# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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


Rain; fair.


## A Beautiful Shetland Pony For the Most Popular Boy In Marion County . . .

In one of our windows we to-day place on exhibition Miss Topsy, a beautiful Shetland pony, which will be presented to the most popular boy under fifteen years of age in Marion county. Who the boy is will be decided by his friends in this way: With every purchase made at the When between to-day and August 29, at 10:30 p. m., will be given a ballot which can be voted for the favorite boy of the purchaser. Then a committee will count the votes, and the boy getting the highest number of ballots will be given the pony.

"Topsy" is one of the purest bred Shetlands in the country, being from the famous Nashville, Tenn., farm. She is four years old, forty-one inches high, fifty-four inches from nose to tail, pure white body and black head. She is spry as a kitten, and thoroughly broke.

It's a great chance for your favorite boy to get a fine pet.

Voting begins to-day—a ballot goes with every purchase. The ballots tell all about how to vote.

## The When

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

Our Season Is Practically Over;

Yours Just Begun.

We offer for June Sales short ends and job lots in all lines with a special reference to

White Goods, Shirt Waists, Overskirts, Parasols,

And all other articles or fabrics for "outing" or "inning" purposes.

## Put It On Ice

To do it properly you should have

## A GURNEY REFRIGERATOR

The only patented Ice Box on the market. See its superior points before you buy.

Indianapolis Stove Company, 71-73 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.

## BIG FOUR ROUTE

## EXCURSION

— TO —

## CINCINNATI

Sunday June 7

$1.50 ONLY FOR THE ROUND TRIP $1.50

Tickets good only on Special Train leaving Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m. Returning 7:30 p. m.

Call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place 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 Fast Mail, daily | 8.10 am |
| Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday | 10.45 am |
| Cincinnati Fast Express, daily | 2.45 pm |
| Cincinnati Vestibule, daily | 4.40 pm |
| Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, daily | 6.30 pm |

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12.15 am; 6.50 am; 11.55 am; 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.

## MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains daily at 7.00 a. m., 3.45 p. m. and 12.25 night. Arrive Chicago 12.20 p. m., 9.20 p. m. and 7.20 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 2.45 a. m., 10.48 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 8.00 a.m., 4.35 p.m. and 3.25 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8.30.

Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

## BONDS

## We Buy and Sell

GOVERNMENT, COUNTY, CITY, TOWN AND SCHOOL BONDS.

Correspondence solicited. We have some choice 6 per cent. Bonds which

WE WILL SELL AT PAR.

We furnish TRAVELERS' Letters of Credit, Available in all parts of the world.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO., 205 TRUST BUILDING.

J. H. EAGLE, - GROCER

Cor. Delaware St. and Ft. Wayne Ave.,

—SELLS—

Chambers's BOUQUET!

Best 5-cent Cigar.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail $2 a Year



## The Indianapolis Warehouse Co.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 225 to 233 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.


### FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

**Possibly Occasional Rain, Followed by Fair Weather.**

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. June 3—Possibly occasional rain, followed by fair weather on Wednesday.

General Conditions Yesterday—The high barometric area is moving eastward, and lower pressure prevails on and near the Rocky mountians and near the western gulf. Small storm areas are central over Louisiana and north from Montana. The temperature rose slightly everywhere except near the gulf and southern Atlantic coasts, where it fell slightly. Local rains continued in the Mississippi valley from Iowa southward, and in Alabama and Georgia. Thunderstorms prevailed at Springfield, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and Galveston, Tex., and heavy rain (1.12 inch) fell at Little Rock, Ark.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—For Ohio—Generally fair; warmer in northern portion; light east to south winds.

For Indiana and Illinois—Partly cloudy weather; probably light showers in southern portion; east winds, shifting to south; warmer in northern portions.

