life, still happily in this pleasant neighborhood, or he may be found distinguishing himself in fields and scenes remote, but, wherever found he is ever blessing his stars that it was in this neighborhood he was first given his true bearings and directions upon his successful career and that a true friend and neighbor first recognized his worth, and reached to him the help of a firm hand, together with the cheer and Godspeed that was inspiration.

This was, and is, the beneficent and all-pervading spirit of our guest to-night—our fellow-citizen—the always simple, unassuming and unselfish member of a simple community so signally favored as to do him honor long prior to that universal homage so justly won when he, still,

"Moving up from high to higher,
Became on Fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire."

Such is the pure high character of a man whose country honors and exalts to such an eminence, and yet a man so fixed in the affections of his fellow-townsmen he must needs smile on benignantly as we continue to address him by the nearer, dearer title of our old friend and neighbor—Gen. Harrison.

KINDERGARTEN UNION.

Reports of Officers Read at Yesterday's Session—Work in the Orient.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—At to-day's session of the International Kindergarten Union, the reports of the delegates were called for. The corresponding secretary, Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, of West Roxbury, Mass., could not attend the meeting, but sent her report to the president. It stated the union has grown considerably since the last meeting. The report of the treasurer showed the organization to be in a healthy financial condition. Miss Howe, from Japan, made an interesting report of work in the Orient. She stated that kindergartens have been in successful operation in the public schools in that country for twenty years. Reports were received from the different States, all showing the work to be flourishing.

The kindergarten reception began at 2 o'clock at the Union Club. On the stage was Baroness Von Buelow, members of the School Board, principals and superintendents of schools and a number of invited guests.

JESSE HIBDEN NOT DEAD.

Joseph Jones Was Wrongfully Hanged for a Cattleman's Murder.

WICHITA, Kan., April 21.—About three years ago Jesse and Charles Hibden, cousins, and a cook named Joseph Jones, left their homes in Paul's Valley, I. T., and went to Arkansas to buy cattle. They did not return, and Jones was arrested, tried and convicted of the double murder and hanged a year ago. Greatly to the surprise of every one Jesse Hibden has been located in a territorial prison, where he is held for selling whisky to Indians.

BURNED BY ELECTRICITY.

Shocking Death of a Lineman in the Presence of Thousands of People.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—In the center of the business section of the city to-day Edward Clayland, a lineman for the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company, was burned to death by a "live" wire. His smoking body hung in the air for at least ten minutes in view of thousands who were attracted to the scene.

SOUTHERN BICYCLE RACES.

The Professional Contests Won by Jay Eaton and Bert Repine.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—The riders of the Southern bicycle circuit rode at the Coliseum to-night with a large audience, in attendance. The racing was excellent, finishes splendid and close and each preliminary event was fought all around the track persistently and doggedly. Repine's success, he being a Nashville man, stirred the large assembly. There were thirteen events and two finals. Following are the summaries:

One mile, open; professional: Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J., won; C. B. Jacks, Philadelphia, second; Preston Barry, third. Time, 2:21 1-5. Con Baker and Eli Winsett also started.

One mile, invitation; professional: Bert Repine, Nashville, won; Ivor Gustavsen, second; Bob Walthour, Atlanta, third. Time, 2:24. Russell Walthour, C. Hofer and Con Baker also rode.

The Temple Bar Case.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—The celebrated Temple Bar case is expected to come up for trial in the courts within a few days and a number of well-known horsemen are here to testify. The suit grew out of a race on the Cleveland track in July, 1891. Temple Bar was entered by Dr. Miles S. Sale. The horse was in good condition. George W. Spear was the driver. At the end of the second heat the judges called Spear to the stand. He was ordered out of the sulky and another driver put up. Temple Bar won the three remaining heats and the race. The horse, driver and owner were then expelled from the Grand Circuit tracks. The decision was afterward affirmed by the National Trotting Association. Three years ago Dr. Sale began suit against the Cleveland Driving Park Association for $110,000 damages. The decision is awaited with great interest by horsemen, as it is said several other cases hinge upon this one.

A Woman's Long Ride on Horseback.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Mrs. E. Frances Hyde and Mr. Eugene De Kieffer, who left New York this morning on horseback to beat the record to this city, arrived at their destination, the Hotel Stratford, at 4:42 o'clock, having made the trip in eight hours and a half. The best previous time was made by Harrison K. Caner and Tristam Colket, who covered the distance in six hours and fifty-two minutes. Mrs. Hyde is the first women ever to make the trip, and neither she nor her companion felt unusually fatigued.

Detroit's Horse Show.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21. — Detroit's fourth annual horse show opened this evening in the Detroit Riding Club's building. The interior of the riding school, which is claimed to be the best equipped for exhibition purposes west of New York, was immaculate in appearance. So were the horses and riders of both sexes. The galleries were comfortably filled and all the boxes contained well-known society people.

Minnesota Cyclers Desert the L. A. W.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.—Minnesota wheelmen broke all existing ties with the L. A. W. this evening by permanently organizing a Minnesota division of the proposed United Wheelmen of America. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Frank H. Williams, of Minneapolis, was elected president.

