

PRESIDENT CRITICISED

Some Sensational Speeches In the House Yesterday.

LAST DAY OF THE DEBATE.

Representative Sibley Makes a Characteristic Speech for Which He Is Applauded—Much Confusion and Excitement—Tom Johnson, of Ohio, Also Creates a Stir—Cox, of Tennessee, Supports the Bill—Carlisle Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—This was the last day of the general debate on the currency bill in the house, and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers except Representative Cox (Tenn.) antagonized the bill. The feature of the day was the speech by Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.), who made an attack on the president and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. He made a characteristic speech, and was applauded when he said:

"If ever a rebuke was needed to one who has attempted to trample down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than brains, belly and brass to this government."



CONGRESSMAN SIBLEY.

He referred to George III, and said that it had been given out that any one who voted against the bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Sherman act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for repeal.

"That gentleman makes a very broad assertion," interrupted Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.), and he asked Mr. Sibley to mention names.

"I went three days ago to a member and asked him to allow me the privilege of calling him up here," replied Mr. Sibley. He said, "Mr. Sibley, you will place me in a bad position with my constituents," but," continued Mr. Sibley, "within 10 feet of me sits a man who heard him make the statement that he had been offered federal offices for his vote."

"Do you consider it fair," asked Mr. Coombs, with perceptible tremor in his voice, "to make so grave a charge against the administration and not give names and places in order to permit a defense?"

"Every man is guardian of his own conscience," declared Mr. Sibley. "Already the padlocks have been on my lips too long, and I intend to throw them off."

"When were the padlocks put on your lips?" interjected Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.).

Confusion and Excitement.

There was great confusion and excitement following the question: "I have not thrown them off before," continued Mr. Sibley, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises, and I didn't wish to utter a rebuke when there was hope of honest performance."

Mr. Outhwaite had pushed forward and again uttered his question: "Who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley hesitated for a moment and then with intense earnestness, said: "Let me tell the gentlemen that I am not talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a handcar, instead of to heaven, supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a bobtail flush than a contrite heart."

A shout of applause and laughter greeted the statement. Mr. Sibley proceeded to relate the experience of Dionysius, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Outhwaite.

"Was it Dionysius who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley made no reply and proceeded to address himself to the details of the pending bill.

Tom Johnson In Opposition.

Mr. Tom Johnson (O.), who followed Mr. Sibley, also created a stir by affirming the proposition that the bill either created a monopoly to issue the legal tender money of the country, or was a failure which would give dishonest bankers opportunity under the law to defraud the government. It was a caustic speech in opposition to the measure. At the outset, he said he thought he owed an apology to the house for speaking on a bill which was dead as this was. However, Mr. Johnson explained why he believed the bill, if it should be enacted into law, would prove a monstrous failure. He denied that the bill was designed to take the government out of the banking business and asserted that no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision and in effect make them alternately redeemable by the government. It was the office of the government to furnish money. This bill proposed to confer on

banks without limit a right that could only be conferred on a monopoly. It gave them a monopoly or it was a failure.

He attempted to demonstrate that the bill would confer the same monopoly on the banks that the Bank of England and the Bank of France had. This was true, because the greenbacks and treasury notes on which circulation could be taken out were limited in number. There were but \$475,000,000 of these notes. When they were deposited for circulation the monopoly would be complete.

Mr. Johnson sketched a scheme by which a dishonest man, entirely within the terms of this bill, could make \$52,500 in two weeks by starting a bank.

"Could that not be done under the present law?" asked Mr. Springer.

"No sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "because he must deposit \$114,000 worth of bonds to get \$90,000 in circulation."

"Could not the Canadian banks perpetrate the same frauds?" asked Mr. Springer, returning to the assault.

"No," replied Mr. Johnson, "because the Canadian system is a government monopoly."

Mr. Bland Takes Up the Cudgel.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) made a brief speech in opposition to the bill, and then Mr. Bland, the leader of the silver Democrats of the house, took up his cudgel against it. He spoke with great feeling.

This bill, he declared, was an attempt to temporize with a great issue. He called attention to the Democratic platform of 1892, the pledge to settle this financial question on the lines of bimetallism. Step by step he traced the course of those who he alleged were carrying out a conspiracy—first, the repeal of the silver purchase law and now the consummation of their plans.