**Tuesday's Local Observations.**

| | Bar. | Ther. | R.H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m. | 30.20 | 60 | 50 | East. | Clear. | 0.00 |
| 7 p. m. | 30.09 | 73 | 35 | East. | Pt.cldy. | 0.00 |

Maximum temperature, 77; minimum temperature, 52.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on June 2:

| | Temp. | Prec. |
|---|---|---|
| Normal | 67 | 0.15 |
| Mean | 64 | 0.00 |
| Departure from normal | —3 | —0.15 |
| Departure since June 1 | —4 | —0.30 |
| Departure since Jan. 1 | *451 | —6.47 |

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

**Yesterday's Temperatures.**

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.:

| Stations. | 7 a.m. | Max. | 7 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta, Ga | 68 | 76 | 72 |
| Bismarck, N. D | 52 | 76 | 72 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 54 | 66 | 62 |
| Calgary, N. W. T | .. | 62 | 62 |
| Cairo, Ill | 62 | 76 | 74 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo | 48 | 76 | 72 |
| Chicago, Ill | 58 | 60 | 56 |
| Concordia, Kan | 54 | 70 | 68 |
| Davenport, Ia | 56 | 64 | 62 |
| Des Moines, Ia | 52 | 60 | 60 |
| Dodge City, Kan | 50 | .. | .. |
| Galveston, Tex | 80 | 86 | 80 |
| Helena, Mont | 46 | 66 | 66 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 76 | 88 | 78 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 56 | 62 | 60 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 72 | 78 | 76 |
| Minnedosa, Manitoba | 58 | .. | .. |
| Marquette, Mich | 52 | 74 | 68 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 70 | 84 | 76 |
| Moorhead, Minn | 54 | .. | .. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 64 | 76 | 74 |
| New Orleans, La | 78 | 86 | .. |
| New York | 56 | 70 | 66 |
| North Platte, Neb | 52 | 72 | 68 |
| Oklahoma, O. T | 56 | 78 | 74 |
| Omaha, Neb | 54 | 64 | 60 |
| Pittsburg, Pa | 56 | 72 | 70 |
| Qu'Appelle, N. W. T | 54 | 76 | 70 |
| Rapid City, S. D | .. | 86 | 82 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 58 | 84 | 84 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 64 | 72 | 70 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 58 | 72 | 70 |
| Springfield, Ill | 68 | 70 | 66 |
| Springfield, Mo | 60 | 68 | 66 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 68 | 86 | 80 |
| Washington, D. C | 62 | 76 | 66 |

**May Weather.**

The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions prevailing during the month of May as compiled at the Indianapolis Weather Bureau:

Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.00; highest, 30.29 on the 3d; lowest, 29.74 on the 25th.

Mean temperature, 71; highest, 92 on the 9th; lowest, 52 on the 29th; greatest daily range, 31 on the 9th; least daily range, 11 on the 31st. Mean temperature for the month in 1871, 66; 1872, 64; 1873, 64; 1874, 69; 1875, 62; 1876, 66; 1877, 62; 1878, 62; 1879, 66; 1880, 68; 1881, 70; 1882, 58; 1883, 61; 1884, 62; 1885, 60; 1886, 64; 1887, 67; 1888, 60; 1889, 60; 1890, 62; 1891, 60; 1892, 60; 1893, 60; 1894, 62; 1895, 64; 1896, 71. Mean temperature for the month for twenty-five years, 64; average excess of daily temperature during month, 8; accumulated excess since Jan. 1, 455; average daily excess since Jan. 1, 3.

Prevailing direction of wind, southwest; total movement of wind, 4,339 miles; maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, thirty-four miles, southeast, on the 27th.

Total precipitation, 3.56 inches; number of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation, 10; total precipitation (inches) for the month in 1871, 1.59; 1872, 3.22; 1873, 3.89; 1874, 4.03; 1875, 5.13; 1876, 5.11; 1877, 2.09; 1878, 3.24; 1879, 3.58; 1880, 8.22; 1881, 3.78; 1882, 7.65; 1883, 4.02; 1884, 4.80; 1885, 3.68; 1886, 3.82; 1887, 2.39; 1888, 4.73; 1889, 5.76; 1890, 3.61; 1891, 1.61; 1892, 8.83; 1893, 3.15; 1894, 4.52; 1895, 1.07; 1896, 3.56.

Average precipitation for the month for twenty-five years, 4.23 inches; total deficiency in precipitation during month, 57 inches; accumulated deficiency since Jan. 1, 6.17 inches. Number of clear days, 10; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 10.

# DEMOCRACY'S BATTLE

PHASES OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN SILVERITES AND GOLDITES.

Senator Palmer Thinks Sound-Money Men Will Be Able to Force Concessions at Chicago.