No Damages for False Arrest.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The jury in the Quinlan-Badenoch damage suit, which retired last evening, brought in a verdict to-day of not guilty. The case has been on hearing before Judge Chetlain for two weeks. Mrs. Ella C. Quinlan, the wife of a janitor for H. H. Holmes and who was under arrest for a week during the excitement over the police investigation into the "Holmes castle" a year ago, sued ex-Chief of Police John J. Badenoch for $20,000 for false arrest. The jury finds that Badenoch was warranted in what he did. The second defendant was Inspector Fitzpatrick, but he was discharged after the prosecution had submitted its evidence.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

POLICY OF THE HOUSE

SPEAKER REED TALKS TO FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICERS.

He Urges Them to Create Sentiment for the Prompt Disposal of the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

FAVORS LABOR LEGISLATION

BUT SAYS NOTHING WILL BE DONE AT THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Retroactive Provision of the Dingley Bill to Be Stricken Out or Radically Amended by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Speaker Reed gave an interesting talk on the present policy of the House, and incidentally declared his views on labor organizations to-day in the course of one of the conferences which are of daily occurrence in the speaker's room. A delegation from the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, the chief officer of the order, called to request action by the speaker and the House on matters in which the Federation is interested. They presented a memorial asking the appointment of Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, to the committee on labor, and also suggested amendments to the eight-hour laws. The speechmaking on the part of the Federation was done by Mr. Gompers and P. J. McGuire. Mr. Gompers said that there was great distress throughout the country and many unemployed, and expressed a hope that Congress would do all in its power to alleviate the distress. He remarked that there had not been as much legislation in the interest of labor by the last Congress as the laboring men wished. They did not want to be put in the light of making demands on Congress; they merely desired to express their wishes. They regretted that the eight-hour law was not more strictly enforced in its application to public works. They desired it to be understood, however, that they were antagonistic to revolutionary leaders, and believed in lawful and orderly agitation and in the improvement of existing conditions by legislation.

Speaker Reed, in reply, expressed appreciation of the moderate and reasonable attitude of the laboring men. The labor organization, he said, was a necessary concomitant of the factory system. While in the old days laborers had been individually independent, the growth of the factory system had forced them to organize for the preservation of their rights and interests. He believed that results beneficial to humanity were coming from those organizations. While reforms of the class they spoke of moved slowly, they did move. Public sentiment was now much more tolerant of the eight-hour law than it had been ten years ago. He could remember when every laboring man was expected to work twelve hours. Public sentiment had much to do with the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and he had no doubt that, under its impulse, conditions were continually improving.

Referring to congressional action, the speaker said that only one thing could be done at a time, and he was certain all would agree that the first thing to be done by Congress now was to arrive at a decision on the pending tariff bill one way or another. He hoped the delegation would use its influence to mold public sentiment to ask for as speedy action on the tariff bill as could be obtained. It was not thought best for the House to deal with other matters until that question was out of the way, because any action taken here might complicate and delay action on the tariff, which all must concede to be necessary. The tariff question once disposed of, there would be opportunity for consideration of the other interests asking legislation. As to the special request for the appointment of Mr. Gardner, the speaker said that would be taken under consideration, as all requests for committee assignments were.

In response to the complaint that the last Congress had not done enough for labor, Mr. Reed said that remonstrances had been received by him complaining that Congress had been too much under the domination of the Federation of Labor. This fact would illustrate that there were conflicting ideas in the country. In conclusion, Mr. Reed expressed approval of the policy adopted by the Federation. A continual and constant pressure within the law was much more effective in securing reforms than violent methods, he said. Violence always brought a reaction, and reforms sought were likely to be lost in the turmoil of the outbreak.

NO RETROACTIVE DUTIES.

Senate Will Kill One Feature of the Tariff Bill—Democratic Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican members of the finance committee of the Senate have reached an agreement either to strike out the retroactive provision of the Dingley tariff bill or amend it so as to pave the way to have it stricken out in conference, and have so notified the Democratic members of the committee. The Democrats have agreed, in view of this promise, not to press the Vest resolution on the subject of Secretary Gage's recent circular. The sentiment among the Republican members is said to have been against the provision from the first, but they felt that to take decisive diverse action on it in the face of Democratic opposition would place them in a light of acting under fire and taking a position because of the criticisms of the opposition. They therefore asked that the Democrats keep their hands off until the Republicans should have an opportunity to make their intentions known. The Democrats considered this proposition as reasonable and agreed to refrain from pressing consideration of the Vest resolution until the result of the labors of the Republican members could be known. While not absolutely decided between the material modification of the provision and its complete cancellation, the balance of opinion in the committee is understood to be quite on the side of destroying it entirely. The Democratic senators generally believe this will be the result of the committee's deliberations and expect that when the bill is handed to them the clause will have disappeared.

