# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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## A REAL BONANZA.

**$48,350,000 Paid in Dividends by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.**

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company crossed the one hundredth mark in the number of dividends declared to-day by announcing a $5 regular dividend and $10 extra, the largest dividend ever declared in the history of the corporation at one time, and the first extra as well. Both dividends are made payable Feb. 10 to stockholders of Jan. 13, and together they call for the disbursement of $1,500,000, making an aggregate of $48,350,000 that the company has paid in dividends since it was organized. To-day's dividend brings the total up to $35 for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1896.

**Suicide of a Merchant.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 11.—George B. Woodworth, aged fifty-nine years, father of F. H. Woodworth, hardware merchant, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself in the right ear. Temporary insanity, brought on by business troubles, was the cause.

## CROSSING WAR.

**Battle Between Employes of Electric and Steam Railway Lines.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—One hundred employes of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are guarding the road against 200 electric railway men who are endeavoring to construct a crossing for the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric line. A hand-to-hand fight took place to-day, in which a large number of people were injured. Postmaster Whalen, of South Milwaukee, was struck on the head with a shovel and is seriously hurt. Two women and a number of men were scalded by steam thrown from the engine. Eighteen Chicago & Northwestern men, including Superintendent Cantillon, were arrested. Twenty-five special deputies have been sworn in to preserve the peace. A Circuit Court injunction was secured by the electric people enjoining the Northwestern from preventing the construction of the crossing. To-night an order of stay of proceedings was secured of the Supreme Court at Madison, and was brought to Milwaukee, a distance of eighty-two miles, by a special train in eighty-two minutes. Tonight the two armed forces are encamped at the scene of the trouble, and a renewal of hostilities is expected to-morrow.

## PECULIAR SWINDLE.

**A Son's Attempt to Get $4,000 from His Father, an Illinois Farmer.**

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Jan. 11.—Horace Hall, a white half breed, over sixty years old, and William Rusk, about twenty-five years his junior, are in jail here, charged with a peculiar offense. Rusk's father is a wealthy citizen of Atwater, Ill. The young man left home about ten years ago. The scheme was for young Rusk to die, figuratively speaking, and, under the name of Brown, to become administrator of his estate. After this was all done Hall was to write to Rusk's parents telling them that Rusk was dead and that Rusk had borrowed $4,000 from Hall, which Brown, the administrator, refused to pay until he heard from Rusk's father. The letter was couched in sympathetic terms, but made it very plain that it was Rusk's duty to send the money to Brown so he could pay the debt of his alleged dead son. Had it not been for the Illinois farmer's desire to see the remains of his son the game would probably have worked, but after telegraphing a number of times about the body to "Brown" and Hall, and getting no satisfaction, he became suspicious. Hall and Rusk bitterly upbraid each other for the failure of their plans.

## FANCY CATTLE KILLED.

**John H. Gentry's Durhams and Jerseys Afflicted with Tuberculosis.**

YORK, Pa., Jan. 11.—Ten head of valuable Durham and Jersey cattle were killed to-day on the farm of John H. Gentry by Deputy State Veterinarian Hendren, on account of suberculosis. Several other farmers are having their herds examined and it is thought more will have to be killed, as the infection, which is traced back to a herd of Iowa cattle brought here several years ago, has apparently spread extensively. Fifteen valuable head of cattle were killed on the farm of Frank D. Chambers, near Parkersville, under orders from the State Board of Agriculture. Each was suffering from tuberculosis. The State allows Chambers $415 for his loss.

## CADETS DISCHARGED.

**Thirty West Pointers, Two of Them from Indiana, Unable to Pass.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The result of the January mental examinations was announced to-day and thirty members from the various classes at the Military Academy were found deficient and discharged. Among the number are George Mason Lee, of Virginia, son of Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Havana; John Patrick Sullivan, of Louisiana, the heaviest man in the corps; Chauncey B. Humphrey, of Louisiana, a prominent member of the football team; Daniel Bond and Ira Reedy, of Indiana.

**Bricklayers and Plasterers.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' International Union opened in this city to-day, President Flynn, of the local union, calling the delegates to order. Mayor A. B. R. Sprague welcomed the visitors. The roll call showed that 113 delegates were present from all parts of the United States and Canada. The convention will last nearly two weeks.

