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RECOGNITION OF DEITY.

MR. MORSE'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Many Petitions For and Some Against It—Views of Indianians—The Tariff Bill in Danger—Other News From Washington.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Great interest has been aroused in the resolution recently introduced by Representative Morse of Massachusetts, to amend the preamble of the constitution of the United States by inserting a sentence distinctly recognizing the Deity as a Supreme Ruler in the affairs of men and nations.

In its amended form the preamble would read:

We, the people of the United States, devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations; grateful to Him for our civil and religious liberty; and encouraged by the assurances of His Word to invoke His guidance, as a Christian Nation, according to His appointed way, through Jesus Christ, in order to form a more perfect union, etc., etc.

The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, and a number of hearings have been had on the subject. The Rev. Dr. George, of Pittsburg, secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and a large number of ministers from different denominations were heard before the committee in favor of the proposed amendment. The Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Cincinnati and vicinity also sent a message to the committee urging a favorable report. Among the ministers who argued in favor of the adoption of the resolution was the Rev. J. M. Foster, of Boston, formerly of Greencastle, Ind. He said:

Clearly the Government exercises a power which is not in the individual or in the mass of the people. Whence does it come? From God? "Thou couldst have no power against me were it not given thee from above." In the eighty-second Psalm rulers are called gods. "They rule for God." In Romans xiii, God's ministers in administering His ordinance among men are the civil rulers. The state is the arm of God administering the affairs of divine government among His children. As Arnold says, it is monstrous that the ultimate power in human life should be destitute of the knowledge of right and wrong. Power coming from God brings on the government which acts as His agent the duty of acknowledging God as the source of all authority in civil affairs.

OPPOSED BY MR. FOLEY.

The principal argument presented against the resolution was a carefully prepared memorial by Charles Foley, a prominent lawyer and Republican of Columbus, Ind.

Mr. Foley says there is no difference between the assertion contained in the resolution and the declaration of the Westminster confession of faith "that God foreordained whatsoever comes to pass." He also raises an interesting point as to the use of "word" in the resolution, saying:

It can not be understood whether it is used as synonymous with the word "Bible," or as signifying the meaning it has, where it occurs in the New Testament. If the latter, its use in the resolution is most unfortunate, for there have been centuries of church and ecclesiastical contention and controversy over the meaning of that word as it occurs in the New Testament, and, as yet, there is no prospect in sight of any settlement of the disputes.

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On the supposition that the word "Word," as it occurs in the resolution, is synonymous with the word "Bible," I think that the resolution will be unsatisfactory to many people, whom I will here mention. Many Protestants, notably the Quakers, believe implicitly in being led directly by the Spirit, as well as guided by the Bible. To exalt the Bible in the national creed as the guide and omit all mention of the Spirit can not be pleasing to them. The millions of Catholics in the United States believe that their church is sufficient for all the needs of humanity, and in all matters of religious faith and practice, either with or without the Bible, and I think they will not look with favor on a national creed that exalts the Bible and omits the office of their church.

THE BLAINE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Foley calls attention to an amendment to the constitution proposed by Mr. Blaine, in 1875, placing the same prohibition on the States that is now laid by the first amendment on Congress as to establishing a religion and interfering with the free exercise of religion and prohibiting the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools and institutions. On August 14, 1876, it passed the House by the decisive vote of 180 for to 7 against it. The same day it passed the Senate by 28 votes for to 16 against it, failing for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

He recommends that it be taken up and carried instead of the amendment proposed by Mr. Morse.

The judiciary committee will not make a favorable report on the proposed amendment, but the subject has excited wide discussion, and thousands of petitions have reached the committee in favor of it from the various religious societies of the country.

THE INDIAN SUPPLY STORES.

Secretary Gresham's Recent Action Is Criticised By Chicago People.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Secretary Gresham has incurred the wrath of some of the Chicago people by quietly interfering to prevent the removal of the Indian supply stores from New York to Chicago. The main stores are now located in New York with a warehouse in Chicago. Chairman Holman, of the committee on Indian affairs, induced Secretary Smith to order the removal of the stores from New York to Chicago, claiming that $50,000 a year could be saved in the matter of transportation by purchasing the supplies in Chicago instead of New York. The order was made for the removal, but the New Yorkers interfered and raised a great clamor about it.

Congressman Strauss, who it is asserted, furnishes most of the blankets for the Indians, was the chief factor in opposition to the removal. Mr. Whitney wrote a letter to Secretary Smith, asking him to revoke the order for the removal, and at this point Secretary Gresham interfered and advised the Secretary of the Interior not to make the change at Chicago. As the change would mean a purchase of about two million dollars' worth of supplies in Chicago instead of New York, the merchants of the Windy City are complaining bitterly because of Secretary Gresham's action.

PENSION CLAIM ATTORNEYS.

It Is Proposed to Have Them Make Regular Reports to Their Clients.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Representative Broderick of Kansas has introduced in the House a resolution requiring attorneys and claim agents having offices in Washington, who prosecute claims for pensions, to advise each of the claimants every four months as to the condition of his or her claim. The preamble to the resolution recites that many attorneys and claim agents having offices and friends here, have solicited applications for pensions by circular letters from soldiers and others supposed to be entitled thereto, on the ground that their business was located in Washington, where they could have ready access to the records and files of the claims; that hundreds of thousands of claims have been secured through these representations, together with a contract for the largest fee allowed by law for such services, and that it is truthfully alleged by many claimants that some of these attorneys and agents neglect and refuse to assist in preparing evidence or give any information whatever relating to their claims.

THE TARIFF BILL IN DANGER.

Senator Voorhees Admits That There Is Danger of Its Defeat.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Senator Voorhees admits privately that there is danger ahead for the tariff bill. This morning for the first time since the bill reached the Senate, he admitted the probability of its defeat in a conversation with one of the Indiana Representatives. The Indiana Senator fears Senator Hill. The latter's position has been considered doubtful by his colleagues, but Senator Voorhees now looks upon the New Yorker as an avowed enemy of the bill. The latter will have the co-operation of Senators Murphy and Smith, and with their opposition the bill will fail, unless it can command the votes of the Populists, which is doubtful.

Against Taylor's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate yesterday had under consideration the nomination of Charles H. J. Taylor to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Taylor is a prominent colored politician and orator from the State of Kansas, who was sent to Liberia under the former administration of Mr. Cleveland, and who was a few months ago nominated by President Cleveland for minister to Bolivia, and whose nomination the Senate refused to confirm. The indignation in this city over Taylor's appointment is very pronounced. The office of Recorder of Deeds is the best local office in the gift of the President. The committee had a bare quorum, only six Senators being present. After a prolonged discussion the committee decided, by a vote of 4 to 2, to report against confirmation.

Indianians at the Capital.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—R. Y. McCoy and wife and Mrs. Mary Clark, of Laporte, are among the late arrivals from Indiana.

Congressman Bretz will go to Chicago to-night as a member of a committee to investigate and report to Congress on the alleged unsafety of the Chicago postoffice building. He will be absent about a week.

Congressman Jason Brown left for Indiana again last night to have a final bout with Stockslager for the congressional nomination.

J. M. Storm, who has been in Washington looking for an office, returned to Ft. Wayne to-day.

S. E. Barney, of Elkhart, arrived this morning.

Making Beer Out of Corn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—John Mattes, of Nebraska, who is representing the Agricultural Department in Europe, has transmitted to Secretary Morton a preliminary report of the experiments made at the German brewing school at Worms, Germany, in utilizing corn for brewing purposes. He says that the experiments have been satisfactory, and that the experts and brewers consider the beer product as of the best quality. Satisfactory experiments have also been made in Denmark. Considerable interest is taken by the department in the experiments, for, if successful, this country may export large quantities of corn to northern Europe.

Joseph Nichol's Position.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—There are indications that the Indiana delegation in the House is combining to keep "Joe" Nichol, of Indianapolis, deputy second controller, in office. Even the veteran economist, Judge Holman, fails to see that there is any reason for abolishing the second controller's office as proposed by the Dockery commission, and will vote against the bill. The Indiana men think Congress will refuse to pass the bill.

The Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The commissions of ninety-seven presidential postmasters will expire during this month. The largest number of these in any State is seven, and there are seven each in New York, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. One each will expire in Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming.

Two Investigating Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Representatives Boatner, Terry and C. W. Stone leave for Milwaukee to-night to conduct the investigation of the anti-strike decisions of Judge Jenkins. At the same time Representative Bankhead's special committee to examine the condition of the Chicago postoffice leaves for Chicago. Both committees will begin their investigations on Monday.

Against the Morgan Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Senate bill to inaugurate civil service examinations in the diplomatic and consular service does not meet with favor among members of the foreign affairs committee of the House. The feeling toward the proposition is such among those who would have it in charge in the House that there is no possibility of its being favorably acted upon.

Evansville's Proposed Marine Hospital.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Representative Taylor introduced a bill to-day appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of a site for a new Marine Hospital at Evansville. The site described in the bill is just east of the present Government building.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN.

The Argument in the Pollard-Breckinridge Case to Begin Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The taking of testimony in the Pollard-Breckinridge suit was concluded yesterday. Arguments to the jury will begin on Monday, so that the case will probably close by Wednesday night. There will be two speeches for each side. Mr. Carlisle will make the opening for the plaintiff. He will be followed by Col. Philip Thompson, formerly member of Congress from the Bluegrass State, and Maj. Benjamin Butterworth, ex-member from Ohio, for the defense. Judge Jere Wilson, ex-member from Indiana, will give the final plea for Miss Pollard. Colonel Breckinridge will not speak in his own defense.

George Crocker To Marry.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Examiner says that the engagement of George Crocker, son of the late Charles Crocker, and Mrs. Emma H. Rutherford is announced. It is expected that the wedding will take place in New York in July. Mrs. Rutherford is at present in New York with her three children. Mr. Crocker is in San Francisco. George Crocker is one of the heirs to the Crocker millions, and Mrs. Rutherford is also very wealthy. Her husband, Alex Rutherford, was a well-known mining man, and died in 1893.

Murderers Escape, One Recaptured.

JASPER, Tenn., April 7.—"General" and John Kennedy, two brothers, under sentence of death for the assassination of operator Lowry, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road at Shell Mound, some months ago, together with six other prisoners, broke jail at Jasper, Marion county, and escaped last night. "General" Kennedy was recaptured this morning.

Three Killed, Four Injured.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—A premature explosion of a blast at the new Westinghouse electric works, Brinton, Pa., to-day instantly killed three Italian laborers and seriously injured four more. Their names could not be learned, as they were only known by numbers. The bodies of the killed were terribly mangled.

Paid Heavy Fines.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 7.—Clarence W. Wixom, a member of one of the richest families in this county, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny to-day and was fined, with the costs, $2,702. There were seven counts against him. The fines were paid.

JUDGE JENKINS'S RULING.

NO MATERIAL MODIFICATION OF HIS STRIKE ORDER.

One Clause Stricken Out Because of Ambiguity—The Rights of the Men Discussed—Judge Dundy's Decision.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—The decision of Judge Jenkins upon the petition to modify the famous strike order in the Northern Pacific receivership matter, which was handed down yesterday, is not at all satisfactory to the railroad employes, as it practically denies the concessions asked by them. The case will be appealed. Judge Jenkins said that as the question involved was a highly important one, and it was desirable that it should be reviewed by a court of last resort, he would gladly co-operate with counsel in securing an appeal. Mr. Justice Harlan, he said, would sit with the Appellate Court in Chicago on May 21 and the appeal might be taken so as to have the case decided at that time.

The decision grants the technical modification of the supplemental order asked for by the petitioners, while it reiterates more strongly the real position taken in the injunctional order. In reality there is not a point yielded. The order to strike out the offensive clause in the supplemental injunction, taken in connection with what goes before, is a delicate rebuke to the counsel for the petitioners for quibbling over the ambiguity of the clause, the substance of which was clearly and strongly stated in the preceding sentences. The decision rests upon two propositions, which are elaborately elucidated. These are the illegal purpose and character of the strike which the order was to prevent, and the authority of the court to prevent and punish illegal acts.

POINTS IN THE DECISION.

The decision sustains the jurisdiction of the court by citing numerous authorities, and continues:

It would be anomalous, indeed, if the court holding this property in possession, in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain interference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties charged upon this railway.

It was suggested by counsel that, as improper interference with this property during its possession by the court is contempt, punishment therefor would furnish ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for injury. The pecuniary penalty for contumacy does not go to the owner of the property injured. Such contempt is deemed a public wrong, and the fine inures to the Government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to the property, and injury to the public welfare; the fine in punishment of contumacy. The authority to issue the writ is not impaired by the fact that, independently of the writ, punishment could be visited upon the wrong-doer for interference with property in possession of the court. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated wrong. The proceedings in contempt is ex post facto, punished for a wrong effected.

The petition represented to the court—and the facts confessed by this motion—are that some of the men threatened to suddenly quit the service of the receivers, and to compel, by threats, and force, and violence, other employes who were willing to continue in the service to quit their employ; that by organized effort, and by force and intimidation, they would prevent others from taking service under the receivers in place of those who might leave such service, and would, therefore, as a means of forcing the receivers to submit to the terms demanded, disable the receivers from operating the road and discharging their duty to the public as a common carrier, and would so conduct themselves by disabling locomotives and cars and taking possession of the property of the receivers to destroy and prevent its use and hinder and embarrass the receivers in its management, thereby causing incalculable loss to the trust property and inflicting inconvenience and hardship upon the public. The restraining portion of the writ complained of and now under consideration prohibited these men from combining and conspiring to quit the service with the object and intent of crippling the property of the receivers and embarrassing the operation of the road and from carrying that conspiracy into effect. The writ was in prevention of the mischief asserted. In no respect, as I conceive, does that portion of the writ interfere with the individual liberty.

ONE OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

The Judge then cited various definitions of the word strike, and dwelt upon strikes in general; said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful, accompanied by intimidation or violence. Continuing, he said:

One clause of the supplemental injunction has been characterized as wholly unwarranted. That clause is, "and from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway on January 1, 1894, or at any other time." In fairness, this clause must be read in the light of the statements of the petition. It was therein asserted to the court that the men would not strike unless ordered so to do by the executive heads of the national organizations, and that the men would obey such orders instead of following the direction of the court. The clause is specially directed to the chiefs of the several labor organizations. The use of the words "order, recommend, approve or advise" was, to me, the various forms of expression under which, by the constitution or by-laws of these organizations the command was cloaked—as, for instance, in the one organization, the chief head "advises a strike," in another he "approves" a strike; in another he "recommends" the quitting of employment. Whatever terms may be employed the effect is the same. The command may not be disregarded under penalty of expulsion from the order and of social ostracism. This langauge was employed to fortify the restraints of the other portion of the writ, and to get the various disguises under which the command is cloaked. It was so inserted out of abundant caution, that the meaning of the court might be clear, that there should be no unwarranted interference with this property, no intimidation, no violence, no strike. It was, perhaps, unnecessary, being comprehended within the clause restraining the heads of these organizations from ordering, recommending or advising a strike, or joinder in a strike.

It is said, however, that the clause restrains an individual from friendly advice to the emlyoyes as a body, or individually as to their or his best interest in respect of remaining in the service of the receivers. Read in the light of the petitions upon which the injunction was founded, I do not think that such construction can be indulged by any fair and impartial mind. It might be used as a text for a declamatory address to excite the passions and prejudices of men, but could not, I think, be susceptible of such strained construction by a judicial mind. The language of a writ of injunction should, however, be clear and explicit, and, if possible, above criticism as to its meaning. Since, therefore, the language of this particular phrase may be misconceived, and the restraint intended is, in my judgment, comprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect will be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. In all other respects the motion will be denied.

JUDGE DUNDY'S DECISION.

He Will See That Union Pacific Employes Have Their Pay Restored.

OMAHA, April 7.—The American Railroad Union yesterday made application in the United States District Court to have the salaries of the members of the order on the Union Pacific road which were cut last August restored to the old rate. Judge Dundy was visibly excited when addressing the attorneys from the bench. He said:

If it is stated that such a cut has been made in the wages of these men connected with this organization or outside of it on this railway, when others who are drawing higher pay have been so highly favored I will see that those who are drawing less pay will be treated the same way, and I will advise that the old pay be restored. Now, I have got myself into difficulty, as you can readily see, by following the example of Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he allowed a schedule reducing the pay without giving a minute's notice. I do not propose to get myself in that shape again, and be denounced in open court where I have to preside at times. I followed his order, though mine was less stringent than his, when he did not give the men a minute's notice, and now I am denounced all over the country for doing the very thing he did, when I was following a precedent he set.

In conclusion, Judge Dundy said:

If you want to make application to have the pay restored, I want you and every other employe on the road to understand that if they have been wronged by the reduction, they will not have to join any union to get a hearing, because, as I said before, I will hear one person that has a grievance or I will hear a hundred or a thousand or four thousand, as they claim to have in this union, and I will make no distinction between the parties. I made the order in the first instance when the order was given January 27 giving and granting the right to all the employes to come into court and have the matter determined if they felt aggrieved. But some of them, instead of doing that, commenced firing threatening letters at me and ignored the order I made for their benefit. I simply authorized the receivers to put in force the schedule that had been made; I did not order them to say it was wholly unlike the one in the Northern Pacific case. There the judge in making the order which I followed, not only did what I did, but directed and ordered the receivers to put it into force, and I never did that.

THE SHILOH ANNIVERSARY.

The Exercises Resumed To-Day—What Gen. Lew Wallace Is Doing.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 7.—The anniversary exercises of the battle of Shiloh were resumed this morning, with a considerable increase in the number of veterans. Prominent among the participants were several members of Taylor's Chicago Battery, headed by Commander Charles J. Sauter, and including Capt. Israel P. Rumsey, Albert Dickinson, Henry W. Dudley, John M. Vernon, Charles E. Affeld, and Charles W. Pierce. This battery was organized in Chicago, in April, 1861. It went to Cairo; then to Bird's Point, Mo., and its first engagement was at Fredericktown, Mo., October 11, the second at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, under Gen. Grant; the third was three days before Ft. Donelson, under Gen. William H. L. Wallace, February 13, 14 and 15, 1862, and the fourth was under General Sherman, when it stood the morning of April 6, 1862, at the left of Shiloh Church.

Gen. Lew Wallace, together with James R. Ross, George F. McGinnis, of Indianapolis, and several other Indiana veterans, are engaged to-day in making a survey of the route over which General Wallace marched with his division on the day of battle. It has been claimed by several war historians that Wallace's division rounded up after marching a trifle over a mile from Crump's landing on that memorable day, while General Wallace insists that the march was at least thirteen miles. The interest of correct history, he says, demand that this dispute should be settled once for all, and hence the survey which he is engaged upon to-day.

IS LE CARON DEAD?

A Credited Rumor That He Is Alive and In Exile.

LONDON, April 7.—The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette says that a report is current that Major Le Caron, the British government spy who was so prominently connected with the prosecution of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and who was announced to have recently died in this city, is not dead. The Gazette adds that rumor has it that Le Caron is now en route to one of the most distant colonies under government officers' protection. It is added that this disappearance of the British spy is due to the fact that the detectives, who have been guarding Le Caron ever since he was brought so strongly into public notice, discovered some time ago that a Fenian plot, having its ramifications in New York and other American cities, existed with the object of killing him. When informed of the danger to which he had been exposed, Le Caron is said to have petitioned the British government to enable him to leave England for some distant portion of the Queen's dominions where he would be safer from the vengeance of the Fenians.

Prominent Irishmen, who were questioned upon the subject of Major LeCaron's alleged disappearance, said that they would not be astonished if the report circulated by the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette was true, but they all claim to know absolutely nothing about the alleged Fenian conspiracy to kill the British spy.

"JAYHAWKER'S" NEW JOB.

J. H. Woodard Will Be Editor of the Commercial Gazette.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Times-Star says: J. H. Woodard (Jayhawker) will be editor-in-chief of the Commercial Gazette, with full control of the entire editorial and news departments of that paper, under the new management, which takes hold next Monday. Mr. Woodard will also be assistant business manager, Mr. Perry S. Heath, of course, being business manager. The position of managing editor is to be abolished, but Mr. Elliott Marfield, who holds that position at present, will be tendered a position of equal importance, Mr. Heath said this morning. It is supposed to be that of city editor, which, under the new order of things, would be equal to managing editor. Mr. Woodard some years ago was an Enquirer correspondent under the nom de plume of "Jayhawker," and became known through it the country over. Since then he has lived much of the time in California, where he engaged in various enterprises. He now lives in Indianapolis.

BISHOP CHATARD SAILS.

His Visit To Rome Has No Connection With the Bonacum Case.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Bishop Chatard, of the Vincennes (Ind.) diocese, sailed on the Lucania to-day, en route to Rome. Before his departure he assured a press representative that his visit to Rome was simply his regular ad limina visit. It is seven years since he had been in Rome, and although bishops are required to come only once in ten years, the Pope intimated some time ago that they were to come oftener if convenient. Bishop Chatard said that his visit in nowise related to the case of Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb., which is now in the hands of Mgr. Satolli. The Bishop expects to be in this city again June 23, sailing from Liverpool on the Lucania, on June 16.

A Brutal Prize-Fight.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—One of the most brutal prize-fights that ever occurred in this section took place last night at a resort known as the Five Mile Inn. The principals were Jeff Powers and Jack Donovan. The fight was witnessed by fifty sports. Both men were frightfully punished, and in the seventh round Donovan received a terrible blow over the heart that almost killed him. A physician worked over him several hours and he is still in a precarious condition. Numerous arrests will follow. Donovan's brother Dan was killed in a prize-fight at Syracuse, N. Y., just one year ago last night. The coincidence is considered a remarkable one.

The Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived: Italia from Naples; Britannic from Liverpool.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Charles E. Hay, of Springfield, Ill., has withdrawn from the race for Congress against Mr. Springer.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have adjourned. Several important bills were rushed through in the closing hours.

It has been discovered that school fund commissioners of Kansas have paid out thousands of dollars for worthless bonds.

Thomas P. Tuite, the ex-city treasurer of Detroit, who absconded from that city two years ago, taking with him city funds to the amount of $15,500, has been arrested.

During the three months ended March 31, 29,292 immigrants landed at New York, against 49,626 for the corresponding period last year. About 40 per cent. were Italians, and less than 1 per cent. spoke English.

MANY YEARS A SWINDLER.

THE REV. CLEMENT W. LEWIS IS AT LAST CONVICTED.

He Has Defrauded the Government By Bogus Pension Claims As Well As Many People—Some of His Operations.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 7.—The trial yesterday in the United States Federal Court of the Rev. Clement W. Lewis exposed and brought to justice probably the most accomplished swindler and impostor the negro race has ever fostered. Lewis was arrested November 11, 1893, in this city by Special Pension Examiner Fitzpatrick, charged with gross pension frauds, and was sent to jail in default of bond. The specific charges, as developed since, are, that of being an impostor, perjury while acting as sub-agent of various pension claim firms, and impersonating a special pension examiner.

Lewis came to Chattanooga from New Orleans in 1876 and has made this city headquarters for his operations since, excepting a period of three years. Here he posed among the negroes as a high order Mason and a popular divine, having filled nearly every colored Baptist pulpit in this neighborhood. From Chattanooga Lewis made brief pilgrimages to Kansas City and other cities. The years 1885-88 were spent in Kansas City and St. Louis, and, though stories of his swindles are now in evidence by the score from the former city, the statute of limitations bars the cases from court. A special pension agent is now looking up his record in Kansas City.

DREW PENSION FOR A DEAD MAN.

From Kansas City he filed a personal application for pension in January, 1889, impersonating one Clem W. Lewis, of the Eighty-first United States (colored) Infantry. These troops were a Louisiana regiment of French-speaking negroes. In support of this claim Lewis speaks French fluently. He lived in Bayou Goula, and New Orleans, La., from 1866 to 1870. Over five hundred claims have been filed with the department for pensions by him, to which, in the majority of cases, the claimants were not entitled. His victims were mainly ignorant negroes whom he induced to place claims in his hands. Lewis carried a long list of old soldiers' names with him, and whenever approached by the widow of a soldier readily found the name and filled out the declaration himself, manufacturing such evidence as was needful to establish the claim. He then, in many cases, forged the name of a notary public to the affidavit and stamped it with the notary's seal. Testimony to this effect was made in court. He saw that the Government, which had worked up the cases with unflagging energy, had cornered him, and pleaded guilty in each case.

Lewis was then acting as sub-agent respectively for Allen Rutherford, of Washington, D. C.; A. M. Legg & Co., of Indianapolis, and F. H. Barker, of Kansas City. As unloyal to his lawyers as to the people of his own race, he bartered off their clients to other pension agents. Lewis exerted the greatest power for evil in the assumed role of a special pension examiner. He claimed that his work was prompted by purely unselfish motives, and that he was appointed and paid by the man in the White House to take care of the soldiers' widows and see that all got their pensions. None the less he had resorted to the most unscrupulous methods to bleed them.

IS ALSO A BIGAMIST.

The Stock Exchange dodge was carried out by him to perfection. His scheme was to get possession of his clients' mail, and this he delivered from house to house, charging always a stated fee, according to size, importance of contents, etc.

Lewis is also a bigamist, having a wife in New Orleans and a wife and family of grown children in this city. The Louisiana woman maintains that her husband died in 1876, the year Lewis's double in the Eighty-first Infantry Regiment is found to have died. The convicted man is forty-nine years of age, is cock-eyed and a man of fine personal bearing. It was his habit to circulate among his people dressed in full Grand Army uniform, bedecked with badges.

Others are believed to be implicated to a lesser extent in his rascality. Five women and four men were sentenced to short terms in the penitentiary on similar charges. Judge Key will probably sentence Lewis to fifteen years' imprisonment, the extreme limit. The cleverness with which the man avoided detection for twenty odd years is the marvel of everyone, notwithstanding that he perjured himself in innumerable instances by swearing to false affidavits.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

How the Enterprise Is Regarded By Governors and Congressmen.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Traveller, of this city, which has been an earnest advocate of the buying of the Nicaragua canal, recently sent out letters to the Governors of various States and the most prominent members of Congress, asking their opinions as to the value of the canal to this country, and whether or not the Government should construct and control it. Answers have been received from thirty-one Governors and forty members of Congress. The Governors of the Southern States, without exception, either favor the Government building and owning the canal outright, or extending aid to whatever corporation builds it.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, says: "The United States Government, in conjunction with the South American republics, should build this canal at national expense." Governor McGraw, of Washington, believes that the United States should construct, own and operate the canal.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, takes very pronounced grounds against the United States fostering such an enterprise while under private control. He says: "This Government should prohibit foreign or private interference with that canal and should construct, own and operate it herself." Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, declares that it would be desirable that the United States should own and operate the canal as the exclusive property of the United States.

Congressmen Bynum of Indiana, Washington of Tennessee, and Kilgore, Bell and Abbott of Texas, declare themselves heartily in favor of its construction, but say they would not vote for any measure which would pledge the United States to guarantee the bonds of any private corporation.

Senators Stockbridge and McMillin of Michigan, Perkins of California, Dolph and Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan of Alabama, Frye of Maine, and Congressmen Henderson of Iowa, Burrows of Michigan, Storer of Ohio, Van Vorhees of New York, Doolittle of Washington, and a number of others in both political parties say they are in favor and will vote for such a bill as that proposed by Senator Morgan.

COXEY'S CROWD DESPONDENT.

Rough Roads and Poor Fare—A Number of Desertions To-Day.

McKEESPORT, Pa., April 7.—There were a score of desertions to-day from Coxey's little band of hope and great expectations. The proposed tramp to Monongahela City over eighteen miles of rough road, with a short stop at Elizabeth for lunch, was the cause of it all. The march Thursday from Homestead to this city was over one of the worst pieces of road yet tramped, and frequent rests were demanded by the members of the Commonweal. Footsore and weary, they did not view the prospects at the start to-day with any degree of satisfaction. From the expression in camp, it can be stated that were it not for the strict discipline of Unknown Smith, half the army would be abandoned for a time. The short rations and the seven days' continuous marching in a week over all sorts of roads and in all kinds of weather is having a marked effect upon the members of the army. Their sleep on the bare ground for one night at Exposition Park, in Allegheny, with the rain pouring in through rents in the great tent, is causing rheumatism and a feeling of discontent, due to severe colds.

The jollity has largely disappeared, and at night the men sit moodily about the camp-fires shivering in their rags. The denunciations of the fare, the quarters and the alleged unpleasant domineering of several of the marshals has supplanted the songs, the anecdotes and the pleasing fortitude of previous days. It was the expectation to break camp at 8 o'clock sharp, but Commander Coxey, Marshal Browne and the Unknown were late in reaching headquarters from their pleasant apartments at the Hotel Diamond, and this, with a heavy rain, delayed the move, and it was not until an hour later that the procession moved.

Indignation at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 7.—The excitement in Oakland over the eviction of the Industrial army has not yet died out. They have many sympathizers, and a mass-meeting was held at which speeches were made denouncing the officials of the city for their action. Police were present at the meeting and kept the speakers in check. Another meeting has been called for to-night.

More Recruits Drilling.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 7.—The Southwest division of the Army of the Commonweal, organized here, has secured a membership of nearly three hundred, and the men are actively drilling. John Twombley has been elected commander-in-chief, and will at once send recruiting officials to every town in the Territory.

MORE TROUBLE FRARED.

The Coke Rioters Have Stolen 2,000 Pounds of Dynamite.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 7.—It has been discovered that the coke strikers have stolen 2,000 pounds of dynamite from the new reservoir being constructed on the mountain east of Dunbar, and great destruction of property is expected. The dynamite was stolen while the workmen on the reservoir were absent, the rioters breaking open the storage house. The robbery has caused great excitement in the coke regions and many believe prperations are being made for a renewal of hostilities.

There is more activity in all parts of the region to-day than at any time since the collapse of the strike on Thursday. The strikers, however, have not given up the contest. As they recover from the consternation into which they were thrown by the arrest of their leaders, their hope of final success is revived. Meetings were held at several points last night, and in every case the Huns voted to hold out to the end and compel the operators to accede to their demands. The speeches indicated that the foreigners are becoming tired of being led by men of other nationalities and evidenced an intention to conduct the strike from now on to suit themselves. The operators report everything quiet to-day and have no fears of further violence. They believe the strike is settled and that in a few days the region will be as active as before the strike. The Rainey company, it is said, will not employ any Slavish, Hun or Polish people in the future. An armed mob of seven hundred is camped near Lemont, but no trouble is expected, as the plant is well guarded by deputies.

WORKMEN AGAIN ASSAULTED.

The plants in the southern end of the region are resuming operations under the protection of deputies. No interference has been attempted at any but the Lemont works, where the drawers started to go to work shortly after daylight. The Hungarian workers saw the move and soon assembled in the yards. They made an assault upon the men with clubs and stones, and succeeded in driving them from the yards. The men were afraid to return, and the plant is still shut. Here the feeling among the strikers is very bitter, and last night they visited the homes of workmen who are ready to go back to work and forced them to accompany them to a mass meeting held at Percy. After the meeting was over, they stayed with the men all night, and forced them to go to the meeting at Scottdale to-day.

The strikers visited the houses of the workmen at Mt. Braddock to-day, and refused to allow them to go to work. There are hundreds of men ready to return to work if they were not afraid. The strikers at the Oliver plant are to-day threatening to stop the pumps and flood the mine. Trouble is expected when the company resumes operation.

A SUDDEN TAKING OFF.

Ben King, the Poet and Humorist, Found Dead in Bed.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 7.—Ben King, the Michigan poet and humorist, who appeared at the opera-house last night with Opie Read, was found dead in bed at his room in the Morehead House this morning. When the clerk went to his room to wake him to go to Owensboro on the 4 o'clock train he could not be aroused. Repeated knocking at the door brought no response, and an entrance to the room was effected through the transom. Mr. King was lying in bed dead. He had evidently died from heart disease. The body will be sent to his home at St. Joseph, Mich., where he has a wife and two children.

Mr. King had come into public notice in the last two years by some clever humorous poems and sketches, one of which was the much quoted "Nothing To Do But Work." He worked on various Chicago newspapers, and recently has been giving readings with Opie Read throughout the West.

Mrs. Amelia Zion.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LEBANON, Ind., April 7.—Mrs. Amelia Zion, of this city, was buried to-day. She was at the time of her death eighty-two years old, and had been a resident of Lebanon for sixty years. With her husband, William Zion, who came to Lebanon in May of 1834, the year after the town was platted, she had witnessed the change of this city from a wilderness to its present prosperity. She was a very remarkable woman in many ways. Her memory up to the day of her death was as clear as that of much younger persons. She was a charter member of the Methodist church and a leader in matters of charity. Her husband, William Zion, after whom the town of Zionsville was named, was a man of great business ability and attributed his success largely to the assistance of his wife. Charles M. Zion, of this city; A. A. Zion, of Indianapolis, and William Zion, of Chicago, are sons of Mrs. Zion.

Mrs. Lucinda Wortman.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MORRISTOWN, Ind., April 7.—Mrs. Lucinda Wortman died here. She was ninety-four years old and had been a resident of Shelby county since 1834, having moved here from North Carolina at that time.

Claim Against the Government.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, April 7.—Mrs. Sarah Morris, fifty-seven years old, whose husband and child were massacred by the Cheyenne Indiana in Utah, in '65, makes affidavit that property to the amount of $18,600 was destroyed, and she will claim that much from the Government. She was held captive for a year, terribly tortured and then traded for coffee, securing her freedom. She has since resided near Muncie and is in destitute circumstances. Her story is a pitiful one and known to be true. She bears great scars made by Indian knives and arrows.

MR. BUTLER'S ARGUMENT.

POINTS AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE STREET-CAR SUIT.

He Says the Company Has No Perpetual Rights—Mr. Miller Asks For Time—Gorby Fined For Drunkenness—Other Court News.

The argument on the petition of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company to remove to the Federal Court the suit of the city against the company, for forfeiture of contract rights, was begun before Judge Brown in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The petition alleged that questions arising under the Federal constitution arose in the suit at bar necessitating its removal to a United States court for trial. This the city denied and resisted the removal. John M. Butler, of counsel for the city, spoke first for the city.

Mr. Butler argued that the case should not be transferred to the Federal Court, because neither the bill of complaint nor the petition for the removal stated any issue or controversy, nor involved any question "arising under the constitution of the United States." He further showed that there was a wide difference between this case and that of the City Railway Company. The latter suit was based wholly on a contract "between the city and the City Railway Company, embodied in and confirmed and approved by the ordinance of the city known as General Ordinance No. 20 of 1893," and bearing date of April 25, 1893. The City railway suit was brought prior to the expiration of this ordinance. He said:

When the City Railway Company brought its suit that term, namely, the thirty years limited by that contract had not expired, but still had many months to run. No question of conflicting grants made between the city and two different corporations exists in this case. The city admits that the ordinances of January 18, 1864, and December 18, 1889, did create valid contract, but it claims that those contracts expired by their own express limitation at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the passage of said ordinance of January 18, 1864. The full thirty years had elapsed long before this suit was brought. The Citizens' Street Railway Company and the Citizens' Street Railroad Company have had and used and enjoyed the possession of the streets, alleys, highways and bridges of the city under the contract and lease for the full term defined and limited by the contract—namely, thirty years.

CLAIMS OF PERPETUAL RIGHTS.

The Citizens' Street Railroad Company, by its petition for removal, avers, in substance, that the Citizens' Street Railroad Company took possession of the streets of the city under the contract and lease of January 18, 1864; and the Citizens' Street Railroad Company purchased the property and the unexpired term provided by the contract of January 18, 1864, and continued possession under the contract. It does not deny that the thirty years limited by the ordinance of January 18, 1864, have expired. But it now asserts and claims a perpetual right to use and occupy all streets, alleys, highways and bridges of the city. The bill of complaint contains this averment, which can not be denied by defendant, and the bill of complaint is to be considered, together with the petition, on the question of removal. How or from what source this claim of perpetual easement in and to the streets, alleys, highways and bridges of the city is obtained is not disclosed.

Mr. Butler argued that, to give the Federal Court jurisdiction, there would have to be an existing contract upon which one of the parties to the suit relied, and also a State law or an ordinance enacted subsequently to the making of the contract, which would, if enforced, impair the obligation of that contract. Neither of these conditions existed in the present case. He showed further that the ordinance of 1864 was, in legal effect, a lease, and that the relation between the city and the Citizens' Street Railway Company was that of landlord and tenant, and therefore that the claim of a perpetual right to the use of the streets of the city which was asserted by the Citizens' Street Railway Company could not be maintained.

POWERS OF CITIES.