There has been some discussion of the probable programme of the Democratic members of the finance committee with reference to the tariff bill as a whole, and it is learned that while their plans are not definitely matured they intend to have reasonable consideration of the bill in committee and believe that they will have the support of Senator Jones, of Nevada, on any fair proposition they submit. The Democrats do not want an extended consideration in committee, but may desire to offer some amendments after they have seen the bill, the adoption of which they consider they would be more likely to secure in the committee than in the open Senate. It is said that in the Senate the Democratic plan is not to delay the bill any longer than is necessary, but that every senator desiring to discuss it shall have the opportunity to do so and that such record-making votes as the Democrats think necessary shall be had. This policy the Democrats will pursue to the end. In this connection it may be stated that the Democrats of the Senate do not approve of the policy of Mr. Bailey and his fellow-Democrats of the House. Attention is called to the fact that it was long ago said that the policy Speaker Reed and the Republicans of the House are pursuing would be followed in order to direct attention to the delay of the tariff bill in the Senate. If delay should ensue by reason of debate by Democratic senators it will be pointed out. Democratic senators say, that this delay is not indorsed by the majority of the Democrats of the House. The Bailey Democrats will be indorsing the Republicans in their criticisms of the Democratic senators. It is not known whether or not the advice which the Democratic senatorial leaders are freely giving the Democrats of the House will be taken, but it is known that the House Democrats have been advised that acquiescence in the Republican tactics is not good policy. The Democratic senators do not want criticisms which may be directed at them to be indirectly indorsed by the Democratic members of the House. It is learned to-day that in the changes made in the tariff bill by the Senate subcommittee the rates in the metal schedule have been made very close to the present law and the same is said of the cotton schedule. The chemical schedule is understood to be about completed. Many changes in it in the direction of reductions have been made.

Ruling That Bars Many Chinese.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The attorney general has rendered an opinion to the secretary of the treasury in which he holds that under the joint resolution of Congress suspending the operation of certain parts of the immigration laws so as to admit foreigners to be employed in various capacities in connection with the Nashville, Tenn., exposition, the secretary has a right to limit the number to be so admitted. The question was raised as to the admission of several hundred Chinese who had arrived on the border and had applied for entrance. The director general of the exposition, in answer to inquiries from the department, stated that 200 Chinese should be admitted under concessions granted and that number would be allowed to proceed, but no more. This will necessitate the return to China of over a hundred now at Port Townsend, and probably many more soon to arrive. The necessary instructions to this effect probably will be sent to immigration and customs officials to-day.

Noted Counterfeiter Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, has received a telegram stating that James Foley, who escaped from jail at Joliet, Ill., March 22 last, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of counterfeiting, had been arrested in New York on another charge of counterfeiting, giving his name as John O'Keefe. It is learned at the secret service bureau that Foley's right name is John W. Murray and that his home is in Cincinnati. The records of the secret service are said to show that Murray has been arrested nine different times for counterfeiting and has been convicted seven times. The aggregate of his terms of service in jail since 1862 is twelve years and six months. His specialty is said to be dimes and nickels. He probably will be returned to Illinois, where he can receive a longer sentence for counterfeiting and jail breaking than he would likely receive in New York.

Brief Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The chaplain of the House, Mr. Couden, in his prayer to-day gave thanks that this Nation was at peace with all others, and prayed that higher and holier methods than war might prevail everywhere. He prayed for the friends of Representative Milliken, of Maine, who died Sunday, and whose desk was draped in black and covered with flowers. The death of Mr. Milliken was announced by Mr. Dingley, and, out of respect, the House, at 12:10 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

Money Needed to Run Courts.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The speaker of the House to-day received the third letter from Attorney General McKenna urging in strong terms that appropriations for the expenses of the United States courts be made at once. Without special appropriation the attorney general represents that the courts must adjourn or else certificates be issued for expenses of jurors, witnesses and officers and that many persons now held in jail will have their confinements lengthened.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House will take up the Indian appropriation bill, which has been passed by the Senate, to-morrow. There will be much opposition to the Senate amendment for opening the lands of the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah, which contain gilsonite deposits, and the Illinois members are organizing an opposition to the amendment to transfer the main Indian warehouse from Chicago to Omaha.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balances, $224,461,020; gold reserve, $155,008,109.

The Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order against the Financial and Commercial Company, of Chicago.

QUEEN NAMAI'S EXILE

Incidents Connected with Her Banishment by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21. The barkentine City of Papel, just arrived from Tahiti, brings news confirming the report that Queen Namai, of the Raiatia islands, was captured by the French and sent into exile with her husband and the principal chiefs. Mrs. S. J. Hutchinson, of the Holiness Church of Los Angeles, returned from the deposed Queen's land on the City of Papel, having been refused permission to do mission work there, as her religion differed from that which is the established church on that island. She was allowed to land at Nouka Hiva, but was prevented from attempting to convert the natives. The war, which resulted in Queen Namai's exile, was brought to a close by a severe bayonet charge of the French against the natives, whose ammunition had become exhausted. The natives were crowded behind a breastwork and nearly every one killed. The Queen afterwards surrendered. Besides those exiled with the Queen more than three hundred warriors were taken in a transport to Christmas island. As no water could be found there the warriors were taken back to Nonka Hiva for further instructions. The officers in charge of the prisoners were directed to take them to another island of the Marquesas group that M. Lichtle had leased from the French government for the purpose of using it as a cattle range. As soon as the natives were put on the island they began to kill the cattle for food. When the City of Papel left the islands Lichtle was trying to get the government to remove the natives and to pay him for the animals killed.

BILLY VERNON MAY DIE.