Mr. Bland predicted that if this bill became a law that greenbacks would disappear, and to secure the gold standard silver would be entirely eliminated.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Financial Condition of the County Considered—No Remedy Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The finance committee of the senate held a meeting yesterday and discussion was directed toward the financial condition of the country. It was intended for a preliminary consideration of the currency bill pending in the house. The greater part of the time of the meeting was consumed by the Democratic members, of these Senators Vest and Voorhees led the discussion. They dwelt upon the condition of the treasury and upon the importance of congress taking immediate action looking to an improvement. They did not suggest any specific remedy for the evils which they recognized and no plan was offered for the solution of the difficulties.

Carlisle Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Carlisle arrived at the capitol shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday and conferred with Speaker Crisp regarding the prospects for the passage of the currency bill. Mr. Carlisle remained in Speaker Crisp's private office throughout the afternoon and saw those most active in support of the bill. No effort was made to conceal from him the doubt the house managers had as to the passage of the bill. Mr. Carlisle was apparently as hopeful as ever, however, and expressed the belief that the bill would pass.

Income Tax Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate committee on appropriations has authorized a favorable report on the urgent deficiency bill, which has been held in the committee since Dec. 17. The bill as reported today carries the provision for the collection of the income tax and it will not contain any amendments for the alteration of the present tariff law as at one time seemed probable it would. It will be a plain appropriation bill and if it is antagonized at all it will be because of the income tax appropriation.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

Fifteen Soldiers and Two Town Marshals Have a Fracas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—An exciting encounter between 15 soldiers stationed at Fort Sheridan, and two village marshals, occurred at Highwood. As a result of the fracas three of the soldiers are confined in the hospital and the village marshals are nursing severe wounds. The injured are:

Private Edward McMahon, shot in the neck and right side; seriously injured.

Private Edward White, severe scalp wounds.

Private John Houch, shot through right arm.

Charles Gordon, village marshal, severe scalp wounds and cut on forehead.

Marshal Cauley, deputy village marshal, cut in the face and scalp wounds.

The shooting occurred shortly after 10 o'clock on the main street of the village. The soldiers claim that the shooting which was done by Marshal Gordon was unprovoked. On the other hand, Marshals Gordon and Cauley claim to have acted in self-defense and also say that the soldiers were under the influence of liquor. Sergeant Thomas O'Rourke, who is well known as the best marksman in the army, was identified as one of the men who took part and is now under arrest at Waukegan. One of the men, it is said, had been drinking and started to walk from the town to the fort.

According to Marshal Gordon's version, they were boisterous and filled the air with unparliamentary yells. Gordon and Cauley started after them to restore quiet if possible. Private McMahon, it is said, struck Marshal Gordon, knocking him down. Then, Gordon claims, several of them jumped on him and kicked him in the head. He drew his revolver and fired three shots, all of which took effect. When the shots were fired, the men scattered and ran in all directions.

Two of the soldiers assisted McMahon, who was badly injured, in getting away. In the meantime several of them had attacked Cauley, and after a lively scuffle they were driven away at the point of his revolver. During the fray White was struck on the head with the butt end of Cauley's revolver. The soldiers declare that they were attacked without provocation, and that the firing was without cause.

Weather.
Indiana—Fair; colder.

CANDIDATES DROP OUT

Speakership Contest Getting Reduced to Closer Limits.

SENATE CAUCUS POSTPONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The Denison House has become a scene of turmoil. Nearly all the Republican members of the legislature are here, and the multitude of candidates for the various places, who are carrying on active campaigns, are making life a burden to the lawmakers, although the best of humor seems to prevail everywhere.

The speakership is still the important contest. Some of the candidates have dropped out, those still in the field being J. C. Adams of Marion; F. D. Merritt of Lagrange; J. F. Statesman of Cass and Miami; B. W. Willoughby of Knox; F. E. Holloway of Vanderburg; George B. Cardwell of Floyd and Thomas T. Moore of Putnam. Some of these candidates do not pretend to have much support, and they intimate that later on they will get out of the way. The strongest men in the contest appear to be Adams, Merritt, Statesman and Holloway. No combine seems to have been made and it is a free race. The fight will be ended tonight at the caucus, when the other house officers will also be chosen.