Another point made by Mr. Butler was that the Legislature had conferred upon cities incorporated under the general laws of the State exclusive power over the streets, alleys, highways and bridges within their corporate limits, and that State charters granted to street-railroad companies neither grant, nor purport to grant, any vested rights to the use of streets of any such city. This right must be obtained from the city itself by the street-railroad company after it has been incorporated under the State law. In order to secure the right to use the streets of a city, the street railroad company must deal with the city itself which has the power to grant or refuse to grant the right or to impose conditions and regulations under which the right may be exercised. This is what the city did in the ordinance of 1864, which created the lease between the city and the street car company, one condition of which was a period of time for which the use of the streets was granted.

The city of Indianapolis never had, and has not now any power or authority to grant to any person or corporation the right to use its streets for street-railway purposes without the power of revocation of the grant and without limit as to time. Any such contract or grant would be absolutely void, because it would deprive the city government of the exclusive control of its streets. * * * Neither had the city, nor has it now, any power to grant to any private corporation any exclusive rights to its streets for any purpose. It will be remembered that the Citizens' Street Railroad Company claims a perpetual right to the use of all of the streets of the city for street railway purposes. Everybody knows that that claim means practically an exclusive right to all the streets in perpetuity. The city never had, and has not now, power to make any contract with any corporation, for either the perpetual or exclusive use of its streets for street railway purposes.

Mr. Butler concluded by reading a decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court rendered last month in the case of the city of Memphis against the Bank of Commerce and J. A. Onberg.

This morning Mr. Miller, of counsel for the street railroad company, stated to the Court that he would like a continuance until he had had an opportunity to investigate the recent decision cited by Mr. Butler. Judge Brown continued the argument until after the argument of the apportionment suit.

GORBY IN POLICE COURT.

Judge Stubbs Fines Him $5 and Costs For Drunkenness.

S. S. Gorby, State Geologist, was arrested last night at the Union station by patrolmen Kimple and Johnson. He resisted arrest and was taken to the police-station in the patrol wagon. This is the third time Mr. Gorby has been arrested for drunkenness. The officers complain that he has caused them much trouble, and that they have sent him home while drunk on more than one occasion. It was expected that he would get a work-house sentence, as the law provides that for the third offense for intoxication the prisoner shall be fined $25 and sent to the work-house for thirty days.

This morning he pleaded guilty to drunkenness and Judge Stubbs finded him $5 and costs, which he paid.

Judge Stubbs said afterward: "Mr. Gorby was not charged with his third offense in the affidavit, and I did not recognize him until after the case was disposed of."

James Austin, who keeps a saloon at Merrill and McCarty streets, was found guilty of selling liquor on Sunday and to minors. He was fined $50 for selling to minors and $20 for selling on Sunday. He said he would appeal.

Seymour Water Company Case.

Briefs have been filed in the Supreme Court in the case of Asa M. Fitch against the Seymour Water Company of Seymour. It is asserted that the Water Company failed to supply pressure enough to put out a burning building belonging to Fitch, and he brought suit for $25,000 damages in the lower court, where judgment in the amount of his loss was secured.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court to-day.

16,680. Board of Commissioners of Dearborn county vs. William H. Kyle. Dearborn C. C. Transferred to the Appellate Court. Opinion by McCabe, J.

16,693. Joseph W. Eller et al. vs. John Lacy. Hamilton C. C. Reversed. Hackney, J.

"THE CHURCH OF ISRAEL."

Two Peripatetic Preachers of the Sect In the City.

Two plainly clothed, wind-tanned and rugged men walked into the city yesterday afternoon. Their general appearance, made picturesque by the fact that their beards and hair had not been cut for many years, attracted attention. They were C. F. Mathews and G. W. Weaver, of Detroit. They are ordained ministers of the Church of Israel, a sect which describes itself as the superstructure of Christianity. The principle of faith is "the perfection of life, the emulation of the examples found in the Bible, and the obedience to the Bible's exact commands." For this reason the hair and beard are not trimmed. The sect was originated by Johanna Southcott, in England, in 1792. She styled herself the first instrument, by which she meant that she was an instrument in the hands of God, following His impulses to lead mankind to perfect practice of the Word.

On January 23 thirty male members of the Church of Israel at Detroit followed the impulse of conscience and left the city by different roads. Following the injunction to the disciples they took with them neither purse nor scrip. Messrs. Weaver and Mathews have slowly walked from town to town since that date until this city has been reached. They preach without compensation and ask food and lodging as they proceed on their journey. This journey, they say, may be without end during their lives, or may end when the Almighty is satisfied that their obedience is as complete as was that of Abraham when he had his hand lifted to slay Isaac.

The two men have secured permission to preach in Military Park to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. To-morrow night they will preach at Haughville.

FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Circular Issued By the Christian Alliance—A Week of Woolley.

The following circular, issued by the Christian Alliance, is to be read in the churches of the city to-morrow morning:

A WEEK OF WOOLLEY AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The Christian Alliance of Indianapolis has arranged for a week's meetings in Tomlinson Hall, beginning Sunday evening, April 15. These meetings are to be in the interest of non-partisan and non-sectarian good citizenship, and the purpose is to arouse the interest of all good citizens as to their sacred duty to the State, and the obligation that rests on them to use their efforts and votes to purify politics and rescue our city, State and national government from the influence and dictation of corrupt politicians and political rings and machines.

John G. Woolley, one of the most eloquent orators of America, is engaged to speak each evening, and other eminent speakers will participate.

These meetings can only be made successful by the hearty co-operation of the Christian people of Indianapolis, and the ministers and congregations of every church in the city are most urgently requested to give these meetings the support of their presence and encouragement.

It is most essential that the first meeting, on Sunday evening, April 15, shall crowd the hall and be full of such enthusiasm as only an immense audience can give. Your presence at this meeting is therefore most urgently requested.

Governor Matthews has been asked to preside at the meeting the first night and Mayor Denny has been invited to speak on the following evening. All of the various Christian organizations are to participate in the meeting.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, Indianapolis, Ind.

THERMOMETER.

April 7, 1893.			April 7, 1894.		
7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.
70	78	79	50	61	63

BAROMETER.

7 a. m.—29.96 | 12 m.—29.93 | 2 p. m.—29.93

FORECASTS FOR INDIANA

WRITE BLUE

For the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., April 8, 1894: *Fair* weather to-night; generally *fair, warmer* weather, with possibly *local showers* on Sunday.

The low barometric area central in the Northwest covers the country west of the Mississippi; a small, low, secondary, central over Kansas Friday night, extended during the night to Lake Erie, causing showers in its path and thunder storms in Kansas. Higher temperature prevails, except in the lake regions. Rains fell near the western gulf coast, and snow near Lake Ontario.

The Weather in Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau at 7 a. m., ninetieth meridian time:

	Ther.	Bar.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	38	29.92	Clear
Boston, Mass	36	30.16	Clear
Chicago, Ill	34	29.96	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O	48	30.04	Rain
Cleveland, O	36	29.94	Rain
Jacksonville, Fla	56	30.30	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo	52	29.94	Pt.Cdy
Louisville, Ky	52	30.06	Cloudy
New Orleans, La	62	30.22	Clear
New York, N. Y	34	30.24	Pt.Cdy
Omaha, Neb	42	29.94	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa	42	30.08	Rain
St. Louis, Mo	56	29.98	Pt.Cdy
St. Paul, Minn	36	30.10	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn	30	30.08	Clear
Washington, D. C	42	30.24	Cloudy

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

Street Car Tracks.

The electric line to the Insane Hospital was put in operation to-day. The Citizens' company has a force of men engaged in laying a single track on Bellefontaine street, from Massachusetts avenue to Home avenue. It parallels the track on Peru street, and is only three hundred feet west of it. The citizens in that part of the town believe that the track is being laid for the purpose of pre-empting the street.

Reading Circle Books.

W. H. Glasscock, deputy State superintendent, has been in Boston this week in the interest of the State reading circles. An effort has been made to obtain lower prices for reading circle books, and the authorities thought it best to consult the authors instead of agents. It is thought that some lower prices will be secured.

Louise Vornholt Declared Insane.

Louise Vornholt, the woman who remained three whole days at the county treasurer's office, and yesterday became violent, was arrested yesterday as being insane. This morning she was declared insane. She has a delusion that the county treasurer owes her money, and that she is in command of the police force.

Called To Olive-Street Church.

The Rev. J. T. Orton, of Monticello, has been called to the pastorate of the Olive-street Presbyterian church. He preached a trial sermon at the church last Sunday. Mr. Orton will enter upon his new work this month.

Luther Benson Back From Washington.

Luther Benson, just returned from Washington, says he secured the appointment of John M. Higgs for postmaster at Connersville. Both Senators Voorhees and Turpie recommended the appointment of Merrill.

SPECIAL COUPON OFFER

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Will accept ONE coupon for **Part One** of the Portfolios named in the Coupon on 5th page. Remember this offer to take **one** coupon is for Part One **only.**

Hereafter **six** coupons must be furnished. This special offer is made that everyone who failed to read the first announcement in time to commence cutting coupons with Monday of this week, may be enabled to start in next week with No. 1 of all, or any one, of the Portfolios. Come to THE NEWS office next week and see the new Portfolios.

FOR—

ADDITIONAL SMALL ADS -SEE- 3d and 6th PAGES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST) OF INDIANAPOLIS—136 E. New York st. Service 10:30 a. m.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—CORNER MERIDIAN AND New York sts. Frederic E. Dewhurst, minister. Sunday-school at 9:30. Morning service, 10:45; evening service, 7:30.

SPIRITUALISM—SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED in room 12 36½ W. Washington st., at 3 p. m. If you wish to be enlightened, come. Tests will follow the discourse. All are welcome.

THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CORNER HOME ave. and Ash st. Preaching by the pastor, D. R. VanBuskirk, to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:15 p. m.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER Elm and Cedar. No morning services. Preaching by Dr. Rondthaler at 7:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor, 9:30 a. m. Sabbath-school, 2:30 p. m. Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

SECOND (ENGLISH) LUTHERAN CHURCH—Corner Hosbrook and Elk sts. The Rev. I. D. Worman, pastor. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner Massachusetts ave. and East st. The Rev. Joseph Littell, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school, 2:30 p. m. Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m.

FRIENDS' CHURCH—CORNER DELAWARE AND St. Clair sts. Thomas C. Brown, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday evening, 6:30. All are invited to attend.

OLIVE BRANCH (MERIDIAN ST.) CHRISTIAN Mission, 556 S. Meridian st. The Rev. J. C. Burkhardt, pastor. Preaching at evening by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 4:15 p. m. The public invited.

CHRIST CHURCH—(EPISCOPAL)—ON THE CIRcle. The Rev. J. H. Ranger, rector. Holy communion at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS sts. G. A. Carstensen, rector. Holy Communion, 8:45 a. m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. The rector will preach morning and evening.

THERE WILL BE RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD at 96 W. Armstrong st., North Indianapolis, each Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. All truth-seekers welcome. Readers of Millennial Dawn specially invited to attend or call during the week. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

FLETCHER-AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner Fletcher ave. and Cedar st. Geo. E. Hicks, pastor. Sunday-school 9:15 a. m., Harry Winterode, superintendent. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m. Miss Linnie Lewis, leader. Welcome to all services.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—E. A. ALLEN, pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Preaching 10:30. Junior Endeavor 2 p. m.; Senior Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Thursday evening the annual congregational meeting will take place. There will also be tableaux of special interest given.

WOODRUFF - AVE. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Clifford and Brookside aves. The Rev. J. P. Cowan, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. The young people will conduct the evening service, with Miss Myra Shannon as leader. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

GRACE CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL) — CORNER Central ave. and Seventh st. The Rev. C. S. Sargent, priest in charge. Services—Holy Communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 3 p. m. Evening prayer, 7:30 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all services.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—CORNER N. NEW Jersey and Sixth sts. The Rev. H. O. Sommers, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 and 7:30. Morning subject: "Work Out Your Own Salvation." Evening: "The Universalists' Idea of Resurrection and Judgment." All seats free. Strangers welcome.

PEOPLE'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — Corner of Michigan and Blackford sts. James M. Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the Rev. George Hindley, president of Ridgeville College. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF Pennsylvania and Vermont sts. The Rev. Jos. A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Public invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—NORTHEAST CORNER of New York and Pennsylvania sts. The pastor, the Rev. W. F. Taylor, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:30 p. m. Regular prayer-meeting, Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to these services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—DELAWARE and Ninth sts. The Rev. G. L. Mackintosh, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation and welcome is given to all of these services. Seats free.

FLETCHER PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Virginia ave. and South st. The classes will meet at 9 a. m. Preaching by the pastor the Rev R. Roberts, D. D., 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m Morning subject, "The Old Members and the New," evening, "The New Members and the Old." Sunday-school 2 p. m., followed by class meeting.

FIRST (ENGLISH) LUTHERAN CHURCH—CORner of N. Pennsylvania and Walnut sts. The Rev. Augustus R. Steck, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer-meeting and lecture every Thursday evening at 7:30. All are invited and welcome to these services.

MAYFLOWER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—ST. Clair st., near East. The Rev. J. W. Wilson, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "Why So Few Men in the Churches?" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Afternoon Sunday-school, 1018 N. Mississippi st., at 3 o'clock. Every one is cordially invited to all.

MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of New York and Meridian sts. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, the Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D. Miss Lund, of Syracuse, will sing at both services. Class-meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m., and Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SONG SERVICE AT PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West Indianapolis, to-morrow evening. Solos, duets, quartets and choruses.

TABERNACLE CHURCH — CORNER MERIDIAN and Second sts. The Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pastor; the Rev. W. B. Dunham, associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:45 p. m. Preaching by the associate pastor in Mt. Jackson chapel at 10:30 a. m., and in W. Washington-st. chapel at 7:30 p. m.

PROGRESS CLUB—REV. H. O. SOMMERS, D. D., pastor of the Universalist church of this city, will lecture in Mansur Hall, corner Alabama and Washington sts., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject, "Crime and Criminals." There will be a special song service rendered by the choir of the Universalist church. Everyone cordially invited. Admission free.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Central ave. and Butler st. The Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Sermons by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League prayer-meeting, 6:30 p. m. Class-meeting Sunday at 9:30 a. m., and Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW CHURCH CHAPEL—333 N. ALABAMA ST.—The Rev. John Goddard, of Cincinnati, general pastor of the Ohio Association of the New Church, will preach morning and evening at the New Church chapel. Morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "The Law of Success Spiritual and Earthly." Evening service at 7:30; subject, "The Divine Reward of Human Effort."

SIXTH CHRISTIAN CHURCH — CORNER PINE and Elm sts. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, H. A. Turney. Subjects, 10:30 a. m., "The Christian's Armor" (No. 3), "The Helmet;" 7:30 p. m., "The Mystery of Godliness." Sunday-school 9 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Junior Christian Endeavor 3:30 p. m. You are welcomed to all of these services.

SPIRITUALISM—MRS. G. W. KATES, THE POPUlar trance speaker and platform test medium, will serve the Indianapolis Association of Spiritualists Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the G. A. R. room, Lorraine Block, W. Washington and Tennessee sts. Subjects from the audience requested bearing upon the spiritual philosophy. After each lecture tests will be given. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER of Christian ave. and Ash st. The Rev. Frank O. Ballard, pastor. Public worship to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Subject for evening sermon: "Is There Anything in God to Fear?" Thursday evening prayer and conference meeting, 7:45. All are cordially invited.

COLLEGE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER College and Lincoln aves. The Rev. J. F. Williams, pastor. Preaching 10:45 and 7:30. Baptism at close of evening service. Sunday-school, 9:30. Young people's meeting, 6:30 Sunday evening, and prayer-meeting 7:30 Thursday. Subject of morning sermon, "Censorious Judgment." All young men and women from home cordially welcomed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SOUTHWEST corner Pennsylvania and New York sts. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: Paradise, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

EAST WASHINGTON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Institution for Deaf and Dumb. The Rev. F. C. Hood, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. Junior Y. P. S. C. E., 9:45 a. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. The installation of elders and baptism of children will be held in morning services. All cordially invited to the services.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER MARKET and East sts. Class-meetings at 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. on the subject, "The Gateway of Life," and at 7:30 p. m. an address on "Methodism." Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m., followed by Junior League, led by Miss Finch. Epworth League devotional at 6:45 p. m., led by E. E. McKee. Epworth League Literary on Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., opened with a paper by Earl McKee.

FELLOWSHIP CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Eleventh and Broadway. E. S. Smith, pastor. Morning theme: "The Need of Believing Prayer." Evening theme: "The Evidence of Christian Experience;" "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.; Henry M. Butler, superintendent. Morning service, 10:45. Junior C. E., 3 p. m. Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer-meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all these services.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF Delaware and Walnut sts. D. R. Lucas pastor. Subject, 10:45 a. m., "The Good Angels." Mrs. Goetz and Mr. Belcher will sing a duet "Love Divine All Love Excelling," by Dr. Stayner. Subject 7:45 p. m., "The Way to Heaven." Mrs. Goetz will sing "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Saying," by Richardson. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E., junior society, 9 a. m.; senior society, 6:30 p. m. Cora Roberts, leader. All are invited and welcome.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—NORTHEAST corner of Delaware and Vermont sts. The Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class-meeting at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject, "Is the God of the Bible a God of Love?" Evening subject, "A Present Christ." The choir will sing at the morning service: Chorus, "Holy Ghost, the Infinite," Shelley; quartet, "Voice of Mercy," Morris; solo, "Over the Line" (Phelps), Mr. Daniel Davis. Evening service: Chorus, "Bow Down Thine Ear," Daniels; quartet, "Evening Hymn," Merz; solo, "Have You Room For Jesus?" (Williams), Mr. Daniel Davis. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m., Epworth League at 6:30; prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—TISH—I—MINGO CIGAR.

ANNOUNCEMENT—ARCHDEACON'S cooked ham; sold by all grocers.

ANNOUNCEMENT—N. W. BRYANT & CO., have the finest line of guitars in the city.

ANNOUNCEMENT—DIAMONDS AND FINE jewelry at CRANE'S, 78 E. Washington st.

ANNOUNCEMENT—OLD HATS AND RUBBER repaired. WILLIAM DEPUY, 47 Massachusetts ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT — CUT FLOWERS, FUNeral designs, decorations. Bertermann Bros. 37 to 43 Massachusetts ave; telephone 840.

ANNOUNCEMENT—BENJ. BOOTH, EXPERT accountant; bank, building and loan, partnership and complicated accounts examined, adjusted and audited; thirty years' experience. Room 73 Vance Block.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—CHOW, CHOW, CHOW, CHOW. Archdeacon's best.

REMOVAL—DR. MARSEE HAS REMOVED his office to the northeast corner Massachusetts ave. and New York st.; entrance 106½ E. New York st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—INDIANA MAPLE Sirup on pan-cakes.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO BILLIARD tables. 140 Howard st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CORNER LOT, IN Woodruff. Apply 41 E. North st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—W. W. BRYANT & CO., fine violin strings a specialty.

FOR SALE OR TRADE ESTABLISHED JEWelry business; reasons given. 820 N. Illinois.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—EAST FRONT LOT IN Lancaster's addition to Belmont. Address M 12, News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE — BEST HOTEL AT Broad Ripple. J. L. BARNITT, 31 Lombard Building.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—AN INTEREST IN A new and valuable invention. SHLIPPY, room 6, 12½ N. Delaware.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE LOT, NORTH; bargain for cash, or will trade for fast pacer or trotter. Address B 16, News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIVE-ROOM NEW house and two vacant lots. Splendid opportunity. BOOTH & ELSTUN, 77 E. Market st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD TOP BUGGY, three-spring wagon and stout dray; also trees, wholesale and retail. BARNUM, 200 E. Market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A GOOD STOCK OF millinery goods and fixtures; will trade for property in city or country. Address L 2, News

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR STOCK OF SHOES or groceries, six-room house, lot 66x185, at Crawfordsville. Call at 250 W. Washington st., city

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOUSE, N. PENNSYLvania, seven rooms; bath, electric bells, hot and cold water, for lot, or will assume on small property. Address J 16, News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ELEGANT LOT, N. Meridian, 50 feet front, $1,500; natural gas and street improvements paid; exchange for cottage. I. N. RICHIE, 58 E. Market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—100 TO 300 ACRES OF Texas land, Escondedo county, near Corpus Christi, the great watering resort of the South, supposed to be worth about $10 per acre; will trade for anything here. SMITH & CO., 36 W. Washington.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS and notions, $8,000; stock of general merchandise, $10,000; stock of general merchandise, $4,000; stock of drugs, $3,500. Will trade for Indianapolis property or good farm. If you want to buy or sell a business or interest in same, call upon or write us. BAIRD & LANG, 10½ E. Washington.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A NEW, WELL FURnished, ten room house, hardwood finish, all modern conveniences, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, natural gas and wired for electricity; large grounds with beautiful shade trees, vines and shrubs; location northeast, on electric car-line; would take part cash, some trade, and balance on long time or monthly payments, with good interest. Address Q 13, News office, city.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—AUNTIE HULL'S CHILI SAUCE on broiled steak.

NOTICE—LOST MONEY BY NOT COMING for your printing to COLLINS & CO., room 26, above Laurie's store.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF RESIDENTS AND owners of lots in the district bounded by Shelby, East, Sanders and Raymond sts., will be held at J. E. Twiname's, in Barth ave., next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, to sign petitions and appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Works in reference to the opening of streets in the territory named. Business men of Shelby and East streets especially invited. By order of a meeting of citizens held on April 5. L. G. DYNES, Secretary.

NOTICE—OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF real estate.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Marion county, Indiana, in the matter of the estate of Robert C. McGill, No. 1,655, in said court, the undersigned administrator of said estate will on and after Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1894, at his office, No. 22 Ingalls Block, Indianapolis, sell at private sale, for not less than the appraised value, lots thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), in square ninety-three (93), in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash in hand and the balance in two equal payments, in nine and eighteen months from date of sale, and for the deferred payments notes bearing interest from date and collectible, with attorneys' fees, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and a mortgage on the premises sold will be required.

WILLIAM J. LOWRY, Administrator.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—INSIST ON HAVING ARCHdeacon's mixed pickles.

STORAGE—OF ALL KINDS AT CHARLES E. SHOVER'S, 180 E. Wabash st.

STORAGE—CALL ON M. P. ANDERSON, CORner Hosbrook and Cedar sts., for special rates on storage and transfer. All kinds of goods packed for shipment.

STORAGE—THE UNION TRANSFER AND Storage Company is the oldest, largest, safest and cleanest storage house in the city. Corner E. Ohio st. and Bee Line tracks. (The old Dickson stand.)

STORAGE — INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE Company (registered). Largest and only warehouse in the city devoted exclusively to merchandise and household goods. Storage capacity 720,000 feet. Low insurance. Convenient location. Railroad switches and every facility for transaction of storage business. 265-273 S. Pennsylvania st. Telephone 1343.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION—A. L. HUNT, AUCTIONEER. 192 E. Washington st.

AUCTION—GUSTIN & McCURDY, AUCTIONeers. 139 W. Washington st.

AUCTION—ARCHDEACON'S PICKLED PIGS' feet. Seasonable and delicious.

AUCTION—OF WELL-KEPT FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, etc. We will sell on Tuesday afternoon, April 10, at 2 o'clock, at the residence, 179 Columbia ave., one elegant oak bedroom suite, cost $70; one sixteenth century bedroom suite with cheval dresser, cost $50; willow, plush and cane-seat rockers and chairs, cherry and oak center tables, Howe sewing machine, cost $55; hair mattress, extension tables, cupboard, dressing case, extra choice double lounge, rugs, brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, lace curtains, rag carpet, parlor cook stove, bedstead, springs, pillows, comforts, window shades, decorated ware, bowls, heating stove and a great many other articles. GUSTIN & McCURDY, Auctioneers.

FOUND.

FOUND—TWO PIECES OF JEWELRY. Inquire Sheriff's residence at jail.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—SEE LIST. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—ARCHDEACON'S SWEET PICKles. Try them.

TO LET—460 ASH ST., SEVEN ROOMS, barn, both gases, etc.

TO LET—THREE-ROOM HOUSE, 188 DEARborn. 179 N. Alabama.

TO LET—HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS, GAS well, cistern, 78 Torbet st., $8.

TO LET—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE; NATURAL gas, well, cistern. Inquire 301 S. West st.

TO LET—ONE TWO-ROOM HOUSE, 250 W Twelfth, gas, $6. 61 and 63 W. Washington.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT, NEW FIVE-room house, Ramsey ave. Inquire 318 E. St. Clair st.

TO LET—179 HADLEY AVE., WEST INDIanapolis, five rooms, $10. Apply 274 W. New York.

TO LET—MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, seven rooms and bath; references. Address 75 W. Tenth.

TO LET—27 E. SECOND ST., NINE ROOMS; all improvements. WILDMAN & GLOVER, Talbott Block.

TO LET—456 N. NEW JERSEY ST., MODern eight-room house, $37.50. J. S. CRUSE, 92 E. Market st.

TO LET—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 324 Miami st., between Noble and Liberty; natural gas, sewer, driven well and cistern.

TO LET—HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, 187 N. Pine st., $12; house, five rooms and stable, 184 N. Pine st., $12. Apply at 302 E. Market st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NINE-ROOM COTtage, northeast; owner reserves two rooms, boards with tenant; city water, both gases, shade; reference required. Address Y 15, News

TO LET—BY W. E. MICK & CO.

Two houses in Eastern ave., 8 rooms each, gas	$10 00
168 Archer, 4 rooms, gas	10 00
107 Auburn, 5 rooms	9 00
1157 N. Illinois, 8 rooms, modern	25 00
196 W. Maryland, good business room	50 00

TO LET—MERRILL AND NEW JERsey, 12 rooms $32 00

174 John st	$13 00	438 S. State	8 00
Cedar and Elm	18 00	98 Shelby	8 00
128 Duncan st	12 00	142 Columbia av	9 00
88 Malott ave		27 Athon st	8 00
316 Shelby st	8 00	Rear 73 Fletcher	7 00
65 Rhode Island	7 00	241 Orange	5 00

Suites in Stewart Block, Ohio and Illinois sts.
C. W. GORSUCH. 15 Virginia ave.

TO LET—942 N. MERIDIAN, MODERN, stable, 10 rooms $40 00

556 N. Illinois, gas, bath, 10 rooms	35 00
292 Lincoln ave., modern, 6 rooms	25 00
30 School, gas, 7 rooms	
165 Woodlawn ave., gas, bath, 5 rooms	14 00
300 Blake, gas, 5 rooms	11 00
N. Rural, near Wash. st., stable, 7 rooms	10 50
282 W. Maryland, gas, 5 rooms	9 00
420 S. Missouri, gas, 3 rooms	7 00
183 Indiana ave., 3 rooms	6 00
239 W. Third, 2 rooms	4 00

Rooms: Hubbard Block, Meridian Block, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania st. and 269 E. Washington st.
C. F. SAYLES, Agt. 75½ E. Market.

TO LET—HOUSES—

1038 N. Illinois st., 12 rooms, modern	$60 00
330 N. New Jersey st., 10 rooms, modern	40 00
46 Bellefontaine st., 7 rooms	22 00
1116 N. Delaware st., 7 rooms	15 00
884 N. Mississippi, 6 rooms	15 00
218 N. Noble st., 6 rooms	15 00
331 W. Vermont st., 5 rooms	12 00
219 E. North st., 7 rooms	18 00
58 Spann ave., 6 rooms	12 00
74 Ft. Wayne ave., 6 rooms	15 00
460 E. North st., 8 rooms	16 65
127 Columbia ave., 4 rooms	8 00
29 S. Pennsylvania st., store-room	22 50

Several small houses, $5 to $8 per month.
PRATHER & McMORROW, 64 E. Market st.

TO LET—

270 S. Penn	$17 00	221 N. N. Jersey	$35 00
365½ S. East	18 00	223 N. Miss	16 00
Spruce st	10 00	323 N. Alabama	16 00
215 Bright	8 00	519 N. Alabama	25 00
8 Hosbrook	7 00	79 W. Mich	21 00
15 Cook	8 00	186 California	15 00
214 Deloss	10 00	188 California	15 00
438 S. Illinois	13 00	130 Blackford, 5 rooms	
183 Meek	9 00	120 Blackford, 5 rooms	
192 E. Morris	14 00	124 Blackford, 5 rooms	
67 Minerva	13 00	707 N. Miss	13 00
93 Spring	11 00	436 W. Wash	10 00
385 E. Ohio	11 00	82 Clifford	10 00
92 Railroad	11 00	93 Malott ave	11 00
217 N. Miss	10 00	95 Malott ave	10 00
215 N. Miss	10 00	109 Malott ave	10 00
367 English ave	8 00	83 Lockerbie	10 00
135½ Peru	8 00	85 Lockerbie	10 00
468 S. Meridian	6 00	446 E. Walnut	10 00
462 S. Meridian	5 00	444 E. Walnut	9 00
756 S. East	7 00	324 Fremont	7 50
372 S. Tenn	9 00	86 Yandes	7 00
91-93 Nebraska	5 00	199 W. Second	12 00
77 Nebraska	6 00	29 W. Michigan	16 50
38-32 Linc'n lane	6 00	31 W. Michigan	16 50
190 Buchanan	9 00	433 College ave	17 50
365 English ave	8 00	435 E. St. Clair	15 00
301 Prospect	10 00	433 Home ave	16 00
115 Meek	15 00	537 E. Seventh	16 50
96 Oriole	6 00	473 Blake	7 00
Rear 422 N. East	6 00	15 Athens	7 00
472½ Virginia av	10 00		
470 Virginia ave., store-room			20 00
472 Virginia ave., store-room			22 00

See complete list at office.
W. J. McCULLOUGH & SONS, No. 98 E. Market.

TO LET—820 N. ALABAMA $30 00

456 N. N. J.	$37 50	577-579 E. 7th.	6 00
393 N. N. Jersey	18 00	510-512 N. N. J.	17 50
537 E. Seventh	16 66	420 E. Vermont	16 00
22 Gregg	15 00	257 Bell'f'ntaine	15 00
38 Ash	14 00	228 N. East	15 00
456 Central	13 00	187 Beville	12 00
31 N. East	11 00	593 Miami	12 00
275-277 E. Court	10 00	579 Miami	11 00
323 E. Wabash	10 00	144 N. Pine	10 00
324 E. Wabash	10 00	67 John	10 00
213½ Mass	10 00	371 N. Noble	10 00
69 Greenwood	8 00	127 Newman	8 00
616-620 Home	8 00	107 Pendleton	6 50
119 Clinton	6 00	71 Park	8 00
639 N. Illinois	40 00	39 W. St. Joe	25 00
22 Hall Place	17 00	80 W. Fifth	12 50
217-221 W. Mich.	12 00	238 W. Ohio	12 00
274 W. Ninth	10 00	28 Byram	10 00
87 W. Eighth	10 00	331 W. Market	8 00
398 Blackford	7 50	34 Drake	6 00
127 Patterson	4 00	41 Ellen	6 00
326 N. Ill. (rear)	7 00	Schriver ave	12 00
65 Rhode Island	7 00	529 N. Miss. (rear)	9 00
181 E. Merrill	32 00	270 S. Alabama	16 00
97 Woodlawn	15 00	236 S. Alabama	12 50
501 S. N. Jersey	12 00	156 Bates	11 00
82 Bradshaw	11 00	265 Huron	9 00
12 Lord	10 00	267 Huron	11 00
391-393 S. East	10 00	130 S. East	10 00
144 Summit	9 00	275 S. Noble	10 00
226 Coburn	9 00	72 S. Noble (rear)	9 00
72 Bicking	9 00	15 Henry	9 00
150 Mich.	9 00	253 English	8 00
12 McCauley	8 00	22 Koerner	7 50
1609 S. Meridian	5 00	46 Rockwood	5 00
73 Fletcher (rear)	7 00	15 Rockw'd (rear)	8 00
151 Harmon	9 00	23-25 Downey	6 00
58 Cook	5 00	70-74 Laurel	7 00
317 S. Ala. (rear)	7 00	178 Meek	7 00
86 Downey	7 00	319 W. Morris	7 50
79 Leoto	9 50	138 Buchanan	8 00

See full list at office of houses, store and dwelling rooms. Houses in all suburbs, near Atlas works and Woodruff.
J. S. CRUSE 92 E. Market st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—ARCHDEACON'S PEPPER MANgoes; finest pickle made.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—ARCHDEACON'S COOKED HAMS sold by all grocers.

TO LET—FRONT WINDOW SPACE AND desk room. 92 S. Illinois st.

TO LET—LEASE OF BRICK YARD, HALF mile south of Brightwood; sheds and ground ready to go to work; finest clay near the city. P. J. MULLANEY, 18½ N. Meridian.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—BUILDING ASSOCIATION SHARES purchased. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—ON JEWELRY, CLOTHING AND other valuables. 57 W. Washington.

LOANS—MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rates. A. METZGER, Odd Fellows Block.

LOAN—$3,000 PRIVATE FUNDS ON FIRST mortgage real estate. Apply 51 N. Illinois st.

LOANS—MONEY TO LOAN, FROM $1,000 TO $20,000. WOMAN'S OFFICE, 51½ N. Pennsylvania st.

LOANS—$100 TO $2,000; INTEREST AND commission reasonable. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware st.

LOANS—IF YOU WANT A PRIVATE LOAN, money at once, call on ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., 84 E. Market st.

LOANS—ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, etc., without removal; also on watches and diamonds. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—MORTGAGE LOANS—MONEY NOW ready; borrower can pay whole or part at any time. C. S. WARBURTON, 26 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

LOANS—PRIVATE FUNDS ON FARM AND city property; large loans on business property, 6 per cent. STANTON & SCOTT, 61-62 Lombard Block, 24½ E. Washington st.

LOANS — TO LOAN MONEY IN ANY amount, in sums of $200 to $5,000, on very easy terms; low rates; no delay; can accommodate you the same day that apply; loans on city or farms. C. W. GORSUCH, 15 Virginia ave.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—ARCHDEACON'S JUG vinegar; oldest and most reliable.

BUSINESS CHANCE — TO BUY OR SELL A business, see SHLEPPY, room 6, 12½ N. Delaware.

BUSINESS CHANCE — PARTNER WANTED with small capital for a business that has no competition. Address Q 12, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED—PARTNER with $200 to buy half interest in patent that sells at sight; can triple your money in two weeks. Call at 180 Dearborn st., Indianapolis.

BUSINESS CHANCE — BAKERY AND ICE-cream business—one of the best stands in the city—offered at a bargain for a few days. Call at once for particulars. BAIRD & LANG, 10½ E. Washington.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—ARCHDEACON'S JUG VINEGAR; 10c per jug.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM; BATH. NO. 8 Eden Place.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 319 N. Mississippi st.

TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED, $1 PER week. 275 Christian ave.

TO LET—FRONT PARLORS AND FURnished room. 174 E. Ohio.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH; ALL conveniences. Ross Block.

TO LET — THREE NICE UNFURNISHED rooms. 107 N. New Jersey.

TO LET — ROOM AND BOARD; $3.50 week. 224 W. New York.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; housekeeping. 171 E. South.

TO LET—VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front rooms. 477 N. Illinois.

TO LET—PLEASANT, UNFURNISHED front room. 105 N. Meridian st.

TO LET — SPLENDID ROOMING AND board. $4, $4.50, $5. 88 W. Ohio.

TO LET — FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; light housekeeping. 242 E. Ohio.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen; references. 159 N. Illinois.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS; LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; newly papered. 98 Cherry.

TO LET—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS, cheap, with board. 378 N. Alabama.

TO LET—NICE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; $8 per month. 229 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS; light housekeeping. 133 E. North st.

TO LET—NICE FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove and grate, upstairs. 21 Park ave.

TO LET—CLEAN ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing and sleeping. 84 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET — TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms housekeeping. 332 N. Alabama.

TO LET—ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath; first-class board. 316 N. Meridian.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also pleasant furnished room. 293 N. Delaware.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also pleasant, furnished room. 293 N. Delaware.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with bath. 81 E. Vermont street.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; up or down-stairs. 71 Oak st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, three squares from depot. 170 Madison ave.

TO LET — THREE NICE, FURNISHED rooms; private house; down town. Address H 16, News.

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS; very desirable; gentlemen preferred. 225 N. Mississippi.

TO LET—MAY 1, ELEGANT SUITE OR entire floor; housekeeping; references. 81 W. New York st.

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR room to man and wife or gentleman. Address K 14, News.

TO LET—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms; bath and all modern conveniences; private. 79 E. Vermont.

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS, TWO FLIGHTS; newly decorated, light and airy; real cheap. Iron Block. METZGER, Agent.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, housekeeping and lodging. Ryan Block, Indiana ave. and Tennessee.

TO LET—A NICE SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, corner Illinois and Seventh sts., with city water, cheap. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market st.