**Suits for $1,500,000.**

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—In the United States Court at Peoria, the Chicago Sugar Refining Company has commenced suit against the American Glucose Company for $1,000,000, and against the Peoria Grape Sugar Company for $500,000 for infringement of patents covering improvements in process of treating corn in manufacture of starch, glucose and other products therefrom.

# REFORM OF CURRENCY

**ONE TOPIC UPPERMOST IN MINDS OF INCOMING DELEGATES.**

**The Great Indianapolis Monetary Conference to Open This Afternoon at Tomlinson Hall.**

## QUESTION OF A COMMISSION

**CHAIRMAN WALKER, OF HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE, OPPOSES IT.**

**Favors More Drastic Action—C. Stuart Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Will Probably Be Permanent Chairman.**

Delegates to the monetary convention, which meets this afternoon at Tomlinson Hall, are arriving in large numbers and there is every indication that the executive committee's estimate of 400 out-of-town delegates will be fully realized by noon to-day.

Nearly every train that pulled into the Union Station brought brains and sagacity from all corners of the United States, all to be gathered together in Indianapolis in an attempt to solve the financial question. A share of the delegates has registered at almost every hotel in the city, but the place where the largest number of them can be found is at the executive committee rooms at the Denison. Here the delegates are expected to come as soon as convenient after reaching the city, to get acquainted with their local confreres and to receive credentials. A large register is kept at the headquarters in which the visitors are expected to put their names. Nearly a hundred of them registered yesterday and last night and this morning will bring still a greater influx.

To anyone glancing down the register a noticeable fact is the absence of delegates from the West. The Eastern States and the middle West are well represented, the South only fairly so, but from the huge and sparsely populated States of the far West, where free silver is regarded as the panacea for all evils, the delegates are conspicuous only by their absence. John P. Irish represents the State of California and is, of course, an entire delegation in himself. There is one lone representative of the commonwealth of Texas, but from all the others there is nothing but a deep, unbroken silence. Some few are yet expected from the West, but if they all come the East and middle West will have an overwhelming majority on a count of noses.

PROMINENT MEN HERE.

Among the prominent men who arrived ysterday are: Franklin Edson, of New York; George Foster Peabody, of New York; Henry Villard, of the Pacific Railway, and Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University. Others who registered during the day are:

George Ford, South Bend, Ind.; Frederick A. Miller, South Bend, Ind.; W. Stearns, Selma, Ind.; L. H. Kerrick and C. P. Soper, of Bloomington, Ill.; George E. Leighton, E. A. Hitchcock, Thomas H. West, H. C. Hoorstick, all of St. Louis; F. C. W. Alcott, Utica, N. Y.; C. W. Baird, Detroit; J. S. W. Cowles, Cleveland; Edward Temple, Des Moines; Charles E. Adams, Lowell, Mass.; F. W. Taussig, Cambridge, Mass.; A. P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.; A. Sloan Brown, Worcestor, Mass.; H. L. Higginson, Boston; Rowland Hazard, Peace Dale, R. I.; T. M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.; J. W. E. McIntosh, Auburn, N. Y.; Otto A. Meyer, Utica, N. Y.; George Foster Peabody, New York; Franklin Edson, New York; Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta; ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, Georgia; Jacob Haas, Georgia; William H. Anderson, Grand Rapids; H. F. Donnan, Chicago; Charles Lathrop Pack, Cleveland; William H. Ross, Macon, Ga.; William McEwan, Johnston, Ga.; Irvin B. Tredeman, Savannah, Ga.; August E. Willson, Louisville; W. E. Dodge, New York; R. E. James, Easton, Pa.; John F. Guiness, Easton, Pa.; Edward Watson, Vincennes, Ind.; George B. Cardwill, New Albany, Ind.; C. J. Hubbard, Kansas City; F. W. Madgeburg, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Owen, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Linck, Madison, Ind.; Henry Villard, New York; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul; William S. Seeley, Henry Atwater, M. B. Beardsley and F. N. Benham, all of Bridgeport, Conn.; William Daggett, Ottumwa, Ia.; S. H. Harper, Ottumwa, Ia.; Alexander McDonald, J. W. Warrington, J. E. Mooney, J. G. Schmidlapp, all of Cincinnati; B. H. Warner, Washington, D. C.; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; William Dickinson, Chicago; P. B. Miles, A. G. Tyng, jr., Samuel Woolen, jr., all of Peoria, Ill.; Henry Hautz, New York; Augustus Healy, New York; Cyrus D. Roys, Elkhart, Ind.; A. R. Beardsley, Elkhart, Ind.; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati, O.; S. P. Sheerin, Logansport, Ind.; Herman Goepper, Cincinnati; M. J. Freiburg, Cincinnati, O.; C. H. Focoler, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. L. Rhoades, New York; Isador Straus, New York; J. W. Warrington, Cincinnati; J. J. Harrington, Richmond, Ind.; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul; John P. Irish, California; H. F. Dousman, Chicago; S. D. Schudler, San Antonio, Tex.; J. F. McKnight, Nels Nelson, Albert J. Perry, of Galesburg, Ill.; J. H. Walker, Worcester, Mass.; D. B. Smith, Toledo, O.; O. O. Tolerton, W. W. Beck, H. A. Janett, James F. Toy, Sioux Sity, Ia.; Col. W. R. Orr and Jno. S. Patterson, Piqua, O.; H. T. Tompkins, T. L. Jones, M. P. Legrand, Montgomery, Ala.; C. W. Bell, Hillsboro, O.

