion in the case of A. D. Andrews, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails in response to decoy letters. It was also decided in this case that the fact that the letters which were alleged to be obscene were in closed envelopes constituted no defense. In both cases the opinions of the Circuit Court were affirmed.

In passing on the case of W. A. Harwood vs. A. Wentworth, appealed from the Supreme Court of Arizona, involving the validity of a territorial statute bearing upon the possession of the records of Cochose county, the court, in one phase of the case presented, entered into a general discussion as to whether, in considering the validity of any legislative enactment, it is competent to go behind the enrolled bill as signed by the presiding officer of the Senate and House of Representatives of a legislative body, and held that it was not. In the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Samuel Peterson, opinion by Justice Peckham, the court reversed the opinion of the court below. The case was one of damages on account of an accident, and the question involved was whether a section boss was a fellow-servant or an agent of the railroad company. The opinion holds him to be a fellow-servant.

Justice Peckham also delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the Northern Pacific railroad vs. G. S. Lewis. Lewis had claimed damages for the destruction of 10,000 cords of wood by fire, which started from a Northern Pacific locomotive. As it appeared that the wood in question was cut on the public domain and was located on government land when burned, the court held that Lewis did not have sufficient title to it to entitle him to damages for its destruction, and decided the case in favor of the railroad company.

QUAY SCANDAL RECALLED.

Publication of the Patent Office Gazette to Be Opened to Competition.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At the instance of Mr. Gorman, the Senate to-day determined to open the publication of the Patent Office Gazette to general competition. Reference was made during the discussion to the investigation some months ago into the circumstances by which a friend of the then Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Josiah Quincy, was awarded the contract. Mr. Gorman carried his amendment for an open competition, although Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on patents, was in opposition. The rest of the day was given to the Dupont case, Senators Burrows, of Michigan, and Brown, of Utah, supporting Mr. Dupont's claim.

Senator Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported back Mr. Call's resolution proposing intervention in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. "It is an adverse report, and covers only three lines," explained Mr. Hoar, "and I ask indefinite postponement of the resolution." The report was read. It recited briefly that the proposed intervention was not a subject within the jurisdiction of the Senate. A vote was about to be taken on indefinitely postponing the Call resolution when Mr. Allen suggested that it would be well to wait until the author of the resolution was present before disposition of the subject. Thereupon the resolution went to the calendar without action.

A lengthy discussion occurred over awarding the contract for the Patent Office Gazette. Mr. Gorman explained that the preparation of the Gazette ought to be open to the fullest competition, and he moved to recede from that provision of the bill giving the contract for one year to the present contractor. Mr. Platt referred to the trouble, amounting almost to a scandal, concerning the Patent Office Gazette, and said that as this had been overcome, the present contract should be continued. The absence of a quorum caused much delay and numerous roll calls, the Gorman amendment finally being adopted, 28 to 25. This opens the award of the patent Gazette to general competition.

Mr. Cullom presented a partial agreement from the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Among other reports presented were those by Mr. Teller and Mr. Mitchell, giving the majority and the minority views on the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Burrows was then recognized in support of the claim of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Burrows contended that the action of Governor Watson in voting in the Delaware Legislature was dictated by political motives and was an unseemly transaction.

Mr. Burrows was followed by Mr. Brown, also in support of Mr. Dupont. It was the first speech of Mr. Brown, and for this reason was followed with interest, although the technical and legal character of the argument lacked popular interest.

Mr. Chandler took the floor to speak in support of the Dupont claim and will continue to-morrow.

The bill was passed appropriating $2,880 to the St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, W. Va., for use of its building during the civil war.

At 5 p. m. the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

Mr. Cullom gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that out of the appropriation made for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the bureau shall provide the full amount of internal revenue stamps required by law and that the printing of postage stamps shall be done by contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Gordon gave notice of a proposed amendment to the naval bill, appropriating $50,000 for arms, accoutrements, etc., for the naval militia of the various States.

TWO BANKRUPTCY BILLS.