## CARLISLE'S ROUT COMPLETE

SENATOR BLACKBURN NOW IN FULL CONTROL IN KENTUCKY.

State Convention Will To-Day Denounce the Administration and Adopt a 16-to-1 Platform.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Palmer, of Illinois, to-day over his signature vindicates the assertion made in these dispatches last night on the authority of a prominent Democratic Senator that the free-silver majority at the Chicago convention will not adopt a financial plank in the platform advocating the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He admits, of course, that free silver will control, but he, too, claims that the sound-money men will be sufficiently strong to demand recognition, which recognition will take the form of concessions in the framing of the financial plank. There have already been held sufficient State conventions to form an approximate estimate of the relative strength of the two factions. A study of the results will show that the claim of between two and three hundred sound-money men was not an exaggeration. New York has not yet held its convention, but it is known that the delegation will consist of seventy-two sound-money men. Similarly, Maryland and New Jersey have yet to speak, but their stand is well known. The following can be taken as the strength of sound money: Connecticut, 12; Delaware, 6; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 20; Michigan, 28; Minnesota, 12; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 20; New York, 72; Pennsylvania, 64; Rhode Island, 8; Vermont, 8; Wisconsin, 24; District of Columbia, 1; total, 311.

This estimate will be conceded by the most rabid silver men to be very conservative. It concedes to free silver every delegate from Ohio, although it is safe to claim at least ten from that State. It surrenders West Virginia and every Southern State, though it is believed that in several Southern States the sound-money men in the big cities will be strong enough to pick up some delegates here and there. But even on this low estimate it will be seen that the sound-money men control more than one-third of the delegates, and that, as the free-silver men have only a majority vote, they cannot nominate a candidate without the aid of the sound-money men because of the two-thirds rule which prevails in the Democratic convention. It is on this basis that the sound-money men will treat, and the price of their vote will be concessions in the money plank.

### BLACKBURN FOR PRESIDENT.

**Kentucky Democrats Will Support Him if His Name Is Proposed.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 2.—To-morrow's Democratic State convention will be harmonious and simply a ratification of a majority of the county conventions held last Saturday. The gold-standard delegates held an informal conference and agreed to make no further contest on the organization of the convention and selection of delegates at large, or anything. Nearly all the delegates are wearing Blackburn badges and in shaking hands say: "Give me the sixteen-to-one shake." Free-silver delegates, in conference this afternoon and evening, were addressed by Senator Blackburn and other silver leaders. They prepared the resolutions, which will not denounce President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Senator Lindsay and others by name, nor the Louisville, Lexington and other "gold-standard" papers, but they will denounce the financial policy of the administration in such severe terms as indirectly to condemn the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Outside of the financial plank, which is a most emphatic declaration for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the action of any foreign nation, the platform on national issues, as agreed on to-night by the silver conference for presentation to the committee and convention to-morrow, does not differ from the one on which Hardin ran for Governor last year.

The platform differs from former ones in that it severely denounces the so-called "sound-money" Democrats, who did not, at the last session of the Legislature, support the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator. The resolution specially declares Blackburn still the Democratic nominee of Kentucky for Senator, notwithstanding his failure of election, "due to the undemocratic course of certain members of the Legislature." Another resolution instructs Kentucky delegates at large to support Blackburn for President in the event his name is presented to the Chicago convention, and commends him to the Democracy of the country for their next national standard bearer. While Blackburn is declared still the nominee for Senator and indorsed for President, Carlisle's name is not mentioned in the resolutions, that are sure of adoption to-morrow, and no reference is made to him except indirectly in the denunciation of the national administration's financial policy and condemnation of members of the Legislature who voted for him last winter.

Every possible effort has been made to agree on State matters as well as on resolutions, so as to have an exceptional harmonious convention, but there are more than four free-silver men wanting to become delegates-at-large. Senator Blackburn and General Hardin will be chosen without opposition, but balloting is expected for the other two delegates-at-large, and for alternates-at-large. Among those mentioned for delegates-at-large are most of the silver Democratic Congressmen, W. T. Ellis, John S. Rhea, Evan Settle, Ollie James and Judge Robinson.

The silver conference to-night agreed on Senator Charles J. Brownson, of Lexington, Blackburn's leader in the Legislature, for temporary chairman, and Charles K. Wheeler, of Paducah, also a free-silver advocate, for permanent chairman, also naming men for all minor places.

