broken. Congress, in his judgment, should pass an act forfeiting the grants for the reasons stated.

VOTE ON THE BILL.

How Its Supporters' Hopes Were Raised and Then Blasted.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill went to its doom in the House to-day under an adverse majority of sixty-six. The friends of the measure, who had predicted its passage up to the last moment, were surprised by the decisive character of their defeat. They had been led to hope, from the votes on the substitutes, that the bill had more than an even chance of passage. The Bell substitute provided that if the Union Pacific and Central Pacific would clear off the first mortgage and advance the government's lien the government would extend the indebtedness at 3 per cent. It was defeated—110 to 158. The Harrison substitute provided for a commission to negotiate a settlement of the debt. It was rejected by the House by a vote of 55 to 214. Many of the members were as much opposed to these substitutes as to the Powers bill.

The California and middle West members voted almost solidly against them. When the vote came on the main proposition the whole opposition swung into line and crushed it by an adverse vote of 102 to 168. The vote was not taken directly on the passage of the bill, but on the preliminary motion to engross and read the bill a third time. Bills the subject of hard contests are usually brought to a final test before the last parliamentary stage is reached. The Reilly Pacific funding bill two years ago was defeated in the same manner on the same motion.

This is the fourth funding bill killed in the House in ten years. An analysis of the vote to-day shows that eighty-six Republicans and sixteen Democrats voted for the bill and ninety-nine Republicans, fifty-eight Democrats, six Populists and five independents against it. Mr. Powers, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee, entered a motion to recommit the bill to-day, after he had recovered from the shock of his defeat, saying that the members of the House were all in favor of a settlement, but were evidently opposed to the principle of the measure his committee had brought in. He thought his committee should have an opportunity to formulate another bill in the hope that it would prove acceptable. A point of order was made against Mr. Powers's motion, but at the suggestion of the speaker the point was not ruled on to-day, but will be when the House convenes to-morrow. Mr. Powers said to-night that he did not know what would be done, but expressed the opinion that another effort should be made to pass an acceptable bill. The opponents of the bill, on the other hand, are rejoicing, and say that the vote to-day settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session. After the bill was disposed of the army appropriation bill and several other bills were passed. The army bill carried $23,126,344, $155,558 less than for the current year.

SCENES AT THE OPENING.

Before the House convened the floor was crowded with friends and opponents of the measure, and members were standing about in groups arguing the merits of the funding bill. Such a scene of bustling activity has not been seen on the floor this session. The galleries also were well filled with interested spectators. It required some time to straighten out the parliamentary situation. Speaker Reed stated his understanding of the status. There were, he said, no pending amendments to the bill. There were, however, two substitutes—that of Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, to provide for a commission of three Cabinet officers to negotiate a settlement of the debts with the two roads, and the Bell substitute, providing that if the roads would clear off the first mortgage so as to advance the government's lien to the position of first mortgage the government would agree to an extension of the period for the payment of the debt at 3 per cent. interest. To the former substitute there was pending an amendment proposed by Mr. Northway, of Ohio, providing that the commission created should be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and attorney general, instead of consisting of those three Cabinet officers. The Northway amendment, he said, was to be voted on first, then the substitutes in their order. If either of the substitutes were adopted, he said, it would take the place of the original bill.

After some wrangling the speaker's statement of the situation was accepted by the House. The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote, after which the Bell substitute demanded a record-making vote. His demand was sustained by seventy odd members, mostly on the Democratic side, and the roll was called. As the voting proceeded it was evident that the substitute would fail and the friends of the bill were correspondingly jubilant. Senator White of California, Senator Daniel and other senators from the north end of the capitol were present at various stages of the proceedings and watched the progress of the struggle with keen interest. There was a flurry when the speaker announced the defeat of the Bell substitute—110 to 156. The opposition appeared somewhat staggered, but it was pointed out that the California members and others known to be opposed to the measure voted against the substitute.

The Harrison substitute was then submitted. On a viva voce vote the volume of sound was distinctly against the substitute, and the speaker was about to declare it defeated when Mr. Harrison (Dem., Alabama) demanded the yeas and nays. There were cries of "No, No!" but he succeeded in securing forty-seven members to back his demand. This was one-fifth of the preceding vote, but the other side was unable to muster more than 129, so the speaker ordered the roll called. This substitute was overwhelmingly defeated—55 to 214.