The senate went into caucus in parlor D at the Denison House last night, but soon adjourned without transacting any business, further than fixing the time for holding the final meeting tonight.

Leedy of Marion and Newhouse of Decatur withdrew from the speakership race late last night. This leaves only one candidate from Marion county, which is generally conceded will greatly aid Mr. Adams in his race.

CLARK SENTENCED.

Four Years In Prison and to Pay a Fine of \$2,000.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 9.—Peter J. Clark appeared before Judge Taylor yesterday and was sentenced to four years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000. The charge against him was assault and battery with intent to murder George Rudolph at the time of the riot here. He was taken to prison today.

Peter J. Clark was the street commissioner for Lafayette. According to the evidence, as brought out by the state in the trial, Clark was the ringleader, or one of the leaders, of the riot which took place at the Lafayette opera house on the night of January 26, 1893, when ex-priest George P. Rudolph was mobbed, shot at and his meeting broken up. Clark was shown to be in several places about the building during the evening. His trial took place in the latter part of April, 1893, the jury reaching a conclusion on the morning of May 2, 1893. They adjudged him guilty of assault and battery, with intent to murder George P. Rudolph, and fixed his punishment at four years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$2,000—the verdict being just double the sentence meted out to Bartholomew J. Murphy, another of the men engaged in the riot, and who was afterward pardoned by Governor Matthews.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Objection to Young Folks Keeping Company Ends In a Brutal Whiskapping.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 9.—Reports just received from Cannelton, Perry county, state that vicinity is much excited over a whiskapping which occurred there Sunday night. The trouble grew out of the attentions of a farmer named R. O. Taigolp to Maggie O'Neil, daughter of a farmer living near Taigolp's farm. Taigolp is a Protestant, and O'Neil is a Catholic, and the differences in religion was a decided objection to the union in the eyes of O'Neil. He objected to the young folks' keeping company, and ordered Taigolp to stay away from his farm, a warning which was unheeded.

Sunday evening he called on Miss Maggie, and returned home about 11 o'clock. About 11:30 Taigolp was awakened by a knocking at the door, and he got up to let in his hired hand, who was out. It was not the hired hand but four masked men that greeted the vision of Taigolp. They took him from the house, tarred and feathered him, and whipped him unmercifully, then left him to go back to the house as best he could. The prosecuting attorney is making an investigation, and if the culprits are discovered they will be prosecuted to the end.

PEAR TREE 100 YEARS OLD.

Over Nine Feet In Circumference and Always Bears Fruit.

VEVAY, Ind., Jan. 9.—On the farm of John Lamson, on the banks of the Ohio river, in this county, stands a pear tree more than 100 years old. The tree is medium-sized, maturing early, and quite good in quality. The name is not known. The body of the tree at the height of six feet from the ground is over nine feet in circumference. "Not within the recollection of the oldest settler has it failed to bear fruit every year, although some seasons the crop has been small. The farm is famous by being the early home of Edward Eggleston, whose grandparents are buried here."

Gas Pressure Still Strong.

ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 9.—The Indianapolis Gas company, which has 3,000 acres of valuable gas lands leased in this vicinity, has completed 12 gas wells. None of the wells register less than 225 pounds pressure to the square inch. While workmen were engaged in more firmly packing a well, the gas broke the fastenings and escaped with terrific force, the noise being heard several miles away. Five hundred feet of casing was blown out of the well fully 300 feet into the air. The men were hurled in every direction, and all were more or less bruised.

RECONCILED.

"Have pity!" cried the weeping rose.
"Oh, dear me not from this dear bower!
Here have I dwelt in sun and shower;
Here have I grown from bud to flower;
Here let me in my bloom repose."

"Weep not, O rose!" I whispered low.
"I'll take thee to a heavenly rest.
Upon my sweetheart's swelling breast
Thy beauty shall in rapture grow."