WANTED HELP—WOMEN—GIRLS

WANTED—ARCHDEACON'S JUG VINEGAR. Old and reliable.

WANTED — WHITE NURSE GIRL. 56 Woodruff Place.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 820 N. Meridian st. References.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at JUNE'S, 57 and 59 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—GOOD FAMILY COOK; FIRST-class place; good pay. Call 75½ E. Washington.

WANTED—HOUSES ON PAYMENTS. STROUSE & FULLEN, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

WANTED—LADIES CAN MAKE $3 DAILY by folding and addressing circulars for us at home. No canvassing. Position permanent. Reply with stamped envelope. MISS GRACE PAUL, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—DRESS CUTTING AND SEWING School. Prof. de Lamorton, of Paris, France, the world's champion tailor system. Ladies, we teach you over 200 different draftings. Call and see our seamless princess royals without one inch of seam or darts in linings or goods, not even on the shoulders. We are the inventors of all strictly seamless garments. We also draft double side forms and under-arm gore; in fact, we teach you everything in first-class dressmaking. Managers, MRS. KOTTEK, MISS BADER. Call at 78 Virginia ave.

WANTED HELP—MEN—BOYS.

WANTED—AUNTIE HULL'S CATSUP; THE finest made.

WANTED—BEST CUSTOMER FOR BEST gas engine. 62 Viaduct.

WANTED — ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Archdeacon's sweet mixed pickles.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE LIVE ON fruit, poultry farm. 430 Broadway.

WANTED—PARTNER, COMPETENT TRUCK gardener, with $200; splendid opening. Address G 16, News.

WANTED—SALESMEN; PAYING POSItions for men of good address; investigate. 93 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—FARM HANDS, TWO MILES east of Irvington, National road; German preferred. A. C. SHORTRIDGE.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY TO sell nickel-plated curtain pole-lifter. Address J. W. AYERS, Indianapolis.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 TO TAKE a half interest in a new invention; 800 per cent. guaranteed. Address N 14, care News.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT, YOUNG MAN to take course in business college and pay tuition by pleasant work. Address J 15, News.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,700 FOR TWO years at 6 per cent. on dwelling worth $6,000; no commission. Address D 16, News office.

WANTED—MEN, GOOD TO HANG SIGNS in every town; $4 a day cash; send stamp. NATIONAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Chicago.

WANTED—WALL PAPER TO HANG AT 10c a roll. Call or address J. LONG, 434 S. Meridian st.

WANTED—SALESMEN; MEN TO SELL LINE of cigars; $100 a month and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, SUMATRA CIGAR COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — SALESMAN FOR ELECTRIC door (name) plates, signs, etc.; readable in the dark; sample plate with any name in free. NEW ERA PLATE COMPANY, 60 Cass st., Chicago.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address THE TEXAS BUSINESS BUREAU, J. W. Hudnall, Manager, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LIVE, PUSHING people to handle our fast selling household necessities; samples and all equipments free on recommendation; no capital required to start yourself into a paying business. For particulars call or address A. J. CONROY & CO., 33 W. Market st.

WANTED—THE CENTRAL BUSINESS UNIversity, Ingalls Block, is securing a largely increased patronage by its thorough and successful work. Everybody delighted and work enthusiastically. Night school open 7 to 10. Send for prospectus. J. CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., President. ALLEN A. BOWSER, Secretary.

WANTED—I HAVE USED THE OXYDONOR Victory for three months and have taken no medicine of any kind. I have always suffered with dreadful attacks of nervous headache and violent sick headache. In every instance the "Victory" has given entire relief in a short time. Not only this, but my general health has been greatly improved. MRS. J. W. MONCRIEF, Franklin, Ind.

I have used Oxydonor for tonsilitis, sick headaches, constipation and nervousness, and would not part with the instrument, if I could not get another. MRS. GEORGE CLEMMER, Franklin, Ind.

Having successfully tried Dr. H. Sanche's Oxydonor Victory we would recommend it to those suffering from acute, chronic or nervous troubles. Agents wanted in every county. Address MRS. M. H. WOODSMALL, Franklin, Ind.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY TO RENT FURNISHED parlor; home comforts. 67 W. Michigan.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD GROCERY. Address H. L. MILLER, 1027 E. Washington.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND STORE fixtures and shelving. Address S 15, News office.

WANTED — GOOD POPLARS AND OTHER trees at 25c and up. BARNUM, 200 E. Market.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN in private boarding-house, by lady; experienced. Address E 16, News.

WANTED — GAS - FITTING, STEAM AND water plumbing done by FRED GEHLE, 472-474 E. Washington. Telephone 1360.

WANTED — ABOUT A SEVEN-ROOM MODern house, good location, rent not over $25, to good, permanent tenant. Address F 16, care News.

WANTED—TO BUILD ONE OR MORE COTtages for responsible party; will rent one for one year as part pay on carpenter work. Address R 15, News office.

WANTED—INTEREST IN MANUFACTURing business in the city, from $3,000 to $4,500; must be a money maker. INDIANA REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Room 38 Baldwin Block.

WANTED—ONE UNFURNISHED ALCOVE and one furnished room, bath and board for three, by physician, with down-town office, Pennsylvania st., between North and Seventh, preferred. Only first-class parties need apply. Address S 14, News.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—AUNTIE HULL'S PURE FRUIT jellies. The best.

FOR TRADE—"THAT COUGH" FOR STAR Cough Drops; 5 cents.

FOR TRADE—HOUSE AND LOTS. BASEment, 52 E. Washington st.

FOR TRADE—ELEGANT GOLD WATCH FOR horse. W. T. LONG, E. Wabash st.

FOR TRADE. — INSIDE LOT FOR FINE horse. CAMPBELL, 91 E. Market.

FOR TRADE—DRUG STORE AND TWO LOTS, for city residence property. 305 Virginia avenue.

FOR TRADE—UNINCUMBERED LOTS FOR stock of groceries or dry-goods. Address P 14, News office.

FOR TRADE — A MODERN COTTAGE, N. Pennsylvania st., for lots north. Address C 14, care News.

FOR TRADE—COTTAGE, N. PENNSYLvania st., for property southeast. Address Z 14, care News.

FOR TRADE—A SPLENDID PIANO, ALMOST new, for equity, or horse and carriage. Address C 14, care News.

FOR TRADE—RENTAL PROPERTY IN THIS city, $2,000; rents for $18, for stock of shoes. Address F 14, care News.

FOR TRADE—GOOD PROPERTY IN CHATtanooga, Tenn., for Indiana property. E. N. RAYL, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR TRADE—TRADE OFF YOUR INCUMbered property and get clear lots. B. M. RALSTON, 12½ N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—GOOD FARM IN MICHIGAN for equity in Indianapolis property. H. C. JORDAN, 89 Lombard Building.

FOR TRADE—GOOD LOTS TO TRADE FOR equity in city property. FURNAS & MOATS, room 10, 68½ E. Market.

FOR TRADE—WE HAVE SOME VERY DEsirable lots in all parts of the city to trade for equities. SMITH & CO., 36½ W. Washington st.

FOR TRADE—AN EAST FRONT LOT, N. MEridian, 50x247 feet; to trade for property southeast. SMITH & CO., 36½ W. Washington street.

FOR TRADE—A GOOD LOT, N. NEW JERsey street; to trade for a five or six-room, modern cottage, north. SMITH & CO., 36½ W. Washington st.

FOR TRADE—GARDEN AND DAIRY PROPerty, near city, for rental property or small farm; equity $2,000. O'CONNELL, Brookside and Centennial.

FOR TRADE—160 ACRES ARKANSAS LAND, 2½ miles railroad, well timbered, trade for stock of groceries, shoes, drugs, etc. WELLS, 649½ Virginia ave.

FOR TRADE—40 ACRES IN PUTNAM county for merchandise or equity in rental city property, clear incumbrance. Address lock-box 14, Westfield, Ind.

FOR TRADE—BEAUTIFUL LOT, N. MERIdian; 50 feet front; natural gas and street improvements paid; $1,500; exchange for cottage. I. N. RICHIE, 58 E. Market.

FOR TRADE—REAL ESTATE—THREE 80-acre farms in Marion county, close to city, for good residence or rental property in city or suburbs. HOWELL WADDLE, 11½ W. Washington.

FOR TRADE—FOUR LOTS NORTHEAST CORner of Rural and Progress sts. for property west of Bellefontaine st. and south of Tenth st.; will pay cash difference. S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Alabama st.

FOR TRADE—FARM, 50 ACRES, ADJOINING town on railroad; brick house, ten rooms; nice home; everything complete; $4,500; take city property or merchandise. MALOTT, 94½ E. Washington, room 5.

FOR TRADE—MONEY TO LOAN; A LARGE sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZGER, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

FOR TRADE—TEN-ROOM HOUSE AND $4,500 cash to exchange for good block.

Good mortgage notes to exchange for small rental property. Notes will bear full investigation. $2,000 stock general merchandise, running small town about thirty miles from city, to exchange.

80-acre farm, Hamilton county, to exchange for good city property.

100-acre farm in Hendricks county, Indiana, to exchange for good city property.

WHARTON, FULLENWIDER & WEBB, 3 and 4 Baldwin Block.

FOR TRADE—

Lot on E. Washington st., near Rural st.; will trade on small rental property.

Six-room cottage, Linden st.; price $2,500; will trade for larger property, Virginia ave. or Prospect st.

Residence rental property, well - located at Muncie, Ind.; pays 10 per cent. on investment; will trade equity for stock of general merchandise.

215-acre farm, near Paris, Ill., 160 acres under cultivation; good farm house and farm buildings; price $40 per acre; will trade equity for Indianapolis property.

Stock of buggies, wagons and implements; also factory building and residence property; live Indiana town; will trade for farm land.

40 acres land, near Medora, Jackson county, Indiana; will sell for $500, or trade for three bakery wagons and surrey.

Nice residence property, Sherman Heights, Chattanooga, Tenn.; price $3,000; incumbrance $1,000; will trade equity for Indianapolis improved property.

INDIANA REAL-ESTATE COMPANY, Room 38 Baldwin Block.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, $10. BOX 88, CITY.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESK. 33 W. MARKET.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET; GOOD STAND. 377 Clifford ave.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, 205 E. WASHington, George's Hotel.

FOR SALE—ARCHDEACON'S LARGE PICKles for a superior flavor.

FOR SALE—ROLL-TOP DESK, GOOD AS new. No. 19 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—BULL-TERRIER PUPPIES; PEDigree stock. 164 Fayette st.

FOR SALE—AMATEURS ARE INVITED TO see the cameras at 62 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, IN FIRST-class location. Address Z 15, News.

FOR SALE—A FREAK, WITH BANNER; also an Indian organ. 72 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, HIGH-GRADE PNEUmatic, $5 down and $5 monthly. G 15, News.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, GOAT, CART AND harness; goat broken to drive. 110 Cherry st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, CANDY AND FRUIT stand; N. Illinois st.; cheap for cash. Address S 13, News.

FOR SALE—SIDEBOARD WITH LARGE glass, suitable for hotel and restaurant. 401 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ALMOST NEW, HIGH grade, Planet bicycle; Morgan Wright tire. 145 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—THE MECHANICAL CHICKEN on exhibition at Big Four office, 1 E. Washington st. A bargain.

FOR SALE—LADIES' CUSHION-TIRED BIcycle, excellent condition, $50; payments of $5 monthly. F 15, News.

FOR SALE—EMPLOYMENT AND PRINTing office, established four years. Inquire over Laurie's store, room 26.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND BANK counter and screen; must be sold quick. WIRT C. SMITH, 10 Baldwin Block.

FOR SALE—BEST DRUG STOCK IN THE State in the best city in the gas belt; owner going to California. J. A. STEPHENS, Muncie, Ind.

FOR SALE—CORN-MILLING PLANT, W. Washington st., Belt railway; easy terms. Address SAMUEL HARRIS, 274 W. New York street.

FOR SALE—FREE—100-PAGE BOOK; SIXTY illustrations, "Success With Patents." MINTURN, patent solicitor, 18½ N. Meridian. If mailed, 6c.

FOR SALE—THREE-CHAIR BARBER SHOP (white), town of 8,000; established trade; new oak sideboard; good condition; price $125. D. B. SCOTT, Shelbyville, Ind.

FOR SALE—$150, FOR THREE DAYS, CONfectionery, ice cream and cigar store; rent $12; rooms for small family to live included; good location; first-class trade established. Call 814 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—

At		At
No.		No.
250	IT'S	250
W.	N	W.
Washington	O	Washington
	B	
St.,	O	St.,
	D	
Corner	Y	Corner
	'	
West	S	West
St.		St.
	BUSINESS.	

If I were to give away my goods. I buy them, pay for them and that's all there is about it. Many of my competitors ask how it is possible I can sell goods at such extremely low prices. I answer THAT IS MY BUSINESS. So I have concluded to offer to ladies for three more days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 9, 10 and 11, a special cut price on 6,000 pairs best and finest French kid button shoes ever offered to the public in this city, at about one-third their actual value.

I also boldly announce that no one on earth can compete on that class of shoes.

I herewith quote prices impossible to duplicate.

Ladies' $3 French kid, A width, at	$1 00
Ladies' $4 French kid, B width, at	1 25
Ladies' $5 French kid, C width, at	1 50
Ladies' $5.50 French kid, D width, at	1 75
Ladies' $6 French kid, E width, at	2 00
Ladies' $1 dongola kid oxfords at	39
Ladies' $2 dongola kid oxfords at ....50c to	75

Ladies' French kid oxfords at $1 and up.

It will pay any one to knock off half a day and come to see me, as I can shoe your entire family for little or nothing.

My grocery sale continues all next week.

N. B.—Take car to find my store. Correct No. 250 W. Washington st., corner West.

CUT PRICE SHOE AND GROCERY HOUSE.

I have no connection with any other stores; therefore I caution every one to inquire for the grocery—all in same room.

Clip this from your paper and save street-car fare. Ask conductor to let you off at West and Washington sts.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSO.

BUILDING AND LOAN—EQUITABLE, 41 Vance Block. Free entrance.

BUILDING AND LOAN—BUILDING AND LOAN association shares purchased. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

BUILDING AND LOAN—COLUMBIA. 75 E. Market. Send two-cent stamp and get our "Life Lessons."

BUILDING AND LOAN—LIMITED AMOUNT 8 per cent. guaranteed investment stock, non-taxable. "STATE," 21 S. Pennsylvania.

BUILDING AND LOAN—THE UNION MUTUAL Building and Loan Association. Loans made without delay. Office, No. 19½ N. Pennsylvania st.

BUILDING AND LOAN—TAKE SHARES IN the GOVERNMENT SAVING, LOAN AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, 32 Virginia ave. A. LARSEN, Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN—MONEY NOW READY to loan. HARTFORD SAVING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. John M. Spann, Secretary. 86 E. Market st.

BUILDING AND LOAN—GERMAN AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. Loans made without delay. ALBERT SAHM, Treasurer. G. W. BROWN, Secretary, 10 Boston Block.

BUILDING AND LOAN — FOR THE BEST building association shares, go to the Mutual Home and Savings Association, 72 E. Market st. ISAAC THALMAN, President. W. A. RHODES, Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN—LIMITED AMOUNT of paid up stock for sale, by the "old" Equitable, 41 Vance Block. No charge for entrance. This stock is non-taxable, and sure of from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum dividend.

BUILDING AND LOAN—THE ROYAL BUILDing Association offers inducements to borrowers and investors that no other association can; money on hand. Call for information. HOWARD KIMBALL, Secretary, 89 E. Market street.

BUILDING AND LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN; A large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZGER, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

BUILDING AND LOAN—
—SAFE—
—RELIABLE—
—SURE—
Take Stock in SECURITY SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. Office 42 N. Delaware st. Shares $100. Dues 25 cents. No entrance fee. E. P. FULMER, President. KENNETH G. REID Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN — THE MASSACHUsetts ave. and Michigan st. Building and Loan will start series No. 3 on May 1. Organized on the old reliable plan. No salaried officers; no rents. Pays out five and a half years. Money on hand to loan. Shares 25c per week. Tompkins's drug store, 165 Massachusetts ave. J. B. Conaty, president, E. W. Tompkins, treasurer S. W. GOULDING, secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN—FEBRUARY 28, 1894, the Star Saving and Loan Association started the twenty-second series of $200 shares and fourth B series of $100 shares. For further information apply at the office of Hadley & Fay, 40½ E. Washington st., or any of the following named directors: H. M. Hadley, Geo J. Hammel, Jacob W. Smith, R. D. Townsend, James M. Swan, Caleb S. Denny, Jesse H. Blair, James R. Carnahan; H. H. Fay, Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN FOR A SAFE INVESTment investigate the plan and stock of THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS. Economical in management. No foreclosures. Loans to date, average only 41 per cent. of property taken as security, upon low appraisements. Limited amount of net 8 per cent. paid up stock for sale this month. Send for "Our Loan Record." It will interest you.
Phœnix Block (second floor)
N. W. corner Delaware and Market sts.

BUILDING AND LOAN — A NEW SERIES OF stock of the South Meridian Building and Loan Association, No. 3, will be issued April 4, 1894.
Shares, $200.
Entrance fee, 25c per share.
Weekly dues, 55c per share.
Meets every Wednesday evening, at 470 S. Meridian st.
CHAS. A. GAUSS, President.
AUGUST H. PLANK, Vice-President.
JOHN G. OHLEYER, Secretary.
GEO. F. BORST, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—SURREY; CHEAP. 158 JOHNson ave.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY. 237 S. West st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE. 472 E. WASHington st.

FOR SALE—HORSES CLIPPED, $2. 188 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—GOOD SURREY, CHEAP, AT MEridian stables.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK HORSE AT Shelby House.

FOR SALE—HORSE $18. INQUIRE AT 121 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE — ALMOST NEW PHAETON; cheap. 423 College ave.

FOR SALE—ONE GENTLE HORSE AND surrey. 390 N. West st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BAY HORSE, CHEAP. Inquire 52 S. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—THREE FRESH COWS. W. T. LONG, 229 E. Wabash st.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK HORSE. CALL 142 Broadway. Tel. 1035.

FOR SALE — GOOOD MARE, FIVE YEARS old, $50. 241 W. McCarty.

FOR SALE—ARCHDEACON'S SWEET PICKles; the finest made; try them.

FOR SALE — GOOD, TWO-SEATED CARriage. 1130 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—SURREY OR PHAETON AND set harness, at 954 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SPRING DELIVERY wagon; cheap. 163 Johnson ave.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON PAYMENTS. ROOM 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

FOR SALE—WANTED LIGHT STANDARD top buggy. Address T 15, care News.

FOR SALE—LARGE BAY MARE AND TWO-seated surrey; cheap. 430 Cornell ave.

FOR SALE—NICE HORSE, BUGGY AND harness; cheap. 44 Lombard Building.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ODD WHEELS AND buggy tops. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois

FOR SALE—NEW CARRIAGE AND NEW buggy cheap. CAMPBELL, 91 E. Market.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOUR HORSES CLIPPED at St. Clair-st. stables, 130 and 132 E. St. Clair.

FOR SALE—31 VINTON, HORSE, BUGGY and harness, $20; phaeton $7; half price. Come quick.

FOR SALE—MY CARRIAGE TEAM, PONY, cart and harness. LOUIS HOLLWEG, 84 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—END SPRING CUT UNDER SURrey; might take pony as part pay. 67 S. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE — HARNESS, TURF GOODS, trunks and bags at cost. AD HERETH, 82 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK OF VEHICLES just received. A. H. STURTEVANT & CO., 68 S. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—BREWSTER AND END-SPRING buggies; spring-wagons, with and without tops. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—FLOUR, $3 PER BARREL, WARranted; hay, corn, oats, etc., bottom prices. 185 W. Seventh. Telephone 1509. MART PRYOR.

FOR SALE — NEW AND SECOND-HAND buggies, surreys, phaetons and delivery wagons. A. H. STURTEVANT & CO., 68 S. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—SAW-DUST, LARGE LOAD $1.25. EXCELSIOR BRICK AND LIME COMPANY, 91 Fulton st. M. M. Reynolds, manager. Telephone 1654.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND VEHICLES cheap. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Our make, new styles, strictly prime, low down. Repairing solicited.

FOR SALE—SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSE. anybody can ride or drive him; six years old; sound bay, black mane and tail. 52 S. Delaware st. A. R. KASHUR.

FOR SALE—CANOPY TOP CART WITH CURtains and night lamps; natural wood finish; in good condition; price $30, cost $60. MEDSKER, 31 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, CARRIAGE; all or part; cheap; also one large covered double wagon, two sets double harness, one light one heavy; cheap. 82 S. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—FINE FAMILY DRIVING MARE, dark bay; no better disposition; not afraid of cars; any one can drive; sound; reasons for selling, want larger one for delivery wagon. 381 Bellefontaine st.

FOR SALE — EXTRAORDIDARY FINE, large roadster; three-minute gait, 16½ hands high, suple, fine color; cost $250; hard luck compels sale; take $140. See him at Sullivan's Eighth-st. stable to-morrow or to-day.

FOR SALE—407 W. SECOND, LARGE JET black horse, a beauty, age eight, fat, sound, safe for child to drive, cheap; two general purpose horses, one large one small, for $25 and $30; delivery wagons, carts, harness; very cheap.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE BAGGAGE HALLWAY of the Denison Hotel, Monday evening, between 8 and 10 o'clock, '94 Waverly Scorcher, with raised handle bars, goose-neck saddle post, Garford saddle, having the name "Waverly" stamped in the leather on one side and "Garford" on the other side, fitted with Waverly clincher pneumatic tires; $25 reward will be paid for the recovery of the wheel and the conviction of the thief. Any information will be gladly received by

FRED PATEE, Secretary, Indiana Bicycle Company.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, good repair, cheap. 181 Fletcher ave.

REAL ESTATE — MORTON PLACE, NINE-room new house; Alabama street; bath, furnace, barn, all conveniences; $6,000. Several Morton Place lots at a bargain for a few days. PANGBORN & COULTER, 94 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—LOTS, NORTHEAST; YANdes st., Columbia ave., Martindale ave.; high ground, good cellars, natural gas. From $300 to $400; terms easy. Will take second mortgage on limited number of lots, giving first mortgage to building association, to those desiring to build. PANGBORN & COULTER, 94 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE OR TRADE. 491 Broadway, by owner.

REAL ESTATE—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR California honey, 10c.

REAL ESTATE—643 PARK AVE., BY OWNER eight rooms, modern; a bargain.

REAL ESTATE—GOOD EQUITIES, SALE OR trade. J. L. BARNITT, 31 Lombard Building.

REAL ESTATE—$1,400; FIVE-ROOM COTtage; Brett st. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—$500—FINE CORNER LOT, South State st. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—DROP YOUR RENT; NINE-room house, 482 Bellefontaine st., pay same as rent.

REAL ESTATE—COTTAGE, E. MARKET ST., near Hanna st. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MONEY TO LOAN, OR TO buy mortgage notes. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—CHOICE LOT N. MERIDian at $80 per foot; worth more money. C. F. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—MORTON PLACE LOT, ALAbama st., near Eleventh, under value. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—LOTS IN FENNEMAN'S ADdition, only $350. BAIRD & LANG, 10½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—HAVE SOME BARGAINS in real estate, cash or trade. MALOTT, 94½ E. Washington, room 5.

REAL ESTATE—LOT, NORTHWEST CORNER Delaware and Fourteenth sts. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—$2,500—ELEGANT FIVE-room cottage; N. West st., near Pratt. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—N. MERIDIAN; BEAUTIFUL east-front lot, 45x150; bargain; investigate. Address M 15, News office.

REAL ESTATE—$1,400—FOUR-ROOM COTtage, barn; large lot; N. Mississippi st, D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—340 CENTRAL AVE., RESIdence; 60-foot lot. Make offer. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE — $5,000—NINE-ROOM TWO-story dwelling, Vermont st., near Tennessee. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—MORTON-PLACE LOT, ONE the best in Alabama st.; offer, may be interesting to maker. C. F. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—$2,300—EIGHT-ROOM, TWO-story dwelling; Ramsey ave., near Michigan st. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—RESIDENCE, NORTHEAST, $1,300; equity $300; a bargain; must sell. MALOTT, 94½ E. Washington, room 5.

REAL ESTATE—$2,500—SEVEN-ROOM COTtage, N. Mississippi st., near North; bargain. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE — MODERN, FIVE-ROOM house, well built; $500 down, balance easy payments. Address M 15, News office.

REAL ESTATE—$300 EACH, FEW HANDsome lots, improved street, right in town; investigate. Address M 15, News office.

REAL ESTATE — MAKE OFFER ON LOT, southeast corner Ramsey ave. and Brookside. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—28,000 LOTS, 3,000 RESIdences, 100 business blocks; bargains everywhere. B. M. RALSTON, 12½ N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE — 22 N. WEST ST., LARGE, well-arranged house for boarders; good location, low price and easy terms. C. F. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—SEE US FOR BUILDING lots. We can suit you in size, price and location. BAIRD & LANG, 10½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—BEST HOTEL IN TOWN OF 7,000 inhabitants; will pay 10 per cent. on investment; $8,000. SMITH BROS., 4 Ingalls Block.

REAL ESTATE—HEADQUARTERS FOR IRVington lots or improved property. See us for bargains. BOOTH & ELSTUN, 77 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE — 1088 N. MISSISSIPPI ST., cottage; both gases. Will take good lot in part exchange. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—$6,000—TEN-ROOM TWO-story dwelling; bath-room, large barn; N. Tennessee, near First. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—$1,400—NEW FIVE-ROOM cottage; Talbott ave., near Seventeenth st.; bargain; easy payments. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—$3,350; EIGHT-ROOM, TWO-story dwelling; fine order, good barn; Bellefontaine st., near Seventh. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—LOT, 35x170, CORNER OF alley, in Park ave., near Home ave.; gases, city water, sewer, $3,200. SMITH BROS., 4 Ingalls Block.

REAL ESTATE—HOUSES, COTTAGES AND lots for sale on easy monthly payments. STROUSE & FULLEN, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

REAL ESTATE—$900 FOR FIVE-ROOM house, well, cellar, cistern; $400 cash, balance in building association; northwest part. Address L 12, News.

REAL ESTATE—CHOICE, NEW FIVE-ROOM cottage, $1,300; easy monthly payments; fifteen minutes' walk State House. I. N. RICHIE, 58 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE — A PIECE OF BUSINESS property, good repair, which pays 10 per cent. on investment, $7,000. PANGBORN & COULTER, 94 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE — $3,700 — NEW, MODERN, nine-room, two-story dwelling; cement walks, bath-room, grates and cabinet mantels, barn, N. Illinois st. D. A. LEMON, 55 N. Illinois st.

REAL ESTATE—EASY PAYMENTS, DWELLing property, on S. Arsenal ave., Bates, Dunlap, Mississippi, Tallman ave., Fletcher ave. and Blake st. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, EUreka ave., $100 cash, balance in payments to suit purchaser; natural gas. STROUSE & FULLEN, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

REAL ESTATE — HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, bath, furnace, water, gases, stable, fruit shade, alley side and rear, Delaware, south of Sixth; cheap for location; terms satisfactory. C. F. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—ELEVEN-ROOM, MODERN house, Morrison st. (twelve squares north of Washington st.), complete; bath, cabinet mantels, furnace, etc.; $5,000. SMITH BROS., 4 Ingalls Block.

REAL ESTATE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A house don't fail to see us. We have many desirable places, all sizes and locations, which we can sell at bottom figures. BAIRD & LANG, 10½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—ELEVEN ROOM, TWO-STORY house, Park ave., near Eighth st.; complete bath, cabinet mantels, both gases, furnace, large filtered cistern, well, barn, lot 40x135; $4,500. SMITH BROS., 4 Ingalls Block.

REAL ESTATE—EXCELLENT TEN-ROOM house, bath, city water, street improvement paid, every convenience, five minutes' walk from circle north; price $5,500; annual rental $540. R. L. TALBOT, 44½ N. Pennsylvania st.

REAL ESTATE — FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, Holly ave., near Oliver, West Indianapolis, $1,500; $150 cash, balance $12.50 a month; convenient to cars; everything first-class. STROUSE & FULLEN, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator

REAL ESTATE — FIVE - ROOM COTTAGE, newly painted; well, cistern, cellar, both gases, side and rear alley, east front, large lot; will take good lot in exchange, or small cash payment, balance monthly. SMITH & CO., 36½ W Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—LOTS $300; STREET IMprovements and natural gas paid; electric cars; about fifteen minutes' walk center city; easy monthly payments; expect advance $450 July; certainly prove profitable investment. I. N. RICHIE, 58 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MY OLD HOME, 712 N. DELaware st.; house of ten rooms, with every convenience; good stable, fine fruit and shade; lot 85x210; one of the very best in this city, on one of the best squares in Delaware st.; terms satisfactory. C. F. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—BY OWNER—$4,800; A BARgain; on N. Pennsylvania st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth; new, east front, nine-room, thoroughly modern residence; bath, steel furnace, cement walks; investigate and be convinced. Address X 15, News.

REAL ESTATE—FIVE ROOMS, VESTIBULE, pantry, closets, well, cistern, cellar, with sink in kitchen, gas, porch side and front; art and plate glass, cement walks, iron fence, good barn, high lot, young fruit, inside property; a big bargain at $1,900; small cash payments, balance same as rent. SMITH & CO., 36½ W. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—BARGAINS ON VERY EASY terms: Ten room, large grounds, in "Ardmore," line of Broad Ripple railroad; five rooms, Hoyt ave.; four rooms, S. John st.; one of two rooms, two of three rooms, Gresham st.; fine vacant lot, fenced, with loan to build house, Bradley's E. Washington-st. addition, and many other bargains in houses and lots; some to trade. 39 Vance Block.

REAL ESTATE—STOCK FARM. Fine grain and stock farm, rich soil, sugar, walnut and poplar land; contains 745 acres: 300 acres valley land, rich for corn and all kinds of grain; black clay, limestone soil; 445 acres upland; 200 acres level enough to plow; well watered; nine-room, two-story house, barn and sheds for feeding two hundred head of cattle; only three miles from Paoli, Orange county, Indiana. Price $10,000.
INDIANA REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Room 38 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—825 ACRES IN BLACKFORD county, Indiana, in the heart of the gas belt; six miles from Hartford City, three miles of Matthews on railroad; 625 acres cultivated and pasture; 200 acres timber; farm well watered and drained; one large house, two small houses on the place; can be cut into smaller farms to good advantage. Price only $35 per acre.

Five-room cottage, Hoyt ave. Terms: $500 cash, balance payments.

Eight-room residence, N. Pennsylvania st.; a beautiful home; only $3,000. Terms: $500 cash, balance payments.

Ten-room residence, St. Mary st.; very nice residence property; convenient to business section. Terms: $1,000 cash, balance payments.

Several four and five-room cottages in Columbia ave. Favorable terms.

Several nice residence properties in Fletcher ave., from $1,750 to $4,000, on favorable terms.

Four-room cottage, northeast, near Belt railroad. Price $650. Terms: $100 cash, balance payments.

INDIANA REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Room 38 Baldwin Block.

FOR—

ADDITIONAL SMALL ADS
-SEE-
2d and 6th PAGES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate—Tish-i-mingo cigar.

Real Estate—Mills & Small, 11½ N Meridian st.

Real Estate—Go to N. W. Bryant & Co. for sheet music.

Real Estate—Strouse & Fullen, Room 43 Baldwin Block.

Real Estate—E. Washington st., corner lot; $550. Inquire 80 Indiana ave.

Real Estate—A modern cottage, N. Pennsylvania st. Address C 14, care News.

Real Estate—Lot, bargain, Meridian, near Fifteenth. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Equity in modern cottage; West Indianapolis. Address A 13, News.

Real Estate—Tennessee, gas, choice lot; $450. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—New, eight-room house; full bath; north; on payments. Campbell, 91 E. Market.

Real Estate—Ramsey ave. lot, below market value. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Property of all kinds. Hadley & Fay, removed to 40½ E. Washington st.

Real Estate—New five-room cottage, near Mapleton, on electric line; easy payments. 28 When Block.

Real Estate—Lot in Central ave. in Morton Place at a decided bargain. M. Arbuckle, 60 E. Market.

Real Estate—Three-room cottage, $650; fifteen minutes' walk State House. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Pennsylvania-st. lot, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, east front. W. E. Stevenson, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Ramsey ave., six-room dwelling, gas; only $1,800; worth $2,000. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Elegant farm, 20 acres, near Indianapolis; exchange for residence property. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Elegant, ten-room, modern residence; south Seventh, near Delaware; $7,000. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—New double cottage; $850; fifteen minutes' walk State House; rents $10 month. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—$125 down will buy three-room house, inside property, on eight years' time; monthly payments. 244 S. New Jersey.

Real Estate—Bates st., improved, central; lots $300 to $350; easy terms; worth $400 to $500. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Four-room, new cottage; $800; small cash payment; balance $10 per month. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Irvington Park, lots $150 to $300; very desirable; improved streets, shade, etc. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Woodruff lot under value, or one-half 40x170 feet in Woodruff at reduced price. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Eight-room residence; bath, furnace, fruit, stable; easy terms; will exchange for small property. Apply at 921 N. Delaware st.

Real Estate—If your property is for sale, list it with the Interstate Investment Company, rooms 28 and 29 When Block.

Real Estate—Pennsylvania, south Twelfth, new, modern, ten-room residence; worth $8,000; price, $6,900, for a few days. Address J 13, News.

Real Estate—Cottage of seven rooms, high ground, east front, 736 S. Meridian st., on long time and easy terms. Call 48 W. Washington st.

Real Estate—50 cents a week, without interest, will buy a lot in Jackson Park; only a few left. Robert Martindale & Co., 84 E. Market st.

Real Estate—Cheap, 160 acres land, within two miles of Redkey, Ind.; good natural-gas field. For particulars address J. M. Markley, Redkey, Ind.

Real Estate—Six-room house for investment paying 10 per cent., or will trade for interest in good paying business, with services. Address Z 12, News.

Real Estate—Lots for sale on weekly payments in Prospect st., E. Washington st. and in Brinkman Hill addition. Bradley & Denny, 26 N. Delaware.

Real Estate—Five-room, new cottage, north, on electric line; gas; complete; small cash payment; balance $15 monthly. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Wanted residence well worth $8,000; Meridian or Pennsylvania sts., south of Seventh; or lot reasonable. F. T. McWhirter, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—$300 lot and cash for four or five-room cottage; walking distance from Grand Hotel. Strouse & Fullen, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

Real Estate—By owner, fine nine-room house, all modern, east front, south of Seventh in Pennsylvania st.; cash payment, balance monthly. Address P 11, News.

Real Estate—If you want to rent a good dwelling, or a store-room, or a suite of rooms in a good block, please examine our rental list at office, 86 E. Market. Spann & Co.

Real Estate—We are agents for California fruit lands, developed and undeveloped. If you mean to purchase, call or address J. H. Smith & Co., 36 W. Washington.

Real Estate—Lots, $400, $500; only seven left; improved streets; natural gas paid; cement walks; College-ave. cars; easy terms; very choice location. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Valuable property, northeast; on corner lot 80x160; renting at $600 a year; will be sold at a bargain; reasonable payments. Howell Waddle, 11½ W. Washington.

Real Estate—Farm 155 acres, near Hagerstown, Ind.; price $7,000, or will exchange for $12,000 worth, or less, of Indianapolis real estate and pay cash difference. Address J. K. Smith, Cambridge City, Ind.

Real Estate—$2,600—Splendid, new, six-room cottage; both gases; all necessary conveniences; on Cornell ave. (old Peru st.) between Home and Lincoln aves. Prather & McMorrow, 64 E. Market st.

Real Estate—Bargain for investment; two new houses, three and six rooms, Armstrong st., North Indianapolis; modern style; lot 50x145 feet; both for $2,900; rent for $25. Smith Bros., 4 Ingalls Block.

Real Estate—Four-room cottage, barn, fruit in abundance, shed, cellar, well, cistern, over acre ground. Corner Orchard and Eureka aves. Beautiful location; only $2,000; small payment. Lew Nicoli, 22 Thorpe Block.

Real Estate—See our list of houses for sale on easy terms in Highland Place, Eureka, Keystone and Central aves., East Michigan, Leota and N. Pennsylvania sts. Interstate Investment Company, 28 and 29 When Block.

Real Estate—$1,800; house seven rooms; almost new; natural gas, grates, mantels, sliding doors; all first-class condition; lot 40x140; Ramsey ave., between Michigan st. and Clifford ave., within one square electric cars. Prather & McMorrow, 64 E. Market st.

Real Estate—Mississippi st., opposite Crown Hill, on electric line, five-room cottage, well, cellar, cistern, natural gas; grapes and other fruits; large grounds; all in good order; only $1,275, on easy payments.
C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market st.