PROFESSOR TAUSSIG'S VIEWS.

Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University, is one of the authorities of the country on financial and economic subjects. His presence at the convention means a good deal to those interested in the movement, and his powers of thought and deep knowledge of the subject will be of inestimable value in the deliberations of the convention. Last night Professor Taussig expressed some of his ideas on the work of the convention to a Journal reporter. Said he:

"So far as I can judge, the desire for a monetary convention is that some move shall be made at once toward a consistent and straightforward position on the monetary question. The country has been compromised for the last twenty-five years—compromised both with the greenback forces and with the free-silver forces. The result has been that we have now no system at all. We have a patchwork made up of all sorts of heterogeneous elements. The recent election has cleared the air and has put an end to compromise with the silver forces. It is true that very few would propose to take any steps toward getting rid of the silver that we now have, but at all events we will not have any more. Even with the silver left untouched, there remain the greenbacks and treasury notes which the treasury is pledged to redeem in gold and for which it yet has no well-defined redemption fund. It is time to make up our mind just how and in what resources we shall maintain the redemption of this government paper. Most advocates of sound money would wish to see the government paper got rid of; this must be done by some gradual steps. Side by side with their gradual retirement, a sound and elastic system of bank-note issue should be provided, by which good notes redeemed by the banks under stringent legislation should take the place of the government issues.

"These are some of the questions that will come before the convention. I do not suppose the convention will wish to commit itself to any details for carrying out this or any other plan. It is desirable mainly to mark the beginning of some steady and consistent policy. The response of the business community to the call of the convention has been surprisingly cordial and unanimous, and the policy on all hands is that an endeavor should be made to have the reform and remodeling of the currency take place solely with reference to the needs of the country without regard to any political advantage or partisan feeling."

CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

The convention will be called to order this afternoon at 2 o'clock by Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Hanna, for the committee, will suggest ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri, for temporary chairman, and J. W. Smith, secretary of the executive committee, will be the temporary secretary. The executive committee, if it is asked to name the permanent chairman, will name C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, who has signified his willingness to accept the position. Evans Woollen, secretary of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, will be suggested as permanent secretary.

### MR. WALKER EMPHATIC.

**Views of Chairman of the House Committee on Banking.**

Representative J. H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, was one of the late arrivals and expressed his views with his customary emphasis. Said he:

"A law ought to be enacted within six months divorcing this government completely from having anything to do with the current redemption of any form of paper money. It ought to be put on the banks where it belongs. No financial relief can come till that is done. This convention ought to shut out entirely all discussion of the coinage question. The whole attention should be paid to the reorganization of the finances of the country, beginning with the United States treasury and ending with the banking system. We ought to retain the national system, enlarge it, and make it conform to correct financial law as it is understood in every country but this. This generation of bankers and business men generally are completely debauched by the systems we have had in vogue for the last thirty years."

"Ought this convention to appoint a commission?"

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN COMMISSION.

"If they appoint a commission it will result in the defeat of all legislation. There is no record of any Congress ever considering any bill ever prepared by any commission. We congressmen when we are elected are anxious for but just one thing—and that is to be re-elected. Until you convince congressmen that votes will reward their action you can accomplish nothing."

"Just what, then, ought this convention to do?"