Condition of the Injured Pugilist Is Critical—Nine Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Billy Vernon, the Haverstraw (N. Y.) lightweight, who collapsed in the fourteenth round of a bout with Leslie Pearce, of Camden, N. J., at the Olympic Athletic Club, at Athens, Pa., last night, remains in a critical condition at the Presbyterian Hospital, this city, and his death may occur at any moment. The physicians cannot say whether his condition is a consequence of injuries received in the fight or of natural causes. The only mark on his body is a slight bruise over the heart, and there are conflicting statements as to whether or not Vernon was felled by a blow from his antagonist. Pearce and nine other participants in the affair have been arrested, and the former was committed to prison in Media to-night on a formal charge of assault and battery. By instruction from District Attorney Shaffer, of Delaware county, who stated that Vernon is likely to die, the justice who held Pearce refused bail. In the event of death Pearce will be charged with murder. Among the others arrested are Paul Dime, of Amsterdam, N. Y., Vernon's second; Robert Deady, manager of the Olympic, and the timekeepers, referee and other officials. They were admitted to bail for a hearing on Monday, when Pearce will also be brought up.

At 1 o'clock Thursday morning the physicians attending Vernon held a consultation and announced that the injured pugilist would probably die within an hour.

Sullivan Meant What He Said.

BOSTON, April 21.—John L. Sullivan is very much disturbed by the manner in which Champion Fitzsimmons disposed of his challenge. The big fellow, who is playing in Louisville, Ky., has written a letter to his backer and manager, Frank V. Dunn, of this city, in which he says: "My challenge to Fitzsimmons is meant and goes on record. It is no advertising scheme on my part, but a purely business proposition. The money posted proves faithfulness on my part, and is evidence of confidence on my part that I can beat him to a dead certainty. I want the public to know that I never laid down or quit in my life, which is more than Fitzsimmons can say. All his talk to the public about his not paying any attention to me does not go. I will make him pay some attention to me, and Julian as well. I will fight or box him, and will bet that I can make him jump the ring. I mean every word I say, and the public will know I am no blowhard, the same as the 'freak.' I can beat him at any stage of the game. I will show him up in his true light and prove that I am his superior, mentally and physically. This is no exhibition of egotism."

Knocked Out in the Third Round.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—The ten-round fight between Jack McClelland and Pat Murphy to-night at Carnegie was decided in the third round when McClelland gave Murphy a left hand jab on the jaw, knocking him out. Up to this round honors were about even, both men fighting fast and hard.

BOLD NEW SENATOR

"BILLY" MASON STARTLES THE UPPER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.

He Proposes a Revision of the Rules in Order that Bills May Not Be Talked to Death.

HIS RESOLUTION INTERRED

SENT TO THE SENATORIAL GRAVEYARD BY A VOTE OF 32 TO 24.

Agreement Reached Whereby Voting on the Bankruptcy Bill Will Begin at 3 o'Clock This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his maiden speech in the Senate to-day, and signalized it by some breezy criticism on the rules of the Senate. It was such a variation from the prosy debate of recent days that the senator was accorded close attention, and twice received the hearty applause of the crowded galleries. The speech was in support of a resolution introduced by the Illinois senator directing the committee on rules to report a rule by which debate could be closed and the previous question ordered. In this connection Mr. Mason sarcastically referred to the inaction of the Senate on all great questions before it; the long and fruitless debate on Cuba; the delay of the arbitration treaty and the inability to say whether our difficulties are to be settled by arbitration or by the methods of "Corbett and Fitzsimmons." It was time, he said, to send the Senate into dry dock and rid it of accumulated barnacles. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied briefly, pointing out that the other branch of Congress was more open to criticism than the Senate. He was in accord with Mr. Mason, however, on the need of new rules. A vote was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion to refer the Mason resolution to the rules committee, which prevailed. A further discussion of the subject is promised, as Mr. Hoar has a pending resolution to discharge the committee on rules from further considering the reform of the rules. Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. The vote on the substitute and amendments will be taken at 3 p. m. to-morrow. It was agreed that a committee of fifteen senators should represent the Senate at the Grant memorial ceremonies.

The maturing of the tariff bill was indicated by the deluge of petitions relating to tariff rates presented to the Senate today. Mr. Spooner sent a bundle containing several hundred petitions urging a re-enactment of the McKinley rates on lumber. Mr. Mantle presented a telegraphic memorial from the Montana Stock Growers' Association asking an amendment to the tariff bill so that adequate protection would be given to the hide industry. Among the other petitions was one from leading commercial houses in San Francisco opposing the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity.

Mr. Morgan reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations an amendment to the sundry civil bill proposing an appropriation of $50,000 to improve Pearl harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

MR. MASON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cullom's resolution, introduced yesterday, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits, was agreed to.

This cleared the way for the unexpected and very breezy speech from the new senator from Illinois, Mr. Mason. It occurred on the resolution of Mr. Mason introduced yesterday directing the committee on rules to report a rule providing for the closing of debate and for the previous question. He said he desired to have the resolution go to the committee on rules, but he gave notice that unless some report was forthcoming at an early day he would move to have the committee discharged so that the resolution could be brought before the Senate. It was agreed on all hands, proceeded the senator, in a vein of sarcasm, that the Senate was a great body. This was the view particularly of those within the body and on the pay roll. But every one knew also that it was the only legislative body in existence incapable of doing business. Mr. Mason said he hoped he would be forgiven for these reflections, for he was still in the "kindergarten class," and he recognized that he was threshing over old straw. But he proposed to keep threshing over this old straw during his next six years in the Senate.