SLAUGHTER OF THE BILL.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing a roll call on the usually formal motion to engross, and the bill came up a third time. Accordingly, Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.) demanded the yeas and nays and half the House seemed to rise in response to his demand. As the roll call began every one realized that the critical moment had come. The subdued buzz of conversation subsided and a hush fell on the House. Members listened quietly to the responses. Mr. Powers and the clerks kept tallies. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maguire and several other members checked the vote. When it was quietly whispered about that at the end of the first roll call on the motion to engross the vote was 87 to 147, the adversaries of the measure were overjoyed. Mr. Maguire started a round of applause and abandoned his tally. The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocates became more and more apparent as the second roll call proceeded. When the clerks had figured up the total, the speaker submitted the results—yeas, 102; nays, 168. There was a great outburst of applause when the defeat was officially announced.

The formal motion of Mr. Hubbard to reconsider and lay on the table was carried, and some minor business was transacted. Then suddenly Mr. Powers seemed to make up his mind to try and get further consideration of the bill in a new form. He rose and moved that the bill be submitted to the committee. "It is apparent," said he, speaking very calmly, "that the House has manifested its opposition to the principle of this bill. But," he continued, "I take it, every member present wants some action taken, and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the approval of the House.

Mr. Dockery immediately made the point of order that the motion was not in order. A parliamentary row followed.

Mr. Terry said his understanding of parliamentary law was that the refusal of the House to engross the bill killed it, and the motion to reconsider and lay that motion on the table had put it in its coffin and nailed the coffin up.

After some further debate, on the suggestion of the speaker, the decision of the question as to whether the Powers motion was in order went over until to-morrow, to give him an opportunity to examine precedents. The excitement quickly subsided. Members retired to the cloakrooms in droves and in five minutes there were not twenty-five of them on the floor.

The House passed several minor bills, including one to permit officers of the regular army who served in the volunteer service to wear the uniform of their highest rank on ceremonious occasions, and then took up the army appropriation bill. Mr. Curtis, in charge of the measure, explained that it was the regular bill and contained no new features. It carried $23,126,344, a reduction of $155,558 from the bill for the current year. The bill occasioned no debate, and was passed with a few minor verbal amendments.

Some business on the speaker's table was disposed of. Senate amendments to the bill to abolish the death penalty in certain cases were concurred in.

Under the call of committees the following bills were passed: Senate bill to require vessels for hire of fifteen tons or over propelled by gas, naphtha or other fluid to submit to inspection and comply with the rules of the road; to amend an act authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks; to amend the law for the organization of national banks so as to provide that no national bank shall be organizen in cities of 50,000 inhabitants with less than $200,000 capital, in cities of 30,000 with less than $100,000; in cities of 6,000, $50,0 0, and in cities of 3,000, $20,000, and to provide an American register for the barks Ceres and Black Diamond. At 4:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

DIDN'T LIKE THE BILL.

Views of Receiver Ellery Anderson on the Defeated Measure.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific system, in discussing the defeat of the Powers bill this afternoon, said: "Personally I was not favorably impressed with the Powers bill. As a Washington paper put it, the bill proposed to increase the security of the government by increasing the amount of the prior liens against the property. We have now spent ten years talking over the settlement of the debt, and nothing has been accomplished. I think the government should take some steps looking towards the foreclosure of its mortgages. It should try to arrange for a satisfactory bid, which, I think, could be successfully done. The parties holding the first liens will, I believe, be willing to make a reasonable agreement to prevent the property leaving their hands. I do not mean that the government's lien should be sold for the price the first-mortgage bondholders agree to offer, but use that as an upset price, and if any outside parties wish to come in and bid more than that for the property, subject to other liens, that would, of course, be to the government's advantage. The President has it in his power to order foreclosure proceedings begun at any time, and after an experience of ten years in seeking settlement I think he should take steps to exercise that power."

Bryan Pleased.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—W. J. Bryan, who is in the city, was asked to-night what he thought of the defeat of the Pacific Railroad bill. He said: "I am very much gratified to know of the defeat of that bill. Its purpose was to fasten a heavy burden upon the Western States for eighty years to come, and the people of those States have reason to rejoice at their escape from so unjust a measure."