"It ought to appoint a committee to tell Congress what to do, and then see that they do it. The convention could not prepare a bill in two years. Congress should be told what to do and allowed to do it in its own way. The legitimate work of this convention is to formulate the principles on which the financial system ought to be reorganized and then appoint the strongest committee possible to tell Congress about it. They must make it appear to congressmen that they can't go back into Congress unless they do something. This convention is the most valuable that assembled in fifteen years if they have any 'sand.' But if they are only here to tickle each other's backs, they might as well have stayed at home."

MR. FOWLER DIFFERS.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of Elizabeth, N. J., also a member of the banking and currency committee, also had some ideas on the subject which were not fully in accord with the views expressed by his chairman. Said he:

"This convention ought to make a distinct declaration upon four or five fundamental principles that are self-evident to every scholar, without going into the details in any instance. It should appoint a committee to work with the banking and currency committee of the House, having prepared a bill to present to the committee, as soon as the Fifty-fifth Congress is called in extra session—as it certainly will be. The proper settlement of the financial systems is vastly more important than the question of the tariff. And there never will be a settled condition of affairs until the financial question is disposed of."

### WHAT CINCINNATI WANTS.

**M. E. Ingalls Outlines Some of the Points Proposed.**

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, expressed himself as follows: "I am only one of five delegates sent from our city as representatives to this convention, or, as it is called, monetary convention; and we are simply the mouthpiece of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies. All the acts of the parties whom we represent here, of course, have been in the nature of resolutions, and although some of us may have different views we think the majority are correct.

"They first ask for the retirement of greenback currency and provide for its retirement. First, they demonetize it by declaring that they be in the demonetization series, and at a given time or date in the future be defused of legal-tender features, and interchangeable in series of, say $50, and multiples for government bonds bearing say about 4 per cent. interest, and that 10 per cent. of those presented at the United States treasury or subtreasuries be retired. Second, we wish a reduction of taxes on circulating notes issued by national banks to one-half of 1 per cent. Third, we wish to see national banks granted the privilege of issuing notes to par value of notes held. Fourth, the establishment of a national-bank clearing house under national control. Fifth, that national banks be not permitted to issue notes in less sums that $5. They are in favor of international bimetallism at an equal ratio, with power granted to the President encouraging such movement by foreign powers. Seventh, the abolishment of subtreasuries and that national banks be distributing points for government funds. I have outlined the policy thought best by our people. I will say that I fully agree with them. I do not care at this time to say anything with regard to the interests I represent."

### NO AXES TO GRIND.

**Most of the Delegates Prepared to Act on Best Plan Suggested.**

Delegates to the monetary convention are now constantly arriving, all through trains from the East bringing quite a number from New York city and many principal cities throughout New York State. Chas. S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of treasury, is at the Bates House, and when interviewed by a Journal reporter yesterday said:

"I came here more to listen and learn than to advance any opinions. The many financial embarrassments we have undergone in New York and throughout the whole country has necessitated this convention. It is in no way political, and our hope and understanding is that a commission will be formed to devise best means for the establishment of a safe currency system. I am in full sympathy with the movement and think the plan an excellent one and fully indorse it. I have prepared no address to be made at the convention and have no intention of making one, but am willing to do all I can to promote the movement. Mr. Hanna said something to me about an address, but I did not think it best. It is likely that I will have something to say, but it will be extemporaneous and will not be more than ten minutes. I am glad to find the sentiment in this city so strongly in favor of the plan of appointing a commission to do the actual work of the convention. That is the unanimous sentiment in the East. I should think that a commission of about nine good, thorough business men could do the work. Of course with a commission of that size I would favor the reconvening of this convention to adopt or reject the report that might be made. In case it should be found inadvisable to reconvene the convention the commission should be larger."

Geo. Foster Peabody, of New York, said: "My full sympathy is with this movement. What we want is to get the business men of this country in line, rise up and reform the currency and banking laws. This can be done only by a movement on the part of the business men in a non-political convention, such as has been called here. As far as I know there are no definite plans, and the only desire is to find out the real situation, discover the trouble and rectify it if possible. I am well pleased to find that the convention is going to be as large as it is and made up of such a good class of men. Those whom I have met or heard of are all representative men, who come here for the purpose of bettering the currency, regardless of all political or partisan ideas. We do not want politics in the convention, and I am glad to say that I have not seen the slightest indication that there will be any. I was surprised to find that there is rather a strong sentiment in the middle West in favor of this convention sitting until some plan is finally adopted. I think the idea of a commission is much better and so much less cumbersome."