### CHICAGOANS ARE SLOW.

**Have Not Yet Paid the Amount Due the Democratic Committee.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Fourteen thousand dollars of the amount guaranteed by the citizens of Chicago to the Democratic national committee for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the convention remains to be paid. It was expected that the balance of $15,000 would be turned over to the subcommittee of the national committee during its present session. To-day Treasurer Donnersberger, of the local committee, met the members of the national subcommittee and gave them a check for $1,000. The subcommittee of the national committee will have another meeting June 13, and it is promised that the balance of the cash will then be in hand.

The subcommittee expected that 15,000 seats would be provided for in the plans, exclusive of the seats for delegates and alternates. It turns out that the plans of the Coliseum people provide for a total of 15,000 seats. If this arrangement stands the allotment of seats to be given Chicago will be lessened considerably, the original agreement being that the city should not receive more that 10 per cent of the total seats provided for spectators. The decorations will be elaborate, but the general style will be kept secret by the committee until after the Republican convention at St. Louis.

Secretary Sheerin said to-day that no applications for press space at the national convention would be considered after June 15. Applications should be addressed to him at Logansport, Ind. The statement that only $11,000 had been paid in by the Chicago committee is untrue; $26,000 have been turned over, and the balance of the guarantee fund—$40,000—is amply secured.

**Kansas Democrats for Silver.**

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—Delegates to the Democratic State convention, to assemble here to-morrow, are nearly all in. The fight for free silver is practically settled, the gold standard element virtually conceding defeat. Ex-Senator John Martin and David Overmeyer will likely head the delegation at large to Chicago, although the fight of the convention will be made on Overmeyer. This convention will elect six delegates at large, and the seven congressional conventions will elect two delegates each. No State ticket is to be named to-morrow. Bland is being talked of for indorsement for President. The prominent candidates for delegates at large are: James F. Pike, Colby; James McKingley, Hutchinson; J. W. Orr, Atchison; J. D. McClerty, Fort Scott; Frank Bacon, Chanute; J. H. Atwood, Leavenworth, and T. H. Dolan, Washington.

**Ohio Silverites.**

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—A State conference of free-silver men is to be held here to-morrow. The indications are for a small attendance. Henry T. Niles, of Toledo, committeeman of the American Bimetallic League, arrived to-night. He says the purpose of the conference is to elect delegates to a convention to be held in St. Louis in July. The plan is to nominate an independent presidential ticket at that convention, in event the Democratic national convention fails to declare for free silver.

# DOING A GREAT WORK

STATISTICS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Report for Indiana Submitted by the Rev. E. D. Curtis, D.D.—Other Religious Gatherings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—The seventieth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society and its three associate societies, the Educational Society, the Church-building Society and the Sunday-school Publishing Society, began last evening with a meeting of secretaries and superintendents. The number of missionary laborers in the service of the society the last year, together with those engaged in superintending the work, is 2,068. Of these 1,345 were in commission at the date of the last report, and 693 have since been appointed. The number of congregations and missionary districts which have been fully supplied, and where the gospel has been preached at stated intervals, is 4,110. The number of those who have preached in foreign languages is 208. The number of Sunday-school and Bible class scholars is not far from 186,348. The organization of 241 new schools is reported, and the number under the special care of missionaries is 2,483. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been 12,138, namely, 8,153 on Confession of Faith and 3,985 by letters from other churches. One hundred and twenty-three churches have been organized in connection with the labors of the missionaries within the year, and twenty-four have assumed the entire support of their own gospel ordinances. Ninety-six houses of worship have been completed and 162 materially repaired or improved. Three chapels are reported as having been built within the year, and sixty-nine parsonages have been provided.

The society began the year with a net debt of $132,140.05. The receipts of the national society during the year from contributions, legacies and other sources were $538,606.33, and the auxiliaries raised and expended on their own fields $239,141.62, making the total income for the year (including $11,070.43 cash in hand for drafts payable on the first of the year) $788,818.38. The expenditures of the national society for missionary labor and expenses during the year have been $460,713.74, and the auxiliaries have expended $239,141.62 on their various fields, making the total expenditures for the work (including $8,523.38 cash in hand for drafts payable at the end of the year) $708,378.74. The net debt of the society at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1896, is $51,790.41.