Joy at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—An open-air mass meeting was held to-night at Grant avenue and Market street to celebrate the defeat of the funding bill. John T. Doyle, Eugene Duprey, Gavin McNab, Frank Sullivan and others delivered addresses.

LATEST CABINET TALK

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH NOW SLATED FOR CARLISLE'S PLACE.

Such Is the Gossip at Canton, but at Washington the Treasuryship Is Given to Cullom.

CANTON, O., Jan. 11.—As important a bit of Cabinet gossip as has been heard is talked about here to-night. President-elect McKinley and Mrs. McKinley are here from Cleveland, but no authoritative statement can be made on the subject in confirmation or rejection of the reports. The name of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, is, however, connected by rumor with the portfolio of secretary of the treasury. Although no authoritative utterances can be made, more importance is attached here to this talk than has yet been given any Cabinet gossip. As editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russia, Mr. Smith's conspicuous public record has been so notable, supplemented by his tireless work on the stump during the last campaign, that the discussion of his name for secretary of the treasury is not considered at all surprising. Especial importance is attached to it when his distinguished nonpartisan financial talks before the Boston Board of Trade and the Pennsylvania Legislature are remembered.

President-elect McKinley has promised Maj. W. F. Goodspeed to attend, if possible, the Army of the Cumberland Society, in Columbus, Sept. 21, 22 and 23. The committee to-day decided to make the occasion a reunion of soldiers of that army instead of a meeting as usual of the leading officers. General Boynton, subject to his approval, has been placed on the executive committee, which consists of Governor Bushnell, ex-Gov. John B. Neil, W. D. Bricknell, W. E. Reppert, R. M. Rownd, J. K. Jones, William Felton, L. D. Myers, George W. Early, W. F. Goodspeed and S. N. Cook.

Cullom's Name Mentioned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Proctor, who has been in Cleveland for several days, brought word back that President-elect McKinley was very favorably disposed to the appointment of Senator Cullom to the secretaryship of the treasury, and that he was going to appoint Senator Hawley as secretary of war as the New England representative in the Cabinet. He seemed to be armed with some kind of authority from Major McKinley to consult Senator Cullom, and the report is very robust this evening that the Illinois senator is to be called to the position named. Skeptics will await confirmation of the report before banking too heavily upon it.

Place Wanted by a Baron.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—Baron John F. von Muegge, whose mother left him $700,000 worth of property on the peculiar condition that before coming into possession of his inheritance he must serve at least ten years on some police force, has resigned his position with a local special police concern. The baron has reached the conclusion that he can fulfill the requirements of his mother's will in a manner much more satisfactory to himself than doing duty as a special policeman. He has therefore made application through President-elect McKinley for a position in the United States Secret Service.

Claims of Perkins's Managers.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 11.—To-morrow a vote will be taken in both houses of the Legislature for the election of a United States senator. On the eve of election the situation remains the same as it was last week. To-night Mr. Perkins's managers claimed fifty-eight votes on the first ballot. Samuel M. Shortridge conceded the truth of the estimate and said the remaining fifty-six would be thrown to him.

STORMS AND FOGS

Causing Loss of Life and Damage to Shipping on the British Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The storms and fogs continue along the coast and wrecks have been reported at many points. A trawler with six men has been lost off Yarmouth, the steamer Gulf of Siam is ashore in Moroock bay and other ships' boats have been picked up. The Allan line steamer Laurentian, Captain McDougal, from Portland, Me., on Dec. 31, and Halifax on Jan. 2, for Liverpool, struck off Malin Head yesterday evening, and arrived to-day at Moville with her fore compartment full of water. The crew of the British steamer Strathmore, from Genoa, numbering twenty men, has been taken off that vessel by a trawler and landed at Hull. The Strathmore, which was bound from Algeria to Sunderland, was wrecked in the North sea on Wednesday. When it became apparent that she was sinking the crew took to the bridge and remained there without food until Sunday, when they were rescued by the trawler.

Eight Days Overdue.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 11.—Great fear is entertained here for the safety of the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, now eight days overdue and twenty-two days out from Yokohama. The steamer Agapanthus, which left Yokohama on the same day as the Tacoma, arived four days late and passed through unusually rough weather. On several former occasions the Tacoma has made the trip in fifteen days.

Her Shaft Broken.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—The disabled steamer Durham City, from St. Johns, sighted last night in distress, was on her way to London. She is now twelve miles south of Canso, with a broken shaft. A steamer is on her way to her.