Franklin Edison, also of the New York delegation, said: "What we want is a strong gathering of the people, many strong and weighty opinions advanced, and that will be a sufficient guarantee, and have the

(Continued on Third Page.)

# MOUNT INAUGURATED

**NEW GOVERNOR TAKES CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

**A Great Crowd Gathers in the Rotunda of the Capitol to Witness the Ceremonies Incident to the Change.**

## FEATURES OF HIS ADDRESS

**SUGGESTIONS ABOUT LIVE STOCK, GOOD ROADS AND TRUSTS.**

**The Oath Administered to the Lieutenant Governor—Reception at the Capitol in the Evening.**

With but little of pomp and ceremony Governor Matthews yesterday laid down the reins of government and Governor James A. Mount, elected by the ballots of the people last November, became the chief magistrate of Indiana. There was no long parade; there were no functionaries in gold lace and brass buttons, and but one brass band served to make all the necessary music for the event. The thousands of people that had gathered at the State Capitol to witness the ceremony was a nonpartisan crowd and the cheers for the retiring Governor, Claude Matthews, were just as hearty and as cordial as those for the man who has been chosen to the high office for the next four years.

The beautiful south corridor of the Capitol had ben gaily dressed for the occasion. A platform had been erected on the west side and in front were placed about 300 chairs reserved for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, State officials and their friends. Above the platform hung the stars and stripes with Indiana's seal in a central position. All the way up the dome were more flags and more bunting, and on the railings of each successive floor an abundance of palms and tropical plants looked down upon the scene. Nobody missed the spectacle of Indiana's inaugural who could possibly get a glimpse. A vast crowd filled the rotunda on every floor and the squad of officers present had their hands full in keeping the surging mass from breaking the ropes which fenced in the reserved space or from toppling over the jars of plants that hung dangerously above. But the crowd was orderly as possible for a large crowd to be and duly impressed with the importance of the occasion.

Shortly before noon the inaugural committee met at the Denison House, where Governor Matthews called upon Governor Mount. The committee escorted Governor Matthews, Governor Mount, Lieutenant Governor-elect Haggard and their wives to the Statehouse. Alighting from their carriages at the east entrance they were joined by the judges of the Supreme and Apellate Courts and proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

CEREMONIES IN THE SENATE.

When the inaugural party arrived at the Senate Chamber they found it packed with people. Seats had been arranged in the aisles for the members of the House, while the judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and state officers were seated in the "amen corner" on the west side of the chamber. Senator Shiveley, president pro tem. of the Senate, was presiding and seated at his side was Speaker Pettit, of the House.

The party arrived shortly after 12 o'clock and was announced by Harry C. Megrew. There was a ripple of applause as the two Governors walked in arm in arm. They were seated at the secretary's table, while the Lieutenant Governors were led to the rostrum and the members of the inaugural committee, who followed, stood by the steps. Lieutenant Governor Nye took charge and announced the purpose of the gathering. Rev. Dr. Ellison offered an eloquent prayer and at its close Lieutenant Governor Nye addressed the Senate briefly.

"I feel," said he, "that we are all under particular obligations to Mr. Ransdell and the committee on inauguration, who have arranged the programme to-day. It is neat and dignified and I trust it will be followed in future inaugurations. To the members of the Senate I would say but a word. You all know what my feelings are in parting with you. Our official relation will soon be separate, but the friendly personal relations that have grown up will last through life. The treatment I have received at the hands of the Senate, during the first session that I wielded the gavel, during the last session where there was a party majority adverse to mine and during the beginning of this present session has been more than kind, and to say that I am grateful for it does not express my feelings. I would bespeak for my successor the same kindly and generous treatment at the hands of the Senate. Lieutenant Governor Haggard will now arise and take the oath of office."

Lieutenant Governor Haggard arose to his feet and took the oath of office as administered by Justice Monks, of the Supreme Court. He was then introduced by Lieutenant Governor Nye, and delivered a very brief address. He was received with applause, but it occurred to the people in the galleries that the ceremony was about to end, and they began a stampede to the corridor below in order to get good places to witness the inauguration of Governor Mount. The noise of the exodus proved a disturbing element, and Mr. Nye rapped for order in the galleries and ordered the doorkeepers to close the doors. Lieutenant Governor Haggard spoke as follows:

MR. HAGGARD'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana and Ladies and Gentlemen—On entering upon the duties of lieutenant governor I am deeply conscious of the responsibility I am to assume.