Real Estate—A small dairy in North Indianapolis, Ind.; one good, four-room house; four lots; cellar; cistern; wind pump; twelve cows; one horse, dairy wagon and slop wagon; good, young orchard; large barn and other out buildings; one block from street car line. August Seeler, North Indianapolis.

Real Estate—Morris lots. Parties intending to build this season will find it to their interest to consult with us about these lots. They fronting on Alabama, New Jersey street and Central ave., and have asphalt roadways, cement walks, gas, sewer and water. These lots are in the best portion of the city, north, and within easy walking distance of the business center. A limited number will be sold at greatly reduced prices. John S. Spann & Co., 86 E. Market st.

Real Estate—Bargains:
507 Park ave., seven rooms, good order, $2,300.
Two houses N. East, south of Tenth, $600 each.
Seven-room house, six blocks northeast of court-house; $2,100 on monthly payments.
Nine-room house in Blake st., near New York, $2,750.
In Tennessee, near Twelfth, neat, seven-room cottage, lot 60x180, $2,750.
Seven rooms and bath, in Highland Place; $2,600.
And many other special bargains.
WM. GORDON, 11 and 12 Baldwin Block.

Real Estate—
$2,500—Story and half, seven rooms, Seventh st., near Illinois.
$2,300—Cottage, five rooms, N. Mississippi st.
At a great bargain, ten rooms; bath; down-town property; only $3,500.
In Morton Place, nine rooms; bath, furnace; house modern; only $4,500; terms to suit.
$3,200—Rental property, north, ten rooms; rents $30 per month.
$4,500—Residence, eight rooms College ave.
$1,500—Seven-room residence, North Indianapolis.
New property, worth $2,000; small cash payment; balance to suit purchaser.
Eight-room house, half square from electric car line, east, $2,200; small cash payment; balance $15 per month.
$3,500—Seven-room house in Highland Place; small cash payment; balance $15 per month.
Lot on Park ave., 43x177 feet, near Clyde; west front; gas on lot; $1,250.
WHARTON, FULLENWIDER & WEBB, 3 and 4 Baldwin Block.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate—New three-room house, $700. 18 Sycamore st.

Real Estate—Homes on easy payments. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—List your property for sale with I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Or lease, ten rooms, bath, barn, forest and fruit trees. 410 Ash.

Real Estate—Lot, choice bargain; Morton Place. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Central blocks, houses, corner lots. Owner, 78½ S. Delaware.

Real Estate—Delaware-st. cottage, near Fourteenth. W. E. Stevenson, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Elegant lot, Meridian, near Tenth; great bargain. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Choice residence, Woodruff Place; easy terms. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—First-class rental property, northeast, electric car line. Address Q 14, News.

Real Estate—Modern cottage, N. Tennessee; very easy payments. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Thoroughly modern residence; N. Delaware; $12,000. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Choice residence, Broadway, near Home ave.; $5,000. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—$5,000; city property and cash for good farm near Indianapolis. Address Z 14, care News.

Real Estate—$600—Columbia-ave. lot, near Seventh, east side of street. W. E. Stevenson, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—25 acres, near city, adapted to fruit, 400 young trees, $100. Ballard, Talbott Building.

Real Estate—Meridian-st. lot, corner Fourteenth, street improvements paid. W. E. Stevenson, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—New, two story house, $1,900; College-ave cars; easy monthly payments. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—New, modern, eight-room residence, south of Seventh, near Broadway, $3,000. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Lease and furniture down-town private hotel, doing very profitable business. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Timber land, 1,960 acres, white oak and poplar, near railroad in Tennessee. E. N. Rayl, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Real Estate—$1,700—Very cozy, five-room cottage corner, Fletcher and Linden. See us at once. Reid Bros., 42 N. Delaware.

Real Estate—$3,500—Handsome eight-room house, corner Fletcher and Pine; a bargain; see us. Reid Bros., 42 N. Delaware.

Real Estate—House of eight rooms in N. New Jersey st. for the low price of $3,200. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—House in Church st.; now rents for $16 a month; will sell at $1,400. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—Fire, lightning, cyclone, gas explosion and life insurance. Hadley & Fay, removed to 40½ E. Washington st.

Real Estate—Have purchasers for lots and residence, various part city. List your property for sale with I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Pennsylvania st., modern residence, ten rooms, bath, grates, mantels, furnace, chandeliers. W. E. Stevenson, 74 E. Market.

Real Estate—Thoroughly modern residence, ten rooms, N. Delaware, $5,000; $500 cash, balance $35 month. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—500-acre farm; Knox county, Indiana; very fine soil; take residence Indianapolis; part payment. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—Large two-and-a-half-story frame house in State st., near Washington; lot 45x225; $4,500. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—Beautiful lot N. Meridian, 100x289; natural gas and street improvements paid; $3,000; reasonable terms. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Real Estate—House and lot in Fletcher ave., second square in the improved street; cheap at $2,500. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—433 N. Illinois, 384 N New Jersey, northeast corner Pennsylvania and Fifteenth, 204 Christian ave., also N. Meridian-st. lot. Apply 158 N. Mississippi.

Real Estate—Large double house, nine rooms each; lot 73x168 feet; corner of two prominent streets, northeast; price only $9,000. M. Arbuckle, 60 E. Market.

Real Estate—Lots in the E. Michigan-st. addition; most desirable lots now offered in this city at the price—$100 to $300 each. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—Lots in the best part of Greenwood st., two squares from the College ave. street-car line; 46x150; $800. A. Metzger Agency, Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—$4,300 buys a handsome nine-room, modern house in Park ave., between Eighth and Ninth sts., east front; terms reasonable. Reid Bros., 42 N. Delaware.

Real Estate—Fine double brick house; stone foundation; slate; in Virginia avenue; not far out; house alone cost $6,300; price $6,000. M. Arbuckle, 60 E. Market.

Real Estate—Six-room house; all modern conveniences; on North Side; five minutes' walk from Washington st.; will sell on easy payments. Howell Waddle, 11½ W. Washington.

Real Estate—Down-town residence, Alabama, south St. Clair, only $3,600; beautiful cottage, Cornell, near home, $2,600; acre ground, house, barn, fruit, shade, $2,000. $1,000 to loan. Lew Nicoli, 22 Thorpe Block.

Real Estate—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

Real Estate—512 Virginia ave......$2,250
Lot in Olive, south of Orange st.......... 375
Lot, corner, Michigan and Bel e sts.......... 350
Lots in every portion of the city at lowest prices and easy terms.
15 Virginia ave. CHAS W. GORSUCH.

Business Chances—
Good hardware store in good southern Indiana town. Splendid business; will invoice about $5,700.
First-class drug store in good northern Indiana county seat. Sales over $9,000 a year; will bear investigation. Invoice about $4,300.
Small hardware stock and business-room; northern Indiana town; about $2,000.
Dry goods store in good railroad town; southern Indiana. Splendid country; has good trade. Invoice about $10,000.
General store; northern Indiana town; no opposition except groceries. Will invoice about $3,500.
Abstract, insurance and real estate business, good Iowa town, paying $2,000 a year.
Grocery store, northwest part of city. Will invoice about $1,700; can rent living rooms with store-room.
Small grocery and meat market, southeast, near Washington st.; $800.
Nice grocery, North Side; will sell for $1,500; doing good business.
Brick hotel building, 12 rooms, Noblesville, Ind.; a great bargain; price $2,100.
Boarding-house, Hartford City, Ind., 16 rooms, on principal thoroughfare; will trade equity of $1,200 for groceries, hardware or furniture.
Stock of drugs, books, stationery, wall paper, jewelry, etc., at Huntington, Ind. Price $5,000.
General merchandise store at Zionsville, Ind.; good business. Price $3,000.
Small drug store, North Side, about $1,000.
One-half interest in electric light plant; also one-third interest in ice and cold storage plant; good Indiana city; will bear investigation. Will take good stock farm near Indianapolis in part pay.
$300 cash will buy a good news, cigar and notion business in postoffice building, good Indiana county seat; will pay $60 to $80 a month.
INDIANA REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Room 38 Baldwin Block.

NOTICE.

Notice—Tish-i-mingo cigar.

Notice—Gates, dentist, room 1 Odd Fellows Block.

Notice—Poor flour dear at any price; use only Montezuma patent flour.

Notice—Have your carpets cleaned and laid by new process, at Howard's. Telephone 616.

Notice—Get Pursell & Medsker, 31 Massachusetts ave., to repair your leaky roofs; slate or tin. Telephone 883.

Notice—Every piece, part or screw for any sewing machine. Standard office, 172 E. Washington st. Jos. C. Pfleger.

Notice—Job work of tin, copper and sheet-iron neatly and promptly executed at Joseph Gardner's, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone, 223.

Notice—Everroad & Prunk for furnaces, hardware, tinwork and gas fitting; also, pumps and nails at factory prices. 170 Indiana ave.

Notice—A handsome binding for World's Fair, Stoddard's and other portfolios at low prices. Baker & Thornton, 38 S. Meridian st.

Notice—Hogate & Clark, attorneys for the receiver. Notice of receiver's sale.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Hendricks Circuit Court, a receiver of the Magnetic Springs Association, will on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1894, offer for sale at private sale, at the law office of Hogate & Clark, in the town of Danville, Ind., for one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, the entire plant of the Magnetic Springs Association, consisting of about one hundred and five (105) acres of land, mineral springs, hotel, bath-house and furniture, located one mile north of Cartersburg, in Hendricks county, and State of Indiana on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad. Said real estate is a part of section twenty-five (25), township fifteen (15) north, in range one (1) west, and a part of section thirty (30), township fifteen (15) north, in range one (1) east, in said county. Said sale will be made under the orders of the Hendricks Circuit Court. The deferred payments bear 6 per cent interest, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the property sold; said property will be sold discharged from all liens. If no sale is made on said date said sale will be continued from day to day at said place until a sale is made.
CHARLES F. McCLELLAND, Receiver for the Magnetic Springs Association.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale—Tish-i-mingo cigar.

For Sale—Star cough drops, 5 cents.

For Sale—Bicycle safety, $21.50. 31 Virginia ave.

For Sale—3x6 galvanized tank; new. 24 S. Illinois.

For Sale—Butcher's ice-chest, $15. Call 214 Blackford st.

For Sale—Good rooming or boarding-house. 122 E. Ohio.

For Sale—Safety bicycle; pneumatic. 31 Virginia ave.

For Sale—Saloon; bargain; good location. 249 W. South st.

For Sale—Large news route on South Side. Address D 12, News.

For Sale—Shoe-shop, Ninth and College ave. Call 11 N. Alabama.

For Sale—Four and eight horse-power engines. 174 S. Mississippi.

For Sale—Solid oak, roll-top office desk; cheap. Call 214 Blackford st.

For Sale—Lady's Columbia bicycle; pneumatic tires. Address D 14, News.

For Sale—Steinway pianos at Bryant & Co.'s, 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—Twenty shares of Home Brewing stock at full value. Address M 11, News.

For Sale—The growing demand for Montezuma patent flour is because of its purity.

For Sale—$10 for elegant, open-face gold-filled watch, almost new. Address R 12, News.

For Sale—One gentle horse, surrey, ten-foot show case and household furniture. 390 N. West st.

For Sale—Cabinet organs, good as new; $10 and upward. Wulschner, opposite postoffice.

For Sale—About sales and purchases of saloons see August Erbrich, 27 S. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—Money to loan on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private room. 24 Ingalls Block.

For Sale—New furniture in six-room cottage; bargain; cottage for rent. Address L 13, News.

For Sale—Electric door-bell outfit, complete, with directions for putting up. 20 S. Alabama st.

For Sale—One twenty-horse-power engine in good condition. 303 S. Tennessee. H. Herrmann.

For Sale—Saloon; good location; license good until December. Inquire 92 E. Market. Ed Strong.

For Sale—The reliable Stuyvesant pianos in all styles at Bryant's, 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—All kinds new and second-hand vehicles. A. H. Sturtevant, & Co., 68 S. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—Spectacles and eyeglasses fitted scientifically at Optician Lando's, 62 E. Market st.

For Sale—Stationery, printing, binding and blank books at reasonable rates. Baker & Thornton's.

For Sale—Nice, clean, new drug store, at your own price. Good reason for selling. Address F 19, News.

For Sale—Trees, vines, etc., cheap; no rent nor clerks to pay; give you that advantage. Rear 200 E. Market.

For Sale—Leaky cisterns cleaned and cemented, $1.50. Frank Butts, 133 Indiana ave. 'Phone 1791.

For Sale—Physicians' chairs, tables and cabinets, new and second-hand. Miner & Elbrig, 19-21 John st., city.

For Sale—Fine-toned Chickering piano; great bargain; easy payments. Wulschner, opposite postoffice.

For Sale—Refuse salt, suitable for fertilizing purposes, $1.25 per ton in car-load lots. Kingan & Co., pork packers.

For Sale—Newly furnished rooming house, full of good-paying roomers; parties leaving city. Address X 13, News.

For Sale—Cloaks, dress goods and men's clothing on easy payments. R. Jerusalem, 70 and 72 Massachusetts ave.

For Sale—Money to loan on watches, diamonds and all kinds of personal property. Room 5 11½ N. Meridian st., second floor.

For Sale—Fine Smith & Nixon upright pianos, in all fancy woods, at Bryant's piano-house, 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—Freight elevators; also rooms and power to rent for manufacturing. Wright & Wright 117 S. Tennessee st.

For Sale—Trade or lease—The Fair ground feed privileges and fixtures necessary for the business. Call at 30 Oak st., city. J. D. Hoss.

For Sale—World's Fair, Stoddard's, and other portfolios bound elegantly at low prices. Baker & Thornton, 38 S. Meridian street.

For Sale—Eleven-foot wall-case, glass front, with shelving, $8; eight-foot table, $1; six-foot counter, $1; two stoves, $1.50. 72 Indiana ave.

For Sale—Beautiful upright pianos in fancy woods, fully guaranteed; $225 and upward; terms to suit purchaser. Wulschner, opposite postoffice.

For Sale—Bicycles, second-hand, away down in price; a few high wheels left at $5 and $10 each. W. T. Hearsey & Co., 116-118 N. Pennsylvania st.

For Sale—Light Brahma eggs for hatching, thirteen for $1. Frank P. Johnson, Thirtieth st., opposite Fair ground, take Fair ground car, or address Howland, Ind.

For Sale—Harry A. Burkhart, corner Alabama and Washington sts., has the largest and best stock of shade and fruit trees that has ever been offered to the people of Indianapolis.

For Sale—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

For Sale—Bicycle at $5 a month. You spend more than this amount in car fare. Why not invest it in a high-grade bicycle? I can let you have a brand-new $125 bicycle, latest pattern and choice of several standard makes, for $5 down when you take your wheel and $5 monthly. It will pay you to investigate. E 15, News.

For Sale—The Farmers' Exchange, 265 Michigan ave., open to farmers for the sale of hay and corn, by sample. Fairbanks standard scales. All consumers and dealers can leave orders for hay and corn by wagon-load; direct from all the best farms within thirty miles of Indianapolis. Call quick. Coal cheap, by the ton or car-load. Special prices on large contracts.

For Sale—Eggs from thoroughbred single-comb brown and white Leghorns, white Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes and black Minorcas at $1.50 per setting of fifteen; barred Plymouth Rocks, buff Leghorns, Indian games and Pekin ducks at $2 per setting of fifteen; W. C. B. and S. B. Polish, and black African Bantams at $3 per sitting of fifteen. Indiana Poultry Farm. Hasson & Son, Proprietors. Office 526 N. Meridian st.

For Sale—

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A fine crayon portrait from small picture, guaranteed to please.

To any one presenting this advertisement within thirty days.

Portrait frames from 98c up. Not compelled to buy frame.

PROFESSOR BAKER, Art rooms, 265 N. New Jersey st., Corner Massachusetts ave.

For Sale—To printers: The News has a number of imposing stones for sale, to be delivered about the middle of May; also, several hundred pounds of minion, nonpareil and agate body type (now used in printing The News), and a lot of the same type which has never been used, iron and wooden stands, cases, etc., to be delivered about the middle of June. This will be a rare chance for country printers to equip their offices with good material at small expense.

For Sale—Another big cut in groceries.

SEE OUR PRICES.

Best flour (guaranteed), per barrel	$2 75
50 lbs best flour for	70
25 lbs best flour for	35
22 lbs granulated sugar for	$1 00
23 lbs soft A sugar	1 00

CANNED GOODS AT COST.

One can table peaches, perfection brand	10
Two cans Polk's best sugar corn for	15
1 can California lemon Cling peaches	15
1 can California apricots for	12½
1 can Yarmouth sugar corn for	11
2 cans Queen Bee sugar corn for	25
2 cans blueberries for	15
1 can blackberries (choice)	5
10 lbs Piel's Pearl starch for	25
7 lbs Piel's lump starch for	25
1 lb best butter crackers	5
1 lb best gingersnaps	7
1 gallon Honey Drip sirups	25

C. H. & E. H. SCHRADER,
Telephone 940. 453 and 457 Virginia ave.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Wanted—Tish-i-mingo cigar.

Wanted—Theater-goers use Star cough drops. 5c.

Wanted—Middle-age white woman for housework. 424 Broadway.

Wanted—Good white girl for general housework. 317 N. New Jersey st.

Wanted—Good girl for general housework; references. 316 N. Meridian.

Wanted—Girl for general housework at boarding house. 245 W. South st.

Wanted—Good girl to work in country. J. H. Clark, 66 E. Washington st.

Wanted—Ladies to travel and solicit orders. Matthews, 62½ S. Illinois street.

Wanted—A good girl, twelve or fourteen; must like children. Address 154 River ave.

Wanted—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. 116 Massachusetts ave, B. F. Dubois.

Wanted—Half-grown white girl to assist in housework and care of children. 1159 N. Pennsylvania.

Wanted—A girl for general housework; German preferred; reference required. 670 N. Illinois st.

Wanted—Have your last season's straw hat or bonnet dyed, reshaped and pressed. 22½ S. Illinois, room 1.

Wanted—Lady with some money to open office and put out agents in State. Address or call room 82 Spencer House.

Wanted—Reliable lady, office assistant, with means, from city or town; $75 a month paid. Address D 15, News office.

Wanted—Good tailoress; on new coats and repair work; steady work. A. Schmidt, corner Kentucky ave. and Illinois st., room 1.

Wanted—An experienced girl to do the housework of a small family; good wages to a good girl; central location; references. 150 N. New Jersey.

Wanted—Millinery saleslady; good salary paid; none but those who have had long experience in selling millinery need apply. 44 S. Illinois st.

Wanted—Afflicted women, requiring medical attention or advice, to consult (free) Dr. Bula, 33 W. Ohio st. Hours 9 to 11 and 2 to 5, except Sundays.

Wanted—Girl, twelve or fourteen years of age, to help about the house; small family; one that will appreciate a good home; wages paid. Address V 14, News.

Wanted—By an experienced comedian, a lady who is willing to learn stage dancing and sketch work. Call Professor Rayno's, 130 W. Ohio st., downstairs.

Wanted—At once, ladies to do writing, etc., at home; steady work; good wages; no canvassing. Address, in own handwriting, with stamped envelope, Miss Emma E. Reed, South Bend Ind.

Wanted—Ladies having dresses to make will find it to their advantage to call at Room 3, Franklin Building, 25 E. Market st.; prices to suit the times; satisfaction guaranteed in style and fit. Misses Aspinwall & Alkin.

Wanted—The National Business College has removed to grand, spacious quarters in Wright's Block, 68½ E. Market st., opposite postoffice; elegant passenger elevator; handsome appointments; day and night school. One visit to this school will convince you of its merits. Best, oldest, cheapest.

Wanted—Dress-cutting and sewing school; tailor system of dress-cutting and practical dressmaking in all its branches. We draft every garment worn by women and children—seamless bodice, dartless fronts, French bias darts, double under-arm gore. In fact, we teach you everything pertaining to first-class dressmaking. Time and instructions unlimited. Very truly, Emma Edwards, 163 S. East st.

Wanted—There are only about four bona-fide expert court reporters teaching shorthand in the United States. One of the best of these, and whose experience covers more than a quarter of a century, teaches day and evening at the Indianapolis College of Commerce. Shorthand is an arbitrary science. Master it, therefore, under the instruction of a man whose vast experience has reduced the arbitrariness to a minimum. This is better than studying under novices, and learning confusion instead of shorthand. All our capable students have secured situations. Handsomest college quarters in the State, Journal Building, Monument Place. Telephone 1528. Send for catalogue free. A. Stossmeister, Proprietor.

WANTED HELP—MEN—BOYS.

Wanted—Star cough drops.

Wanted—Reger's Havana, 5c.

Wanted—Lodging and meals. 10c. 290 W. Market.

Wanted—Experienced canvassers. No. 24 S. Alabama st.

Wanted—Helper for plumber. 816 N. Illinois. A. Boyd.

Wanted—1,000 men to shave at Uno 5c barber shop, 37 Virginia ave.

Wanted—Tailor on coats. Jno. P. Peterson, Martinsville, Ind.

Wanted—Boys. 816 E. Washington st. Thos. P. Kean, Dry Goods.

Wanted—A good all-around machinist. R. H. McGrath, Lafayette, Ind.

Wanted—To purchase building association shares. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—Boy who has had some experience in printing office. 168 N. Tennessee.

Wanted—Boy or young man in drug store; good references required. Address A 14, News.

Wanted—Fifty men and women every day to bathe at the Haughville Mineral Well.

Wanted—Good territory for hustlers. State House Building Association, 95 Lombard Building.

Wanted—House on easy payments. Strouse & Fullen, room 43 Baldwin Block. Take elevator.

Wanted—To loan money on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—Good opening for practical job printer that is experienced in soliciting. 168 N. Tennessee.

Wanted—Man to put out agents in the State and open office; must have some money. Room 82 Spencer House.

Wanted—To loan on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal. Room 5, 11½ N. Meridian st.

Wanted—Traveler to take side line, staple, easy seller; no samples. Call on J. W. Stone, 120 Ft. Wayne ave., city.

Wanted—Solicitors for building and loan stock. None without best references need apply. 22 Lombard Building.

Wanted—Six good molders at once on architectural work. Apply at Brown-Ketcham Iron-Works, Haughville, Ind.

Wanted—Man of good appearance to travel; must have money to pay personal expenses on first trip. Address J 10, care News.

Wanted—Side line: $2 per town paid traveling men to appoint agents; no samples. Write J. F. Rowins, 115 Fifth ave., Chicago.

Wanted—To loan money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons and personal property of all kinds, without removal. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—Immediately, good core worker; man accustomed to steam and hot water boiler heater work. Apply at Elwood Iron-Works, Elwood, Ind.

Wanted—$4.75 per 1,000 cash for distributing advertising matter; inclose stamp. Twin City Advertising Association, 349 N. Washington st., St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted—Patents; no attorney's fee until patent is obtained; mechanical drawings made. John S. Thurman, mechanical engineer, Cordova Building, 25 W. Washington.

Wanted—Four more young men to learn and engage in telegraphing and railway service. New offices being opened now. Apply Telegraph Superintendent, 29½ E. Market st.

Wanted—At once, two first-class industrial insurance men; guarantee and times on business; must be experienced and able to furnish first-class references and bond. Address G 12, News.

Wanted—For the United States army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at 82½ E. Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted—Those pants, ready-made and made-to-order, the $1 and $1.25 cassimere, by the yard, you must look after them; such prices are closing them out; you can't afford to miss this chance. 24 W. Washington. R. R. Miles.

Wanted—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

Wanted—Young men and ladies for the telegraph service; permanent positions soon as competent; day and evening lessons only $3 per month. Lorraine Block, Tennessee and Washington; call after 6 p. m., or address J. D. Johnston, Lake Erie general office.

Wanted—Salesmen to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Company, D 18, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—The National Business College has removed to grand, spacious quarters in Wright's Block, 68½ E. Market st., opposite postoffice; elegant passenger elevator; handsome appointments; day and night school. One visit to this school will convince you of its merits. Best, oldest, cheapest.

Wanted—The Indianapolis College of Commerce, besides having the strongest business college faculty in the State, has the good fortune to have, beyond all comparison, the best quarters also. Our students are continually leaving the school to accept situations as bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. If you want to attend a representative institution come and see us in the Journal Building, Monument Place. Send for catalogue. Free. Telephone 1528. A. Stossmeister, Proprietor.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted—Reger's Havana, 5c.

Wanted—Second-hand bicycle. W 7, care News.

Wanted—Red Bird. Address J 14, care News.

Wanted—Ask your druggist for Imperial Velvo.

Wanted—To buy cut hair. M. E. Phelan, 16½ E. Washington st.

Wanted—Fine livery and carriages. Wood's stables.

Wanted—Smokers' cough knocked out by Star Cough Drops. 5c.

Wanted—Good health a surety in using Montezuma patent flour.

Wanted—Borrowers for private funds. Room 41 Baldwin Block.

Wanted—To buy drug store in city or suburbs. Address K 13, News.

Wanted—A high-grade pneumatic wheel. Address A 15, News office.

Wanted—Cash for elm logs at hoop factory. Patterson & Busby.

Wanted—Have purchaser for Iowa farm. I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Wanted—To buy a drug store in city or suburb. Address L 15, News.

Wanted—To trade a vacant lot for a bicycle. Address B 15, News office.

Wanted—To sell your real estate. Stanton & Son, 41 Baldwin Block.

Wanted—List your property for sale with I. N. Richie, 58 E. Market.

Wanted—Pool-table; all cash if satisfactory price. Address Z 13, News office.

Wanted—Paper to hang; ceiling and side 10 cents. Address 437 N. Mississippi st.

Wanted—Borrow $1,000, on gilt-edge security; no premium. Address B 14, News.

Wanted—Highest prices paid for furniture, carpets, etc. 139 W. Washington street.

Wanted—Wall paper to clean; work guaranteed. Roberts Bros., 61 John st.

Wanted—Jump-seat surrey; state price and how long in use. Address A 13, care News.

Wanted—Store-room, suitable for drug store, $15 to $40 per month. Address H 15, News.

Wanted—$5 for full set teeth. Extracted without pain at Earheart's, 16½ E. Washington st.

Wanted—Everybody to know that the Haughville Mineral Well baths are open for the season.

Wanted—To loan money on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—Boat; must be cheap; state size and price and where it can be seen. Address W 15, News office.

Wanted—Leaky cisterns cleaned and cemented, $1.50. Frank Butts, 133 Indiana ave. 'Phone 1791.

Wanted—Ladies get their straw hats pressed and reshaped for 35c at 147 Virginia ave. Miller & Smock.

Wanted—Customers for our new stock of vehicles, selling cheap. A. H. Sturtevant, 68 S. Pennsylvania st.

Wanted—Indianapolis National Bank deposits and Consumers' Gas Trust stock. Newton Todd, 7 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—To buy small short-time first mortgage notes secured by Marion county real estate. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Wanted—Portfolios of World's Fair handsomely bound at low prices. Baker & Thornton, 38 S. Meridian st.

Wanted—Houses to rent and rents to collect in all parts of the city. M. Arbuckle, 60 E. Market st. Telephone 1680.

Wanted—Immediately, $4,000 for three first-class rental properties in West Indianapolis; cheap at $4,500. Address P 7, News.

Wanted—Team harness from $15 up; buggy harness from $6 up; saddles from $2 up. Chas. Pleschner, 183 E. Washington street.

Wanted—Pursell & Medsker, 31 Massachusetts ave., sell the royal steel plate furnaces; also headquarters for mantels and grates.

Wanted—Give Simco & Sams a call when you want pianos or furniture moved; satisfaction guaranteed. 39 E. Market. Telephone 114.

Wanted—To purchase at once, a second-hand platform scale in good order. The H. R. Allen National Surgical Institute.

Wanted—Second-hand clothing, hats, shoes, etc.; drop a postal; will come and pay highest prices. L. Watelsky, 141½ Massachusetts ave.

Wanted—Good, second-hand, fire-proof safe; must be cheap and in good condition; state size and price, and where to be seen. Address V 15, care News.

Wanted—A loan of $600 on property in West Indianapolis, worth $1,400; no commission; 6 per cent. interest. F. A. Miller, 99 Madison ave., city.

Wanted—H. C. Turner, licensed sewer contractor; cistern builder, sewers tapped, connections made. Office 32 Circle, residence 298 Fayette. Telephone 812.

Wanted—A chance for all to secure dental work at following prices: Teeth, $5; crowns, $2; fillings, 25c up. These prices for April only. Sellers, Dentist, 29½ S. Illinois.

Wanted—Gas consumers to use the Morey gaslight burner; saves gas, saves eyes; no flickering, no smoke, no repairs. Order one for trial. Card, call or telephone. C. Anneshaensel & Co., Meridian and Ohio sts.

Wanted—Suite of two rooms, and one adjoining, with board for lady and son; Meridian, Delaware, or cross street near electric line.
C. E. REYNOLDS & CO., 10 Circle.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Situation Wanted—As bookkeeper or clerk. J. W., No. 83 E. Michigan st.

Situation Wanted—By lady stenographer; small salary to begin. Address J 9, News.

Situation Wanted—Clerk, bookkeeper or cashier; best of reference. Address T 14, News.

Situation Wanted—The young housekeeper is happy who uses the Montezuma patent flour.

Situation Wanted—By middle-age lady; nurse or housekeeper. Apply No. 298 Fletcher ave.

Situation Wanted—As baker by reliable man; no objection to leaving city. Address L 14, News.

Situation Wanted—By good girl of experience, office work to do. Address M., 278 N. Alabama st., city.

Situation Wanted—By married colored man experienced as coachman; also in laundry. Address M 14, News.

Situation Wanted—Family sewing; children's clothes a specialty; first-class work guaranteed. Address C 15, News.

Situation Wanted—Bookkeeper, stenographer, collecter, office work; young man; three years' experience. F 12, News.

Situation Wanted—First or second miller, any place in Indiana; twelve years' experience in grist-mill. D. Forrer, Windfall, Ind.

Situation Wanted—As collector, copyist or assistant clerk by experienced man at moderate wages; reference given. Address W 13, care News.

Situation Wanted—By thoroughly-competent lady stenographer, experienced; willing to commence on small salary. Address K 15, News.

Situation Wanted—As stationary engineer by man experienced with both plain and compound engines. Address Engineer, 880 W. Washington st., Indianapolis.

Situation Wanted—By stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper and general office man; eight years' experience in railway and commercial offices; best city references. Address H 11, News.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Agents Wanted—To handle our hardy Canadian-grown nursery stock. Salary or commission. Stone & Wellington, Madison, Wis.

Agents Wanted—Experienced lady agents for an article exclusively for married ladies. S. H. Preston, 377 N. West st. After 6:30 p. m., and 9 to 12 m. Sunday.

Agents Wanted—Good agents everywhere for latest office specialty. Sells itself with large profit. Inclose stamp. Am. Lock-Crank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Agents Wanted—General agents wanted: Selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territory; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent. profit. Columbia Chemical Company, 69 and 71 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Agents Wanted—Wanted an agent having $50 to $200 to invest in safe business to write U. S. Novelty Company, 3519 Vernon ave., Chicago, Ill., and learn what they have to offer and get full particulars; capital can be doubled every week.

Agents Wanted—$50 to $150 per month made by our agents for the fastest-selling new book in America. Exclusive territory, best commission, express paid; thirty days' credit; no experience required. Write for terms. P. W. Ziegler & Co., Box 1655, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted—Agents, if big commissions or moderate salary will secure your services for a 25c article, which sells in every home, write us. You can canvass or sell to dealers. Exclusive territory given. Curtain-Pole Lifter Manufacturing Company, box H, Racine, Wis.

Agents Wanted—To make big money selling our Electric Telephone. Newest and best seller on earth. Sent all complete ready to set up; lines of any distance. A practical Electric Telephone. Our agents make from $5 to $10 a day easy. Everybody buys; big money without work or talk or canvassing. Prices low. Any one can make $60 a month, two days a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 11, Columbus, O.

TO LET—HOUSES.

To Let—List. 10 Circle.

To Let—Tish-i-mingo cigar.

To Let—Spann & Co., 86 E. Market.

To Let—Get list. Alex Metzger.

To Let—See list. C. E. Coffin & Co.

To Let—House, No. 124 N. Tennessee street.

To Let—House, or lower floor. 61 N. East st.

To Let—448 E. Georgia st., five-room cottage, $12.

To Let—Houses in all parts of the city. C. F. Sayles.

To Let—House six rooms. 34 School st. Key next door south.

To Let—Three-room cottage, 426 E. North, $8.50; natural gas.

To Let—Two four-room cottages. Inquire 468 N. Tennessee.

To Let—197 Walcott, five-room house. Call 149 Randolph.

To Let—Five-room house. Inquire at No. 481 N. Mississippi st.

To Let—An elegant, six-room cottage, with gas. 709 N. Mississippi.

To Let—See list at Hadley & Fay's, removed to 40½ E. Washington st.

To Let—Nice dwelling, 801 E. Washington st. Call 860 E. Washington.

To Let—House, driven well, cistern and natural gas. Apply 44 Elder ave.

To Let—See list at 96 E. Market. ground floor. Gregory & Appel.

To Let—House of nine rooms, 475 Broadway. Call at 601 Bellefontaine st.

To Let—Six rooms, 329 E. Michigan st.; natural gas. Inquire at No. 477 E. Vermont st.

To Let—When you move, try Jenkins's Transfer Company, 11 N. Alabama.

To Let—Seven-room house, all modern improvements. 206 N. Noble st. Inquire at 204.

To Let—Two houses; one five-room, one four; centrally located; good repair. Inquire 284 E. Ohio st.

To Let—In Irvington, desirable house, large grounds, $20 per month. Inquire office School of Music.

To Let—Money on watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos. Room 5 11½ N. Meridian st., second floor.

To Let—Do you want to rent a house? If so, please examine our list. Spann & Co., 86 E. Market.

To Let—A two-story, five-room house one square north of Military Park; both gases. Inquire 81 W. Vermont.

To Let—Five-room house, in splendid repair; gas; $10 a month; 513 S. Illinois st. Apply 87 N. Pennsylvania.

To Let—Modern dwelling, northeast; bath, furnace, plate glass, hardwood finish. Information 248 Broadway.

To Let—Desirable six-room cottage on E. South st., half square from Virginia ave. Henry D. Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

To Let—524 N. Mississippi, eight rooms and bath, all good condition, $25. A. Metzger Agency, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

To Let—Residence, nine rooms and bath, good repair and location; 23 Home ave., between Delaware and Pennsylvania. C. F. Sayles.

To Let—267 N. New Jersey st., modern dwelling, nine rooms, splendid location, down-town; $35. Tuttle & Seguin, 28 E. Market st.

To Let—Four-room house, newly papered; porch and cement walk; $8 a month; 179 Columbia ave. Apply 302 Massachusetts ave.

To Let—New nine-room house and bath; newly papered, modern style. Apply at W. M. Haag's Pharmacy, 82 Massachusetts ave. $22.50.

To Let—Ten-room residence, six squares north of postoffice; all modern conveniences; $40. Prather & McMorrow, 64 E. Market st.

To Let—Money on furniture, watches, diamonds, pianos, etc.; fair dealing; easiest terms and lowest rates. Wilson, 156½ E. Washington st.

To Let—942 N. Meridian st., elegant and strictly modern, ten rooms, etc.; large stable, east front, first-class order. C. F. Sayles, 77½ E. Market.

To Let—Large, nine-room house on College ave.; three halls, abundant closets, city water, all modern improvements, shade trees, large yard. Henry D. Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

To Let—With board. The best of rooms, $3.75 to $6 a week; quiet, home-like; two and one-half squares from postoffice. 82½ Massachusetts ave.; family boarding. Hotel Enterprise.

To Let—Jenkins's Transfer Company, piano and furniture movers. Carpets cleaned and laid. Office 11 N. Alabama st. Telephone 1522. Will be responsible for damages. Best wagons in the city.

To Let—Mrs. Haughey's handsome residence property, north of city; large house, hardwood finish, fine plumbing, natural gas, electric lights, greenhouse, garden, fruit and shade; large, beautiful grounds; electric car line. C. F. Sayles, 77½ E. Market.

To Let—By Reid Bros., 42 N. Delaware.