INDIANA OIL MEN ANGRY

THEY WERE SNUBBED AT RECENT TRUST MEETING IN TOLEDO.

Denial of a Report that Natural Gas Is Still Being Wasted—Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind. Jan. 11.—The quietness in the oil field, caused by the Standard's inclination to freeze out the Cudahys by reducing the price of oil to 55 cents, has given the producers time to discuss the action of the Western Oil Men's Association in snubbing the Indiana producers. All Indiana producers of any consequence are members of this association, which has its headquarters at Toledo, O. No invitation was extended to the Indiana members at its annual meeting, held at Toledo a few days ago, and in the selection of officers not an Indiana producer was recognized. The Indiana constituency of the association numbers nearly a hundred, and the only privilege granted them during the existence of the association is the payment of their assessments, which has been done regularly. The snub has set a movement on foot for the withdrawal of the entire Indiana membership and the formation of a new organization composed solely of Indiana producers. The men at the head of the new organization are the heaviest producers in the Indiana field. It is thought by uniting the Indiana producers a better standing in the market scale can be secured for the Indiana product. Indiana and South Lima oil are always at the bottom of the market, although the quality is as good as that for which the highest price is paid. The new organization will also endeavor to secure a just tax rate for oil property.

THE WASTE OF GAS.

State Inspector Leach Denies the Various Reports Circulated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 11.—The statement in several papers that waste of natural gas is increasing and the law against the waste a dead letter is denied by State Gas Supervisor J. C. Leach, of this city. The test case in the Supreme Court has not been abandoned, as alleged, but a ruling is expected in a few days. Concerning the subject Professor Leach said to-day:

"The disposition to husband the supply of natural gas is, with a few exceptions, general throughout the field. Two years ago all of the small towns and a few of the larger ones were lighted with flambeaux, and farmers used them. To-day gas is not furnished by pipe-line companies for this purpose at all, and the flambeaux have been turned off or taken down in three-fourths of the towns that formerly used them. As is well known, the constitutionality of the flambeaux law has been questioned and a case appealed from the Blackford Circuit Court is before the Supreme Court now. I am awaiting a decision in this case. A greater waste than by the flambeaux is the gas well that is not properly tubed or packed. The law regulating this is being rigidly enforced and has resulted in much good to the gas belt. The law is not a dead letter."

Accidents in the Oil Field.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 11.—One hundred and eighty quarts of nitroglycerin exploded on the Dolly farm, six miles northwest of Montpelier. Saturday afternoon demolishing the derrick and tearing a large hole in the ground. It occurred on the lease owned by the Success Oil Company and preparations were being made by Fred Garthwaite to shoot it. The explosive was being lowered and when about 300 feet down prematurely exploded. The report which followed was deafening and a shock similar to an earthquake was felt for several miles. Although the well was surrounded by spectators, no one was hurt. It is supposed the shell which contained the shot was leaky and it was discharged by friction.

The derrick over the No. 1 oil well on the Banter lease, nine miles north, and belonging to the Akron Oil Company, of this city, burned Saturday night, together with two tanks of oil. Loss, $1,500.

Jacob Voris Charged with Forgery.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11. — Jacob Voris, of Crawfordsville, is in custody here, charged with numerous forgeries. Some time ago J. J. Mills, of Crawfordsville, and Voris came here claiming to be attorneys to collect notes made payable to Dr. D. E. Barnes, a traveling doctor, who worked in this county several years ago. The men put up several of the notes to pay their expenses. When presented for payment they were each said to be a forgery—indeed, some of them are not even imitations. The present grand jury indicted Voris for forgery and Sheriff Schoelch went to Crawfordsville after him. Voris is a technicality he resisted arrest. On a new warrant he was brought here. His bond was fixed at $500. Voris is said to be well connected. The notes read "Payable to D. E., Barnes, M. D., negotiable and payable at Fletcher's Bank, Indianapolis." It is reported here that Dr. Barnes is confined in the Richmond asylum.