The report for Indiana was made by the Rev. E. D. Curtis, D. D., Indianapolis, State superintendent. The receipts from Indiana within the year were $1,769.76. Superintendent Curtis reports: Twenty-nine missionaries have been employed a whole or part of the year, supplying thirty-four churches and seven out-stations, and performing over twenty-two years of labor. Thirty-seven Sunday schools report an aggregate membership of 3,485. Two churches were organized and four additional centers of work formed. The year has been one of unusual activity in church erection, about one-fifth of our total number of churches having been engaged in the work of building or general repairs. "It is gratifying," the report says, "to note the prosperity which has attended Plymouth Church, Fort Wayne, during the five years ending June 17, 1895, in which it has been aided. Commencing with less than one hundred members, and with the only property a small frame church standing upon a leased lot in the western part of the city, the church, after five years, assumed self-support, having meantime secured a central property costing some $30,000, largely paid for it, and now, with 400 members and one of the best equipments for Christian service in the city, is going forward to win new conquests for the Master. Already it has become the mother of a new and vigorous offshoot, the South Church, which has a fine field, a convenient edifice, and over which Rev. Ezra E. Frame was installed Oct. 1 as missionary pastor.

"Because of the lack of necessary funds the society has not assumed the support of an evangelist. The churches have held protracted services and the pastors have generally helped each other during special seasons of religious interest. The Jamestown Church, which has occupied in much feebleness a peculiarly hard and sterile field, was visited during the winter with a powerful revival. The reformation extended to many families heretofore opposed to the gospel, and inaugurated an era of faithful Bible study, with profound reverence for its teachings and spirit. Forty-one were added to the church, more than doubling its membership. The revival extended to other churches in the vicinity, and under the faithful preaching of the pastor, Rev. Claude E. Grove, one of the young men of the Jamestown Church gave himself to the gospel ministry, for which he is now preparing. The churches at Fort Wayne were blest by union services, held under Dr. Chapman. Plymouth Church adding 109 to her membership during the year, mostly on confession. Many churches have received considerable accessions in their regular work, admissions taking place at nearly every regular communion season."

**Rivals of the Church.**

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Rev. Thomas Patton, of East Coldenham, N. Y., made the annual report on secret societies before the Reformed Presbyterian Synod to-day. He regarded such societies as rivals of the church. He urged that members should be more outspoken against these societies. The Rev. William Glasgow presented the statistical report for the year, showing thirteen presbyteries, 115 congregations and a total membership of 9,910. The total contributions for the year were $153,447. City congregations have made great increase, but country congregations have fallen off. Propositions to furnish aid to a Western college were considered, and Lajunta, Col., Clarinda and College Springs, Ia., were considered, but it was finally referred to a college committee, to report next year.

**General Reformed Synod.**

DAYTON, O., June 2.—The General Reformed Synod this afternoon endeavored to unite the Reformed publications. With the exception of the German portion, issued at Cleveland, O., the publishing houses are in various parts of the country. It was determined to extend its missions from Japan into China, providing there is a favorable change in the federal administration.

**Gave His Bride a Forged Bond.**

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The jury in the case of Walter C. Faye, charged with forging and uttering a certain bond for $1,000 of the school district of Cook county, Illinois, which was given to the Omaha Brewing Association, of this city, returned a verdict finding Faye guilty of both passing and uttering the bond. He was remanded to jail for sentence. This is one of eight of the same description which Faye presented to his bride as a wedding gift, the bond in question being the only one put in evidence.

# CONSPIRACY TO KILL

COL. NELSON DECLARES HE WILL PROVE AGAINST WALLING.

Announcement that the Prisoner Was in a Cold-Blooded Plot Causes a Sensation in Court.

## WILL WOOD CAN'T TESTIFY

JUDGE HELM RULES AGAINST LETTERS WRITTEN TO JACKSON.

Witnesses Identify Walling as the Man Seen with Pearl Bryan the Day Before the Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 2.—A wild story was circulated to-day that Scott Jackson told fellow-prisoners in the Newport jail, before his removal to Covington, that he could tell a story on the witness stand which would acquit Alonzo Walling. When seen about the report Jackson denied that he had ever given anyone such an intimation and denounced the report as a fake. In connection with this it came out in Walling's trial to-day that the evidence which Jackson gave during his trial, in which the blame was laid largely on Walling, is not proper evidence in Walling's trial. The prosecution is running against stumbling blocks every day, and it is generally admitted that it will have hard work to convict Walling.