515 N. Meridian, 10 r	$50	230 S. Linden, 5 r	$ 8
623 N. Meridian, 9 r	35	293 Pendleton, 4 r	8
84 W. First, 10 r	35	238 S. Linden, 7 r	7
327 N. Illinois, 9 r	30	220 Huron, 2 r	7
242 N. Illinois, 6 r	19	269 Daugherty, 3 r	7
246 N. Illinois, 6 r	19	56 Hoyt, 3 r	6
884 N. Mississippi, 5 r	15	81 Sheldon, 3 r	6
413 E. Pearl, 5 r	12	38 Clark, 4 r	6
11 Arch, 3 r	10	150 Lilly, 5 r	6
171 Newman, 5 r	10	138 W. Ninth, 3 r	5
186 Sheldon, 4 r	8	334 Martindale, 4 r	5

181 S. Meridian, sleeping rooms or boarding, $3 up
12½ N. Delaware, sleeping rooms......$3 to $5

To Let—18 Michigan st......$20 00

21 Sharp	$13 00	173 N. Pine	15 00
38 Water	13 00	66 Chadwick	13 00
384 N. California	12 00	170 Nordyke ave	12 00
413 W. N. York	10 00	449 W. Second	10 00
521 S. West	10 00	79 W. McCarty	10 00
372 Coburn	10 00	447 W. Second	10 00
196 W. Ray	9 00	174 Daugherty	9 00
101 Belmont ave	9 00	48 Haugh st	9 00
309 Alvord	9 00	77 W. McCarty	9 00
135 Union	8 00	93 Belmont ave	9 00
12 Eldridge	8 00	30 Willard	8 00
74 Nebraska	8 00	302 N. Mis'sippi	8 00
Rear 130 E. St.		321 E. Wash'ton	8 00
Joe	8 00	23 Roe	7 50
48 Benton	8 00	15 Lenox	8 00
287 S. West	8 00	102 Hadley ave	7 50
15 Mulberry	7 00	34 Athon	7 00
268 W. Merrill	7 00	273 S. Tennessee	7 00
3 Wilcox	6 50	35 Ellen	6 50
27 Meikel	6 50	228 W. Seventh	6 00
755 Brookers	6 00	40 W. First	6 00
402 S. Tennessee	5 00	761 Brookers	5 00

STORE-ROOMS.

143 Oliver ave	$12 00
409 E. Washington	10 00
Corner Meek and Benton	8 00

WELCH & CARLON, 34 Circle.

To Let—Dwellings.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
515 N. Tenn. st.	$33 00	570 W. Morris st.	7 00
320 E. Ohio st.	35 00	287 E. Georgia	$18 00
514 N. N. Jersey	30 00	58 Kansas st	15 00
478 N. Tenn. st.	23 00	260 E. Georgia st	14 00
115 Mass. ave	20 00	61 W. Morris st	14 00
540 N. Miss. st	19 00	38 Mich. ave	13 00
98 W. First st	17 00	36 S. State st	13 00
328 E. Wabash	15 75	69 S. Liberty st	12 00
70 N. Liberty	15 00	110 Nebraska st	10 00
245 W. Ohio st	15 00	264 S. Penn. st	11 00
82-86 Park ave	14 00	340 Dillon st	11 00
27 W. First st	13 00	43 Valley st	11 00
36 Dorman st	11 00	500 Madison ave	11 00
41 Brooksi e av.	12 00	34 Mich. ave	10 00
Rear 163 E. St.		28 John st	10 00
Mary	9 00	195 W. Ray st	10 00
127 Susqueha'na	8 25	57-61 E. Merrill	10 00
Lafayette st	7 00	102 Maple st	9 00
1150 N. Tenn. st	7 50	305 S. Penn. st	9 00
Rear 127 E. St.		157 Woodlawn	8 50
Joe st	8 50	Rear 239 S. Ala.	9 00
SOUTH.		238 Buchanan st	8 50
10 Arizona st	7 00	154 Harmon st	8 50
93-95 Hadley av.	7 00	41-43 W. Morris	8 50
33 Meek st	7 00	152 Harmon st	8 00
200 Linc'in lane	7 00	12 Cook st	8 00

Call at office and get complete list of dwellings, store-rooms and rooms single and en suite.
A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

To Let—Dwellings.

	ROOMS.	
498 N. Pennsylvania, modern	10	$50 00
29 W. Vermont, modern	8	40 00
23 W. First, modern	8	37 50
Eden Flat, 117 E. Michigan, modern	9	30 00
10 Eden Place, modern	6	22 50
7 E. New York, gases	10	30 00
25 E. St. Joseph, gases	8	25 00
107 Park ave., gases	6	18 00
139 Park ave., gases	7	18 00
238 Ash st, gases	7	18 00
373 N. Mississippi, gases	8	18 00
508 N. West, gases	6	16 00
850 N. New Jersey, gases	9	15 00
60 Oak, natural gas	6	13 00
102 Bright, natural gas	5	13 00
19 Henry, natural gas	8	12 00
289 Virginia ave., natural gas	8	17 00
190 Cherry, gases	9	17 00
240 English ave., natural gas	4	8 50
202 English ave., natural gas	4	8 50
109 Geisendorf, new, natural gas	3	8 50
Rear 179 W. Seventh, natural gas	3	8 00
185 Alvord, natural gas	5	8 00
19 Deloss, natural gas	3	7 50
22 W. Pratt, gases	9	30 00
Station st., Brightwood, natural gas	5	11 00
24 Nordyke ave., W. I., natural gas	4	8 00
588 W. Morris, W. I., natural gas	4	8 00
Chicago st., N. I., natural gas	4	6 00
53 Elm, natural gas	3	9 00
592 E. Tenth, natural gas	3	6 00
264 Brookside ave., natural gas	4	8 00
239 S. Mississippi, natural gas	5	10 00

OFFICES.

Coffin Block, elevator, heating, janitor included	$8 00 to $15 00
Sterling Block, living rooms, natural gas included	4 00 to 9 00
Bacon Block, Ft. Wayne ave., natural gas included	5 50 to 7 00

STORE-ROOMS.

141 Virginia ave	$25 00
145 Virginia ave	20 00

Complete list at office.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 E. Market st.

TO LET—ROOMS.

To Let—Furnished rooms. 64 S. Noble street.

To Let—Nice room for rent. 27 Peru avenue.

To Let—Three rooms second floor. 92 S. Illinois st.

To Let—Pleasant, furnished rooms. 236 E. Vermont.

To Let—Furnished and unfurnished rooms. 129 N. Illinois st.

To Let—Furnished, front rooms, alcove. 138 E. New York.

To Let—Fine, furnished, with alcove; cheap. 172 N. East.

To Let—New, first-class boarding house. 129 N. Illinois st.

To Let—Two rooms. Inquire in the store, 145 W. Washington.

To Let—Furnished and unfurnished, with board. 80 E. Ohio.

To Let—Newly furnished room, with board. 180 N. Illinois.

To Let—Large unfurnished, one furnished. 71½ N. Illinois st.

To Let—Four desirable unfurnished rooms. 377 N. West st.

To Let—Furnished front room; reasonable. 67 Ft. Wayne ave.

To Let—Front room, furnished or unfurnished. 317 N. Alabama.

To Let—Nicely furnished front room; bath. 377 N. Delaware.

To Let—Four rooms en suite; gas and water. No. 130 W. Ohio st.

To Let—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board. 166 N. Delaware.

To Let—New music for April just received. N. W. Bryant & Co.

To Let—Well-furnished front room; no other roomers. 88 Ash st.

To Let—Beautiful alcove room, furnished; cheap. 67 W. Michigan.

To Let—Three nice unfurnished rooms. Inquire 340 North Delaware.

To Let—Pleasant furnished rooms; bath; reasonable. 100 N. Mississippi.

To Let—Furnished rooms; alcove rooms $4 and $5. 234 N. Mississippi st.

To Let—From one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 355 N. Illinois.

To Let—White's Block, 106½ N. Meridian st., furnished and unfurnished rooms.

To Let—One large front room, furnished or unfurnished. 130 W. Vermont st.

To Let—Elegant, furnished, front room, large; terms reasonable. 88 W. Ohio.

To Let—Three very desirable rooms for light housekeeping; stable if desired. 208 Ash.

To Let—Nicely furnished front room and small furnished room. 26 W. New York.

To Let—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; housekeeping; cheap. 474 N. Alabama.

To Let—Neatly furnished room, $6; unfurnished alcove room; bath. 77 E. Walnut st.

To Let—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; bath and all conveniences. 323 N. Illinois.

To Let—Very pleasant, furnished rooms, hot and cold bath. 130 N. Mississippi st.

To Let—Suite furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with standing bed. 298 E. North.

To Let—Front room; folding bed; grate; bath; private family; reference. 185 N. Tennessee st.

To Let—Furnished room, including gas, for housekeeping, to girls; $5 a month. 144 Blackford st.

To Let—Pleasant, furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, $6 per month. 230 N. Tennessee.

To Let—Furnished room, private family, four squares north; references. Address H 14, News.

To Let—An elegant furnished front room, with bath and board, if desired. 72 Ft. Wayne ave.

To Let—Desirable sleeping-room, opposite postoffice. Henry D. Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

To Let—Desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern conveniences; board. 400 N. Illinois.

To Let—Nicely furnished, up-stairs rooms. 63 N. Pennsylvania st., Dickson and Talbott Block room 14.

To Let—Two nice, new rooms for housekeeping; upstairs, Muskingum st. Inquire 81 W. Vermont st.

To Let—Suite furnished or unfurnished; bath; grate; private family; reference. 185 N. Tennessee.

To Let—Moving, furniture and piano wagons. S. P. Hamilton, 11 S. Alabama st. Telephone 768.

To Let—Iron Block, Washington st., two flights; airy, attractive, cheerful; only $10. Metzger, Agent.

To Let—Two rooms, nicely furnished. 24 Ft. Wayne ave., between Pennsylvania and Delaware sts.

To Let—Elegant furnished rooms, by the night, week or month. Imperial Restaurant, 25 N. Illinois.

To Let—Three rooms on ground floor, suitable for light housekeeping. Call after 6 p. m. 295 E. New York.

To Let—Unfurnished rooms, with bath and first-class board. Apply at 448 N. Meridian st. References required.

To Let—Money on watches, diamonds, etc. Just and fair dealings; private. Wilson, 156½ E. Washington st.

To Let—Three furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; also a parlor bedroom; cheap. 273 N. California st.

To Let—One flight, Iron Block, Washington st., absolutely central, large room, for business or manufacturing; cheap. Metzger, Agent.

To Let—Finest office and sleeping rooms in city, Cordova, Lorraine, Franklin buildings; all modern conveniences. Dyer & Rassmann, 31 Circle.

To Let—Nice upright piano $4 per month; others at various prices at Bryant's, 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania st. Most careful piano moving and tuning.

To Let—A few very desirable suites of rooms in the Windsor, either for boarders or housekeepers, at reasonable rents; no extra charges for services of janitor, chambermaids or baths. M. H. Spades, 55 W. Market.

To Let—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

To Let—Store-room. 834 S. Meridian.

To Let—76 to 84 E. Georgia st., with or without power.

To Let—Office space, fully equipped. 58 E. Market.

To Let—Nice hall, one office room. Old Library Building.

To Let—One good room on second floor. 29½ S. Illinois.

To Let—Office and sleeping rooms. Ad Hereth, 82 E. Washington st.

To Let—Storeroom, size 17x80 feet, steam heat, 15 W. Maryland st. Levey Bros. & Co.

To Let—Brick store and stable, 207 W. New York; $18. $1,000 to loan. Lew Nicoli, 22 Thorpe Block.

To Let—Do you want store-room? Possibly you will find what you want on our list. Spann & Co., 86 E. Market.

To Let—Five connecting offices, opposite postoffice, second floor; Market and Pennsylvania-st. view. Henry Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

To Let—A great big room, suitable for light manufacturing, printing, dressmaking, millinery, medical, law or insurance; one flight, Iron Block. Metzger Agency.

To Let—Desirable store-room, 78 E. Washington st., now occupied by Zimmer's drug-store; whole building or ground floor, Washington to Court sts.; two fronts. Henry D. Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

To Let—Elegant, new offices, Baldwin Block, remodeled with all modern improvements, Best office location and moderate rents. Try the electric elevator and see them.

To Let—Fine location for dry goods, furniture or other large business. The premises occupied by Born & Co. Two large store-rooms, corner Delaware and Washington sts., with basements, together with large four-story building in the rear; passenger elevator, etc. O. B. Jameson, 95 E. Washington st.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

To Let—Sewing machines by the day, week or month at 250 E. Ohio.

To Let—Horse, light work, careful party. 649 College ave. and 77 E. Market st.

To Let—Second-floor factory room light on both sides, with power. 17 E. South

To Let—Pianos and organs cheap, and we do the most careful piano-moving and tuning in the city, at Bryant's, 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania.

To Let—Do not let inexperienced men move your piano; go to Bryant's. We are responsible, and do it cheap, also tuning. 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania.

To Let—Livery for hire. Horses, surries, buggies and delivery wagons, separately or together. Frank Schofield, 122 E. Wabash. Telephone 831.

To Let—Pianos from $2 upward and organs $1.50 upward per month and rent applied on purchase within a reasonable time. N. W. Bryant & Co., 58 and 60 N. Pennsylvania. Also, latest sheet music for sale.

FINANCIAL.

Loans—Wilson, 9 Mansur Block.

Loans—On pianos. 10 Thorpe Block.

Loans—On diamonds. 9 Mansur Block.

Loans—On furniture. 10 Thorpe Block.

Loans—On furniture. 45 Board of Trade.

Loans—Private loans. Bennett, 44 Lombard.

Loans—On furniture. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—6 per cent. Dyer & Rassmann, 31 Circle st.

Loans—Chattel loans. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—On furniture. 2½ W. Washington, room 4.

Loans—On real estate. Smith & Co., 36 W. Washington.

Loans—On real estate. Baird & Lang, 10½ E. Washington.

Loans—6 per cent. Privilege prepayment. Horace McKay.

Loans—On real estate. See Stanton & Son, room 41 Baldwin Block.

Loans—Building association shares purchased. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—Six per cent. money. J. L. Barnett, 31 Lombard Building.

Loans—Money to loan. J. H. Aufderheide, room 18, 53 N. Pennsylvania.

Loans—Money to loan. Hadley & Fay, removed to 40½ E. Washington st.

Loans—

Loans—
$10, $20, $50, $100.

Loans—On furniture and pianos
Without removal.

Loans—On horses and wagons.
Warehouse receipts

Loans—On watches, diamonds and other articles of value.

Loans—Also building association shares purchased.

Loans—Get our rates.

Loans—Indianapolis Mortgage Loan Company, room 10 Thorpe Block.

Loans—Don't forget, the number is 87 E. Market.

Loans—Any amount on diamonds, watches, etc. Wilson, 156½ E. Washington.

Loans—On watches and diamonds; large amounts a specialty. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—On pianos, furniture, horses, etc., without removal. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—Money to loan at 6 per cent.; no delay. Tuttle & Seguin, 28 E. Market.

Loans—Private funds; money ready to buy mortgage notes. C. F. Sayles, 77½ E. Market.

Loans—Also building association shares purchased. Newton Todd, 7 Ingalls Block.

Loans—Money to loan. First mortgage notes discounted. Henry D. Pierce, 18½ N. Meridian st.

Loans—Money on farms and city property; terms reasonable. Thos. C. Day & Co., 72 E. Market st.

Loans—$4,000, private funds, to loan, first mortgage, at 8 per cent.; no commission. Address Y 12, News.

Loans—Money to loan on mortgage on favorable terms to borrower. D. W. Coffin, 42 Lombard Building.

Loans—Money at 6 and 7 per cent.; real estate; notes bought and sold. Frank S. Foster, 26 Commercial Club.

Loans—A large sum of private funds to loan. Apply to George Seidensticker, room 35 When Block.

Loans—Money to loan on household goods and personal property. Room 50 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington.

Loans—On furniture, pianos, personal property, etc. Private office. Chattel Loan Company, 45 Board of Trade Building.

Loans—On personal property. 44 Lombard Building.

Loans—Also buy small, short-time, first-mortgage notes, secured by Marion county real estate. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

Loans—Sums of $500 and over. City property and farms. C. E. Coffin & Co., 90 E. Market st.

Loans—A large amount of money on hand to loan on first mortgage at lowest rates of interest. Thos. C. Moore, 54 Baldwin Block.

Loans—In sums of $5,000 or upward, at 5 per cent., on inside business or residential properties. Bronte M. Aikins, 55 Lombard Building.

Loans—On furniture, pianos, horses, vehicles and all kinds of personal property; terms reasonable. (Confidential.) 2½ W. Washington, room 4.

Loans—We have some private funds to loan in sums of not less than $1,000; lowest current rate of interest; reasonable fees. Jno. S. Spann & Co., 86 E. Market.

Loans—On furniture, personal property, etc.; best terms and confidential. If you need money, send me your address and I will call on you. Address postoffice box 23, city.

Loans—Speculation; all who desire to speculate in grain, stocks and provisions on limited margin, should consult D. D. Frazer & Co., Rialto Building, Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Daily circular mailed free.

Loans—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay back when you please. A. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

Loans—Should you need
Money on household goods,
Money on pianos, horses and wagons,
Money on any available security,
Money to pay rent,
Money to increase business,
Money to pay taxes,
Money to pay debts,
Money for private purposes,
Money for any purpose whatsoever,
At lowest rates, the same day,
Then call at 250 E. Ohio st.

Loans—Central Loan Company, 11½ N. Meridian st., room 5,
Loans money on furniture, pianos, horses, vehicles, warehouse receipts and all other kinds of personal property, without removal; loans also negotiated on watches and diamonds; payments arranged on the weekly or monthly installment plan, or to suit your convenience; lowest rates in the city. Business strictly confidential.
CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 11½ N. Meridian st., room 5. First stairway on east side of N. Meridian st., near Washington, upstairs.

Loans—
MONEY
on watches, diamonds,
FURNITURE......PIANOS
or any personal property.
Thirty, sixty, ninety days or longer, without removal.
Pay it back as you please, in small or large payments, weekly or monthly.
If it suits you best, we will make your loan payable three or four months after date, and then discount it if you should pay it before it is due, only charging you proportionately.
We also buy building association shares.
All strictly confidential.
Get our rates and see if we can be beat.
OFFICE......PRIVATE.
A. N. WILSON, Room 9 Mansur's New Block, (Corner block, east of Court House). 156½ E. Washington st.

Loans—
SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, at room 3 Bank of Commerce Building, are making loans on furniture, pianos, etc., under a new plan. Our system allows you to pay off any amount at any time, and each amount, no matter how small, lowers the cost of carrying the loan. The goods are held in your possession, and we take your note, secured by the goods you offer. No annoyance, as the plan is easily understood. No publicity, for our patrons don't want it. Established to conduct a legitimate and systematic method of making loans on handy security at quick notice. SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 3 Bank of Commerce Building.

Loans—
LOWEST RATES.
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
LOANS MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
Money loaned on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, store fixtures, warehouse receipts and all kinds of personal property, in any amount from $10 upward, the property to remain in your undisturbed possession. We also loan money on watches and diamonds. You can pay back the money in weekly or monthly installments, and have the cost reduced proportionately. If you owe a balance on your furniture or piano, we will pay the same for you and carry it as long as you desire. No charges taken out in advance. Call and see us before going elsewhere.
Established 1887.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 18 Insurance Block.
Northeast corner Market and Pennsylvania.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

REFORM IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill looking to the reorganization of the State Department and the reform of the diplomatic and consular service. It is certainly time something were done in this line. So far as concerns the evils which could be cured by the application of the merit system, it seems to us that all that is necessary is to extend the civil-service rules so as to cover the positions which Mr. Morgan's rules are intended to cover. There is no need of any new examining board, for the Civil Service Commission is amply qualified to hold the necessary examinations.

But the result which the Senator is aiming at is most desirable. His bill provides for examinations in United States and general history, international and constitutional law, political economy, geography, arithmetic, English language, and either German, French, Spanish, Italian or Russian. Those who pass the examination are to be eligible to the lowest grades of the service, and it is by promotion from these grades that the higher positions are to be filled. Those now in the service, as well as new applicants, are required to submit to the examinations. There are to be no removals for political reasons, but only for inefficiency or misconduct. The only officials who are not to be examined are the Secretary of State, the First Assistant Secretary, solicitor of the department, ambassadors, envoys and consular agents. There are provisions as to salaries, and consular fees—except fees not in excess of $500 a year, paid to consular agents—are cut off.

This bill, or something like it, should pass. As things are now, places in the diplomatic and consular service are looked upon as rewards for party hacks, and as convenient receptacles for men whom it is desired to keep as far away from home as possible. The whole thing should be taken out of politics. A man who once gets into the service should be able to look forward to the possibility of making a career for himself. This is manifestly impossible under the present system. A reform is sorely needed, and it should be so radical in its character and so firmly intrenched in law as to keep unworthy men out of the service and to protect worthy men from any future Josiah Quincy who may happen to break into office.

TWO YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

Senator Hill proved his party loyalty yesterday by introducing and voting for a dilatory motion for the Senate to adjourn until Monday. In this attempt to sidetrack the tariff bill he was supported not only by all the Republicans, but also by his brilliant associate, Murphy, who fought such a heroic battle for collars and cuffs; by Brice, who was paired in favor of the motion, to say nothing of Call, McPherson and Faulkner, who were absent unpaired. Irby and Stewart, who are more Populists than anything else, voted with Hill and the Republicans, while Populists Allen, Kyle and Peffer voted with the Democrats against Hill and his motion. The vote was 26 to 25 against Hill.

It is clear that, notwithstanding all the concessions that have been made, Hill, Brice and Murphy have not yet got their price. Gorman and Gibson of Maryland, Caffery of Louisiana, and Smith of New Jersey seem to be "fixed." But the bill is evidently not satisfactory to the interests in whose behalf it has been mutilated. And if yesterday's vote may be taken as a test, the Republicans have a little more than an even chance of beating it. The pitifulness of the situation lies in the fact that the Democratic party in the Senate is committed to a bill which not only seems likely to be defeated, but which very many devoted tariff reformers look upon as hardly worth saving.

Such an exhibition of incapacity has rarely been seen in American politics as that which has marked this attempted tariff legislation. Viewed from a strictly political and partisan standpoint, the conduct of the Democrats in Congress—particularly in the Senate—has been amazing. Two years ago State after State was instructing its delegation for Mr. Cleveland, and the whole party was aflame with enthusiasm for tariff reform. Every other consideration was lost sight of. Demagogues and shifty politicians were sent to the rear. The silver issue, which for a time seemed so threatening, was retired. Even in New York the party was in revolt against David B. Hill—the man who is now the real Democratic leader in the Senate. When the national convention met in June, the same spirit of devotion to a great principle controlled its deliberations. It was known that the politicians and the machine people were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. His own State sent a delegation solidly instructed for Hill. But the convention's mind was made up, and, putting aside every unworthy consideration, it decided that it would rather go to defeat under Mr. Cleveland's leadership than to victory under the leadership of any other man. In a word, it did not care to win a barren victory; it preferred that the party's triumph, if there were to be a triumph, should mean something.

Thus it was that the party went into the campaign, and in November, 1892, the cause of tariff reform, as represented by its most distinguished exponent, triumphed overwhelmingly. No one questioned the meaning of the election. It was universally conceded that the Democrats were pledged to a thorough reform of the tariff. That was the issue in the campaign; it was an honest issue—and it won.

But not till a year after the victory had been won was a beginning made in the construction of the new tariff. When the bill was reported to the House its conservative character surprised high protectionists and disappointed radical reformers. The House passed the bill and sent it to the Senate more than two months ago. And from that time to this the one object which the Democrats have seemed to have in mind has been to discover some way "how not to do it." The bill was treated by the finance committee as though it were a Republican measure. After numerous delays and endless dickering it was reported to the Senate. Then debate was postponed for two weeks, and now it is very doubtful whether the mutilated, trust-dictated bill can pass at all.

In the meantime the Democratic party all over the country is disorganized and demoralized, and is being beaten in election after election. And yet only two years ago the party was invincible. Now its own members are turning against it. They rightly feel that they have been betrayed. Whether this betrayal is the result of treachery, venality, or simply stupidity on the part of the supposed leaders of the party is not important. Whatever their motives may be, they have played havoc with the organization which they pretend to serve and love.

THE ART ASSOCIATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Art Association, which has labored so long and so faithfully for the promotion of the good influences which flow from the cultivation of a love for the beautiful, has held a business meeting and resolved upon several noteworthy things. One is that the annual exhibit is to be held in May, the plans for which are not yet completed. It appears, further, that, as a result of the past work of this association, it now owns sixteen pictures—a very respectable collection, indeed. Another thing the association resolved upon was an effort to raise a fund of not less than $5,000 for building an art museum. Subscriptions will be small, payments easy, the sum meanwhile profitably invested. These are all good things. We have year after year had many words of urgency for popular support of this cause. What has been done has been largely done by women. The result shows that strong influences may be established by patient and persistent labor, even though this labor be difficult and the field be small.

In these many years that this commendable work has gone on, Indianapolis has gone on. To-day Indianapolis is a large city. City and suburbs to-day contain probably 130,000 people, and there are many things here now that go to make up advantages of city life, though there are very many things that we still lack. It is wise to take counsel in an endeavor to keep pace with this general progress. The plans governing an enterprise many years ago may not be adequate for the best results of that enterprise if they remain unchanged in a community which meantime has so greatly advanced. The Art Association does not, for example, do all that it ought to do if it hold an exhibit of pictures three weeks or four in the year and lock the pictures away from the mass of the people. The Art Association is not equal to its opportunity, is not fulfilling the true purpose of its being, simply to have an art gallery here a few weeks in the year for the benefit of a few hundred persons who have the leisure during the week and the means to pay the admission fee.

It is very pleasant, to be sure, for an association of estimable ladies and gentlemen to have an elegant entertainment of this kind. It gives a fillip to social intercourse, and may be altogether lovely, but if it stop there, it is not, we contend, realizing the broad and beneficent purposes of an art association. Little is accomplished indeed to get some scores or hundreds of pictures here for our "well-known" people to look at. The great thing is to give the masses of the people in this community an opportunity to see pictures. The number of visitors should be thousands, where they have been hundreds. The point is vital. That art association which is struggling, as ours is here, to lay the foundation for an institution of which some day the community may indeed be proud, is a success which, each year, gives, not to the cultured and well-to-do few a chance to see pictures—the people who have such a chance by their ability to visit other cities—but which gives to the great masses opportunity which otherwise they would never have.

A report of an art association of this kind, which shall show as a result of such an exhibition so many hundred admissions and so much money to the good, is not something at which to point with pride. The thing to point with pride to is so many thousands of people admitted. Kean, after struggling for a place at the front for years, finally got his chance in Shylock. He returned home after his wonderful triumph to tell his wife of it. She exclaimed, "Oh, what did Lord E—— say?" "D— Lord E——," said Kean, "the pit rose to me!" An art association like ours does its beneficent work when it plays to the pit. In other words, we mean to insist that the good work of this institution can only be done when it can boast year after year that thousands upon thousands of people have seen the pictures that it brings to them. It can do this in one way and in but one way, and that is to throw wide open its doors on Sunday and let the people in.

Nothing but good can flow from such an exhibition. No man nor woman can go into a room full of pictures and not come out bettered. No influence tends more to sweetness and light, does more to attune the spirit to the gentleness and humility of temper in which the better nature that lies in us all can assert itself, than the sight of beautiful pictures. Let us have religion by all means, and every Sunday the doors of more than a hundred churches in Indianapolis are open to all. But shall the doors be closed on the beautiful pictures on the two or three Sundays in the year in which we may have them at all? There are hundreds and thousands of people who do not go to church. Because they do not, shall we refuse to them the ministration of other influences that tend to better things? Surely in this city no enlightened person contends that the open picture gallery on Sunday means evil. There is no city in this land that we know of which has a picture gallery that does not open it on Sunday. The last to be opened was the great picture gallery of New York, and on Sunday tens of thousands of people visit that beautiful place which before that was as inaccessible to them as if it had been on the other side of the sea.

Another thing: The association has some sixteen pictures. What good do they do the public? They are shut away from public view. We respectfully represent that this also is not fulfilling the purpose of an art association. An art association ought to be a means to place pictures before the people. Why then can not the Art Association hang its pictures in the Public Library? There we have a fire-proof building, a building in every way worthy as a place for these pictures. There is no fear that the pictures might be damaged there. The great Columbian Exposition forever settled that. The pictures there were undefended by a single rail. The miscellaneous crowds came and went at will, and no one was even asked to give up his umbrella or cane before entering. The suggestion of such freedom in the beginning caused a shiver to run through every one in authority. But it was tried and most nobly did the result vindicate the self-respect of an American crowd. Such a thing could not be done in Europe. But it was done here, to the lasting credit of American character. Our art association need fear no harm to its pictures hung upon the walls of the Public Library. They would suitably adorn that beautiful place, and there they would be seen by hundreds of people every week, and so, silently, as the days go on, fulfill the purpose of their being. Bring out these concealed treasures, let the people see them, and at the great annual show throw open the doors on Sundays that all may come in! So let our Art Association be equal to its opportunity and do the great work that it ought to do.

Cut down the court-house yard. Cost, $14,-800.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, has managed to edge in another interview, taking Coxey for a text.

The special Council meeting called for the purpose of considering the ordinances for the improvement of Alabama street and the sale of the pest-house it is to be hoped will approve the former measure. We have entire belief in the sincerity of the local property-holders of Alabama street who have so strenuously insisted upon wooden pavement on a sand foundation. But we do not go with them in their judgment. We think that in this instance the Board of Public Works is right. A wooden pavement on any foundation is a step backward. Street improvement in this country is going past that point. Wooden pavements are unhealthful. They hold the germs of disease. They can not be kept clean. After a little bit of wear the sweepings lodge in the crevices, whence dust is whirled up by the wind, and so under any considerable amount of traffic sprinkling is necessary. The constant decay of the wood is unhealthful. Street improvement has reached the stage when it is past vegetable material. Brick, asphalt and granite are all that should be considered. Furthermore, no pavement should be put down without a solid foundation of hydraulic concrete. There is an old saying, and a true one, that the foundation is the roadway. There is further involved in the present instance an abrogation of the spirit of the city charter, for a vote adverse to the Board of Public Works by the Council on the confessed grounds, not of opposition to the improvement, but because the local property owners insist on being the power to determine the kind of improvement instead of the Board of Public Works, would ratify the claim and throw us open to a most unfortunate condition, namely either the defeat of the wise purpose of improving the city as a whole or the stopping of improvement. In the present case, if the Council refuses to sustain the Board of Public Works, we earnestly urge that board not to improve the street. It is a main thoroughfare, a handsome street, and the board has decided right as to the kind of improvement that ought to go there. If it be not allowed to put this kind there, it should refuse any until the time comes when it can put the proper material there. We urge this in all kindness to the property-owners in Alabama street who oppose asphalt. We believe in their sincerity, but, as we have said, we do not believe in their wisdom, and we think more is involved in this than the question itself. We earnestly urge the Council to sustain the Board of Public Works.

Congressman Bland is not so great in accomplishment, but he is simply marvelous on the rebound.

Senator Hill filibusters with the Republicans against the tariff bill. What becomes of Senator Hill's famous saying, "I am a Democrat"?

England is biting off slices of African territory with quiet but persistent voracity.

Already Lord Rosebery is losing support. His following in the House of Commons is dwindling away. He may have to call on the old man yet.

Mr. Reed should present Speaker Crisp with a copy of his book on parliamentary law.

Senator Voorhees said one thing in his speech which no man will deny, that is that the Senate tariff bill has "faults and imperfections."

Governor Waite manifests a desire to edit all the hostile Denver papers from his office. The editors he would "double-lead."

It is evident that Senator Hill expects to retire from politics at the end of his senatorial term.

War is at an end in South Carolina. They are now drinking to each other's health.

Between Russian thistles and Senator Hill the Senate is having a hard time to "rush" the tariff.

The outlook in the business world is reported encouraging. The cloud on the horizon is Congress.

We are not hearing much about "local causes" in explanation of the recent local elections.

The favorite explanation of the recent elections by the Democrats is that they are all staying at home.

If Coxey's men are to be thrown in jail, his onward march will be effectually barred.

A Parable.

Said Christ, our Lord, "I will go and see
How the men, my brethren, believe in me."
He passed not again through the gate of birth,
But made himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and kings,
"Behold, now, the Giver of all good things;
Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state,
Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spread
Wherever the Son of Man should tread,
And in palace chambers lofty and rare
They lodged him, and served him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim,
Their jubilant floods in praise of Him;
And in church, and palace, and judgment hall,
He saw his image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led,
The Lord in sorrow bent down his head,
And from under the heavy foundation-stones,
The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment hall,
He marked great fissures that rent the wall,
And opened wider and yet more wide,
As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then,
On the bodies and souls of living men?
And think ye that building shall endure
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?

"With gates of silver and bars of gold
Ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's fold;
I have heard the dropping of their tears
In heaven, these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt,
We build but as our fathers built;
Behold thine images, how they stand,
Sovereign and sole, through all our land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame
To hold thy earth forever the same,
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep
Still, as thou leftest them, thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garment hem,
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he,
"The images ye have made of me!"

—[James Russell Lowell.

"SCRAPS."

The King of Prussia's salary is $3,852,000.

London restaurants serve 950,000 dinners and lunches daily.

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

The membership of the Primrose League in England has reached 1,160,561.

Fruit that ripens most quickly is not the sweetest nor does it keep longest.

The offspring of parents of unequal hight most frequently follow the shorter.

The coal fields of West Virginia are more extensive than the entire area of Great Britain's coal region.

The whale fishing industry of the United States was at its hight in 1854, when 668 vessels were engaged in it.

A room is ventilated best by opening the upper sash of a window, because the hottest air is always near the ceiling.

One must have traveled 1,000 miles in a straight line before being eligible to the new British Institute of Travelers.

The number of cigars made in the United States in 1892 was 4,814,202,117. In addition to these 54,000,000 were imported.

There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaklava charge, so far as the British army authorities have trace.

The Christian name Caroline is the feminine of the Latin form of Charles. Its signification is the Noble-spirited One.

Husband—Does that new novel turn out happily? Wife—It doesn't say. It only says they were married.—[New York Weekly.

Arizona has produced more than $80,000,-000 of precious metals. The exports of silver have exceeded $5,000,000 a year; of copper $4,000,000.

Vienna has entered upon an extensive scheme of embellishment, and unsightly public buildings are to give place to new ones of artistic design.

Probably the only "duck farm" of any size and importance in the vicinity of New York is that near Little Falls. Three acres of land are given to the raising of ducks.

Mrs. Brown (nudging Mr. Brown, who snores with his mouth open)—William, you'd make less noise if you'd keep your mouth shut. Mr. Brown (only half awake)—So'd you.—[Life.

John Murrell, of Bedford, Va., returning from a hunt, heard of the death of a neighbor and stepped in to express his sympathy. While talking to the widow his gun was discharged accidentally and he was instantly killed.

Pegg—Sometimes the absolute faith my boy has in my wisdom makes me almost ashamed of myself. Potts—You need not worry. It will average up all right. By the time he is twenty he will think you know nothing at all.—[London Tit-Bits.

John Ingram, of West Chester, Pa., has come into possession of an old English spit, with clock-work attachment for turning a fowl while roasting before the fire. This relic had lain for over a century in the loft of an old mill in Upper Oxford township.

An anti-tobacconist of Middletown, N. Y., who went about the streets snatching pipes and cigars from the mouths of smokers, claimed, when hauled before a magistrate, that he had a right to breathe a smokeless atmosphere. The judge, desiring to insure him this privilege, had him confined in prison.

No one should ever read on a running car by daylight, and especially not by the imperfect artificial light supplied on them at night. The motion of the car subjects the muscles of the eye to a constant strain in the effort to adjust themselves to the printed page, and a perseverance in the habit will soon ruin the best pair of eyes in the world.

Even the impulses of childhood yield to the thralling environment of law that hampers those who dwell in great cities. Boys play ball in narrow east side thoroughfares, but they learn to aim low, and to pitch, throw and bat with moderation, ever keeping in mind the danger of breaking glass or striking a passer-by.—[New York Sun.

The Southern otter is still hunted in Florida for the sake of his fur, although it is inferior in quality to that of the sea otter of south Oregon and Alaska. So persistent has been the pursuit of the sea otter in the far Northwest that the animal has become extremely scarce. The common otter of the South is an expert fisherman, and is found only near water courses or lakes.

The large majority of plants are scentless, and probably not one-tenth of the hundred thousand flowering plants known to botanists are odorous. Of the fifty known species of the mignonette family only the one so highly prized in our gardens is fragrant, and only about a dozen of the 100 species of violets are scented. In many large genera the scentless varieties are as 100 to 1.—[Meehan's Monthly.