Mr. Mason referred to the approaching tariff debate. The bill would be before the Senate soon. It remedied an act which promised a "tariff for revenue," and gave a "tariff for deficiency." It was now proposed to give protection to American industries and to the American laboring man. And yet the business interests were trembling on the verge of "despondency and Democracy" because they knew the fate of the bill depended not on the majority, but on the minority. Every one knows, he declared, that while we profess to be a government by the people, when we reach the highest body in the government, there is a rule of the minority. Mr. Mason glanced around the chamber and said he observed the smile on the faces of some of his colleagues. They all liked power, and as soon as a man entered these Senate doors his energies were directed to retaining power in the old way. "I want to deliver a message from the people before this hope of power possesses me," exclaimed the senator, and the galleries gave response by hearty applause.

Mr. Mason spoke of the paralysis of business in the Senate on all great questions. Here, at the close of the nineteenth century, the great question was presented whether international differences were to be settled by arbitration or by the methods of Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The Senate had listened to speeches, but in this, as in all other questions, there was no action. The senator from Alabama (Morgan) had presented a resolution as to Cuba, involving the great Cuban question "handed down to us by Grover II." But where was that resolution? It was impossible to tear down the golden god of the Senate rules in order to act on Cuba. The senator asserted that there was a "majority of insurgents" in this body; a majority was ready to act, but was held back by the minority in control. It was time to do away with these barnacle rules. "I would not scuttle the old ship," exclaimed the senator vigorously, "but I would like to put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped." There was another round of applause as Mr. Mason concluded.

Mr. Hoar, one of the veterans of the Senate, replied briefly to Mr. Mason. He pointed out that little could be expected from the committee on rules, as several of the members were engaged on the tariff bill and other work. He was in accord with much that the Illinois senator had said as to the need of action, but he differed from him on some of the criticisms against the Senate.

SENT TO THE "GRAVEYARD."

Mr. Gorman promptly moved to refer the resolution to the rules committee.

Mr. Mason protested, saying this committee on rules was recognized as the "altogether lovely graveyard to which are committed the bodies of deceased measures."

The roll was called on Mr. Gorman's motion to refer, and it prevailed—32 to 24, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Chilton, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Harris (Kan.), Hawley, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, McEnery, McMillan, Morgan, Mitchell, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Sewell, Smith, Tillman, Turpie and Walthall.

Nays—Burrows, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gear, Hansbrough, Hoar, Mason, Mills, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (New York), Pritchard, Proctor, Spooner, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wellington and Wilson.

Mr. Hoar followed with a motion discharging the committee on rules from further consideration of his resolution, introduced some time ago, for the revision of the Senate rules. Mr. Gorman asked that the subject go over until to-morrow, and this arrangement was made.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed: For the relief of the homestead settlers on that portion of the great Sioux reservation lying in Nebraska, formerly in the Territory of Dakota, now the State of South Dakota; granting lands in the Black hills to the Nashville Presbyterian Church of Nashville, S. D.

At 1:15 the Senate went into executive session. The doors were soon opened and the legislative session resumed. There was considerable difficulty in securing a quorum and it was necessary at one time to direct the sergeant-at-arms to summon absent senators.

Mr. Chandler offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the Senate and House from April 26 to May 3, with a view to participate in the Grant ceremonies at New York. Mr. Morgan's objection carried the resolution over.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was taken up. Mr. Nelson secured an agreement that the voting on the substitute and all amendments to the bill be taken at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Turpie argued against including corporations within the benefits of bankruptcy proceedings. An amendment proposed by him was agreed to omitting public corporations from the operation of the bill. At 4 o'clock the bill was laid aside and the Senate adjourned.

AN ELOQUENT PRELATE

CAREER OF PATRICK JOHN RYAN, ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

Noted Orator Who Is Celebrating the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of His Consecration as Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. — Archbishop Ryan, the Roman Catholic metropolitan of this city, is this week celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. The ceremonies began Tuesday with a parade of parochial school children and an entertainment in the afternoon by the girls of the parochial schools at the Academy of Music. To-day's programme included pontifical high mass at the cathedral, of which the archbishop was the celebrant, a dinner in the evening and a night parade by the Roman Catholic societies and laymen. Thursday will be a day of receptions, and Friday the Roman Catholic deaf mutes of the diocese will receive the archbishop at the Pennsylvania Institution. Many thousands of the prominent Roman Catholics of the diocese are in the city attending the celebration, and many noted divines of the church are assisting in the ceremonies.

Not one of the high dignitaries of the Roman hierarchy in America can take rank with his Grace of Philadelphia as an orator, and few can point to a life so full of gentleness, kindness and perfect repose of mind. An admirer recently said of the archbishop: "Ryan, I suppose, will go to heaven when he dies, but I don't see how he can go very high up near the throne; it is so easy for him to be good. Most men have to strive to be good. He would have to strive to be bad." This admirer of the great ecclesiastic spoke the simple truth. The life of Patrick John Ryan has been as smooth and quiet as that of an Arcadian shepherd. He is tall and fat. His face beams, literally, and from his eyes pours forth the light of beatitude. Physically he is the proverbial bishop, portly, dignified and sleek. In character he is gracious, good natured, liberal, forgiving, and, above all, reposeful. As a clergyman he is an ardent and earnest worker in the vineyard of the Master. A quarter of a century ago Archbishop Ryan became titular bishop of Tricomia. He was consecrated bishop in the Church of St. John the Evangelist at St. Louis, of which he was the rector, and many of his warm friends in St. Louis are here to-day to felicitate him on the completion of his twenty-five years' work in the episcopacy.