There was a sensational charge made against Walling this afternoon when Col. Nelson was arguing with Judge Helm to overcome an objection to the introduction of letters from Will Wood to Jackson and other evidence concerning Jackson.

Attorney Hays sought to introduce Scott Jackson's damaging admissions to Dr. Gillespie, of Greencastle, the Hoosier dentist having come here to testify, but the court ruled against him. Then he asked to introduce Scott Jackson's letters to Pearl Bryan, but the court again ruled adversely. These decisions were of the greatest importance, for they made it harder for the State to prove the motive for the girl's death. Attorney Nelson argued against the decision, and for the first time in the trial Colonel Washington asked that the jury be taken from the room.

Colonel Nelson, in sustaining his point, said that Alonzo Walling, on his own confession, knew that Pearl Bryan was coming to Cincinnati, and not to have an abortion performed on her, but that Jackson was bringing her here for the purpose of murdering her. And that Walling knowing these facts aided in the execution of the crime.

"He knew that Jackson intended to take her to a room and give her quick poison," said Colonel Nelson, "and let her be found dead there. At the same time Walling went to the railroad station to meet their victim, and when he saw her, he did not warn her, but aided Jackson to carry out his plan, thus proving a conspiracy."

Judge Helm, however, stood by his decision sustaining Colonel Washington's objection, saying:

"Nothing about Scott Jackson can be introduced in this case, except to prove him the principal in a crime in which Walling aided, or to prove a conspiracy. These letters and conversations are prior to the time any conspiracy could have been formed."

FISHBACK IN COURT.

Hon. W. P. Fishback, dean of the Indiana Law School, of Indianapolis, occupied the bench with Judge Helm a part of the morning. Fred Bryan, a brother of Pearl, and Dr. Gillespie, of Greencastle, were both on the stand to-day.

Alonzo Walling is still more or less an unknown quantity to the prosecuting lawyers. There is something in his actions which can hardly be explained. His own attorneys are probably well aware what the young man's evidence will be, but his own brothers are in ignorance. With them he has exchanged no confidence concerning the crime with which he is charged. Clint Walling, who was the first of the prisoner's relatives to arrive in Newport, has had the best opportunity to gain his brother's version of the tragic story, but he says his brother has not talked with him upon the subject.

"All that Lou has told me," he said, "is that he is innocent and believes he will come out all right. He has never told me anything about the crime and what he expects to make known upon the witness stand."

Walling's uncle, James F. Fawcett, arrived in the courtroom Tuesday morning and occupied a seat just behind the prisoner. Fawcett is well-to-do, and it is reported that it is his money which has hired the lawyers in Walling's defense. With him was Thomas Lloyd, a contractor of Oxford, O.

Druggist Foermeyer, of Bellevue, was the first witness to-day. His evidence was the same as at the former trial, telling of the call of Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan at his drug store in Bellevue. Mrs. Weeks, the clairvoyant, was also on the stand with her former evidence about Jackson's and Pearl Bryan's visit to her. Dave Wallingford, the Cincinnati saloon keeper, from whose place the fatal drive is said to have been made to Fort Thomas on the night of Jan. 31, again testified, as did his colored porter, Allen Johnson. The latter was frequently impertinent, and had to be called down by Judge Helm. Johnson made the charge that Fred Allison, the barber friend of Walling and Jackson, was the driver of the cab on the night they left the saloon with Pearl Bryan. Attorney Shepherd, for Walling, attempted to draw out the admission that Johnson had told him (Shepherd) that Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan were in Wallingford's saloon on Thursday night instead of Friday night, but the witness denied the insinuation. Johnson admitted he had been in the workhouse.

POINT FOR WALLING.

The above mentioned witnesses, together with a half dozen others, all testified to seeing Pearl Bryan with Walling or Scott Jackson or both on the Thursday and Friday previous to the Saturday, Feb. 1, when the body was found at Fort Thomas. The prosecution lost a point when Chester Mullen, the liveryman, whose cab was taken out on the fatal night, refused to say positively that Walling was either the man who hired the cab or brought it back. Mullen said he had another horse of the same color of the one driven in the rockaway that night.