Measures Proposed by the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The George bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported to the Senate to-day from the judiciary committee. The most important amendment made by the committee was that providing that where any debtor who, being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer, owing $500 makes an assignment or conveyance of his property, or gives any lien or incumbrance thereon contrived or devised with the actual intent on his part to defraud his creditors, such act shall be deemed bankruptcy. The measure provides for voluntary bankruptcy. At the same time Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the views of the minority of the committee in the shape of the measure agreed on by the House committee on the judiciary, with some modifications. The latter provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

The House bankruptcy bill is the result of the labors of the committee on judiciary for three Congresses. This committee took the bill introduced by Mr. Powers, of Vermont, for the basis of its work, his bill being based upon the Oates bill of the last Congress, which was a modification of the Torrey bill. Both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy are provided for in the bill, the involuntary features being carefully limited. All persons who owe debts are entitled to the benefits of the act as voluntary bankrupts, but corporations are excepted, because the laws of the State creating them provide for winding up their affairs. Any person owing debts to the amount of $1,000 or over, if guilty of an act of bankruptcy may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, except a national bank, a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil and a wage earner. A wage earner is "an individual who works for salary, wages or hire at a rate of compensation not exceeding $1,500 per year." National banks are closed and their affairs administered under the provisions of the national banking laws. Partnership, both before and after dissolution and before a settlement of its affairs may be adjudged bankrupts and in such cases the partnership debts must first be paid. All bankrupts are allowed the exemptions prescribed by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides. The bill carefully prescribes the duties of bankrupts, provides for their protection and detention, allows settlements with creditors and provides for discharges except when frauds have been practiced. The bankrupt cannot be discharged from taxes, judgments for frauds and willful or malicious injuries to the person or property of another, debts not proved, and those created by fraud, embezzlement or defalcation while acting as an officer or in a fiduciary capacity. The bill creates two new officers, trustee and referee. Fees and compensation of these officers are limited and the expense of administering a bankrupt estate it is stated, will be small. All causes of involuntary bankruptcy, except two involve fraudulent intent, purpose and act. Suspending payment of commercial paper for thirty days while insolvent, making assignment for the benefit of creditors and filing a written statement admitting inability to pay debts, also constitute accounts of bankruptcy. Acts of bankruptcy must have been committed within four months, but in some cases as in case of concealment or running away to avoid the service of civil process the transfer of property to defeat creditors, etc., a return forty-eight hours before petition filed or a regaining of possession and ownership of the property transferred ten days before the commencement of proceedings, relieves the offender from the operation of the law.

District of Columbia Day.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House spent the day transacting business relating to the District of Columbia. Several bills were passed. It was the intention of Mr. Bartlett to call up to-day his bill to authorize racing in the District of Columbia, but he was given no opportunity to do so. It is expected that he will ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill to-morrow. A bill was passed to pay the heirs of John Ruben, late United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, $265, being the balance of compensation due him.

DECLARED A FRAUD.

The "United States Ex-Slave Owners' Registration Bureau."

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The extensive plans of the "United States ex-Slave-owners'

(Continued on Second Page.)

STOLE A COURT HOUSE

MOB OF 700 ENGLISH CITIZENS MAKES A RAID ON LEAVENWORTH.

Crawford County Officers Forced to Produce All Records, Which Are Taken to the New County Seat.

TRAIN FALLS SEVENTY FEET

SIX PEOPLE KILLED IN A TRESTLE ACCIDENT NEAR BEDFORD.

Nervous Woman Frightened to Death at Crawfordsville — Prof. Kelly Hurt at Colfax.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CORYDON, Ind., April 13.—The long contest in Crawford county over the removal of the county seat was brought to a termination this morning by a body of armed men marching into Leavenworth, with teams, and forcibly taking possession of the county records, which they removed to English and stored in a house owned by Mr. Leckett. The county officers were the only ones to offer any hindrance, and they did no more than to formally refuse to surrender their books. At 8 o'clock the English mob, under the leadership of a man named Gregory, began dumping the books into the wagons, and at 10 o'clock the procession started for English. The Supreme Court recently decided the county seat contest in favor of English, but when the commissioners attempted to secure funds to erect buildings at English they were unable to dispose of the bonds, on account of the large indebtedness of the county. All the efforts put forth by English to secure the prize would have come to naught had not the people forcibly taken possession of the records as they did this morning.