Archbishop Ryan was born in the little town of Cloneyharp, near Thurles, in the County Tipperary of Ireland. He is now sixty years old and at the zenith of his mental power. As a child he was deeply religious and was in love with the mysterious and beautiful rites of the religion of his fathers. He found, like Chateaubriand, a depth of mystic poetry in the resplendant altar, the soft lights, the aromatic incense and the heavy symbolism of the stately and elaborate ceremonials that form the externals of the religion of Rome. From his boyhood he felt called to the priesthood, and his natural as well as his religious guardians did nothing to stop his tendencies in that direction.

His boyhood and youth were spent among his books and in the open, pure air of the country. The one gave him the basis of his erudite mind; the other the foundation of the rugged health that has stayed with him through life and is his still in approaching old age. A master in Rathmines, one Mr. McNaughton, taught him his humanities and he was a very fair classical scholar before he made his entry into Carlow College, where he studied theology and ecclesiastical history. There are no more thorough divinity schools pertaining to the Roman Church than those in Ireland, and young Ryan earned the notice of his professors by the rapidity with which he learned to master the somewhat difficult studies and problems involved in the pursuit of Roman theology and metaphysics. At twenty-one he was as proficient as most men are at thirty. This brilliant youth gave promise of a manhood of great intellectual power, and that promise was not deceiving.

As he reached his majority he finished the seminary course and was ordained a deacon. It was then that he conceived the ambition to come to America as a missionary. He sailed in 1852 and on landing at once set out for St. Louis, which was at that time the leading city of the West. He began his career in America by becoming professor of English literature in the Carondelet Theological Seminary in South St. Louis. One year after his arrival there he was ordained a priest and was appointed assistant rector of the cathedral. In 1856 he was made rector and filled that position until 1860, to be then placed in charge of the Church of the Annunciation. His labors there are made known in the fine parish school and the costly church that forms part of the wealth of the St. Louis diocese.

During the civil war Father Ryan acted as chaplain to the military prison and hospital in Gratiot street in St. Louis. He was given, through the influence of General Frank P. Blair, a commission as chaplain in the United States army, but although he filled all the duties of that office during the four years of the war he declined to receive the pay or accept the rank that were properly his own. When the war was over Father Ryan was appointed rector of St. Louis Church in St. Louis. In 1868, while the late Archbishop Kenrick was attending the Vatican council in Rome, Father Ryan was appointed vicar general of the diocese, and in 1872 he was made coadjutor bishop. In November, 1883, he was called to Rome by the Pope, who created him archbishop, with the title of Salamina, this being the first step of his removal from St. Louis to Philadelphia. He was so removed in 1884 to succeed Archbishop Wood.

Since his coming to Philadelphia, thirteen years ago, he has won many friends, not alone among those of his own faith, but among believers of all sorts. He is always sure of a distinguished audience, made up of Christians of many denominations and of nonchristians, when he speaks from the pulpit of the cathedral. He is a superb orator and very eloquent. Even as a boy he excelled in the elegance of his diction. When Daniel O'Connell was imprisoned in Richmond bridewell, young Ryan was selected by his costudents to prepare an address of sympathy, and read it in their behalf to the patriot. The occasion and the speech the patriot made in reply form one of the most gratifying recollections in the memory of the ecclesiastic. When he visited Rome, in 1867, during the eighteenth centenary of the death of St. Peter, he was invited by the Pope to deliver the English course of the Lenten services, and he occupied the place that had been filled by Cardinals Wiseman and Manning and other brilliant orators. When Daniel O'Connell's centennial was celebrated at Dublin, in 1876, Bishop Ryan was invited to deliver the oration, but he was compelled to decline. In 1879, when St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York was dedicated, he was the one selected by Cardinal McCloskey to preach the dedication sermon, and he preached from the pulpit of the magnificent pile when the cardinal was buried near the altar and the pallium was bestowed upon his successor, Archbishop Corrigan. With these facts in mind it was no exaggeration to say that the Philadelphia prelate is the most eloquent of the high officers of the Roman Church in America, not to say in the world, for the fame of his great eloquence is well known abroad.

The archbishop has a fine presence and a strong, full, deep, rich voice, that perfectly fills the great church auditorium he speaks in. The full effect of his oratory is by no means achieved through the restraints upon his activity caused by the old-fashioned pulpit, but even this restriction is lost sight of when he waxes warm with his theme and the stream of his eloquence flows in full tide and passion of power from his lips. He has not had much building to do in his diocese here, but he has managed it ably, and has handled its ever-increasing wealth wisely. The archbishop has had time, under these conditions, to travel a little. He went to Rome in 1888 to act as orator on the occasion of Cardinal Gibbons's hatting, and while there he presented the Pope with a copy of the Constitution of the United States, which was a gift of President Cleveland to the Vatican.