A form of typewriter was invented as early as 1714, but no practical use was made of the machine. It was on the same principle as most of the machines now in common employment, the type being on rods and all striking at the same place on a roller. The machine, with very little alteration, could be adapted to the work of the present day, but the trouble was the people of that time, having plenty of leisure and not much writing to do, found an old goose-quill, with nut-gall ink, quite equal to every emergency. The machine was reinvented and exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1855.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Bank of England is watched nightly by a guard of about fifty men from the Household troops, under command of an officer, who usually march from Wellington or St. George's barracks. They patrol the spacious quadrangles of the bank and do sentry duty over allotted spaces till the morning, when they are relieved on the arrival of some members of the bank's staff. The officer in command is allowed dinner for himself and a friend, including the provision of a bottle of the bank's special old port. The men are also supplied with the needful refection. Besides this military guard two clerks remain on duty all night at the bank, as well as all day on Sunday, and these "watch clerks" must not go to sleep. Their duty is to move about from building to building inspecting the various rooms, to see that all goes well. Several of the higher officials also sleep on the premises, ready to be summoned at a moment's notice.—[Chambers's Journal.

New sideboards at Wm. L. Elder's.

STYLES IN MEN'S ATTIRE.

A GENERAL TENDENCY TO BELL CROWNS IN HATS.

Butterfly Ties and Cravats With Stock Attachments Likely To Be the Season's Favorites—New Conceits In Half Hose.

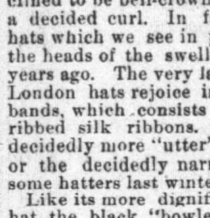
It is the ambition of every man to be well dressed, and it has long since become a recognized fact that it is not enough to have one's coat molded to one's form, or a matchless crease in one's fashionably-cut trousers to establish a reputation for being a modern Beau Brummel. One must go further than this, and pay as much attention to the shape of one's hat, the color and method of tying one's cravat, and even to the selection of one's half-hose, as to the cut of the clothes themselves. Good tailors can be trusted to look after a man's clothes, but he must depend upon his own tastes in what have sometimes been erroneously regarded as the minor matters of dress.

The hat is a very important part of a man's wardrobe. When one comes to think of it, though, it does not seem to be much variety in the line of head-gear. At first blush one would say there are derby hats, tall hats, soft hats. That's all very well in the abstract, but if the scoffer had stood with me yesterday in a big hat store, and gazed upon the array of hats there presented he would have been apt to change his mind. On all sides abounded all sorts and conditions of hats, each in the latest style of its class.

THE RIGHT DERBY.

The spring top hat, Knox style, is inclined to be bell-crowned, and its brim has a decided curl. In fact, it suggests the hats which we see in pictures as adorning the heads of the swells of more than sixty years ago. The very latest New York and London hats rejoice in a new thing in hat bands, which consists of a band of black, ribbed silk ribbons. This is considered decidedly more "utter" than the cloth weed or the decidedly narrow ribbon used by some hatters last winter.

Like its more dignified confrere, the top hat, the black "bowler," or Derby, has a tendency to the bell shape. It has an ample brim, and has lost that flat and squatty appearance which was once one of its principal characteristics. The very little hats which suggested stove-covers have disappeared entirely.



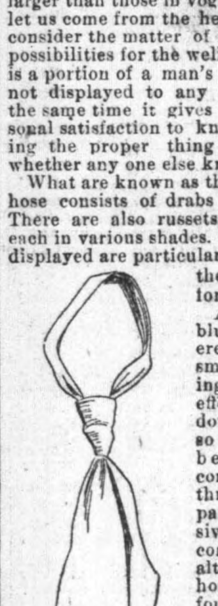
BUTTERFLY TIE.

Brown and gray Derbys can be had by any-one who wants to wear them in the forenoon with suits of similar shades. There are also some Derbys in the market of a navy-blue shade.

One of the characteristics of the top hat is the fine quality of the lining, white gros grain silk being the material mostly used. Hombourg hats still have their uses, and are in various shades and are especially popular for traveling. Surely this gives one variety enough from which to choose, and if one provides one's self with the proper thing in each style of hat, hatracks will have to be made decidedly larger than those in vogue at present. But let us come from the head to the feet and consider the matter of half hose and their possibilities for the well-dressed man. This is a portion of a man's wardrobe which is not displayed to any great extent, but at the same time it gives him a sense of personal satisfaction to know that he is wearing the proper thing in this direction, whether any one else knows it or not.

BUTTERFLY BOW.

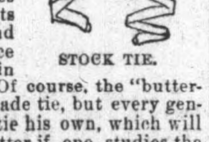
What are known as the mode sets in half hose consists of drabs and darker colors. There are also russets, blues and slates, each in various shades. Some of the colors displayed are particularly stunning, though the greatest demand is for the darker colors.



ELYSES TIE.

Another conceit in blue is an embroidered sock in large or small figures, presenting very much the effect of one of the dotted veils affected so much by women as beautifiers. These come mostly in Lisle threads and are not particularly expensive. The silks all come in blacks, and altogether one large house displays twenty-four grades in black, comprising everything in the line from cotton and Lisle thread up to silk. Purchasers who are the most particular about the colors they select are those who propose to brave the the mosquitoes at summer resorts and appear in low shoes.

Another thing which is apt to bewilder a man is making a judicious choice in selecting his ties for daytime and evening wear. The Elyses scarf, with its wide ends, is still in demand, but is not new. Really the latest thing in the tie line is the butterfly tie, which is, of course, black or white, for evening wear, but which can be had in colors for day purposes. As will readily be seen, the tie takes its name from its peculiar shape and marked resemblance to the real article in the butterfly line. Of course, the "butterfly" comes in the made tie, but every gentleman will want to tie his own, which will not be a difficult matter if one studies the cuts given of the ties before and after the knot has been tied.



STOCK TIE.

A tie which is likely to be worn even more than the butterfly is the plain straight tie, which can be used either with or without the stock attachment. It is a very handsome tie, and has quite a stunning effect when properly tied. It can be had in nearly every variety of shade, and the selections are nearly all attractive. White ties in pique and white pongee silk Ascots, with flowing ends, will also be much worn.

In compliance with a demand for white ties a pure white silk narrow four-in-hand has been hit upon, which is at once reversible and can be washed without any special care. This scarf has already had a ready sale, and it is expected that it will be one of the best selling articles in the neckwear line.

Means of Identification.

[Boston Budget.]

The waters of the bay had washed up a long, lank body, and for two days it lay in an undertaker's shop awaiting identification. Nobody on Cape Cod knew the man. At last an old rickety wagon rattled up, and Farmer Hall got down. Passing into the back room, he looked at the body for a moment and said:

"That's him."

The undertaker asked for further information, but Farmer Hall could only say it was Tompkins, his hired man.

"But can't you tell just why he is Tompkins? Are they his clothes? Can't you furnish some positive means of identification?" And the undertaker looked expectant.

Farmer Hall shifted his place and was lost in thought Suddenly he slapped his leg.

"Well?"

"He stuttered."

Epitaph of an Eccentric Citizen.

[Kennebec (Me.) Journal.]

Richard Thomas was an Englishman who took up his abode at Winslow and learned to highly prize his adopted country. Here is his epitaph which he wrote before his death: "Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, an Inglishman by birth, by occupation a cooper, a Whig of '76, like an old rum puncheon, marked, numbered and shooked, he will be raised again and finished by his Creator. He died September 28, 1824. America, my adopted country, my last advice to you is, take care of your liberties."

CHANCES FOR TARIFF REFORM.

[Harper's Weekly (Ind.).]

If the Democratic party can not reform the tariff, there is not only no reason why it should be preferred to the Republican party, but abundant reasons why it should be driven out of power and its old antagonist reinstated. The especial weakness of the Democratic party is in the Senate. There are apparently eight Democratic Senators whose interest or inclinations induce them to oppose and obstruct any reform of the tariff. They have succeeded thus far in mangling the moderate free list of the Wilson bill, and one of them, the weakest and most pitiful of all, has agreed to betray his party for a tax of 55 per cent. on collars and cuffs. Senators Hill and Murphy are accused of making a trade with Republican politicians by which they agreed to vote against any tariff bill in return for Republican votes against Mr. Peckham and Mr. Hornblower. Mr. Brice is interested in sugar, wool, and in the transportation of coal from West Virginia. And so it goes. The truth is that most of these eight Democratic Senators are in favor of retaining the McKinley law on the statute books. They are merely pretending when they assert that they want any reform of the tariff law. What they really want is that duties shall remain as they are. There is no Republican Senator more thoroughly protectionist than five of these Senators, who intend to do all in their power to defeat any tariff bill. These eight Senators are Hill, Gorman, Brice, Smith, White of California, Murphy, McPherson and Gibson. The last two should be added, but with a qualification. Mr. McPherson is willing to do all in his power to increase tariff taxes in the committee room, but he has made too many speeches in favor of tariff reform on the stump and the Senate chamber to permit him to vote against such a half-way measure as that which has been presented to the Senate. Mr. Gibson is naturally and rightly assumed to be under the control of his leader Mr. Gorman, but he has no personal interests that would induce him to fly in the face of his party's pledges. The two Louisiana Senators are omitted from this list because they are protectionists only so far as sugar is concerned, and are supposed to be satisfied with that schedule as it is now arranged. Gorman, Brice, Smith, White and Murphy are protectionists because of their own or their constituents' pecuniary interests. Hill is against the bill for politics.

There are forty-four Democratic Senators, thirty-eight Republicans and three Populists. There are three vacancies. Two of the Populists, Allen and Kyle, will vote for the bill. Peffer is doubtful. Until he joined the third party movement he was a Republican and a protectionist. Assuming that he remains a protectionist, the division on party lines would be forty-six for the bill and thirty-nine against. If the eight Democrats named vote with the other protectionists, the vote will stand thirty-eight for the bill and forty-seven against. If Hill and the five Democrats who are protectionists on principle or from interest vote against the bill, the vote will stand forty for the bill and forty-five against. The Democrats, including Allen and Kyle, can lose only three votes and carry the bill.

What are the chances? The chances are that the party will succeed in forcing its protectionist minority into line. It will certainly do this if its press and its honest men in Congress deal with the traders as they deserve. If every knavish effort that is made by them to defeat the bill by delay or tricky amendment is exposed, and the responsibility definitely fixed, every one of these Senators, with the possible exception of Hill, will vote for the bill. The most dangerous amendment that is likely to be offered will provide that sugar shall be on the free list. Every Democratic Senator who votes for this amendment, which will probably be offered by a Republican, will do so for the purpose of securing the negative votes of the two Louisiana Senators, and of Mr. Allen, who represents a beet-sugar State, on the final passage of the bill. In company with these the five protection Democrats would feel more comfortable and more courageous.

The sugar amendment disposed of, Mr. Gorman will not dare oppose his personal interests to the vigorously expressed demands of his party. He has political ambitions which possibly can not be gratified at all, but which certainly have no chance of fruition without the support of the South, and the South remains true to the cause of tariff reform. Moreover, the Maryland Legislature has not passed the resolutions pending before it eulogizing Mr. Gorman for his stand in behalf of protection. Gibson will follow him. Smith and Murphy are regular party men, and when Gorman deserts the protection side they, too, will follow. Brice will not remain to wage a losing fight on his own party. McPherson's attitude has already been explained. He will vote for any bill that is finally presented. White, of California, has obtained all that he can from the committee, and will doubtless argue that if he vot s for the bill, after looking after fruit, wine and sugar, he will gratify both parties in his State. This leaves Mr. Hill alone. Will he be the solitary Democrat to vote against the bill, especially in the face of the charge that his vote is cast in consequence of a bargain by which he secured Republican votes against the confirmation of Mr. Peckham and Mr. Hornblower? Whether he does or not, the bill is likely to pass: but even if it does pass, the Democratic party will have accomplished its puny effort for reform with such toil, against such treachery in its own ranks, with such a pitiful display of inherent weakness, as to make it an object of contempt and suspicion on the part of those who for many years have wished it well and expected much from it.

An Ubiquitous Officer.

[Kennebec (Me.) Journal.]

Captain Dennison, of the steamer Frank Jones, was, when in command of a gunboat during the civil war, one of the most successful officers in the navy in capturing blockade-runners. He received quite a compliment at one time from the captain of a captured vessel, who, when he found out the name of his captor, exclaimed: "Good Heavens! Captain Dennison, are you the only officer in the service? For this is the third time you've taken me."

What Makes the Sky Blue?

[Philadelphia Press.]

If there was no dust haze above us the sky would be black. That is, we would be looking into the blackness of a limitless space. When in fine, clear weather we have a deep, rich blue above us it is caused by a haze. The particles in the haze of the heavens correspond with those of the tube of the koniscope, and the blue color is caused by the light shining through a depth of fine haze.

A Coup De Theater.

[Life.]

"Jobson made quite a hit when he made his first appearance on the stage."

"What was his part?"

"The ghost in 'Hamlet.' He appeared five minutes ahead of time, and the effect on Hamlet was very fine."

Entitled To Recognition.

[Judge.]

Mother—I don't wish you to recognize that Dobbins boy, Reginald; he is very rough and there is nothing to admire about him.

Reginald—Nothing to admire, mamma? Why, Tom's got a bull dog and a sister.

No Need For Language.

[Chicago Record.]

Cholly—Would you advise me to take up the study of languages?"

Miss Caustique—Not if there's any truth in the Frenchman's definition: "Language was made for the purpose of concealing thoughts."

A Bad Habit.

[Puck.]

Uncle Sam—It was a mighty bad habit I got those infant industries into. They're never satisfied now unless I walk the floor with 'em all night.

It Will Have To Be Given Up.

It would take 12,000,000 years to pump the sea dry at the rate of 1,000 gallons a second, so some man of figures has calculated.

Health.

She lives with dawn upon the hills;
She loiters by the sliding rills;
Where berries grow, her lips she stains;
Her cheeks are tanned by winds and rains.

—[James B. Kenyon.

ATE HUMAN FLESH.

Explorer Henry M. Stanley Indulged in It, Out of Curiosity.

Chicago, April 7.—In a lecture delivered last night, Theodore Westmark, a young Scandinavian, who made two explorations of the Congo State in central Africa, under the auspices of King Leopold II of Belgium, accused Henry M. Stanley of having lunched on human flesh, in order to satisfy a morbid curiosity. Mr. Westmark said that at Stanleypool, in 1884, Stanley, curious to know how human flesh would taste, sent his servant, Duala, to procure a chunk of the native material, but it proved tainted, and Duala received a sound drubbing. A second foraging trip after flesh from a native proved more successful. It was fried in butter and served with sauce, piquante and mixed pickles; but despite these condiments, Stanley pronounced the flesh to be tasteless.

A Prevailing Epidemic.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Portland, April 7.—The board of health has thought it expedient to close the public schools at Geneva on account of the prevailing epidemic of measles.

Beauty and Purity

Go hand in hand.
They are the foundation of health and happiness.
Health, because of pure blood;
Happiness, because of clear skin.
Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by distressing humors.
Cuticura Resolvent
Is the greatest of skin purifiers
As well as blood purifiers.
Because of its peculiar action on the pores,
It is successful in preventing
And curing all forms of
Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors,
When the best physicians fail.
Entirely vegetable, safe, and palatable.
It especially appeals to mothers and children,
Because it acts so gently, yet effectively
Upon the skin and blood, as well as the
Liver, kidneys, and bowels.
Its use at all times
Insures a clear skin and pure blood,
As well as sound bodily health.

Sold everywhere. Price, $1. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Skin and Blood Humors," free.

°₊° Facial Blemishes, falling hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

Nervous Pains and Weakness Instantly relieved by a Cuticura Plaster, because it vitalizes the nerve forces, and hence cures nervous pains, weakness,

Mme. M. YALE'S EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC. Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Only remedy known on earth to restore gray hair to its natural color without dye. Absolutely pure, Price $1. Sold by N. S. DRIGGS, 850 East Washington St.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

DR. RICHARD GREEN MOULTON

SIX LECTURES

STORIES AS A MODE OF THINKING

Y. M. C. A. HALL

Tickets for sale at the Propylaeum and book stores. Course, $2. Course and "quiz," $3. FIRST LECTURE MONDAY, APRIL 9.

The testimonials that have been submitted to the public, coming from the most substantial citizens of Indianapolis, to the effect that they were cured by the Copeland sytem after suffering for years with disease.

These testimonials are from home people—not from men and women with highfaluting names in remote States—and, if you want to determine their accuracy, call on the citizens named.

Mrs. H.G. Linderman, of 178 Pleasant street, this city, says: "I was cured last fall by Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland of catarrh of two years' standing, after I had spent many vain efforts in just trying to get relief. I have never suffered from catarrh trouble since being dismissed, cured by these physicians, and I have ever since recommended my friends, who are suffering from catarrh, to them, knowing from personal experience that they are not only exceedingly skillful physicians, but honorable, courteous gentlemen.

"I recommend them again, as I believe that, treating everybody as they do and furnishing medicines also at a cost to the patient of only $5 per month, they are not only doing good in the community, but are in a sense public benefactors."

THE NEW YORK STORE

[Established in 1853.]

Parlor Furniture

On Monday morning we place on sale the greatest bargains in Parlor Furniture probably ever offered in this city. How long they will last we don't know; but we shouldn't care to promise that you could buy any of these after Tuesday.

50 odd Divans, Rockers and Arm Chairs in oak, cherry and walnut frames, upholstered in silk goods and made up in first-class style, with spring edge, for $6.95; regular price from $10 to $16. Not more than two to each customer.

6-piece Parlor Suites, upholstered in tapestry, for $20.

6-piece Parlor Suites, polished oak frames covered in crushed plush, for $25. Just look at them.

5-piece Suite, full overstuffed, no frame showing, covered in Wilton Rugs, for $35.

5-piece Suites, solid mahogany and curley birch frames, covered in satin Damask, for $40 and $50 a suite.

We make a specialty of Repairing Old Furniture—and this is just the time to get it done. Estimates and samples free of charge.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED TO THE DOORS

The GRAND OPERA HOUSE, last night, with an audience wildly enthusiastic over the performance of the Great

HERRMANN

A Marvelous and Unequaled Entertainment. Better than the Funniest Comedy. REMARKABLE ILLUSIONS! WONDERFUL FEATS IN LEGERDEMAIN!

Special Matinee For Ladies and Children To-day.

Last performance to-night. Do not miss it. PRICES—Orchestra and boxes, $1.50, dress circle, $1; first two rows in balcony, 75c; balance balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. MATINEE—Orchestra and Boxes, $1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 25c. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, at English's—THE TIDE OF LIFE.

PARK To-Day | PRICES: 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee, 10c, 20c

First appearance here of J. W. HARRINGTON In Frank Dumont's Yankee comedy-drama, RUBE STACY

A story of New England life, beautifully written and admirably acted. All next week—N. S. WOOD.

EMPIRE THEATER corner Wabash and Delaware streets. MATINEE AT 2, 10c, 15c, 25c. | TO-NIGHT AT 8, 15c, 25c, 50c.

KALBFIELD'S Orpheum Stars

From Orpheum Theater, San Francisco, Cal. *10—BIG SPECIALTY ACTS—10* Telephone call 1703.

HOME TREATMENT

Those desiring the advantages of Dr. Copeland's home or mail treatment, should write for a symptom blank, for which there is no charge. Hundreds have been cured in this way who never came to the office for treatment or examination.

$5 A MONTH

For All Diseases, Treatments, Visits and Medicines.

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

ROOM 15, LOMBARD BUILDING, Opposite New York Store.

SPECIALTIES:

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption, and all Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m., Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Step-Ladders, Brushes, Dusters and Mops.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington St.

BUY HOME STOVES We have the largest line of Stoves and Ranges. See our Model Steel Ranges. New Home Cast Ranges. Dangler Gas and Gasoline Stoves and Ranges in great variety. Cook Stoves from $5.50 up. Call and see us before buying. *We Will Save You Money.*

HOME STOVE CO. 71 South Meridian Street. GEO. ALIG, Manager.

A FEARFUL SUSPENSE

She Thought It Would Never End.

Suspense is an awful thing. People suffer month after month from various troubles, hoping yet doubting. Thousands of persons are injuring their health and breaking down under a load they can not bear. They find they are getting nervous, irritable, they can't sleep and often have headache.

MRS. E. A. WILLIAMS.

There is not the slightest need to live on this way, for you can be cured just as well as not. Mrs. E. A. Williams, of Franklin, Mass., has suffered terribly from her nerves and ill health, but she is now well and tells in the following letter just how to be cured:

"I was completely broken down in health. My nerves were all unstrung and exhausted. I could not sleep nights and my limbs trembled all the time. It was evident there was a terrible diseased condition of my nerves.

"I took all kinds of medicines but neither they nor the doctors did me any good. I became fearfully discouraged and thought I should never get well. The suspense was awful.

"Having heard of the wonders of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to use it. The result was remarkable. After taking three bottles my nervousness was all gone, I could sleep well and my limbs were all right. I was entirely cured by this grand good medicine.

"I can not speak highly enough of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is a good send to us poor sufferers. It cured me perfectly and completely of all my troubles, and I know it will do the same for others. Oh! that I had taken it sooner."

Ask yourself this question honestly and fairly: If you knew a medicine would surely cure you, would you not take it? Well, everybody who takes Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is cured, and you will be. Commence now, in the spring, when you can be cured quickest.

A spring medicine is absolutely necessary to all, and people are sure that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the best. It was discovered by Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York city, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personal, or by letter.

March Winds and April Showers

Bring forth FRECKLES AND MAY FLOWERS.

How many otherwise beautiful complexions are marred by these horrid blemishes! How easily and quickly they may be removed is becoming more and more widely known, as the fame of that wonderful preparation

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH

wends throughout the land. The marvelous results obtained from the use of this most justly celebrated remedy are not confined to cases of freckles, but in the treatment of

PIMPLES, TAN, SUNBURN, SALLOWNESS, ECZEMA, ACNE,

And all other diseases of the skin,

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH NEVER FAILS TO EFFECT A CURE.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

For sale by H. J. Huder, Geo. W. Sloan, and P. Will Pantzer.

Lovely Complexion.

Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Have you freckles, moth, black-heads, blotches, ugly or muddy skin, eczema, tetter, or any other cutaneous blemish? Do you want a quick, permanent and absolutely infallible cure, *FREE OF COST* to introduce it? Something new, pure, mild and so harmless a child can use or drink it with perfect safety. If so, send your full Post-office address to

MISS MAGGIE E. MILETTE,
134 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

LADIES—ONLY

We are prepared to show our customers the greatest and finest assortment of Hair Goods in this city and we offer this week great bargains in Switches, Wigs, Bangs.

Ask for the new H. Kinzly Bang, patented Jan. 30, 1894, the finest invention in bangs that was ever introduced in this country.

Very latest styles in Hair Ornaments. Manicure, 50c. 6 treatments at $2.50.

KINZLY'S HAIR STORE,
46 North Illinois St.
Sole agency of Mme Ruppert's world-renowned Face Bleach.

THE SOCIAL AFTERMATH.

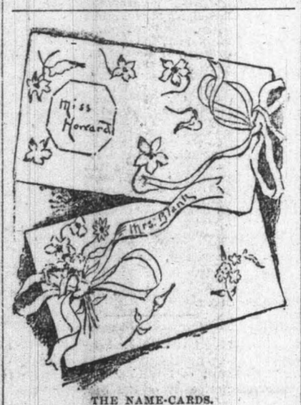
THE DRESDEN LUNCHEON A NEW WAY OF ENTERTAINING.

Seen at Spring Weddings—A Charming Reception Yesterday—Miss Von Stosch's Engagement—Chat on Timely Topics.

Where is another sweet as my sweet,
Fine of the fine and shy of the shy?
Fine little hands, fine little feet,
Dewy blue eye.
Shall I write to her? Shall I go
Ask her to marry me by-and-bye?
Somebody said that she'd say no;
Somebody knows that she'll say aye!

Aye or no, if asked to her face;
Aye or no, from shy of the shy,
Go, little letter, apace, apace!
Fly!
Fly to the light of the valley below—
Tell my wish to her dewy blue eye.
Somebody said that she'd say no;
Somebody knows that she'll say aye!
—Tennyson.

THE Dresden luncheon is one of the daintiest of the spring social functions. In the appointments of the room and table there is a blending of the delicate Dresden china colors—blue, yellow, violet and pink. The fine flowers seen upon the royal china are scattered in embroidery over the linen center-piece; on this stands a Dresden bowl holding a bouquet of pink rosebuds. A few smaller bunches of the same flowers, mingled with pansies, forget-me-nots and hot-house daisies, in stem glasses, are placed about the table. The candelabra have pink rose shades. The finger bowl mats are embroidered to match the center piece, and floating in the water of the bowls are the different flowers; a few rose petals in one, a daisy in another and a pansy in a third, until each has one.



THE NAME-CARDS.

Every cup, saucer, plate or dish used is of Dresden china—the greater the variety of their shapes, the prettier.

The ice cream is served in small satin cases, in the different colors, pale blue, pink, violet and yellow. When boxes in these colors can not be procured, plain white is used. On the top of each is tied a little bunch of satin flowers composed of tiny pink rosebuds, blue forget-me-nots, a daisy, a bit of heliotrope, or a few violets.

At the place for each guest is a name-card, done in the Dresden design. The cards are made of water-color paper, and the design painted in water color. The color of the painted ribbon bows in the designs given varies in the different cards in blue, pink, yellow and violet, and where the loop and end extend over the edge, they are cut out. In the painting of name-cards, a piece of genuine Dresden china is copied, as the flowers are individual in both shape and color, and the losing of either would detract from the effect. The sign of all Dresden ware from the royal factories is the tiny blue crossed swords on the reverse or bottom of the dish, without which no piece is genuine; so on the back of the cards one may paint the sword sign in just the right shade of old blue. A new and pretty design for name-cards at these luncheons is the violet one shown in the second picture. A plain white or cream square envelope is used for this card. Where the name is to be seen, an opening like that in a picture frame is cut through the face of the envelope, a line or narrow gilding finishing the edge. The name of the guest is written on a plain violet-tinted card and put inside the envelope so as to show through the opening.

Some other small graceful flower in place of the violet is sometimes painted on with good effect; and if one color, as yellow for instance, predominates in the table decorations, a design of jonquils or buttercups is chosen. A cardboard rest is tied at the top of these envelope cards by a narrow ribbon caught through two little slits in the envelope over one in the rest itself. They are then stood around the table like dainty little picture frames. They make charming souvenirs when taken home and a small photograph is substituted for the card.

Five courses, or six including coffee, is now considered sufficient for the most elegant and formal luncheon party. A hostess bears in mind that it is a light midday meal she is serving to guests who have probably breakfasted late and whose dinner in the evening will be elaborate and substantial.

At some recent morning and noon weddings the bridesmaids who wore blue gowns, carried silk, lace-ruffled parasols hung upon the arm, half open, and filled with pink rosebuds. These with the wide-brimmed Leghorn hats worn gave a charming effect. One bride of the last few weeks in New York gave a peculiar significance to the ceremony by having the rector read the service from the prayer-book which she had carried to the altar. It was the bridegroom's gift, and was afterward returned to her. One sometimes sees the English custom of the betrothal at the chancel steps, the rest of the ceremony following at the altar. As it is somewhat difficult to arrange the veil gracefully back over the orange blossoms or other flowers worn, it is occasionally removed by one of the maids and carried out of the church over her arm.

The corsage bouquets and boutonnieres distributed at a large dance in an Eastern city not long ago were fetched into the ball-room in a huge wheelbarrow, almost hidden in vines and roses.

The New York Times says that certain society girls have carried with them constantly this season pretty little ivory-covered notebooks, with gold pencils attached by means of delicate chains. At any of the fashionable gatherings of the winter they would be occasionally discovered in all sorts of out-of-the-way places hurriedly jotting down items that excited much curiosity as to their nature. Such secrecy was observed, however, that only recently have the facts been discovered. Each book contains 365 pages—one for every day in the year—and under the proper date is neatly recorded every complimentary speech received by the owner. This custom, if generally followed, would require the young men to vary their pleasant speeches more than they have heretofore done, if they would stand well in the eyes of their girl friends.

The members of the Twelfth Night Club of New York are writing a composite novel, which is now well on toward its sixth chapter.

About one hundred and fifty ladies were entertained by Mrs. Fairbanks yesterday afternoon in her beautiful home at Park avenue and Seventh street. The reception was one of great social interest, and, as the weather was all that could be desired for a spring day, few regrets were sent. The appearance of the various rooms used was enhanced by the palms and baskets of marguerites and ferns, which were disposed upon the mantels and on the low book shelves. For their appropriateness to the house furnishings, the decorations were especially notable. They appeared to carry out an original design which included both, and hence did not seem added, as something apart, as decorations sometimes do. The many rare art treasures of pictures, vases and bric-a-brac were thus seen to unusual advantage. In receiving her guests, the hostess, who was in cream silk, was assisted by Mrs. John N. Carey, Mrs. Charles R. Williams, Mrs. Morris Ross, Mrs. William Cushing and Mrs. Clarence Hilleary, of Peoria, Ill. The tea table, with its pretty decorations of fern and flower, stood in the drawing-room. Dr. Spink, Miss Annie Dye, Miss Florence Baker and Miss Bessie Taylor were here. Ices were served to the guests by Mrs. Hilleary and Miss Dye. Mrs. Elias Jacoby, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. William A. Taylor and Miss Ream assisted in entertaining. The hours were from 4 to 6.

Those invited were Mrs. Aaron H. Blair, Mrs. Harold Taylor, Mrs. M. B. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Dye, Mrs. J. T. Dye, Mrs. John M. Butler, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Noble C. Butler and Miss Butler, Mrs. Van Camp, Mrs. and Miss Ritzinger, Mrs. Clinton L. Hare, Mrs. T. L. Sullivan, Mrs. George R. Sullivan, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. E. R. Lewis, Mrs. Otto H. Hasselman, Mrs. Hackedorn, Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Rhinehardt, Mrs. W. B. Fletcher and the Miss Fletchers, Mrs. M. L. Haines, Mrs. J. C. Adams, Mrs. Harry Adams, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. James B. Black, Mrs. Roswell Hill, Mrs. J. K. Fletcher, Mrs. Charles Martindale, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. W. A. Ketcham, Mrs. T. L. Sewall, Mrs. A. W. Coffin, Mrs. Elmer Sewall, Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. John B. Elam, Mrs. W. T. Brown, Mrs. R. B. F. Peirce, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. R. N. Lamb and Miss Lamb, Mrs. Austin Denny, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Mrs. Malott and the Miss Malotts, Mrs. John H. Murphy, Mrs. James M. Winters, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Burford, Mrs. Stoughton Fletcher, Mrs. S. R. Fletcher and daughters, Mrs. Henry Jameson, Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. W. P. Kappes, Mrs. Harold Hibben, Mrs. Henry Wetzel, Mrs. and Miss Fahnley, Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny, Mrs. Jenckes, Mrs. Albert Gall and Miss Gail, Mrs. Solomon Claypool, Mrs. Linder, Mrs. Thomas Dean, Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, Mrs. Tarkington, Mrs. Conrad Baker and the Miss Bakers, Mrs. John H. Holliday, Mrs. Charles D. Johnson, Mrs. Livingston Dunlap and Miss Dunlap, Mrs. Von Hake, Mrs. Wallace Donnan, Mrs. Frank Lee, Mrs. Henry Rogers and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Tutewiler, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Zumpfe, Mrs. Roney and Miss Roney, Mrs. Catterson, Mrs. Harry New, Mrs. C. W. Smith and Miss Smith, Mrs. H. C. Allen, Mrs. Horace H. Fletcher, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Alexander Taggart, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. L. S. Ayres, Mrs. Clifford Arrick, Mrs. E. B. Porter, Mrs. H. G. Carey, Mrs. McOunt, Mrs. J. B. Cockrum, Mrs. McMasters, Mrs. Daniel Stewart, Mrs. O. S. Runnels, Mrs. Field, Mrs. John M. Shaw, Mrs. Ferdinand Winter and Miss Winter, Mrs. Roger R. Sniel, Miss Wick, Miss Julia Brown, Miss Nicholas, Miss Colgan, Miss Finch and Miss Sarah Mayo. Mrs. Fairbanks will give another reception soon.

The announcement that Miss Leonora Von Stosch is soon to be married is of interest here. Many people met her at the Art Association's reception Monday night, and at the concert on Tuesday, as well as at the time of her appearance with Sousa; her beauty and talent elicited much admiration. Her husband will be Mr. Louis M. Howland, of New York, who became a widower five or six years ago, and has since that time devoted himself chiefly to travel until last year, when he was made one of the commissioners from New York to the World's Fair. Mr. Howland has been a close student of Spanish literature, and has traveled much in Spain and Algiers. He has always been an enthusiastic music lover, and plays skillfully on two or three instruments. Miss Von Stosch is well known in musical circles in New York. As her name implies, she is a German, but she has been in New York several years.

The young ladies entertained at tea Thursday afternoon by Mrs. C. B. Lockard, in Miss Hannah Erwin's honor, took away with them after dinner coffee cups of fragile china, tied with ribbons of various colors, presented as favors by the hostess. The guests were Miss Armstrong, Miss Caroline Farquhar, the Miss Dyes, Miss New, Miss Fahnley, Miss Ridgely, Miss Knippenberg, Miss Lyon, Miss Belle Baldwin, Miss Winter, Miss Mary Browning Butler, Miss Failey, Miss Duncan, Miss Erwin, Miss Elliott, of Cincinnati; Miss Johnson, of Greenwood; Miss Gaston, Miss Laycock and Miss Bessie Taylor. They were served with ices by Miss Winter and Miss Erwin. The light, which came entirely from candles placed in handsome holders on the table and mantel, was softened by green and pink shades. Bunches of pink roses were the only flowers used. The tea was given at 4 o'clock.

The announcement of Miss Mary Taylor's engagement has created much interest in Philadelphia, where her fiance, Dr. McKenzie, is well known.

Miss Eugenia Kuntz, of Omaha, came yesterday to visit Miss Josephine Robinson.

Mr. C. W. Fairbanks is in New York.

The "Chafing-Dish Club" was entertained by Miss Florence Baker last night.

Mr. Henry Waite, of Lexington, Ky., spent the early part of the week here visiting friends.

Miss Garrard, who has been the guest of friends here for several weeks, has returned to her home in Governor's Island.

Mrs. W. H. Andrews, of Chicago, is expected soon to visit Mrs. Harris.

Miss Helen Smith left for her home in Crawfordsville to-day.

Miss Anna Farquhar went to Chicago yesterday.

Miss Knippenberg will go to Europe in June with a party of friends.

Mr. Otto Gresham, of Chicago, spent several days here this week.

The Miss Gastons left yesterday for Lexington, Ky., where they will visit for some time.

Miss Pickett, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Dye, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Miss Vinneta J. Riddle, daughter of J. Irving Riddle, of Terre Haute, is visiting Miss Cora and Miss Estella King, of 1220 North Pennsylvania st.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Recker have gone to housekeeping in their new home in Eleventh street.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Paul's church will give its April missionary tea at the home of Mrs. Maguire, in North Pennsylvania street. Mrs. Brown will read a paper on "Medical Missions." The topic for discussion is "Montana."

An anniversary reception will be given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haines, on Tuesday evening of next week, in the church parlors. Dr. Haines is just entering on the tenth year as pastor of the congregation, the longest pastorate since the organization of the church, seventy-two years ago.

Mr. A. R. Matheny, tenor in one of the leading churches in Chicago, will sing the offertory at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning.

At the Fortnightly Club next Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. H. Dye will read a paper on "Mary Mumford Booth." The subject for conversation, which will be led by Mrs. George E. Swan and Mrs. Whittier, is "In Darkest England."

Mrs. George T. Porter will read an essay on "Athens" at the Indianapolis Literary Club, Monday night.

The Century Club will be addressed by Mr. Elmer E. Stevenson next Tuesday night on "The Power of Prejudice."

The club "Over the Teacups" will hold its meeting for April next Friday afternoon.

At the Katherine Merrill Club, next Saturday afternoon, Mrs. John L. Griffiths will talk on "Mental Integrity," and Miss Melle Colgan on "Literary Cant." The conversation will be on "Diana of the Crossways," led by Miss Katherine Merrill.

The Portfolio Club will listen next Thursday evening to a paper by Mr. George S. Cottman on "Art in Literature." Mrs. James B. Heywood, Mrs. Charles A. Nicoll and Mr. C. E. Hollenbeck, who compose the committee on entertainment, have arranged for some vocal music.

The German Club's dance last month was called an "army german." The one given Wednesday night of this week was suggestive of—

The wind that blows,
And the ship that goes,
And the lass that loves a sailor.

The west parlor of the Propylaeum was used, instead of the east, as heretofore, which on this night was occupied by the local council. The walls were elaborately decorated with sails and Union jacks. Several unique figures were danced, Mr. Wiggins leading.