"The Constitution imposes upon the lieutenant governor the duty of presiding over the Senate. He has little else to do. He has no vote except in a case of a tie, and can only participate in debate when the Senate is in committee of the whole. The lieutenant governor is not expected to air his views on measures of legislation. He may be filled with very god ideas of what ought to be done to advance the interests of the State, but custom has closed his mouth and requires that he shall confine himself simply to the observance (as far as he may comprehend them) of the settled rules of parliamentary bodies as they may apply in the transaction of the business of the Senate.

"At the risk, however, of subjecting myself to criticism for having broken a long line of precedents, I will venture to suggest that the principal duty of this General Assembly will be to ascertain whether the State's business has been well managed during the past two years and whether some improvement might not be made in the direction of better service on the part of public officers and greater economy in the expenditure of public funds.

"The subject of taxation is of vital concern to the people. Appropriations for the state institutions should be made only with a view to enabling them to better carry out the purposes for which they were established.

"The value of the State's property in institution buildings runs into the millions, and the policy which fails to comprehend the necessity of providing sufficient money to protect and preserve such property is unbusinesslike and not true economy.

"But as this may not be the time nor the occasion for the discussion of such questions at length, I will conclude by promising that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of president of the Senate to the best of my ability, with impartiality and fairness to all, relying upon the indulgence of the senators to excuse mistakes and errors which I am likely to make from time to time.

"And if, when I shall have laid down the gavel at the end of my term, I shall have won the friendship and esteem of my associates in as great a measure as has been done by my distinguished predecessor, Lieutenant Governor Nye, and shall have discharged the duties of this office to the satisfaction and approval of the people of the State, I shall be satisfied."

At the close of Lieutenant Governor Haggard's address Senator Shively offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn and that the Assembly proceed downstairs for the inauguration of Governor Mount in the following order: First, the Governors; second, the Lieutenant Governors; third, the inaugural committee; fourth, members of the Supreme and Appellate Courts; fifth, the State officers; sixth, the president and members of the Senate and seventh, the speaker and members of the House. This motion, establishing the order of precedence was taken by consent and the procession was formed and moved down the broad stairway to the south court below.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

**Administering the Oath to James A. Mount—His Address.**

While the When Band played softly a stately march, the procession filed downstairs to the rotunda, where the chief exercises of the day were to be held. Members of both houses and the State officers occupied the seats directly in front of the platform, while on the stage were seated the two Governors—to be and to cease to be—Lieutenant Governor Haggard and the man he had but just succeeded, judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, and as special guests of the Governor-elect, Colonel C. G. Thompson, of Lafayette and General A. O. Miller, of Lebanon, former commanders of Governor Mount's brigade.

Rev. M. L. Haines offered prayer. He prayed the special blessing of the Almighty upon the retiring executive as he lays down the cares of office and His guidance for the incoming chief, who now assumes the magistracy. He asked that the blood-bought institutions of the State be kept intact and purified by further good deeds, and besought that our civilization might be preserved and enlarged, not only for us, but for the generations that follow us.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS SPEAKS.

Governor Matthews made a departure from the usual custom, and in a short speech yielded up the keys of his office to his successor. He recounted how, just four years ago, he took the oath of office, how it had always been his highest purpose to discharge his duties under the Constitution, the satisfaction he felt in knowing, although he had made mistakes, that he had administered his office to the best of his ability. He said it was with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that he left his office: regret for the many pleasant associations and kindly regards of those next to him—pleasure at the relief from arduous duties and trying situation. Then, with a humorous turn, he said:

"At least there will be no disarrangement of agricultural affairs. My successor leaves the plow—I but return to it." He spoke earnestly of his hopes for the incoming Governor's success in administrating his office and laid his heart and hand subject to any call which might be made for help or advice. His last words as Governor were an expression of thanks to the people for their confidence in the past.

Then came the chief exercise of the day. With uplifted hand and bended head, lips trembling from a realization of the responsibility he was taking upon himself, Governor Mount took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice James H. Jordan. Cheers burst from the throats of the assembled multitude as their new Governor stepped forward to make his inaugural address, and then a perfect silence fell upon them while he spoke, broken only by an occasional round of applause at some more than usual emphatic portion of the address.