INDIANA POSTOFFICES

CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY MESSRS. FAIRBANKS AND FARIS.

Contest Over the Plainfield Office Settled by the President in Favor of Taylor Regan.

MR. STEVENS EXONERATED

BANKER IRWIN'S CHARGES FOUND TO BE WITHOUT BASIS.

C. F. Springsteen Reinstated in the War Department—Two Consuls Appointed by the President.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Banker Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus, Ind., through his attorney, Charles Tingle, of this city, is trying to get a rehearing of the charges against Mr. Stevens, indorsed for postmaster of that city by Senator Fairbanks and Representative Overstreet. On the strength of the report of Postoffice Inspector Fletcher, of Indianapolis, last week, that the charges could not be sustained, Mr. Irwin withdrew the papers he had submitted, but on second thought he concluded to make another protest against Mr. Stevens. Attorney Tingle met with a chilly reception at the Postoffice Department this afternoon and was informed that, so far as the department was concerned, the case would have to be considered closed; that the accusation reflecting on Mr. Stevens had been thoroughly investigated by experts and found groundless. It was suggested to Attorney Tingle that he could appeal to the President if he saw fit, and he left the department vowing he would adopt the suggestion. The documents on file in the department seem to fully exonerate Mr. Stevens, and there is small likelihood that the present purpose to make him postmaster will be reversed through the efforts of Mr. Irwin.

* * *

Representative Faris, of Indiana, has recommended the following fourth-class postmasters for Hendricks county: Plainfield (presidential), Taylor Regan; North Salem, John D. Adair; Maplewood, Jesse C. Pike; Coatsville, Joseph H. McClure; Brownsburg, Albert T. Webb; Cartersburg, Grant G. Martin.

At Plainfield there was a primary election, in which five of the seven candidates participated. Joseph Bly was elected. To-day Congressman Faris visited the White House and laid the circumstances before the President. Mr. Faris told the President that while Mr. Bly was a good man and entirely worthy, Mr. Regan was an old soldier and a delegate to the St. Louis convention and Mr. Faris believed he ought to be appointed. The President concurred in this belief and will act accordingly.

* * *

Senator Fairbanks has recommended the following fourth-class postmasters:

Floyd county—Georgetown, George Sims; Edwardsville, Mrs. Lila S. Brown; Scottsville, Jacob Schmidt.

Jennings County—Beeville, Miss Tena B. Smith.

* * *

A. F. Springsteen, of Indianapolis, has been reinstated to a clerkship in the War Department and within a very short time will be transferred to the Postoffice Department. The reinstatement was ordered under the "old soldier" provision. Mr. Springsteen enjoys the distinction of being the youngest soldier who served through the war.

* * *

Controller Eckels gave George W. Robertson, of Mount Vernon, Ind., a chill to-day by refusing point blank his application for reinstatement to a position in the bureau of which Mr. Eckels is practical dictator. Mr. Eckels said he did not propose to make any changes in his or permit any to be made during his term, old soldier or no old soldier.

* * *

Oratory has received a reward in the appointment of Harry L. Burnham, the colored campaign Demosthenes, to a position in the Indiana postal service.

* * *

There is likely to be a vacancy soon in the postoffice at Clay City. The incumbent is shown to have been too industrious in the political vineyard last campaign.

Marcus Sulzer, of Madison, Ind., is here pressing his claims for assistant to the general land commissioner.

* * *

Senator Fairbanks has indorsed the application of Lawrence Leatherman, of Valparaiso, Ind., for the office of postoffice inspector, with headquarters at Cincinnati. This district includes Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Paul Williams, of St. Louis, has the backing of Senator Foraker for the place.

* * *

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Charles H. Smith, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas H. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, to be agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt; James A. Smith, of Vermont, to be consul at Leghorn, Italy; William Heimke, of New York, to be second secretary of the legation at the City of Mexico.

* * *

The large batch of nominations sent to the Senate yesterday seems to have whetted the appetite of the office seekers, and there was a greater crowd at the White House than for ten days past. Senators Perkins and White, of California, introduced ex-Governor Pacheco, of California, who is an applicant for the mission to Brazil. Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the congressional committee, called to urge the appointment of Fred Schroeder, who was connected with the committee during the late campaign, and who is a well-known newspaper writer, as consul to some German city. Representative Marsh, of Illinois, introduced S. S. Price, of his district, who wants to be secretary of Territory of Oklahoma.

Among the other public men who called either alone or with constituents were Senator Foraker, of Ohio; Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Representative Hitt, of Illinois. The last named, who was chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the last House, said his visit had no relation to the pending foreign complications.

A delegation of about forty Texans called on President McKinley this afternoon, headed by Congressmen Hawley and Noonan and E. H. R. Green, chairman of the state Republican committee, and paid their respects. Earlier in the day some of the Texans called in the interest of the retention of Mrs. Morrow, a daughter of Gen. Houston, as postmistress at Abilene. She was appointed by General Harrison and retained by Mr. Cleveland, and as a matter of sentiment they want her retained by the present administration.

There were fully 2,500 people at the public reception this afternoon.

Angell Will Not Stay Four Years.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—A letter from Secretary Wade, of the University of Michigan, received to-day by Regent Barbour, says that President Angell will accept the Turkish mission for an indefinite time. This is regarded to mean that he will not stay in Turkey for four years, but will return as soon as the special duties that he is interested in are satisfactorily performed, which may be a year or two.