Matthews Turned Down His Friend.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The appointment of Jacob S. Fry, of this city, as police commissioner, to succeed Matthias Kilgus, ended one of the most bitter political fights ever waged here between the two Democratic factions. Hon. George Voight, a personal friend of Governor Matthews, opposed the appointment of Fry, while the Hon. A. Z. Stannard was his strong supporter. Because of the personal friendship between Matthews and Voight everyone was of the impression that whoever the latter named would be appointed, and the result caused a sensation. Nothing that has transpired in months, not even the recent general election, attracted more local interest than this fight. In some way the papers secured information to the effect that Mr. Kilgus had been reappointed, and this was published last week and accepted as true by the public. On Saturday Fry was summoned to Indianapolins by the Governor, and returned with his commission.

A Series of Accidents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 11.—Saturday Frank Borden, miller at Witherspoon & Barr's mill, was caught in a belt and horribly mangled. He died in a few hours. On the same day Joseph Gardner, an employe at the Air-line shops, lost his left foot. He had just returned to work after recovering from an injury received some weeks ago by a bursting emery wheel. This morning Squire Andrew G. Sollman, a prominent citizen near the city, was found with a bullet hole in his brain. He had taken his gun to kill a hawk and in getting over a fence the gun was discharged. James Berry, a switchman on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, lost his right leg this evening.

A "Poor Widow" Swindler.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 11.—Sunday's papers contained a story from Peru, Ind., which had it been published a day sooner would have saved the trustee of this township $10 expended on an impostor working the "poor widow" game. The Peru story said a Mrs. Hastings told a pretty tale of betrayal and robbery and was helped there by the mayor of Peru, who gave her funds to reach her home in Iowa, from which she claimed to have been enticed. A "poor widow" answering the same description came direct to this city and told a similar story, but said her home was in Manitowoc, Wis. She is good looking and well dressed and her scheme is the selling of the railroad tickets to scalpers.

Rev. Z. T. Sweeney Gives Up Preaching

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 11.—Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, who has been pastor at the Christian Church in this city since 1871, yesterday tendered his resignation. The congregation refused to accept it, but Rev. Sweeney will probably not preach longer. He intends to go on the lecture platform.

Kennedy Fails to Get a Pardon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The arrival of the last pardons and paroles issued by Governor Matthews brought deep disappointment to William Kennedy, a lifetime convict in the Prison South, who was sentenced on the charge of killing the recorder of Decatur county in 1884. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. His case is a noted one, partly through the untiring efforts of his sister, Miss Kate Kennedy, to secure his pardon. He is an especial friend of the newspaper fraternity, polite and obliging and with the outgoing of each Governor for many years has hoped in vain for a release.

Another Election Fraud Chestnut.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 11.—George Black, a farmer and contractor living south of this city, is out under $1,000 bond in two cases for violation of the Australian ballot law. The cases are brought by Alva and J. W. Flesher, who allege that Black approached them on election day and offered them $2.50 each to stay away from the polls and not vote. Black is a Republican and the Fleshers are Democrats. They further allege that he said that he had campaign money and would pay cash and that he got $2 for every Democrat he kept away from the polls. It will come up for trial at the next term of court.

Big Four Conductor Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 11.—William C. Smith, a freight conductor on the Michigan division of the Big Four, was killed at Niles, Mich., yesterday and the remains brought here to-day for burial. Conductor Smith attempted to board his train as it left the station at Niles, and in doing so fell between the cars. Six box cars and the caboose passed over him. The accident was not known till the train pulled into Benton Harbor. Smith has resided in Anderson for a number of years and leaves a wife and family of six children. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Criticise the Pardon of Stotler.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 11.—There is much outspoken and bitter feeling here relative to the action of Governor Matthews's pardon of Stotler, who murdered the Isanogle boys, near here, in March, 1868. Walter Isanogle, who was then but six years old, resides in this city and is deputy postmaster. He was much surprised at the action of Governor Matthews, as were a great many others. There have been many previous attempts to secure executive clemency in behalf of Stotler, but all were headed off by the friends of the Isanogle family.

Jail-Delivery Plot Discovered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—There was an attempted jail delivery here last night. The sheriff was taking Attorney Shrim, of Crawfordsville, in to talk with a prisoner. Shrim looked up in the corridor and saw, sitting on a crossbeam near the ceiling, J. M. Bond, charged with forgery of township orders, and John Daniels, charged with forgery of a seventeen-dollar order on Anna Cole, of Johnson county. The men were searched and an eight-inch saw was found. A lock had been nearly sawed off. Bond had extra clothing secreted.