The annual reception given by the Art Association, always an event of social importance, was this year of especial interest because of the presence of the artists who gave the concert at Tomlinson Hall on the following night. Mr. and Mrs. Lavin, Miss Von Stosch, Sig. Campanari and Mr. Lackstone were introduced to the members and guests, of whom there were many present, by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hyde, assisted by the reception committee. The parlors of the Denison House, where the reception was held, were handsomely decorated.

Miss Mary Williamson will exhibit some work which she has recently completed next Tuesday and Wednesday in the afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Flower Mission. The affair will be in the nature of an informal reception. Light refreshments will be served.

Mr. Newton Booth-Tarkington's play, "The Ruse," was for a second time most successfully presented last night before a large audience at the Propylaeum. The cast was excellent, the acting spirited. Mr. Tarkington took the leading part, the others being Miss Belle Baldwin, Miss Armstrong, Miss Katherine Wallick, Mr. Arthur B. Grover, Mr. Edson T. Wood, Mr. Hugh Th. Miller and Mr. Samuel D. Miller. The interest was sustained throughout. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the Free Kindergarten Society.

A BRIGHT ENGLISH GIRL.

The Daughter of Hepworth Dixon, the Famous Editor of the Athenæum.

Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon is rapidly making a place for herself among the most brilliant women in London. Her father, Hepworth Dixon, was for seventeen years editor of the Athenæum, the leading literary journal in London, and it was under his eye that his daughter first began to develop her versatile talents. She is a writer, an artist, and a critic. Her first novel, "The Story of a Modern Woman," is now being published in serial form in England, but her contributions to the periodical press have heretofore taken the form of short stories, art criticisms, and letters from out-of-the-way corners of the world, like Montenegro, Dalmatia, the Balearic islands and Corsica, for she has inherited her father's love of travel, and a series of visits in New York and Canada two years ago proved one of the most delightful of her experiences.

MISS ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

She is the author of some thirty of the famous "Town and Country Tales" of the London World, and a series of short satirical articles on London society called "My Flirtations," which were written for a London journal in 1892 under the pseudonym of "Margaret Wynman" achieved a remarkable success among the critics both in England and America. Miss Dixon is hardly less distinguished as an artist. She has been a devoted student of both the practical and the theoretical phases of art all her life and is one of the most successful and sympathetic critics in England. She studied under the famous French portrait painter Chaplin and became acquainted with Carolus Duran, Munkacsy, Boldini and other famous men.

Later on, at Julien's famous studio in the Passage des Panoramas, she became a fellow student of Marie Bashkirtseff. After the death of this remarkable girl, Miss Dixon wrote "Marie Bashkirtseff; a Personal Reminiscence," for the Fortnightly Review, in answer to a previous article by Mr. Gladstone.

GONE INTO LIQUIDATION.

Receiver For the Watkins Land Company, a Big Concern.

LAWRENCE, Kas., April 7.—Upon application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce of New York, Judge Caldwell, at Omaha, appointed J. B. Watkins receiver of the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company. The assets are $7,000,000 and the liabilities $5,550,000. The capital stock is $750,000 and the surplus $600,000. Mr. Watkins owns about $650,000 of the stock. The constant drain on the company since last summer's panic and the failure of collections occasioned the suspension. Since August 1 it has paid out $935,000. The foreign stockholders and creditors held a meeting in London to-day to formulate a plan of reorganization, and it is thought that the receivership will not be of long duration. For the last three years the company has made most of its loans in Texas. J. B. Watkins came to Lawrence in 1870 and engaged in the loan business. He had less than $500 at that time. To-day his fortune is placed at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Most of it is invested in the development of Louisiana lands, industries and a railroad.

A Want.

[Life.]

Wanted—An immediate change of situation, by a gentleman posted in the cattle business. Object, health. Address P. D. Q.

Compensation.

[Atchison Globe.]

As we grow older our pleasures cost less, but it takes more money to cure our ailments.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Friday, April 6, 1894.

CRIMINAL LAW—DECLARATIONS—RES GESTAE.

17,203. Frank Shoecraft vs. State of Indiana. Henry C. C. Reversed. Howard, C. J.

In a prosecution for robbery, statements of the person robbed made in the absence of the defendant just after the occurrence and two squares away, as to who robbed him, are not admissible as part of the res gestae.

BRIDGE BETWEEN COUNTIES—SUPERINTENDENT—POWERS OF.

16,328. Commissioners of Carroll county vs. John C. O'Conner. Cass C. C. Rehearing denied. Hackney, J.

The rules and regulations under which the boards of commissioners of two counties may build bridges are the same as those under which one county may build, and the superintendent in the former case has as full authority and discretion in regard to the work as in the latter.

LUMBER POOL — UNLAWFUL COMBINATION — PROFITS—STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

16,164. Newton Jackson et al. vs. Howard S. Stanfield et al. St. Joseph C. C. Rehearing denied. Dailey, J.

(1) Parties to contracts and their privies can alone take advantage of the fact that the contract is invalid under the statute of frauds. (2) Probable profits may be an element of damages. (3) This is the lumber-pool case, and the court adheres to the holding in its original opinion of February 1, 1894, that the trial court's findings showed appellant to be entitled to judgment for $200, lost by him through the interference of the pool with his business.

Appellate Court.

RAILROAD — SURGEON — AUTHORITY TO BIND COMPANY FOR CARE OF INJURED EMPLOYE.

1,106. C. & E. Railroad Company vs. Herman Behrens. Porter C. C. Reversed. Davis, C. J.

When a physician, employed by a railroad company, and required by his contract to do the surgical and medical work, and care for the injured employes while in his charge, places an injured employe in the care of a third person, who renders services therein, and it is not shown that the employe was injured while in the performance of his duty, that the physicians had authority to bind the company for the services, or that the company had notice that the services were being performed and ratified the physicians actions, there can be no recovery against the company by such person.

APPELLATE PRACTICE.

871. Aaron McWhorter vs. Marion Norris. Noble C. C. Rehearing denied. Ross, J.

This court will not weigh conflicting evidence and determine which side has the preponderance. The order of a Probate Court setting a note off to a widow as a part of her deceased husband's estate, which he in his lifetime had transferred to her by delivery as a gift, does not change her title thereto.

NEGLIGENCE — INEXPERIENCED CO-EMPLOYE—RISK OF SERVICE.

985. C., St. L. & P. R. R. Company vs. Wright W. Champion. Marion S. C. Rehearing denied. Davis, C. J.

A railroad employe does not assume the risk of the employment of an incompetent and inexperienced fellow workman, when he has no knowledge of the necessity for the employment of an inexperienced and incompetent fellow servant or of his inexperience and incompetency.

COMMON CARRIER—PAYMENT OF CHARGES—DEMURRAGE.

680. G. R. & I. Railroad Company vs. Louis Diether et al. Allen C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.

(1) A common carrier which has received goods or carriage, without requiring prepayment of freight charges, does not then become entitled to demand such charges until its duty has been performed, either by delivery or offer to deliver at the place of destination, or if such destination is beyond its line, then by readiness to deliver to the connecting line, and it is not entitled to charge demurrage until it has discharged its duty and the consignee is in fault. (2) The refusal of the connecting line to receive the goods conditioned upon its assumption of the first carrier's charges is not a sufficient excuse for the failure of duty of the first carrier, when there is no notice of such refusal to the consignee.

RAILROAD—TRESPASS—APPROPRIATION OF LAND—STREET—DAMAGES.

1,054. P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company vs. Sarah J. Harper. Grant C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

(1) Ownership and occupancy of real estate are presumed to continue until the contrary is made to appear. (2) The owner of land abutting on a highway or street is not debarred from recovering damages from a railroad company constructing a track thereon, by the fact that the municipal authorities have granted the company a right-of-way over such street or highway. He may suffer injury distinct from that of the general public. (3) Where the owner of land acquiesces in the appropriation of his land for railroad purposes, he is not confined to the statutory proceeding or the assessment of damages, but may bring suit for the permanent injury sustained.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE — INFORMATION — INDICTMENT—COSTS.

764. Cornelius Jonas vs. State of Indiana. Wabash C. C. Reversed. Lotz, J.

Where a prosecution for malicious mayhem has been begun by affidavit and information, and, while it is pending, the grand jury convenes and investigates the case and returns an indictment against the defendant for assault and battery, covering the same transaction, which is docketed by the same number as the first proceeding and prosecuted to final judgment, the costs made on the former are not carried into the latter proceeding.

DEFEATED BY LOUISVILLE.

Indianapolis Pitchers Batted Freely —Score 12 to 6—Other Games.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Three pitchers without practice were batted freely by Louisville yesterday afternoon in the game with Indianapolis. They were Phillips, Sowders and Mauck. While the pitchers were hit freely, there was an evident lack of form in all three. The appearance of Grim with a Louisville uniform on was significant, he having signed a contract for another season with Louisville. He carried off the batting honors with two singles and a triple, in three times at bat. Louisville batted heavily, and avenged the recent defeat by Sioux City. In to-day's game Orth will be given a trial. Sowders made the best showing of the three pitchers tried yesterday. The score:

	Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.
Louisville		3	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	1–12	14	
Indianapolis		1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0– 6	7	

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 1. Two-base hits—Richardson, 2; Weaver, Denny, Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Grim, McTammany. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Weaver, Richardson, Graham. First base on balls—Off Wittrock, 1; off Menefee, 1; off Phillips, 3; off Mauck, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Wittrock, 2. Struck out—By Wittrock, 1; by Menefee, 3; by Mauck, 1; by Sowders, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Cline.

Games Elsewhere.

At Nashville—Nashville, 8; Detroit, 6 (ten innings.)

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 15; Toledo, 6.

At New Orleans—Baltimore, 11; New Orleans, 4.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 4; Sioux City, 0.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 13; Minneapolis, 5.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 11; Princeton, 6.

At New Haven—Yale, 5; Boston, 3.

Games Next Week.

John T. Brush's Cincinnati team will play here Monday and Tuesday. It will be the first serious base-ball on the home grounds. Minneapolis will play Wednesday and Thursday.

One of Those Dont's.

[Galveston News.]

Do not let matters of sentiment throw your head out of plumb.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PUBLISHER OF DONOHOE'S

What the Great American Catholic Monthly Owes to Paine's Celery Compound.

The name of Donohoe's Magazine, founded by Mr. Patrick Donohoe, of Boston, in 1879, is known and respected throughout the English-speaking world.

Within the past year it has achieved almost marvelous success, and stands to-day peerless in its field, doing splendid work for greater religious tolerance and better economic conditions. This success has been won under the direction of its new publisher, Hon. Daniel P. Toomey, who, in addition is at the head of one of Boston's book publishing companies and is a representative from that city in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Mr. Toomey writes as follows in a candid and interesting letter:

"I believe in Paine's celery compound. If I tell you why, you may, perhaps, wish to publish my words. But even that does not deter me from writing you the truth. I have no sympathy with the man who helps tear down the bridge that carried him over. Neither do I sympathize with the man who hides facts just because their publication may promote the success of others. Paine's celery compound helped me. That's the fact of the case.

"Finding myself run-down and getting into a state of nervousness, recently, I took the advice of a medical friend, and bought Paine's celery compound. Its use gave me strength, energy and buoyancy. Business cares were made lighter than before.

"I believe in the efficacy of Paine's celery compound!"

Mr. Toomey's experience is like that of thousands of others.

Brain workers, those who suffer from debility, exhaustion, mental depression, sleeplessness, find Paine's celery compound a certain rejuvenator of the vital portions. Hard study among students is a direct cause of debility. Energetic action can not be kept up in the brain and stomach at the same time. If the mind be intently occupied with profound thought, the nervous power will be concentrated in the brain, and the stomach being deprived of it, indigestion and disease ensue. Hence the weak digestion and sallow complexion of literary men and their constant complaint of ill health.

It is also true that a hopeful man or woman can do more work and get well faster than one in despair. From the first taking of Paine's celery compound a feeling of confidence in recovery comes over the invalid. New blood and fresh nervous energy give a hopeful out-look. Paine's celery compound hastens convalescence wonderfully.

In the spring, if ever, there is need of food for the nerves and brain. Paine's celery compound makes the weak strong; makes people well. Try it.

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for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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WM. L. ELDER

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Subscribers' Portfolio

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WEEK OF APRIL 2.

[Coupon number changed daily.]

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Complying with above terms, you will receive one of the portfolios mentioned below; or, upon payment of ten cents for *each* of the following portfolios, together with *one* set of these coupons you will receive all three of the first following portfolios for the current week.

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ERRATIC WHEAT MARKET.

IT HAS TAKEN A WILD, IRREGULAR COURSE THIS WEEK.

Review Of This and Other Markets—The General Conditions of Trade—To-Day's General Market Reports—Indianapolis Quotations.

The wheat market this week has been a "runaway" one, and it is as difficult to trace and speculate on its course as to do the same of a team of runaway horses. Not until the dust of Kansas has cleared away, perhaps, will it be possible to get any satisfactory view of the true conditions. Violent and sensational fluctuations have taken place, and crop damage continues to be the one great theme.

On Saturday, March 24, the day before the severe cold wave, the closing price for May wheat at Chicago was 57⅞c; yesterday the highest point reached was 66⅛c, a difference of 8¼c in less than two weeks. Early in February, it will be remembered, there was a similar rapid change in the other direction from 64⅛c to 57⅝c within about the same length of time. Yesterday's market at Chicago was the most active and erratic in months. To-day was comparatively dull, with prices ranging lower.

Even the highest prices of this week would have been considered extremely low in other years, and the prevailing prices were lower than the lowest records previous to 1894.

AS TO CROP DAMAGE.

That there has been damage to the wheat crop is, perhaps, beyond doubt, but the really important question of the extent of the damage is hard to determine upon. There is usually so much exaggeration in crop-damage reports, and there is now so much contradiction, that a safe conclusion is hard to reach. It is thought by many that the damage has not been heavy and that wheat will look much better after a season of favorable weather. The dry weather of Kansas and Nebraska, where 'tis said there have been great dust storms, is worked for all it is worth on the "bull" side. The dry weather of southern California is also partly responsible for the upturn in prices. The damage in these places seems to be rather a matter of prospect than of fact. Probability of wet weather in these places weakens the market, and fear of this caused part of to-day's easier feeling. Occasional showers in Kansas were predicted for Sunday afternoon.

THE INDIANA CROP.

E. E. Perry, Indianapolis correspondent of the Northwestern Miller, has received reports from millers at Seymour, Terre Haute, Evansville, Princeton, Boonville, Franklin, Middletown, Anderson, Ft. Wayne, Goshen, Marion and Bedford, all of whom speak of the crops in their territory. According to these reports from all points, except Franklin, the damage is slight. Nearly all admit of some damage, but all agree that it is light and say that a few days of favorable weather will show their view to be correct. The report from Franklin estimates the damage at 50 per cent., though advices from other points near Franklin indicate little if any damage. In fact the farmers themselves are much divided as to the effect of the recent freeze.

THIS YEAR AND 1890.

The sudden upturn in prices causes comparison with 1890, when a similar rapid advance occurred, owing to a severe cold wave which caused heavy damage. The cold wave then was on March 5. This year it came twenty days later. At about the time of the cold wave then prices kept close around 76@77c, which in those days were considered rather low prices. The damage was genuine then, but it took a long time to find it out. Prices did not begin advancing until April 10, over a month after the cold wave. By May 3 they had gone from 80c to $1.00. They afterward eased about 5c.

Those were great days, but conditions were only slightly similar to the present. The damage reports came from a much broader territory than this year. The visible supply then was 26,000,000 bushels, against 71,000,000 now. There was more demand for cash and less for "wind" wheat. The crop of India was also light that year, and Argentine was not then so important in the wheat market as at present.

A BRADSTREET'S PARAGRAPH.

Bradstreet's says: "Further advances in wheat are due to scares based on fears of crop damage. The monthly report of world's supplies of wheat to Bradstreet's indicates the United States will carry over more available wheat July 1, than on any like date, except in 1893. On April 1 the world's wheat stocks were smaller than one year ago, the like of which has not been reported since February, 1891."

CROP TALK EFFECTS.

The following table, showing the range of prices for May wheat at Chicago, is of interest in showing the effects of the crop damage talk on prices. These effects began to show on Monday, March 26, just after prices had been settling down to the lowest points ever known. This table shows the range of prices in January, February and March and the contrasts of the past three weeks. The range on each day of this week is given. There was no session of the Chicago board Tuesday.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	65¾-⅞	68⅛	63⅜	63⅜
Feb.	63⅞-4⅛	64⅝	57½	59½-⅝
March	59¾	61½	57½	60⅛
Mch 19-24	58-⅛	58½	57½	57⅞
Mch 26-31	58⅞-9½	61⅛	58¾-⅞	60⅛
Monday	60	60⅛-½	59⅝-¾	60¼-⅜
Wed'day	61⅜-⅝	63⅛	61¼	62⅞
Thursday	63⅛-⅜	64½	62⅜	64⅛
Friday	63⅝-64	66¼	63⅛	64⅜
Saturday	64¼-½	64½	63⅛	63⅝-⅞

LOCAL MILLING.

The output of the Indianapolis mills this week was 13,087 barrels of flour, against 9,850 barrels last week, when one mill was not running, and 12,460 barrels last year. Prospects are unsettled by the irregular wheat market, but if the bull tendency is well maintained better business is expected, as usual, on an advancing market.

CORN AND OATS.

Corn and oats have been firm this week, but the speculative markets have been featureless owing to the interest in wheat. As the corn seeding season approaches this cereal attracts interest. Oats, like wheat, has been affected by crop damage reports.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Irregular—Gains Followed by Shrinkages—Business Agency Reviews.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Bradstreet's says:

"Special telegrams from important distributing centers report general trade quite irregular, previous gains having been followed by shrinkages in many instances. There is a slight gain in business at Pittsburg in staple merchandise as well as among manufacturers of Bessemer pig and billets. The delay of expected revival of trade at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Louisville has had a depressing influence, and is aided by unseasonable weather, but business is reported fair at Indianapolis and the expectation is for a good spring trade. Chicago jobbers in the cotton dress fabrics, silks, hardware, clothing and lumber report increased sales, but at St. Louis unfavorable weather has checked the demand for dry goods and millinery and kindred lines, although expectation is for an improvement in the demand because country stocks are not large. Kansas City reports considerable activity in general lines, as does Omaha, where improved weather and good roads have stimulated business.

"The industrial feature of the week is found in thirty-one strikes throughout the country, involving forty thousand employes, principally among building trades at New York and Chicago, textile industries at Paterson and New York, coal miners and coke operatives in western Pennsylvania and further west. Noticeably large increases in the number of small strikes weekly have taken the place of resumptions of industrial establishments.

"While bank clearings for March ($3,755,000,000) are 16 per cent. larger than in February, they averaged only about $139,000,000 daily, contrasted with $138,000,000 in February. Except for February last and September and August of 1893, last month's clearings total is the smallest in any month for six years; it is 31 per cent. less than in March, 1893. Three months' clearings aggregated $11,026,000,000, 13 per cent. less than last year's. Out of seventy-seven cities totals for March and for three months at only five (smaller) cities show gains compared with last year. Bank clearings this week aggregate about $850,000,000, 28 per cent. more than last week, but the total is 20 per cent. less than in the like week last year."

DUN'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co. say: "Improvement in business has continued since the President's veto, which has been sustained in the House. But the news of the week is the great decrease in number and importance of failures, of which full returns are given for the first time by months in the quarterly statement on following pages. The number was 2,090 in January, 1,202 in February and 1,005 in March. The commercial liabilities were $31,230,287 in January, $17,930,419 in February and $14,730,893 in March. Nearly half the commercial liabilities were of firms failing during the first month; much more than half of the trading liabilities, 54 per cent., as the full statement shows, 42 per cent. of the manufacturing liabilities and 49 per cent. of the other commercial liabilities. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were of failures in the first month, and over half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of commercial failures, 4,297 in the United States, was never equally in any quarter until the third of last year, the average of liabilities is only $14,890—which is lower than has appeared in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely preceding any series reverse. The degree of commercial soundness and health thereby indicated gives ground for hope that the liquidations consequent upon the disaster of 1893 have been in a large measure accomplished.

"The failures the past week have been 249 in the United States, against 195 last year, and twenty-six in Canada, against twenty-eight last year."

INDIANAPOLIS STREET QUOTATIONS.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list:

Sugar-cured Hams—First price for "Indiana," second for "Reliable": 20 lbs average, 9½@10½c; 18 lbs, 9½@10½c; 15 lbs, 10@11c; 12½ lbs, 10⅝@11½c; 10 lbs, 11¼@11¾c; block, —@10½c. "Reliable" California, 10 to 12 lbs, 8¼c; boneless, 8½c; cottage, 5 to 6 lbs, 8¼c. Virginian, 20c.

Bacon—Clear Sides—About 50 lbs, 8c; 30 to 40 lbs, 8⅜c; 20 to 30 lbs, 8¼c. Bellies—18 to 22 lbs, 8c; 16 to 17 lbs, 8½c; 14 lbs, 8½c; 12 lbs, 9⅛c. Backs—20 to 30 lbs, 8½c; 12 to 20 lbs, 8⅜c; 9 lbs, 8¾c. French Backs—7⅛c.

Dry Salt Meats—1c less than bacon.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 16 lbs, 8c; 12 lbs, 8¼c.

Dried Beef Hams—"Reliable," insides and knuckles, 10¾c; Morgan & Gray, outsides, 6¾c; regular sets, 9½c.

Pickled Pork—Bean, clear, $16.00 a barrel; family, $15.00; rump, $12.50; "Porter," $13.00; prime, $13.00.

Lard—Kettle rendered, in tierces, 9¼c; "Reliable," 8¾c; "Indiana," 8¼c.

Fresh Pork—Loins: Short cut 14 to 20 lbs, 7c; short cut 10 to 13 lbs, 7⅛c, short cut 6 to 9 lbs, 8c; long cut, 12 lbs, 7c; cottage hams, 7¾c; skinned shoulders 6¾c; ham butts or pork roasts, 7¼c; tender-loin, 16c; spare ribs, 5½c; trimmings, 5c; hocks, 3½c; small bones, 4½c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4½c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English cured "Reliable," 12c; Morgan & Gray, 11c; choice, sugar-cured "Peerless," 8 lbs 11½c, "Porter," 8 lbs, 10½c; 10 lbs, 10½c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Shippers' buying prices:

Butter—Fresh country, extra, 8@10c.

Eggs—Fresh, a dozen, 7½c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 6½c a pound; spring chickens, 6½c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 7c; old toms, 3c; young toms, fancy, fat, 4c; ducks, 6½c; geese, full-feathered, $4.80 a dozen for fancy large.

LIVE STOCK THIS WEEK.

A Surprising Hog Market—Indianapolis Stock Yards Transactions.

Receipts of stock at the Indianapolis Union Stock Yards for the week ending Friday April 6, 1894, show a total of 16,668 hogs, 1,357 cattle and 1,764 sheep. This, compared with the preceding week, shows an increase of 714 hogs, 305 cattle and 1,464 sheep, and compared with the corresponding week a year ago, an increase of 9,137 hogs, 292 cattle and 833 sheep. The shipments for the week were 10,750 hogs, 515 cattle and 1,364 sheep, against 8,952 hogs, 728 cattle and 518 sheep the preceding week.

HOGS.

The hog market this week has been a succession of surprises in respect to receipts and prices. The market for the week opened with a decided increase in receipts over the corresponding time the previous week, and prices as a consequence declined fully 5c a 100 pounds. On Monday the receipts did not warrant a further slump in values, but other markets reported liberal supplies and decidedly lower prices, and buyers here, taking advantage of these reports, forced a decline of fully 10c. This now made the average fully 15c a 100 pounds lower than the close, of the preceding week. On Tuesday with strong competition between buyers there was a sharp upturn in prices and the previous two days' decline was fully recovered. Average prices now were $4.70-4.80 for the leading grades. The same brisk competition between packers and shippers that characterized Tuesday's market was noted Wednesday, and while extreme prices showed no change, the average was fully 5c higher, sales being largely at $4.77½-4.85. Prices apparently were getting too high for packers, and on Thursday they dropped out. This, however, did not affect values any, but on the contrary they advanced another 1c a hundred pounds on account of brisk competition between shippers, and sales were as high as $5, the highest price paid since March 9. The close of the week found packers still practically out of the market, but shipping orders were still liberal, and with a heavy increase in receipts prices declined only about 2½c compared with the previous day. For an extreme, top prices during the week were 20c higher than the opening and 30c higher than the low time. The following shows the daily range in prices of the leading grades for the week:

Date.	Mixed 180@250 lbs. Averaged.	Heavy 210@350 lbs. Averaged.	Light 140@200 lbs. Averaged.
Mar. 31 '94	$4 70@4 77½	$4 70@4 80	$4 70@4 77½
April 2	4 55@4 67½	4 55@4 70	4 55@4 70
April 3	4 65@4 77½	4 65@4 85	4 65@4 80
April 4	4 70@4 85	4 70@4 85	4 70@4 80
April 5	4 85@4 95	4 85@5 00	4 85@5 00
April 6	4 85@4 95	4 85@4 95	4 85@5 00

CATTLE.

The cattle market this week for the most part has been steady for good kinds as compared with last week. For butcher cattle, however, the demand has not been so urgent and salesmen have found some trouble in maintaining values. Choice heifers have been scarce, and at nearly all times they have sold as well as quoted, but for undergrades and cow stuff it has been a question at times whether or not prices were steady. Bulls have suffered a decline of 25 cents in some cases and with a too plentiful supply of calves the usual result was sharply lower prices. The calf market was especially bad the last of the week and values were fully $2.00 a hundred pounds lower than the preceding week. Good export and shipping cattle have sold at strong prices when there there was enough here to make a market, and the close of the week found the market in good condition for these grades. Stockers and feeders were in limited demand, and prices ruled barely steady.

SHEEP.

As has been noted, there has been a palpable increase in receipts of sheep and lambs this week. But notwithstanding this prices have advanced sharply, and the demand has been equal to the supply. Until the close of the week lambs had shown an advance of 75c and sheep $1.00 a hundred pounds, over the opening; at the close, however, buyers took advantage of a comparatively liberal run, and forced a decline of nearly 35c on all grades. Spring lambs were plentiful and sold unevenly lower, the decline being $2.00 a hundred pounds in some cases.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Market Unchanged—Hogs Active and Higher—Sheep Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS UNION STOCK YARDS, April 7.

CATTLE—Receipts light. Shipments light. The cattle market was not quotably changed from yesterday.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Prime shipping and export steers	$3 85@4 25
Good to choice shipping steers	3 45@3 80
Medium to good shipping steers	3 10@3 45
Common to fair steers	2 25@2 90
Choice feeding steers	3 25@3 50
Fair to medium feeding steers	2 75@3 15
Common to good stockers	2 25@3 00

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers	3 25@3 50
Fair to medium heifers	2 75@3 00
Common light heifers	2 25@2 50
Good to choice cows	2 75@3 25
Fair to medium cows	2 15@2 60
Common old cows	1 00@2 00
Veal calves	2 00@4 50
Heavy calves	1 50@3 00
Prime to fancy export bulls	2 75@3 00
Good to choice butcher bulls	2 25@2 50
Common to fair bulls	1 50@2 00
Good to choice cows and calves	25 00@35 00
Medium to good cows and calves	20 00@25 00
Common to medium cows and calves	12 00@18 00

HOGS—Receipts 2,700 head. Shipments 1,500 head. The hog market was active, with packers and shippers buying, and prices were 2½@5c higher, with sales of the better-weight hogs at hardly above $4.95, and lighter kinds at $4.90@4.95. The close was steady, and all were sold. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$4 95@5 02½
Mixed and heavy packing	4 90@4 95
Good to choice lightweights	4 95@5 02½
Common lightweights	4 85@4 95
Pigs	4 00@4 95
Roughs	3 75@4 55

SHEEP—Receipts light. Shipments fair. There were no material changes in prices to-day. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	$4 25@4 80
Common to medium lambs	3 00@4 00
Good to choice sheep	4 00@4 65
Fair to medium sheep	3 25@3 75
Common sheep	2 50@3 05

Live Stock at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; shipments 9,417 head. Yesterday's official receipts 24,211 head; left over 500 head. Market active and steady to 5c higher. Later feeling easier. Light $4.85@5.10, rough $4.75@4.85, mixed $4.85@5.10, heavy $4.85@5.10.

Cattle—Receipts 7,500 head; shipments 1,000 head. Market unchanged; prime to extra native steers, $4.40@4.65; medium, $4.00@4.25; others, $3.50@3.90; Texans, $3.00@3.60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,500 head. Shipments steady; everything sold; top sheep, $5.00@5.50; top lambs, $5.25@6.00.

CHICAGO MARKET NEWS.

Course of Prices In Grain and Provisions—Various Influences.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Wheat weakened to-day and lost 1¼c soon after the opening. There was talk of a rain prospect in Kansas and New York yesterday realized heavily on May, which were both against the market.

Corn was easy with wheat. Oats started firm.

Provisions were steady on a light run of live hogs and steady prices at the yards.

Commercial Notes.

The signal service map shows normal temperature everywhere. Some showers through Missouri, fog at Concordia, Kas., elsewhere there is no rain. The barometer through Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and the West is generally about normal. There is a low barometer in the extreme Northwest. The rain prospect looks very uncertain one way or the other.

Washington weather predictions for the next forty-eight hours: Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, fair till Sunday morning, occasional showers Sunday afternoon and night, southwest winds shifting to westerly, cooler; Missouri, light local showers, but fair during greater part of Sunday; Indiana and Illinois, light local showers; Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky, light showers, warmer; Arkansas and Montana, fair, cooler.

There is a .52 inches rain at Kansas City. There is a fog at Concordia. There is a 1-10 inches rain at Springfield, Mo. Kansas is without rain, except at Kansas City, which is on the east border.

The Ohio State crop report says: "The weather is favorable to the growth of wheat and no damage to the roots was sustained by being frozen. The damage has probably been confined to low, wet places where the plant was rank. Such wheat is discolored and it will have to start again from the roots which are vigorous enough to stand growth, and with favorable season will make a good crop. No damage is therefore anticipated to the crop as a whole. The report makes the condition of wheat 91, barley 92 and rye 90; area of wheat slightly less than last year; amount of wheat in farmers hands 27 per cent."

Early Beerbohm cable: Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held; corn nothing offering. On passage—Wheat and corn firm. Liverpool—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; corn, increased buyers; corn ½d lower.

Closing Chicago board cables: Paris—Wheat 15 centimes lower and flour 10@30 centimes higher. Antwerp — Unchanged. Berlin — Wheat ½ mark higher. Liverpool — Spot wheat unchanged; futures ½d higher, corn ½d lower.

Bradstreets makes the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts of the United States and Canada for this week, 2,778,000 bushels, against 2,069,000 bushels the week before. The United States will carry over, according to Bradstreets, more available wheat July 1 than on any other year the same date.

Primary market receipts of wheat to-day were 388,000 bushels, against 323,000 bushels last year.

Total exports of wheat and flour to-day were equal to 200,000 bushels of wheat.

The visible supply is expected to decrease 500,000 bushels, but the sailing of the Chicago fleet makes the figures uncertain.

Hog receipts at Chicago for the week were 148,000; last year, 61,000. Packing to date has been 4?3,000 hogs, against 248,000 hogs last year

The Chicago receipts and shipments this week were respective: Wheat, 141,000 bushels and 1,058,000 bushels; corn, 1,377,000 bushels and 3,373,000 bushels; oats, 1,564,000 bushels and 1,128,000.

Estimated receipts at Chicago Monday: Wheat 50 cars, corn 195 cars, oats 120 cars, hogs 32,000 head. Estimated receipts of hogs for next week 140,000 head.

Minneapolis to-day received 271 cars wheat and Duluth 26 cars, a total of 242 cars, against 242 cars last year.

Grain and Provisions at Chicago.

[Reported by James E. Berry, room 16 Indianapolis Board of Trade.]

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. April 7	Closing. April 6
WHEAT—					
May	64¼-⅜	64⅞	63⅞	63¼-⅜	64⅜
July	65	65½-⅝	64½	64½	65⅛
CORN.					
May	38⅝-¾	38¾	38¼	38¼-⅜	38⅞-39
July	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝-¾
OATS.					
May	31⅝	31¾-⅞	31⅝	31¾	31⅝
July	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29½	29⅞
PORK.					
May	11 95	12 02	11 92	11 92-95	11 95
July	12 10	12 10	11 97	12 02	12 00
LARD.					
May	7 05	7 12	7 05	7 12	7 10
July	6 87	6 87-90	6 85	6 87	6 87
RIBS.					
May	6 12	6 20	6 12	6 20	6 12
July	6 05	6 15	6 05	6 10	6 05

Closing cash markets: Wheat 62¼-⅜c, corn 37⅜-⅝c, oats 31¼c, pork $11.90, lard 7.20c, ribs 6.20c.

Closing Grain Markets.

NEW YORK, April 7. — Close — Wheat — April 64⅞c, May 65⅝c, July 68c. Corn—April 43⅞c, May 44c, July 45¼c. Oats—April 36⅝c, May 36c, July 35⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Close—Wheat—April 54¾c, May 59c, July 60⅞c. Corn—April 35c, May 35⅛c, July 36⅛c. Oats—April 31⅝c, May 31⅝c, July 28¼c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

WHEAT—Easier; No. 2 red 57c bid, No. 3 red 54c, rejected 40@45c, wagon wheat 56c.

CORN — Firmer; No. 1 white 39c, No. 2 white 38½c. No. 3 white 39c for one color, 38½c for grade, No. 4 white 34c, No. 2 white mixed 38c, No. 3 white mixed 38c, No. 4 white mixed 34c, No. 2 yellow 37c, No. 3 yellow 37c, No. 4 yellow 34c, No. 2 mixed 37c, No. 3 mixed 37c, No. 4 mixed 34c, ear 37½c.

OATS—Firmer; No. 2 white 34½c, No. 3 white 33½c, No. 2 mixed 32¾c, No. 3 mixed 31½c, rejected 26@28c.

RYE—No. 2 45c car, 40c wagon lots.

BRAN—$13.00.

HAY—Choice timothy $11.50, No. 1 $11.00, No. 2 $9.00, No. 1 prairie $6.50, mixed $8.00, clover $8.00.

Inspections—Wheat 12 cars, corn 25 cars, oats 1 car, hay 2 cars.

STOCKS IN ELEVATORS.

Stocks reported in Indianapolis elevators this week, last week and the week corresponding to this last year, were:

	This Week.	Last Week.	1893.
Wheat	229,067	214,185	147,793
Corn	29,310	38,310	144,980
Oats	8,500	8,500	20,000

New York Provisions—Noon.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour — Quiet but steady; buyers holding off. Wheat—Receipts 1,300 bushels; sales 1,687,000 bushels; options No. 2 red, under vigorous hammering by bears, a decline of 1c was effected; May 65⅝@66¾c, July 68@68⅞c, December 73⅝@74c. Rye—Nominal. Corn—Receipts 81,300 bushels; sales 10,000 bushels; options No. 2 quiet and easier; May 44c. Oats—Receipts 59,900 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels; options No. 2 dull and easier; May 37⅛c, track white State 39@43c, track white Western 39@43c. Beef—Quiet; family $12.00@14.00, extra mess $8.00. Pork—Quiet; new mess $13.50@14.00, family $14.00@14.50, short clear $13.50@16.00. Lard—Dull. Butter—Receipts 2,166 packages; firm; active; supply short; State dairy 14@22c, do creamery 13@16½c (old), Western dairy 11@15c, do creamery 12@24c, Elgins 24c. Cheese—Receipts 1,142 packages; steady; State large 9@12c, small 5@12½c, part skims 3@9c, full skims 2 @ 2½c. Eggs—Firmer; State and Pennsylvania 11¾@11½c, Western 11¼c, Southern 9¾@11¼c. Sugar — Raw quiet; fair refining 2⅛c, centrifugal (96° test) 2⅞c; refined dull; crushed 3 11-16 @ 5c, powdered 4 5-16@4¾c, granulated 4 1-16@4¼c. Petroleum—Dull; all ports $5.10@5.15. Coffee—Flat; No. 7 17⅛c. Spirits of Turpentine—30@30¼. Molasses — Steady; New Orleans 27@36c. Rice — Steady; domestic 3¾ @ 6c, Japan 4½ @ 4¾c. Freights—Dull and nominal. Resin—Steady; strained common to good $1.15@1.20. Tallow—Dull; city hogsheads 4¾@4 13-16c, country 4⅞@4 15-16c. Hay—Quiet.

The Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Wheat—Firm; holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter 4s 10d. Corn—Easy; supply in excess of demand; new mixed 4s; futures, holders offer sparingly; April dull, 3s 10¼d; May firm, 3s 9d; June firm, 3s 8¾d. Flour—Steady; supply in excess of demand; St. Louis fancy winter 6s 9d. Lard—Firm; holders offer moderately; spot 38s; futures, holders not offering. Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Western steady, 67s 6d; do medium easy at 57s 6d.