Day Will Soon Go to Cuba.

CANTON, O., April 21.—Judge William R. Day, special commissioner to Cuba, reached Canton to-day. He said he returned to attend to private business and would leave for Cuba in a few days. He refused to discuss the report that connected his name with the solicitor generalship.

Karl Kallker Captured.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Friederich Everinghaus, alias Karl Kallker, of Barmen, Prussia, was arrested to-day on the arrival of the Red Star steamer Westernland, from Antwerp, on which he was a passenger. He is accused of forging notes for 150,000 marks, but it is said that his total forgeries may amount to 1,000,000 marks. He was a builder in Barmen.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—TO-DAY—2 P. M. 8 P. M.
HOLDEN COMEDY CO.
To-day—DANGERS OF A GREAT CITY.
To-morrow—THE WESTERNER.
Saturday—THE INSIDE TRACK.

KID McCOY,
The Coming Champion,
Direct from his triumphs in South Africa, will appear this afternoon, to-night and rest of week.
2:30 MATINEES, .·. 8:30 EVENINGS,
Between first and second acts in boxing bouts with a sparring partner and the greatest bag-punching exhibition ever seen here.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee Daily.

EMPIRE—ONE WEEK
Matinee at 2. 10, 15, 25. To-night at 8. 15, 25, 50.
SAM T. JACK'S
Tenderloin Company.
Presenting With : : : : RADLEY-BARTIN BALL, SILLY DINNER TRIAL, BEAUTIFUL EGYPT, ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
Seats on sale at Box Office.

BASE BALL
To-Day, Friday and Saturday
Indianapolis vs. Grand Rapids
GAME CALLED AT 3:30.
Tickets on sale at the Alcazar and Warner & Co.'s Cigar Store.

Tomlinson Hall
Monday, April 26, Evening.
GRAND ANNUAL
Gymnastic : Exhibition
— OF THE —
Socialer Turn-Verein
Under direction of M. H. OSTERHELD.
General Admission—25 cents. Balcony—reserved—40 cents.

ILLINOIS and PRATT STREETS
Beginning
Monday, May 3,
PROF. GENTRY'S
— Famous —
DOG AND PONY SHOW

GOVERNMENT B. AND L.

Savage Attack Made Upon It by a Wabash Newspaper.

The Government Building and Loan Institution, with its office in the Journal building, this city, has lately been arraigned in no gentle terms by the Plaindealer, a daily paper of Wabash, this State. The newspaper makes some serious charges and declares that the association is a "rotten institution." It is claimed that a number of Wabash citizens investigated the methods of the Government Association and that three or four young ladies who had stock in the institution sent in withdrawal notices. One woman, it is said, who paid in $24, received $16.38 in return. The Wabash newspaper says the officials of the association promised to send a representative up there to explain matters satisfactorily, but the agent failed to put in an appearance.

The Indianapolis office is in charge of Secretary H. E. Rose. When shown the article reflecting on the association yesterday he declared the charges false.

"This paper has attacked us two or three times," he said, "but we understand where it all comes from. This work is instigated by a man named Stewart, who has something to do with a local association. It is merely spite work. Those Wabash people have no right to complain that they don't understand the methods of the association. We have the by-laws of the organization printed and attached to each certificate we send out and the holder has only to turn the document over to read and fully enlighten himself. We have not been paying any attention to these attacks because we understand how they originated."

It was suggested that if the charges made by the Wabash paper were libelous the association might bring action for damages.

"Oh, what's the use," replied one of the officials of the association, "we couldn't make anything off them. Nobody ever gains anything by a newspaper damage suit."

IN ONE GRAVE.

Mrs. Anthony and Her Grandson to Be Buried Together.

Mrs. Ann C. Anthony, of 59 Bloomington street, died April 17 of pneumonia. She was sixty-one years of age. Tuesday the death of her grandson, Raymond Peck, occurred, and they both will be buried at Crown Hill in the same coffin. Mrs. Anthony's son-in-law is an employe of the street-railroad company at the West Washington-street stables.

SCALES LIKE A FISH
Terrible Condition of a Baby from a Scaly Skin Humor.

Our baby boy was born July 1, 1894. In the fall his legs became rough, from some skin trouble, from his knees down to his toes, also his arms, breast, and abdomen. We tried a great many different kinds of remedies, but without success. In the summer of 1895 it became a little better, but in the fall, and all winter, it was a sight to behold. He had scales on his body and arms like a fish, and almost black. In fact we were ashamed with it, but could not help it. We were almost in despair until we had used CUTICURA REMEDIES for about four days, when we noticed an improvement. Every time my wife washed him, her apron became covered with a scale-like skin. To-day it is gone, his skin is as smooth as any child, and we owe it, with the blessings of God, to CUTICURA REMEDIES. If you can use this testimony, we give our full consent.
GEO. HUYSKEN & WIFE,
375 Maple Street, Detroit, Mich.

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA, greatest of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies. CUTICURA REMEDIES daily perform more great cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood diseases than all other blood and skin remedies combined. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, constitute the only unfailing external and internal treatment for all forms of skin, scalp, and blood humor known.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Baby Humor," free.

PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.