Perhaps Fatally Wounded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 11.—This morning, after Patrolman William Winebrenner, of the police force of this city, had gone off duty and was at home, a forty-four-caliber revolver accidentally fell from his pocket to the floor and was discharged. The ball entered his left side just below the heart, and the officer is between life and death. Physicians say the chances for recovery are against him. Mr. Winebrenner, besides being a member of the police force, is also captain of Company H, Indiana National Guard.

Robbed on the Highway.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LYNN, Ind., Jan. 11.—Last night about 8 o'clock, while Alexander Coulter, of Spartanburg, returning from Richmond, within about three-quarters of a mile from Spartanburg, was held up and robbed by two men. Mr. Coulter resisted the highwaymen, but they beat him with clubs, overpowering him and succeeded in getting all his money. Mr. Coulter says that one of his assailants was a negro and another a white man.

New Castle Oil Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The New Castle Oil Company filed articles of incorporation to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000. The officers are: President, L. L. Burr; superintendent, George B. Morris; treasurer, John S. Hedges; secretary, Horace L. Burr. The remaining members of the company are Richmond Wisehart and L. P. Mitchell. The company already has eleven good wells in Blackford county.

New Preacher Installed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPICELAND, Ind., Jan. 11.—Rev. Barclay Jones, of Spring Valley, N. Y., was yesterday installed as pastor of the Friends' Church here. He is an able minister, and has done pastoral work in Indiana, Iowa and New York, and comes highly recommended. He succeeds Rev. Alfred Brown, who, after four years, resigned at the close of the year and has retired to his home near Charlottesville.

Six Residences Robbed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 11.—Six residences were burglarized here at an early hour this morning and a large quantity of money, jewelry, silverware and clothing stolen. Bloodhounds were sent for from Darlington and Wheaton and arrived late this evening. They were on the trail at once, but no news of the robbers has been obtained.

A Long-Lived Family.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 11.—Robert McNay, for thirty-six years a merchant tailor of this city, died this morning aged sixty-seven. He served in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry during the war, and his was the first death in the family in fifty-three years.

Fun Cost Him Several Fingers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 11.—In Saluda township yesterday Charles Benham, aged fourteen, was playing with a cartridge, when it exploded, tearing off his right thumb and a part of the index finger and mutilating two of the fingers of his left hand.

Big Grocery Failure at Greensburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Jan. 11.—The grocery firm of Conway & Childs made an assignment to-day to James McKeni. Assets, $10,000; liabilities probably $15,000. This firm began business here in 1870 and carried a large stock of goods.

Montpelier Grocers Fail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Jan. 11.—Ice & Shinnville, owning one of the largest grocers here, closed to-day. G. A. Heading and B. F. Ice are preferred creditors and C. J. Ryan assignee. Liabilities, $2,500; assets, less than $2,000.

Suicide of Michael Fisher.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 11.—Michael Fisher committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat, at Milton, a railway town opposite Madison. He has a son, George Fisher, at Greenwood, near Indianapolis.

Indiana Obituary.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Christian Branaman, of Clearspring, died Sunday night of pneumonia, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Branaman was born in Owen township and resided there all her life. She leaves a husband, seven sons and five daughters, three of whom, including W. T. Branaman and Misses Martha and Frances Branaman, the latter being the principal in the Seymour High School, reside in this city.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Catherine Lamb, mother of Hon. John E. Lamb, died this evening, aged seventy-eight. Mrs. Lamb came here in 1848 from Lafayette, where she was married in 1845. Her husband died in 1873.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 11.—William L. Woods, a prominent citizen, aged seventy-six, died at his residence near this city today. He was born upon the farm upon which he died.

Indiana Notes.

Richmond has secured the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends. The date is Feb. 26, 27 and 28.

The Marion Street-railway Company, which now operates an electric road from Marion to Gas City, will extend its line to Fairmount in the spring.

A. M. Hootman, pastor of the Union City Christian Church, writes that he has immersed about fifty converts during Evangelist Coombs's revival in that city.

The Crawfordsville City Council has elected T. L. Stilwell mayor, to fill out the unexpired term of Fred Bandel, deceased. Mr. Stilwell has served a term as mayor there.

State Labor-day officers elected at Sunday's meeting in Anderson are: President, A. T. Dye, Anderson; vice president, J. C. Fox, Muncie; secretary, J. R. McClain, Muncie; treasurer, W. Tobin, Muncie. Labor day will be held in Muncie this year.