**Governor Mount's Inaugural.**

Governor Mount spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: In taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State and entering upon the discharge of its obligations, I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities and arduous duties thereby entailed. With a profound sense of gratitude to the people of our great commonwealth who, by their suffrages, have called me to this high station of honor and trust, it shall be my constant endeavor to so administer the affairs of state as to promote the best interests of all our people.

"It is made my duty, in obedience to the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Gentlemen of the Legislature, into your hands is committed the high responsibility of making laws. The results of your labors will be far-reaching. He who prevents the passage of unwise laws is entitled to equal credit with the author of good laws. Conflicting interests will arise, urgent claims will be presented, the disposition of which will require mature thought, careful consideration and unbiased action. Some of these interests will be represented by men who are skilled in all the details of legislation; men who are persuasive of speech and trained in diplomacy; men whose influence will be a potent factor in the passage or defeat of measures receiving their support or their opposition. These influences are powerful factors for good so long as they are enlisted in a worthy cause, but become pernicious when used for defeating wise measures or securing class legislation against the public weal. Such influences are becoming more and more powerful in controlling State and national legislation, and are coming to be a menace to free government. Corporations, trusts and combinations, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests, while the mechanic, the farmer, the miner, the business man and the day laborer have no one outside the members of the legislative body to exert influence in their behalf.

"To your wisdom and to your sense of justice is committed the right and power to enact laws that shall advance the best interests of all the people. The time allotted for this important work is short. The prevailing disposition among representatives is to multiply, rather than digest, bills. The multiplicity of bills frequently results in the defeat of meritorious measures.

"Laws should be founded upon principles of interdependence of all our industries, business interests, pursuits, callings and relations of capital and labor—of employer and employe. It is of the utmost importance that an understanding of this interdependence be inculcated, be comprehended and be acted upon. He who engenders strife, arouses hatred, or creates discord, is planting the seeds of revolution. Laws that tend to conciliate, that seek amicable adjustment of differences, that facilitate harmony and concord, will strengthen the bonds of union. The student of labor statistics and labor troubles has witnessed the loss sustained by employe and employer while adjusting their differences. This is one of the grave problems of the day. The interdependence of capital and labor, of employer and employe, should be the foundation of law and the underlying principle of action governing these interests. Actuated by such principles as will lead to peaceful arbitration, we may hope for the time when the rights of labor shall be accorded without strikes and the protection of property secured without soldiers.

"Building and loan associations should be held to such strict accountability by law as will insure a better guarantee of safety to the money intrusted to their care. At the same time you must not be unmindful of the fact that these associations have, in many instances, been helpful to the common people in enabling them to purchase and build homes. Therefore, in correcting defects, your acts should not prove destructive to what, under proper safeguards, may be a beneficent institution.

EDUCATION.

"Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution, says: 'Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all.'

"The education of the masses is declared essential to free government. In compliance with the wisdom of this provision, we should look to the enactment of a mild compulsory education law. Moral restraints are urged as needful to our good. In this age of research and investigation the ability to understand and apply science becomes a necessity to progress. The Indiana Academy of Science is to be commended for and encouraged in its good work.

"The agricultural improvement contemplated in the Constitution is of much importance at this time. The questions of soil fertility, combating infectious diseases and insect pests, fungus growth, the science of breeding, of feeding, of marketing, the law of supply and demand, with many kindred questions, upon a better understanding of which, in large measure, depends the future success of the farmer and the fruit grower. The farm institutes, now being held in the different States, are the most direct and practical means of imparting to the farmer

(Continued on Third Page.)

# FUNDING BILL DEAD

**KILLED IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY BY A VOTE OF 168 TO 102.**

**Its Defeat Due to the Bold Horde of Lobbyists Who Were Working in Behalf of the Pacific Railways.**

## FORECLOSURE NOW PROBABLE

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAY SOON ISSUE A PROCLAMATION.**

**Lively War Between the Huntington and Vanderbilt Interests—How the Indiana Members Voted.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The big news of the day, and for that matter of this session of Congress up to date, is the defeat of the Pacific Railroad funding bill this afternoon by the decisive vote of 168 to 102, a majority of sixty-six. The surface cause of the defeat was the presence on the floor of the House of a horde of lobbying ex-members acting in behalf of Mr. Huntington, of the Central Pacific, and the presence in the halls and corridors and committee rooms of a great number of professional lobbyists. Things came to such a pass that it was hard for a self-respecting member, however much he may have been predisposed in favor of the bill, to vote for it with these notorious corruption agencies surrounding it and urging its passage. The influence of the House organization and management, and of whatever force there is in favor of standing by the reports of committees, was massed in favor of the bill, and it may have been the best thing for the government and the people to have passed it, but the surroundings were too vicious and the influences openly advancing it on the outside were too notoriously bad to permit of its adoption by the House.