There were fully seven hundred men in the crowd, and about sixty-five wagons were used to convey the records to English. Ex-Deputy Attorney-general W. D. Kizer, of Indianapolis, was there at the time. The captain of the band made a speech before the procession started for English, and invited the people of Leavenworth to visit the new county-seat at English. The county officials were taken by surprise when the crowd made reached Leavenworth, and protested against the seizure, but the English people were determined, and the officials were forced to open the doors and produce the books and papers. Hal Elsworth, proprietor of the Leavenworth Democrat, will move his office to English this week.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Bedford Belt Train Went Through a Trestle, Falling Seventy Feet.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., April 13.—The high trestle on the Bedford Belt railway gave way today as engine No. 30, with a carload of stone from the quarries, was passing over. The locomotive and car went crashing to the ditch, seventy feet below. Seven men were in the crew on the train, and six were killed, while engineer George Meinzen, who jumped as his engine went down, was so badly crushed that he cannot live. The killed were:

CHARLES OGDEN, conductor.
JOHN SHURM, fireman.
EDWARD BIVENS.
WARREN S. LERMOND.
M. J. MASTERSON.
JAMES DAVIS, crushed in the chest and died this afternoon.

The last four were all bridge carpenters, and, with the exception of Davis and engineer Meinzen, all were instantly killed. The wreck occurred early this morning, and it was several hours before the bodies were reached and removed from the debris. The bridge carpenters were at work repairing the trestle at the time. The locomitve was beyond the trestle when the accident occurred, and had it not been pulled from the track by the weight of the car behind it the men on the engine would have escaped. Davis, who was on the engine, had climbed to the tank, and he also jumped and was injured almost in the same manner as the engineer. Conductor Ogden and fireman Carpenter were on the engine and were caught under it as it rolled down the hill. The others were on the car and went down with the trestle.

As soon as the accident was learned of a special train was sent to the scene over the branch on the B. & O. S. W. road from Mitchell, and another was sent from Bedford. Several physicians were on each of these trains. The wounded men have been taken to Bedford, where they will be given every attention. The road on which the accident occurred is operated by a separate company from that owning the other roads here. The owners of the Bedford stone quarries are interested in it. It connects at Mitchell and Bedford with the Monon and B. & O. S. W. railroads. The road is merely used to transfer stone from the quarries to those railroads. The breaking of the trestle will blockade the road for several days.

A FALSE ALARM

Caused a Woman to Fall Dead in Crawfordsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 13.—The team of the artificial ice plant ran away today, and a Mrs. George Fox, thinking that her boy had been run over, rushed into the house and told her mother, Mrs. George Lofland. Mrs. Lofland jumped up and fell dead from fright. The Fox boy was not run over at all, but what Mrs. Fox had taken for her boy was the coat of the driver, which had fallen from the seat and was wound around the wagon wheel. The team broke off a fire hydrant, which flooded one end of the town for a time.

More of Bradshaw's Frauds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., April 13.—Bogus township orders, signed by Hiram A. Bradshaw, the defaulting trustee of Clinton township, this county, continue to show up and from present indications there was several thousand dollars' worth of this paper negotiated by Bradshaw before he departed for parts unknown. An attorney from Indianapolis came to Lebanon this morning and endeavored to secure the payment of an order for $350, which one of his clients had purchased from Bradshaw on the day of his departure. He was informed at the banks there was about one chance in a thousand of his ever realizing on the order. Acting on the advice of the county attorney, the County Commissioners have refused to settle Bradshaw's shortage with his bondsmen, fearing there were still other irregularities which had not yet been disclosed. Although every effort possible has been made to apprehend the absconder nothing has been heard from him.

Says He Was Robbed by a Preacher.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 13.—James Woodward, twelve years old, applied to the trustee here to-day for transportation to his home in Delaware county. He told a strange story to the officers, claiming that his widowed mother, being unable to support a large family of children, had asked a traveling preacher who had been holding a series of meetings in the county church to find him a home. The preacher promised that he would do so, and one day last week the mother packed a valise full of clothing and gave her boy $10, with the understanding that the evangelist was to find him a home in Tippecanoe county. The boy says that the so-called preacher turned out to be a tramp, who robbed him of his money and deserted him in a wood near Lafayette. The boy's story is believed by the authorities, and he was furnished transportation home.

Narrow Escape of Prof. Kelly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLFAX, Ind., April 13.—This morning when Albert Kelly, instructor at Notre Dame, South Bend, alighted from the Big Four train he was told that the Vandalia