Early Monday morning fire destroyed the two-story frame building of the K. of P. Lodge at Geneva. The fire was incendiary, starting in a lower room used as a general store by Jefferson Howard. Loss on building, $1,000; on goods, $700; on paraphernalia, $300. Building insured for $500 and goods for $700.

COXEY'S NEW PARTY.

Some of the Things the General Wants in the Platform.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Jacob S. Coxey and his lieutenant, Carl Brown, of "commonweal" fame, arrived here to-night from Massillion, O., and are stopping at the Lindell Hotel. In an interview Mr. Coxey said: "I have withdrawn from the People's party, in whose national committee I was a representative from Ohio, and have called the conference to be held here to-morrow for the purpose of organizing a new national reform party, which cannot be turned over to one of the old parties as that of the Populists was in the last campaign. It is our desire to form a party in which the people can have more direct control of their representatives than is now possible. A platform will be submitted to the conference having for its main idea 'the initiative and referendum.' This platform will also advocate the demonetization of gold and silver, favor the state ownership and operation of all railroads, wagonroads, waterways, irrigation works, telegraph and telephone lines. Municipal ownership and operation of all street-car lines, water works, market houses, gas and electric-light plants, and all other public utilities; employment of surplus labor in public works, government banks of deposits and loans to the people at cost. My non-interest-bearing bond plan, based upon land values, would practically carry out the foregoing planks. The platform will also advocate equal suffrage; state control of the liquor traffic; election of President, Vice President and United States senators, judges and all postmasters by the direct vote of the people; land for use of citizens, actual settlers only; suppression of the speculation and cornering the necessaries of life; a graduated income tax; public salaries to be regulated by the price of wheat; no increase of the United States army in time of peace; right of the people to peaceably assemble in public places to discuss their grievances to be restored; compulsory education; no child labor in factories; all useful inventions to be purchased by the government, and made free to all; trial by jury in all cases when demanded; prohibition of foreign pauper and contract labor; abolition of the contract system on all public works."

TREASON DURING THE WAR.

Gen. Carrington's Experiences with "Knights of the Golden Circle."

Norfolk County (Mass.) Gazette.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Historical Society, held at the rooms of Columbia Uuniversity, New York city, a paper was read upon "The Northern Frontier in the Civil War," showing the sympathies of Canada with the Confederates, and the correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain as to movements which, at one time, threatened disturbance of relations between the two countries. The president requested General Carrington, one of the life members of the society, and commanding general of the district bordering the lakes, where the treasonable elements were most active, to follow the paper with recollections of the period and of the exposures made of the secret orders of the Knights of the Golden Circle" and of the Sons of Liberty," under his direction. A few sallent facts of the discussion are noted: The secret orders had nearly 87,000 men enrolled in Indiana alone, having as their sworn purpose to release prisoners in the prison camps of Douglas, near Chicago; Morton, near Indianapolis; Chase, near Columbus, and Johnson Island, near Sandusky. Valandinghan, once a general of the Ohio militia, had headquarters at Windsor, West Canada, where he carried on his correspondence in favor of a northwestern confederacy, to act in connection with the South, as against the Eastern States. Systematic opposition to enlistment and promotion of desertion was so rife that during 1862 and 1863 more than forty cases occurred where federal troops were called upon to suppress disorder. Four military executions occurred at Indianapolis, the only ones north of the Ohio. The chief justice of Kentucky was sent to the Dry Tortugas and five of the generals of the order were condemned to be hung at Indianapolis, the sentences being commuted to imprisonment for life by President Lincoln the night preceding the day fixed for their execution.

Even the Supreme Court of Indiana went so far as to order the arrest, by the high sheriff, of Captain Newman, of General Carrington's staff, for not surrendering a deserter upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by said court. The climax came when, on the last day of December, 1862, the chief justice announced from the bench in the Statehouse that if, on the day following, President Lincoln should issue his proclamation of emancipation, he should regard Indiana as free from any further relation to the Union. General Carrington was in the courtroom, and intimation was made that he might be arrested if Captain Newman were sustained in resisting the writ of the court. A staff officer immediately left the Statehouse and the sound of music soon showed that two regiments were about the Statehouse and that, as stated to the court, "the authority of the United States will be maintained at all hazards, regardless of persons or combinations, whatever their claim to office, and there will be no letting down of the flag here any more than in the open field where open battle rages." In one county of Illinois a judge had to be taken from the courtroom and the court adjouned, sine die, because of the action of the judge in treating the capture of deserters as kidnapping. Two gangs of bounty jumpers were sent in irons to help General Sherman build breastworks, and at one time the whole State was under closest military observation to prevent outbreaks, the release of rebel prisoners and cutting off communication with the front.