"I'm happy," sighed the smiling rose.
"Her radiant eyes upon me bend.
Her breath and mine in greeting blend.
I feel the throbbing of her heart.
Oh, never tear us two apart!
Here through life's bloom would I repose."
—Clement Clifford in New York Ledger.

BANK BOOKKEEPING.

A Perfect System Never Has and May Never Be Developed.

The cashier of a prominent up town bank says that such a thing as a perfect system of bookkeeping has never been devised and probably never will be. "When you think of it," he said, "bookkeeping is simply a question of mental ingenuity. What one brain can devise in the way of safeguards another brain can usually undo, speaking in a general way. The daily papers in condemning the banks because of the moderate salaries paid to bookkeepers overlook a very important fact. The banks pay the market rates to expert bookkeepers, which are anywhere from \$1,800 to \$2,200 a year. An almost unlimited number of men can be obtained at these figures, and paying more money would not make the banks a bit safer, for the simple reason that men of strong mental powers, great business capacity and unswerving integrity are not, as a rule, content to be mechanical bookkeepers in large institutions. I do not, of course, mean to disparage bookkeepers in any way."

"The point is that the men who make good bookkeepers are unimaginative, reliable and steady going persons, who are not influenced by great ambition, and who do not aspire to lofty places. It is not required of a bookkeeper that he shall have very high mental qualifications as bookkeeping is now conducted in our big institutions. Each man has a stipulated amount of work of a stereotyped nature to do. He has of course enough ingenuity to swindle, if he chooses to do so. Anybody who believes that a perfect system of bookkeeping can be devised must also believe that it would be impossible to counterfeit money. The Bank of England has been held up as a marvel for many years, and yet it is no secret that that institution was swindled in the most complete manner for many years before it was found out. The most important and conservative commercial agencies and financial institutions in this city and London have lost money through their employees, and the Credit Lyonnais, in France, where bookkeeping is said to have been carried to the very highest point of safety, was completely upset by a number of clerks two years ago, who had no difficulty whatever in hoodwinking the experts and pocketing the bank's money."—New York Sun.

Who Invented the Guillotine?

It is now certain that neither Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who is said to have died upon the instrument which has a name so strikingly like his own, nor Dr. J. B. V. Guillotine, who has also been given the credit of being its inventor, was the designer of the French instrument of capital punishment. It is known to have been in use in Italy at least 500 years before the time of either of the gentlemen mentioned and was the recognized instrument used for inflicting the death penalty in Scotland during both the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Conradin of Suabia was executed by such a machine at Naples in the year 1268, and that it was in use in France more than 100 years before the time of Dr. J. I. Guillotin is proved by the fact that the Duc de Montmorency was decapitated "by a sliding ax" in 1632.—St. Louis Republic.

The Principle In Thought.

During normal sleep cerebral force is restored which during the day was consumed. We cannot during wakefulness maintain an electric supply as fast as we disperse it, as not only all thought, but simple consciousness itself, must consume something. Those are marvelous microscopic twinkles of electric light that attend the disruption of the microscopic cells when we think. Wonderful is that carnal engineering whose going, wrought by cerebral action, marks the genesis, and whose stopping indicates the exodus of our lives.—New York Advertiser.

A New Use For the Telephone.

It has remained for the latter part of the nineteenth century to evolve another and wholly different method from that usually employed for the transmission of osculatory favors. This is to have the matter accomplished by telephone. The invention is not, however, patented, and may upon occasion be adopted in other cities than Washington.—Washington Times.

Lying Lows.

Schoolmate—Why do you never touch your piano?
Miss Thumper—We're buying it on installments.
"What difference does that make?"
"I'm afraid if paw should hear me play he'd stop paying."—Good News.

In the battle of Marengo 53,000 men participated, and of that number 13,000 were killed or wounded, about 22 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout life the uniform he wore on that day.

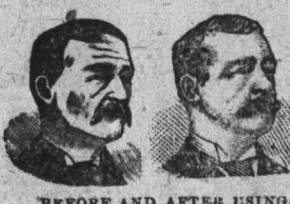
The climatic limit to the cultivation of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of summer. It will not mature in a climate where the summer temperature is below 60.

The Chippewa river was named from the Indian tribe. The Indian designation was Mayawaken, "The Mysterious Stream."

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