The vote to-day marks a new era in the relations between the government and the Pacific railroads. It means the practical abandonment of all attempts to secure an extension of the indebtedness of the companies and the further involvement of the government in this scheme, which has proved financially disastrous up to date. There is not one chance in a thousand that Congress will ever commit the government to railroad ownership. The only other alternative, therefore, is foreclosure, let the consequences be what they may. The organization committee of the Union Pacific stands pledged to go into the open market and bid an amount equivalent to the principal of the company's indebtedness to the United States, and the controlling interest connected with that reorganization committee are known to be ready to compete with Huntington for the ultimate ownership and control of the Central Pacific from Ogden on to San Francisco.

"MAGNATES" AT WAR.

The vote to-day also marked the beginning of open war between Huntington and the Vanderbilt interests, backed by Gould, Sage and Dillon on one side and the Dutch and English bond interests on the other for the control of the Central Pacific, dictated from the beginning by Huntington. Mr. Huntington is now almost eighty years of age, and has only a short time to live. He is a very rich man, but the odds are against him. The opposition is so constructed that it will endure through unnumbered years, and it has dollars where he has dimes. The day is not far distant when the Pacific coast, so long dominated by him in a traffic way, will be opened and the great population of the "slope," with its teeming industries, will have a free outlet to the Atlantic markets.

The defeat of the funding bill will in all probability be followed by the issuing of a proclamation by President Cleveland, directing the Department of Justice to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads under foreclosure. The President has intimated that he would do this in public utterances, and information from the White House this afternoon is to the effect that the matter will be brought up at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow and a final course of action decided on. The beginning of the end is in sight. Within the next two or three years the Pacific Railroad troubles will be cleaned up and the matter eliminated from the field of discussion and controversy.

The incident of the defeat of the bill today was attended by many exciting circumstances. A mass of people looked on while the vote was being taken and hundreds of men, by their excited activity, confessed to a very lively pecuniary interest in the outcome. Two or three preliminary votes taken on amendments were misconstrued by those who were not fully acquainted with the inside of things into indications favorable to the bill, and after each vote more than a hundred individuals crowded around the telegraph offices to send dispatches that the bill was sure to pass. After the final vote was taken some jokers proposed to hold an auction and dispose of the contingent fees and the disappointed hopes under the hammer.

HOW HOOSIERS VOTED.

Messrs. Faris, Hardy, Hatch, Leighty, Overstreet and Royse voted for the bill, and Johnson and Steele against it. Messrs. Henry, Hanly, Hemenway, Watson and Tracewell were paired, and their votes were not recorded.

According to the treasury figures of Jan. 10, the net amount due to the United States by the bond-aided roads, after deducting the amounts credited on account of transportation service, is $121,210,876, the original principal of which was $64,623,512. In addition to the amount owing to the United States the companies, under the authority granted by the act of 1864, issued bonds amounting to $64,612,650, which since have, by act of Congress, become a first lien on the roads. It is the opinion of many that before the government could institute foreclosure proceedings it would be compelled to secure the interests of the first-lien holders. This, however, is not the opinion of Assistant Attorney General Russell, who holds to the opinion that Congress can legally declare a forfeiture of the land grants and property of the roads on the ground of conditions broken. The supposed objection to this plan, Mr. Russell assumes, would be that the government has made the second-mortgage bonds a prior lien to the government's original mortgage, and possibly because it might seem like an inequitable construction of the law as against the present prior lien holders. Neither of these objections, Mr. Russell thinks, should stand. The act of July 1, 1862, Section 6, referring to the grants to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies, says that the grants are made up on the condition that the companies shall pay the bonds at maturity. This, Mr. Russell maintains, is a condition subsequent and has been broken. He therefore sees nothing to prevent the government from exercising its right of forfeiture for what is known in the law as condition