General Carrington stated before the society that one United States senator franked a letter, which was still in his possession, providing 25,000 Garibaldi rifles for use of the domestic traitors, but declined to give names. The papers had been preserved, although at times tempted to burn them, still feeling that if destroyed their existence might be denied or questioned.

Prizes for Kite Flying.

Boston Transcript.

A good deal of interest is being taken by students of aeronautics in the contest which is being conducted by the Boston Aeronautical Society relative to kite flying. There are two branches of this competition, the first of which has already been closed, and in which the prize will be awarded in a short time. This is the monograph contest for a prize of $100 offered by Octave Chanute for the best short treatise on kite flying and construction. Four monographs were received in this contest which was closed on Jan. 1, and the committee appointed by the society to decide on the merits of the different treatises is now at work reading them. It is expected that the members will come to a decision in about two weeks, and the prize will then be awarded.

The other branch of the competition is one in which it is probable that the public will take more interest, although whether or not more is to be taken by the aeronauts themselves, is an open question. This contest is one in kite building, and the practical value of the different kites is to be demonstrated by a public competition. Prizes aggregating in value $150 have been offered in this contest. The point which it is aimed to secure is the maximum of lift with the minimum of drift, under all sorts of conditions with regard to breeze and length of line used. This contest was first instituted last summer, but at that time it had to be given up on account of the small interest which was manifested. The society has among its members a number of expert kite flyers, and it was thought that they would take a good deal of interest in the competition; but it turned out that they did not, as many were away through the summer, and could not get ready for the competition which was to take place in October. It was, therefore, given up for the time; but so much interest has lately been shown that it is thought that there may be a new trial in the spring. The committee having the matter in charge is undecided about it, but probably will come to a decision before long.

Obituary.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 11.—Lewis C. Rockwell, who was United States district attorney for Colorado for four years under President Grant, died suddenly of apoplexy last night. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1840. He was one of the leading lawyers in the State and was engaged in nearly every important mining suit in the courts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Gen. Ramon Pelz, ex-Venezuelan consul at New York, and son of Gen. Jose Antonio Pelz, twice President of Venezuela, died to-day, aged sixty-seven years.

Seismic Activity in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11.—At 4:25 o'clock this morning an undulatory earthquake was experienced in the city of Oaxaca, the first shock being gentle, but the second was very sharp and caused consternation, but no harm was done of any consequence.

There is much seismic activity in the State of Oaxaca, and at one point on the Pacific coast earthquakes under the ocean have kept fishermen in continual alarm.

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PARTY OF ENGLISHMEN SLAIN IN THE NIGER PROTECTORATE.

On a Peaceful Mission to Benin City When Killed by the King's People—Brutal German Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A cablegram from Bonny, Guinea coast, says: Consul Phillips, two consular officers, Locke and Campbell, Major Crawford, the deputy commissioner, and Captains Boiseragen and Maling, officers belonging to the Niger Coast Company, Dr. Elliott and two civilians, with a number of Kroomen and native carriers, have all been massacred by the king's people while on a peaceful mission to Benin City. The consul's yacht has just returned here with the news.

The Foreign Office has received private confirmation of the above. The news has created a great sensation, as the victims are all well known. Lord Salisbury came to the Foreign Office especially from Hatfield House to receive the earliest official details and to consider them. It is stated in the Foreign Office advices that the party was unarmed when it left the consulate at Benin, on the west side of the Niger, traveling towards the Adamagu country. They were surprised on the frontier territory at Benin City, where they were fired upon suddenly and massacred. The object of the murder is not yet known.

Benin City is within the Niger protectorate, and is sixty miles up the River Benin. The population is 50,000, and it is governed by a fetish priesthood, which is notorious for human sacrifices. It is thought that the massacre is possibly connected with the recent escape of the king of the Okrika tribe to New Calabara, who was captured by the British. It is feared that the disaster will have a bad effect on the Niger Company's expedition, which is about