On cross-examination by Colonel Washington, Mullen said that the man he saw at the stable had a darker complexion than Walling. Mullen left the stand without connecting Walling with the hiring of the cab. He stood firm in his determination not to say that he recognized Walling, for, as he said, "I am not sure."

John Foster was then called. He said he knows both Walling and Jackson. He said he saw them in Bellevue about 11:30 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 30. Witness said he was standing at his gate when Walling, Jackson and a girl came down Washington avenue in Bellevue. They walked on down to the river, travelling to the witness, when Walling came back and talked to the witness. Foster was shown a photograph of Pearl Bryan and identified it as a likeness of the girl he saw with Jackson and Walling.

Dr. J. N. Gillespie, the Greencastle dentist, was called, and said he first met Walling at the Indiana Dental College in the winter of 1894-95. Dr. Gillespie said, in substance:

"I also knew Scott Jackson at the same time. Jackson and Walling were at the college at the same time. Jackson was also about my office for several months in Greencastle. He knew Pearl Bryan, and used to call on her. I saw Jackson in October, and again during the Christmas holidays, when he came in my office and there told me that he had illicit relations with Pearl Bryan; that he had such relations with her for some time. After my last conversation Jackson returned to Cincinnati. It was about a week later."

Fred Bryan, the brother, next identified a valise as the one Pearl took from home. He said there were no blood stains on it when it left their house. Bryan returned to Greencastle this evening, together with Dr. Gillespie.

William Zeiler, a clerk at Church's music store, was next and identified a dress shown him as that worn by a young woman he saw with Walling from the music store building window Jan. 31, shortly after noon. He identified a picture of Pearl Bryan as that of the girl he saw.

W. C. Martin, a waiter at Heider's restaurant, told again about Walling coming in that Saturday morning about 3 o'clock, his clothing very wet, and that he took off his hat and overcoat and shook the water from them. Walling did not register, but threw down a quarter, and witness took him to room No. 5. The night clerk and himself were the only ones who saw Walling come in or that had anything to do with him. Although witness stated that Walling did not register, Colonel Washington picked up the register of Heider's, and on the page of that date showed that he had registered. This confused the witness somewhat. The date of Walling's signature on the register was Jan. 31. Neither the waiter, Martin, nor the night clerk, Rodgers, saw him write it there.

There will be no session of court to-morrow owing to the Democratic State convention at Lexington.

This morning Jailer McKnight, at Covington, furnished Jackson with a razor and for the first time since the day before the murder Jackson enjoyed the luxury of a shave. Jackson removed his beard, but allowed his mustache to remain.

**Stirs Up the Solons.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Jackson-Walling murder trials and similar cases have inspired the introduction of a bill by Representative Lacey, of Iowa, to compel the attendance of witnesses summoned by criminal courts of States in which they do not reside. Under existing practice a State court has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses from another State, but Mr. Lacey believes that under the general-welfare clause of the Constitution legislation for this purpose can be enacted. His bill makes failure to answer a summons a misdemeanor.

**Wood's Evidence Not Needed.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 2.—Telegrams to-day from Newport to Will F. Wood stated that he would not be called to Newport to testify in the case of Alonzo Walling. Wood has been staying in the country, but came home expecting to go to Newport. He was willing to attend if called.

# VERY SWELL WEDDING

MARRIAGE OF REV. M. D. HARDIN AND MISS JULIA STEVENSON.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, Members of the Cabinet and Foreign Embassadors Present.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering of friends from both official and resident society, Miss Julia, the eldest daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, and Rev. Martin D. Hardin, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Watt Hardin, of Danville, Ky., were married to-day. Four years ago to-day the young couple first became acquainted. The ceremony took place at the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe officiating, and it was witnessed by President and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the Cabinet and their families, a number of foreign embassadors and ministers and their families and a large number of Congressmen. The platform and reading desk was adorned with palms and roses. When the bridal party entered the church the ushers approached the platform by the center aisle and the bridesmaids by the side aisles, all meeting to receive the bride, who came into the church with her father, who gave her in marriage.

The bride's wedding dress was of ivory white satin of great richness. The bodice was high necked and had chiffon trimming. It was held by clusters of orange blossoms. A spray of orange blossoms was worn with the tulle veil and the bridal bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Letitia Stevenson, the maid of honor, wore pale blue French muslin. The skirt had two laced ruffles. The bodice had a square neck and the ribbons in the girdle were of double-faced white satin. Her bouquet was also of white roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Letitia Scott, Miss Jane Hardin, Miss Julia Scott and Miss Julia Hardin, wore white French muslin, with fichus of muslin, lace trimmed. They carried pink roses. Mr. Charles Hardin was best man. The ushers were Mr. Woodward Longmoor and Mr. Richard Hill, of Kentucky; Mr. Carl Vrooman, of Baltimore; Mr. George Hamlin, of Boston; Captain Broomwell, United States engineer corps, and Mr. Walter Wilcox.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding reception lasting from 8:30 to 10 o'clock was given at the Normandie Hotel, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. The attendance was very large and included President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their ladies. A number of the relatives of the young couple from Illinois and Kentucky were here. After the reception the couple left for their home in Bowling Green, Ky.

The wedding gifts were unusually beautiful and elaborate. The Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson gave a large diamond star, which clasped the veil to the brown hair of the bride. General and Mrs. Hardin, the bridegroom's parents, gave the bride a brougham and a pair of horses. The Chinese minister sent a magnificent roll of white satin brocade; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, an empire fan with pearl sticks; the Brazilian minister and Mme. Mendonca, a painting, which is a gem of art; the Mexican minister and Mme. Romero, a silver tea service, gold lined, each piece bearing the bride's monogram. Mrs. Stevenson, the mother of the Vice President, sent two bonbon spoons with a beautiful sentiment. Minister and Mrs. Ewing, an exquisite point-lace handkerchief; the Illinois congressional delegation, a large silver pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Cobb, a tall cut-glass pitcher monuted in gold, and the local members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a rich silver bowl. One of the most handsome gifts was a silver tea service, presented by a committee composed of Senators Morrill and Harris, on behalf of the United States Senate. Others who remembered the couple were Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, General and Mrs. Black, of Illinois, and Senator and Mrs. Blackburn.

**Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's Tin Wedding.**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ten years ago to-day President Cleveland was married in the White House. There was no formal celebration of the tin wedding to-day, but Dr. Sunderland, the minister who united the pair, called and paid his congratulations to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and the members of the Cabinet did likewise. The family have moved into the White House from Woodley, preparatory to departing next Thursday for their summer home at Gray Gables.

## TENNESSEE'S CELEBRATION.

**Second Day of the Anniversary Exercises—A Letter Written in 1796.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—The second day of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union opened warm and cloudy, with threatened rain, but the programme was adhered to. A military parade was one of the features. At the centennial grounds, in the auditorium, the Tennessee Historical Society had charge of the exercises. At 12:30 Judge John M. Lea, president of the Tennessee Historical Society, announced the beginning of the ceremonies, and after reading an old letter, written one hundred years ago by Dr. James White to Dr. John Whitle, announcing the admission of Tennessee to the Union by Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, Judge Lea spoke briefly of the progress during the one hundred years of statehood, and then introduced Hon. Alf A. Taylor, who in a most interesting address spoke on the history of Tennessee and the battles of a people, telling of the conflicts from Kings mountain to New Orleans.

At 2:30 o'clock the programme was resumed, and under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames and the Ladies of the Hermitage Association, General C. P. Thurston presided and made a short address, Dr. E. E. Hass being unavoidably absent. The exposition will be opened to the public May 1, 1897.

# NO MORE BOND ISSUES

EDICT OF THE SILVERITES AND POPULISTS OF THE SENATE.

Bill Adopted Prohibiting Issuance of Interest-Bearing Obligations Without Authority of Congress.

## SPIRITED SPEECHES MADE

BOTH FOR AND IN OPPOSITION TO PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE.

Remarks of Senators Allison, Chandler, Teller, Cannon and Others—The Venerable Morrill on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At 7 o'clock to-night the long struggle in the Senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The bill as passed covers only three lines, as follows:

"Be it enacted that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited."

The vote on its final passage was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans: Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Harlsbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists: Allen, Butler, Jones of Nevada, Peffer, Stewart—5.

Nays—Republicans: Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Lod