Cotton Quotations.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; sales none; middling uplands 7⅝c, middling gulf 8c. Futures closed very steady; sales 42,800 bales; April 7.62c, May 7.64c, June 7.74c, July 7.80c, August 7.85c, September 7.82c, October 7.85c, November 7.87c, December 7.93c, January 7.98c.

Flax Seed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flax Seed—Receipts 1,100 bushels; shipments none; cash $1.31; nothing doing in futures.

Clover Seed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Clover Seed—Dull; prime cash $5.65, April $5.60, October $4.80.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Course of the New York Financial Markets—The Range In Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The stock market opened weak and ⅛@¼ per cent. lower, the latter for Louisville & Nashville; Sugar and St. Paul each being ⅜ per cent. off. In the early dealings the speculation was weak and an additional decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. was made, the latter Chicago Gas. Sugar, however, rallied ⅝ and Tobacco ⅞, and Delaware & Hudson rose 1¼. The improvement continued, with occasional slight reactions. Chicago Gas led the advance, with a gain of 1½, but lost ½; Distilling rose 1⅛, reacted ½ and rallied ¼. General Electric advanced 1⅛. Delaware & Hudson, Pittsburg & Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, ⅜; Missouri Pacific, Lead and Pittsburg, C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred ⅜; Reading, Western Union and New Jersey Central ⅛, and the rest of the list ⅛@⅜. Subsequently Delaware & Hudson sold down ⅛, and Baltimore & Ohio and P., C., C. & St. L. ⅛, but the general market remained firm. There was some London selling of St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville, but without any very depressing effect.

The weakness of Chicago Gas became more pronounced as the day progressed, and an additional break of 1⅜ was recorded, of which only ¼ was recovered. Sugar receded ⅜ and New Jersey Central ⅛, but Sugar quickly rallied ¾, Manhattan moved up 1¼. Lead preferred and Susquehanna preferred 1⅛. Linseed Oil 1. Pittsburg, C., C., C. & St. L. preferred ⅛, Iowa Central preferred ⅛ and General Electric ⅜. Just before the close a selling movement was inaugurated which produced a reaction of ⅛@⅜, Sugar, Rock Island, Burlington & Quincy, Lead and General Electric leading.

MONEY.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5½. Sterling exchange dull and firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and 487@487¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 488@489½. Commercial bills 485¾@486. Silver certificates 61¾ last bid; no sales. Bar silver 61⅛. Mexican dollars 51.

BONDS.

U. S. 5s 118, do 5s coupon 118, do 4s reg. 114, do 4s coupon 114, do 2s coupon 96 bid. Pacific 6s of '95 102½ bid.

THE QUOTATIONS ON STOCKS.

[Reported by J. E. Berry, Board of Trade.]

NAME.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	32	32⅛	32	32⅛
Chicago Gas Trust	64¼	65⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Am. Sugar Refinery	91¾	92⅞	91¾	92
National Lead, com	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	40
National Lead, pref	85	86	85	85¾
Atchison	15⅜	15½	15¼	15¼
Northwestern, com	109⅞	110⅛	109¾	109¼
Rock Island	72	72⅜	71½	71½
St. Paul, com	65⅛	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞
Missouri Pacific	31⅞	32½	31¾	32
Union Pacific	21⅞	22	21¾	21¾
Western Union	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅜
Jersey Central	114	114	114	114
C., C., C. & St. L.	40¾	40¾	40½	40½
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20
Louisville & Nash	51⅝	52⅛	51½	51½
Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½
Lake Shore	130¼	130¼	130⅛	130⅛
New York & New Eng	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Manhattan	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼
North. Pacific, pref	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21½
Hocking Valley	20⅛	20⅛	20	20
Reading	21⅞	22¼	21¾	21⅞
C., St. P., M. & O	41	41¼	41	41
Edison Gen. Elec	41	42½	40⅞	42
Dis. & C. F. Co	26⅛	27	26	26⅝
Wabash pref	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
Tennessee Coal	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
Delaware & Hudson	143¼	144½	143	143

Bar Silver In London.

LONDON, April 7.—Bar silver 28 3-16 pence.

Clearings In Various Cities.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and for the corresponding day last week were as follows:

	April 6.	March 30.
New York	$75,841,730	$68,984,508
Chicago	14,605,366	12,071,212
Boston	13,912,902	10,820,640
Philadelphia	10,029,460	7,644,202
St. Louis	3,909,996	2,851,155
Baltimore	2,201,899	1,551,353
New Orleans	1,259,400	1,172,601

BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The total bank clearings of all the clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending to-day was $967,539,311, against $976,592,424 last week, and $1,290,211,944 the corresponding week last year.

INDIANAPOLIS.

	April 7.	March 31.
Clearings	$410,358 83	$326,147 21
Balances	54,477 31	55,817 02
	This week.	Last week.
Clearings	$2,421,899 07	$1,933,911 42
Balances	299,403 02	165,911 02

New York's Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$2,802,175
Loans, increase	6,627,900
Specie, decrease	562,100
Legal tenders, decrease	552,800
Deposits, increase	6,552,772
Circulation, decrease	69,200

The banks now hold $80,797,782 in excess of the requirements.

IRVINGTON NOMINATIONS.

Convention Called by a Committee of Citizens Names Candidates.

Town officers were nominated in Irvington last night. The largest convention in the history of the suburb met at the schoolhouse. It was called by a committee of citizens who met irrespective of party and expressed the belief that the improvement in the town government could and should be brought about. These citizens selected several candidates and this was sufficient foundation for the report that a "ring," variously and good naturedly denominated as "Kuklux" and "Slick Six," had organized to capture the town. The Republicans decided to unite in the movement, but took the precaution to go to the convention in mass. A third combination was also discovered when the voting began. In several nominations the three factions found they had all been working zealously for the same men.

C. M. Cross was made chairman and W. T. McVey secretary. The feeling was so eager for the fray and the early attendance so large, that business began a quarter of an hour before the appointed time. It was decided to nominate trustees by districts. One trustee, B. M. Blount, in the First district, held over. The other four were to be chosen. The Second district re-nominated J. T. Layman by acclamation. In the Third district four candidates were voted for: W. W. Knapp, Dr. J. F. Barnhill, O. O. Carvin and C. A. Shotwell. Mr. Knapp was nominated. In the Fourth district the vote for J. W. Elstun and George W. Brown was a tie. The district reported this fact to the convention and the convention nominated Elstun. The Fifth district nominated William Pollard, a school teacher.

There were four candidates for clerk: W. T. McVey, C. B. Clark, J. R. Fry and George P. Brown. On the second ballot McVey was nominated, receiving 93 votes to Clark's 62. For treasurer R. E. Moore, the incumbent, was defeated by J. C. Barnhill. The vote was 86 to 48. For marshal, on the second ballot the incumbent, Samuel Smith, was nominated by a vote of 58 to 57. On the first ballot Theodore Huber and J. R. Roll received 32 and 38 votes respectively.

Upon hearing the report of the count for clerk, Sylvester Johnson announced that the total vote was larger than the number of persons present. A call for a count of those present demonstrated that there were twenty fewer persons than votes. A few persons had gone out, but there remained a discrepancy.

Haughville Nominations.

Haughville Democrats nominated candidates for the local offices yesterday. The Australian system was used, and the polls were open from 10 o'clock a. m. until 8 p. m. John Dugan, unopposed for clerk, received 216 votes; T. B. Forrest, unopposed for treasurer, 198 votes; Jacob Russell, unopposed for trustee, First district, 207 votes. For trustee of the Third district William Greiner received 187 votes and Edward Moore 174 votes; for marshal J. W. Huddleson, 159; Lawrence Howard, 152, and James Tharp, 72 votes. The result seemed a surprise to the Democrats and Republicans both, as it had been confidently counted upon that Moore would be renominated and that the marshalship would go to Howard. The German vote is said to be responsible for the unexpected outcome.

Some of Haughville's citizens met a Mathias Hall, in Belmont avenue, Thursday night and nominated a "People's Ticket," as follows: Trustee, First district, Alexander B. Land; trustee Second district, John M. Steel Smith; marshal, Mahlon Wells; clerk, Wm. S. Peck; treasurer, Edgar H. Beck. "People's" is said to be synonymous with "Populist."

A Reconciliation Reported.

In January Domenite Adonnelle, an Italian, left the city and his wife, Marie, and their child and went to California. The case came to public attention and Adonnelle's disappearance was not accounted for. It now appears that letters between husband and wife were intercepted. To-day, however, she received money from him and left with her baby to join him in the West.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Miami County Politics—The A. P. A. Beaten—Bad Accident Averted—Fasting Contest Ended—Both Legs Crushed Off.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republican congressional convention for the Second Indiana district will be held at Mitchell, April 17. It is conceded that Col. A. M. Hardy, of this city, has the inside track and will be nominated. He is a lawyer, a first-class stump speaker, and he thinks that he can overcome the 1,900 Democratic plurality, especially should Mr. Bretz be renominated by the Democrats.

The contest among the Democratic candidates for the congressional nomination is growing warm, unpleasantly so in Knox county, where the fight is becoming personal. In Knox county the opposition to Mr. Bretz, the incumbent, has crystalized about Judge C. V. Tharp, mayor of this city. The primary election will be held April 10. The names of Bretz and Tharp will be placed upon the ticket, and the one who receives the most votes will be given the solid congressional delegation of the county in the convention. Editor Purcell, of the Vincennes Sun, who is also postmaster, feels under obligations to "the spectacled sphinx," and is supporting Mr. Bretz. The opposition to him, however, is very powerful.

In the congressional convention the counties will be entitled to representations as follows:

Daviess	17
Knox	22
Dubois	19
Greene	17
Martin	9
Lawrence	14
Orange	11
Crawford	10
Total votes	119

Under the majority rule 60 votes will be necessary to a choice; under a two-thirds rule it will require 80. Up to date Mr. Bretz has received instructions for solid delegations from Dubois (his own county), Martin and Crawford; also half of Orange county, which will give him 43½ votes. He may probably secure seven votes from Lawrence, which would make his total 50½. Judge Tharp will doubtless secure the Knox and Daviess delegations, 39 votes, and a few from Lawrence. Cy E. Davis, "the tall poplar of Eel river," will of course have his home county (Greene), also half of Orange, giving him 22½ votes in the convention. It will thus be seen that Mr. Bretz has no sure thing.

MIAMI COUNTY POLITICS.

The Leading Parties Unusually Aggressive and Confident of Success.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PERU, April 7.—There never was a time in the history of this city and county when such an active interest was taken in politics, and never a time when the Republicans were so aggressive and pushing as at present. It has long been a recognized fact that Miami was one of the strongholds of the Democratic party, and whatever the cause, Republicans showed a lukewarm interest in political affairs. Whatever the cause now, times have changed, and that party is pushing itself to the front with a vim and vigor that is astonishing to the oldest inhabitant. There are candidates galore for the various county and city offices, dozens almost where there was one before. A presidential campaign never showed the activity that is now being exhibited on both sides of the line, and the fight to the end gives promise of being one of the most bitter on record. That the Democracy is not asleep is amply evidenced by the vigor put forth, nightly speeches, bands, drum corps and other campaign evidences of a noisy nature. Partly, this is explained by the fact that the younger element of both parties are conducting their respective campaigns, old fogies are relegated to the rear, and a spirit of new aggressiveness, foreign to all, is shown. Republicans are hopeful from dissatisfaction existing, and the Democracy is confident because of the great majority. What is true of the city is equally true of the county. All the small towns and villages report renewed activity among all sides, and an interest seldom manifested so long before the election.

FASTING CONTEST ENDED.

Joe Knisely, of Bourbon, Declared the Winner of $2,000.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BOURBON, April 7.—The fasting contest in which Joe Knisely and Ashley Fields were the principals, for a purse of $2,000, was decided to-day in favor of Knisely, Fields being compelled to give up. Neither of the contestants had tasted a morsel of food since Sunday morning last at 9 o'clock, until this morning, when Fields ate a bowl of mush and milk, and was taken to his room in a very critical condition. Knisely was quite fresh, and he claims that he could have held out two days longer. Both contestants were under guard since last Sunday morning, receiving neither sleep nor food. Knisely's loss in weight is twenty-three pounds. Fields lost thirty pounds.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Alleged Deserter Tries To Butt Out His Brains.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, April 7.—John W. Higgins, who surrendered to Sheriff Sherry yesterday as a deserter from Company D, Third United States Artillery, Baltimore, Md., to-day tried to butt his brains out against the stone wall in the county jail. He would hold his head down and butt like a goat until he fell to the floor unconscious. He is lying at the city hospital with little hopes of recovery. The top of his head is crushed in. He says he went by the name of Charles Williams at Logansport, and swindled an installment house for which he was working.

THE A. P. A. BEATEN.

Several Candidates Knocked Out in the Republican Primaries.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TERRE HAUTE, April 7.—It develops today that at the Republican primaries last night the A. P. A. had candidates in most of the wards for the Council, but they were all, so far as known, badly beaten. In the Fifth ward Lammers, the avowed A. P. A. nominee, was beaten 82 to 17, and in the Ninth ward the present councilman, who became an A. P. A., was beaten by 141 to 36 on that issue. Other wards showed similar results. The result appears to be a crushing defeat for the new secret organization.

BAD ACCIDENT AVERTED.

A Burning Railway Bridge Endangers a Passenger Train.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BRAZIL, April 7.—A disastrous accident was narrowly averted last evening on the Chicago & Indiana coal road, north of here. As engineer Stoner was coming into the city, running at thirty-five miles an hour, he discovered a big blaze a short distance in advance, but, thinking it was a pile of ties, continued his flight until he approached the bridge, when it was discovered that the structure was in flames. He opened the throttle and scanned the bridge safely, but it was a close call.

Both Legs Crushed Off.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, April 7.—Joseph McFarland, twenty years old, of Bellefontaine, O., had both legs crushed off at the hips early this morning in the Big Four yards, and he can not live. He had been to Indianapolis and secured a job as brakeman on the P., D. & E. railway. He was intoxicated, and was returning home on a freight train. Three years ago to-day his father, marshal of Bellefontaine, was found dead on the Big Four tracks. His brother was killed on the same road one year ago to-day, and an uncle of the young man was killed on the Big Four road six years ago.

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

Three Lives Lost By the Explosion of a Boiler.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

SPENCER, April 7.—The boiler in the mill of Christian Weber, at Lancaster, twelve miles west of here, exploded this morning, killing Christian Weber, proprietor; Lewis Weber, his son, and Clifton Rhinehart, laborer. Two laborers, names not obtainable, were fatally injured.

A Teacher Suddenly Disappears.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LOGANSPORT, April 7.—Prof. Frank Gray, who has been one of the foremost educators of Cass county for a number of years, has mysteriously disappeared. He was called to Winamac the past week to take the principalship of the schools there, and he taught only three days before suddenly dropping out of sight during the night. He has not been heard from since his departure.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LAPORTE, April 7.—Harvey Vail, sixteen years old, accidentally shot and killed himself last evening at his home, eight miles north of this city. He and another boy had been hunting ducks, and as he was putting away his gun the trigger caught on the edge of a step and it was discharged, the load of shot entering his abdomen.

Robbed By Highwaymen.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

ENGLISH, April 7.—While Hugh H. Hamilton was returning from work after nightfall he was accosted by three strangers, who robbed him of 63 cents, but overlooked $200 which he was carrying, with which to pay for timber.

Hard Times Killed It.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Daily Advertiser, an independent morning paper that has been running forty-five days, suspended to-day. Hard times the cause.

General State News.

The Frankfort Times will soon issue a daily edition.

The new chapel of the prison north will be dedicated May 6.

Joseph Hollis, an old resident of Elkhart, was found dead in bed.

Jesse S. Zern, mayor of Peru, is the nominee of the Republicans for re-election.

Oliver Sheet, of Adams county, lost three fine Norman stallions by the burning of his barn.

The five-year-old daughter of William Bowen, of Gas City, was accidentally burned to death.

Preston Thompson, colored, of Marion, was run down by a train at Bluffton, cutting off both feet.

Two young sons of Fred Schaefer, of Berne, ate cyanide of potassium and almost instantly died.

Local capitalists of Gas City, headed by R. A. Brashear, have struck a 125-barrel oil well near that place.

Abram Felter, of Kosciusko county, who claims to be a centenarian, was struck by a train losing both legs.

The Richmond Democracy have placed a full city ticket in the field, headed by J. W. Henderson for mayor.

Frank Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has consented to stand as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Vigo district.

The Rev. Mr. Garry, of the M. E. church at Sheridan, was presented with a gold watch by his congregation just before he started for conference, and it was the wish of his parishioners that he should be returned.

The breach of promise suit of Mrs. Christina Smelzer, of Boone county, against William Wilson, a business man of Lebanon, which was transferred to Frankfort on change of venue, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,800.

Lewis Clark, of Ft. Wayne, having occasion to take an early train armed himself with a revolver as a protection against footpads. Notwithstanding his precaution, near the depot he was knocked down and badly hurt and robbed of his valise, revolver and valuables.

The Ft. Wayne Sentinel, which is edited by E. A. K. Hackett, is demanding that its party shall nominate for mayor a man who will enforce the liquor laws, and for this reason it is pushing the nomination of Dr. Henry A. Read as one whom the Democracy should bring to the front.

William Carey, of Ft. Wayne, of dissipated habits, seated himself near a railway track and was killed by a passing train. Thomas Carey, his father, some time ago was found dead on the river bank with a whisky flask in his pocket, and another brother was killed in the railway yards at Chicago.

A special feature of the meeting of the North Indiana Conference, now in session at Bluffton, was a reception last night to Bishop Goodsell and the members of the conference by Hugh Dougherty and wife, of that city. Owing to the great crowd, it was held in the church parlors. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty were assisted by the Epworth League.

David Rhinehart, until recently an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Marion, drew $1,000 from the bank and went to Pulaskiville, where he owns seven acres of land. It was his purpose to open a fishing lodge for the entertainment of sportsmen, but thieves catered to his weakness for strong drink and robbed him of his money, save $150, which was overlooked.

The dead body of an unknown negro tramp was found in the cage of the Island Valley coal mine, in Greene county, and it was supposed that he had fallen down the shaft. During the coroner's investigation it developed that James and Jeff Dover had assaulted the tramp with a club, and it is the theory that they killed him and then lowered his body into the mine in order to conceal the crime. Both have been placed under arrest.

The Louisville ball club will play the university team at Bloomington on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, and the Louisville papers say that the opening game will be marked with an unusual ceremony, no less than the marriage of Mrs. Madeline P. Reynon and George Moore, the bridal party standing on the home plate. The clerk of Monroe county is expected to present the couple with a marriage license, and magistrate Louden will officiate.

James Spradlin, of Pikeville, who murdered Henry T. Mitchell in January last, has been sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. John Miller, as accessory to the crime, was sent to jail for sixty days. Miller is a sixteen-year-old boy who became involved in a quarrel with Henry Mitchell, who was of similar age, and William Mitchell interposed. Spradlin then attacked the last named, firing four shots, one of which wounded William Mitchell while another killed Henry. Spradlin fled South after the murder, but was finally located and returned.

The report comes Bourbon that while Will O'Brien was hunting in the woods he chased a squirrel into a hollow log, which was very rotten. Kicking off a portion of the log he uncovered a heavy copper box, inside of which were a number of gold and silver coins of American mintage, bearing date between the years 1820 and 1836. After he had removed his treasure the log was still further investigated, and in one end was found the skeleton of a man, with fragments of clothing still adhering to the bones. Pioneer residents remember that a miserly old man disappeared twenty-five years ago, and there is a possibility that he died in the log where he had concealed his money.

MAY CANCEL THE LICENSES.

POLICE INSTRUCTED TO CONTINUE TO ENFORCE LAWS.

Merchant Police Force Sworn In—The Health Board Directs the Police To Quarantine Chicago Tramps—Police Questions.

Superintendent Powell has reported to Mayor Denny the names of some saloon-keepers who have assumed a defiant attitude towards the police authorities in reference to the enforcement of the Sunday closing law. The Mayor has instructed the superintendent to keep a watch on these places, and declares that if they much longer persist in their course, he will revoke their licenses.

In speaking of the matter, the Mayor said: "I suppose every saloon-keeper in the city would finally decide to obey the Sunday law, after ascertaining that the police authorities were in earnest in their efforts to stop illegal sales. The superintendent informs me that a large majority of the saloon-keepers of the city have accepted the situation in good faith and have quit selling on Sunday and after hours. I believe, also, that many others who do more or less business in violation of law would gladly quit entirely if they could know that the few saloon-keepers who have always arrayed themselves against the authorities were compelled to quit. We are determined that these leaders in law-breaking shall not succeed in their organized efforts to tire out the police authorities. I do not want to be compelled to exercise the arbitrary authority given me by the charter to suspend or revoke the licenses of these men, but if it seems to be the only alternative, I shall do it. I will wait another Sunday or two in order to get specific information from the superintendent before acting."

MERCHANT POLICE FORCE.

Powers Conferred By the Board of Public Safety—Forty-seven Men.

The Board of Public Safety last night conferred police powers on the following members of the reorganized merchant police force of forty-seven members and two extras. Some of the men are new. The numbers signify the merchant districts:

1 B. F. Wilson,	30 Samuel Hice,
2 Henry P. Thomas,	31 August Ruschaupt,
3 John L. Elliott,	32 Christian Hansing,
4 Jasper N. Clary,	33 Milton H. Miller,
5 Jas. L. Taylor,	34 Michael Smiley,
6 Harry Thrush,	35 Wm. H. Harwood,
7 N. Daubenspeck,	36 Ezra Hamilton,
8 Jno. H. Whiteman,	37 Bennett Campbell,
9 John McShulse,	38 Marion Vawter,
10 Christian Cook,	39 Thomas Morton,
11 John Minor,	40 B. F. Myers,
12 Jas. W. Chandler,	41 Samuel Dever,
13 R. D. Bacon,	42 Ira Hadley,
14 T. C. Moore,	43 A. Stewart,
15 D. F. Clary,	44 James O'Donnell,
16 T. M. Kingsberry,	45 Jesse J. Settle,
17 Jos. W. Wheatley,	46 Charles Hines,
18 John D. Webb,	47 John Whitinghill,
19 Samuel McClure,	22 Edward Sleight,
20 Chas. F. Reno,	24 W. F. Walker,
21 H. R. Steinkueler,	26 Wm. Hillman,
23 G. W. Cheatham,	28 John Ballard,
25 Wilford Bristow,	Extra James R. Shea,
27 Geo. W. Fess,	Extra W. P. Clary,
29 James Breen.	

To Quarantine Tramps.

The Board of Health sent the following letter to the superintendent of police:

"The Board of Health and Charities has received notice from the State Board of Health that the city of Chicago is sending out from their midst a large number of vagrants, usually called tramps. These persons, many of them, come from suspected districts, where among cheap boarding houses, smallpox may at any time be liable to break out.

"The State Board of Health orders that all such persons found coming into our city be inspected, and when manifestly ill, that they be quarantined until the nature of their sickness be ascertained, and that such persons be properly vaccinated whenever the same shall not have already been done. We hereby authorize you to direct your officers to detain all such persons wherever found, and to see that they are properly vaccinated."

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.

They Object To the Amounts Paid By the Bosses.

The union painters of Indianapolis struck to-day. The first men to walk out were those employed by Fertig & Kevers—thirty in number. The men were scattered in different parts of the city, but the committees, upon notification, found them all before noon, and took them away from the work.

Last summer the employers paid 30 cents an hour for "good, bad and indifferent" men as they express it. In the fall when times were hard and work was scarce the price was reduced to 25 cents. Three weeks ago the employers met and decided that they would pay 25 cents and 27½ cents an hour this spring to common painters, and thirty cents an hour to grainers and fresco painters. Last Tuesday night the Painters' Union sent a communication to the bosses demanding the scale of last summer—30 cents an hour. The communication was ignored by the employers, and after having waited until to-day for an answer the men decided to quit work. There are about two hundred union painters in the city, only a few of whom have had much work since last fall. At the present time not more than 25 per cent. of them have employment.

Emil Fertig, of the firm of Fertig & Kevers, said to-day: "The chief complaint seems to be over the action of the bosses in grading the men. We believe we have the right to do this. A man ought to receive pay for what he does. We shall not be able to make any money at the scale we have agreed to pay. There is only a limited amount of work, and on account of the general financial depression we are compelled to take contracts far below what we got last spring. We took one contract only last week for $200 less than we should have received for the same job one year ago. We have been anxious to give the men as much work as possible, and with that end in view have been taking work much lower than we should under ordinary circumstances."

This afternoon there were a few union painters at work in North Indianapolis, but a committee went out there to notify them that there is a strike.

Smith Placed In Jail.

The bondsmen of August C. Smith, treasurer of the Concordia Building Association, surrendered him to the sheriff yesterday and he was placed in jail. Smith is accused of embezzling several thousand dollars and was arrested on a grand jury indictment some time ago.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Birth Returns.

Thomas and Dora Cohn, 293 E. Washington, girl.

E. B. and Mrs. Rawls, 86 Pleasant, girl.

John and Mrs. Hornberger, 491 S. Illinois, girl.

George and Mrs. Buckner, 253 N. West, girl.

Death Returns.

John Penn, 54 years, 15 Oriole, acute nephritis.

Wm. W. Scott, 27 years, 21 Spruce, phthisis.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

CLOSE CALL!

I had a terrible pain at my heart which fluttered incessantly. Had no appetite and could not sleep. Had to sit up in bed to breathe. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I could not sweep a room without resting. Had been treated by physicians and taken medicines without effect until I used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which completely cured me."—Mrs. H. E. Starr, Pottsville, Pa.

New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a *positive guarantee*, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Contains no opiates. Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 doses 25 cents. Free book at druggists or by mail. Sold by all druggists.

Mme. M. YALE'S EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC. Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Only remedy known on earth to restore gray hair to its natural color without dye. Absolutely pure. Price $1. Sold by F. DUDLEY & CO., Michigan St., corner New Jersey St.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. RIPANS TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents a box. Address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

For sale in Indianapolis by Geo. W. Sloan and others.

DO NOT FORGET that we are selling scores of bargains in the way of new household goods at half the regular retailers' prices. Many have taken advantage of our great *Office Desk Sale*. Three Pianos, in excellent order, $40, $50, $60. Call and inspect these bargains. PROGRESS AUCTION CO. 18 and 20 West Georgia St.

WAGON WHEAT 56c ACME MILLING COMPANY 352 West Washington Street.

FOR— ADDITIONAL SMALL ADS, -SEE- 2d and 3d PAGES.

DIED.

DOOLEY—Fred, age twenty-two, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dooley, Friday, April 6, 1894. Funeral from residence, 656 N. Pennsylvania st., at 4 p. m., Sunday. Friends invited.

METZGER—April 6, at her residence, 282 Fulton st., Katherine Metzger, age sixty-eight years, eleven months and nine days. Funeral Monday, April 9, 1:30 from house, and 2 o'clock at Zion's Evangelical church. Friends invited.

JUSTICE—Malinda K., April 6, 9 p. m., after a lingering illness at the residence of her sister, Mary W. Sinks, 297 E. McCarty st. Funeral at her late residence, Sunday, April 8, 2:30 p. m. The remains will be taken for burial to Milton, Ind., Monday, 8 a. m.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HARDING—The remains of Israel P., will be buried Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m., from the "Mount Jackson cemetery vault." Friends invited.

OBITUARY.

Entered into rest, Ollie Davis, beloved daughter of Mrs. Eva Shields, Sunday, April 1, 1894, in the eighteenth year of her age, after a lingering illness, borne with such patience and fortitude as well fitted her to enter upon the life of peace. As a spring flower she bloomed and flourished for a season, departing before the fierce heat of life's summer could mar the gentle fragrance of her purity.

"My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,
The reaper said, and smiled;
Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where He was once a child.

"They all shall bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by My care,
And saints upon their garments white
The sacred blossoms wear."
—[Longfellow.

To the physicians and friends who by their many kindnesses and courtesies at this trying time, have shown us so much sympathy, I return my heartfelt thanks. MOTHER.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT, 'Phone 564. CHARLES T. WHITSETT Residence telephone, 570.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—KREGELO, SON & IRVIN, funeral undertakers, 97 N. Illinois st. Telephone 1154.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—O. C. F.—DELTA COUNCIL, NO. 2. Calico hop at True Friends Hall, When Block, Monday evening, April 9. Admission 10 cents.

SOCIETY—K. OF P.—THE MEMBERS OF Olive Branch Lodge, No. 2, K. P., will meet in Castle Hall in regular session on Saturday, April 7, 7:30 p. m. Work in Page rank. A full attendance is desired. Visiting brothers are welcome. CHAS. C. DAVIS, C. C. E. F. HARRIS, K. R. & S.

LOST.

LOST—PAIR GOLD NOSE GLASSES, WITH chain. Return to News office. Reward.

LOST—SETTER PUP, WHITE AND BLACK, five months old. Return to 401 N. Delaware. Reward.

LOST—LADY'S DIAMOND RING, MARKED "Theo. to Alice." Return to 214 N. Alabama. Reward.

LOST—RED AND BLACK LAP ROBE. RETURN to HORACE WOOD'S stable, 45 Circle st. Liberal reward.

LOST—HEAVY WEIGHT LAP-ROBE IN northern part of city. Return to H. MARSHALL, 48½ W. Washington st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON IRVINGTON CAR OR AT NEW York store Thursday, spectacles and case from Mayhew's. Return to New York store. Reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SOY SAUCE! SOY SAUCE! TEN cents a bottle.

PERSONAL—KLEPPER'S BIRD STORE, IMported canaries, mocking birds, parrots; mockingbird food, seeds, cages, aquarias, fish globes, gold fish, etc. 133 Massachusetts ave.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION FREE—HOW to permanently cure blood poison in twenty to thirty days; cure or no pay. Address A. C. JONES, Secretary, 54 Adams st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ATTENTION, LADIES! "EMMA" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust five inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instruction 2c, or twenty-four-page illustrated catalogue 6c, mail. EMMA TOILET BAZAR, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—YOU WILL NOTICE MANY ladies in every audience with clear, smooth complexion, no pimples, freckles or blackheads. You can have the same if you will use the famous Blush of Roses. Sold by F. WILL PANTZER Bates House drug store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. 380 N. Brookside ave.

SITUATION WANTED—ARCHDEACON'S PREpared table mustard. Try it.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED millinery saleslady. Address A 16, News office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper for widower. Address C 16, News.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—IN INDIANAPOLIS AND all towns in Indiana; $3 per day. Address J. B. ARCHER, room 26 Coffin Block, Indianapolis.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL—FOR RECORDER MARION county, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Subject to decision of the Republican nominating convention.

POLITICAL—FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER First district of Marion county, SAMUEL PFENDLER. Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

Amusements To-Night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Herrmann.
PARK THEATER—"Rube Stacy."
EMPIRE THEATER—Kahlfeld's Orpheum Specialty Stars.

Herrmann.

There was a great deal of mirth in Herrmann's entertainment at the Grand Opera House last night, but not much magic and mystery. A number of the tricks have been done here so often that, though as inexplicable as ever, they do not excite the curiosity as they once did. Those who see the performance for the first time, however, will find in it much that amuses and perplexes. The flag trick is one of the most skillful, and is at the same time exceedingly beautiful. Having produced in rapid succession, from a metal flask the flags of the principal foreign nations (the orchestra playing the first few bars of the national hymn of each as it appeared), he paused, with the remark that there was naturally felt some surprise and disappointment because the American flag had not also appeared. This omission, he said, should be remedied, and taking up all the different flags he rolled them tightly into a bundle, pulled a string, when in a twinkling there appeared the stars and stripes. The idea symbolized was immediately apparent, and for several moments there was enthusiastic applause.

One of the most striking of the exhibitions was the dancing of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye" by three ghostly figures on a perfectly dark stage. The watch and flower tricks and the spiritualistic cabinet were also features. The serpentine and butterfly dances, given with calcium light effects by Mrs. Herrmann, were extremely beautiful. There was a very large audience present. To-night a similar entertainment will be given.

Turnverein Society Exhibition.

An audience that filled English's Opera House last night enjoyed the annual exhibition given by the Independent Turnverein Society. There were exercises by each class in the society, consisting of marches, games, dumb-bell drills, exercises on horizontal and parallel bars, vaulting, wrestling, etc. The entertainment was under the direction of Adolph Mols.

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

"The Tide of Life" is the name of a new melodrama, by Edward Weitzel, that will receive its first Indianapolis presentation next Monday night at English's Opera House, the engagement covering four performances. The piece is described as a comedy-drama, with a limited number of sensational features. The scenes are laid in and around New York city, and, it is said, the play presents some striking and novel situations. "The Tide of Life" was first produced in Detroit, and the pres of that city was liberal in its praise of the opening performances. The company numbers twenty people, and all of the scenery and effects are carried by it.

N. S. Wood, who has been identified with various sensational plays during the past ten years, will begin a week's engagement at the Park Theater next Monday afternoon, opening in his new melodrama, "Out In the Streets," which will continue until Thursday, when it will be withdrawn for "The Boy Scout," which will fill out the engagement. The latter piece has been played here on previous occasions and is up to the average of its class. Mr. Wood has played a number of successful engagements at the Park.

The attraction at the Empire Theater next week will be T. B. Alexander, a young character actor, who once lived in this city and is well known here. The first three days of the week "True to the Last," a sensational melodrama, in which there are notable scenic effects, will be presented, the star assuming five distinct parts in it. The latter part of the week "The Son of Monte Cristo," another semi-sensational play, will be given. Mr. Alexander carries special scenery for the production of both plays, and specialties are introduced in each. He is playing this week in Cincinnati, and the papers of that city speak kindly of his work.

Their Real Names.

Few people perhaps would know who were meant if the real names of actors were used instead of those assumed for stage purposes. In private life Ward and Vokes are O'Donnel and Laughlin; Wood and Shepherd, Gottleib and Seymour; Gus Williams, August Levick; Lew Dockstader, Lew Clapp; Louis Wesley, Louis Schwartz; Willie Collier, William Marines; Frank Cushman, Peter Chesham; Eddie Foy, Pat Fitzgerald; Thomas Seabrook, Thomas Quigley; Chas. E. Dickson, Charles Dobler; May Howard, Mary Havlin; Caroline Meskell, Caroline Scales-Hoyt; John Kernell, John Keenan; John C. Rice, John Heidleburg; Alf Hampton, Alex McManus; M. B. Curtis, M. B. Selinger; Paul Allen, Paul Keyser; Nellie Rosebud, Nellie Roseberry; Maggie Cline, Cliney Road; Raymon Moore, Michael Moore; Lottie Gilson, Lydia Degan; Bonnie Thornton, Lizzie Cox; Dan Sully, Daniel Sullivan; Georgia Cayvan, Georgia Rush; Theresa Vaughn, Theresa Ott; James T. Powers, James T. McGovern, and Al G. Field, Silas G. Hatfield.

A STORY OF THE BAR.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen's Consideration For Young Attorneys.

Montague Williams, the eminent English lawyer, relates an anecdote of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen which illustrates how a gentle and considerate nature lay back of the stern demeanor which usually characterized his conduct on the bench. His Lordship never had the slightest hesitation in rebuking a barrister, of no matter how high standing, who failed even for an instant to respect the dignity of the court, or who took unfair advantage of a witness. And Sir James's rebukes were often more dreaded than the adverse verdict of a jury.

THE LATE SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

On the other hand, he would go far out of his way to assist a struggling young barrister who lacked only experience.

Mr. Williams at the time the incident which he relates occurred was a barrister of this description. "I happened," he says, "to be specially retained in a case upon the eastern circuit tried before Justice Stephen. It was a matter of great importance and I was for the defense. On the second day of the trial I experienced the greatest agony in my throat and spoke so hoarsely when addressing the jury that I had to get quite close to them in order to make myself heard. I shall never forget the kindness of the most excellent judge who was presiding and who, under the crust of stern severity, concealed the gentleness of a woman. While I was speaking I noticed that he had gathered up his papers and was about to shift his position. In the tenderest possible way he said: 'Go on, Mr. Williams, I do not want you to come nearer to me, because then you will be farther off from the jury. But I am coming down to you, as I don't wish to lose one single word you have to say. I see you are suffering pain.' His Lordship then came down and sat in the seat at the counsel table usually occupied by the clerk of arraigns."

A Stranger's Suicide.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—The dead body of a guest was found at the Emery Hotel yesterday, with an empty bottle of laudanum to show the mode of suicide. He registered March 24 as H. J. Howard, Atlanta, and destroyed every means of identification, leaving a note asking that his body be turned over to some medical college.

PICKED UP IN PASSING.

They were both business men and were going home after a hard day's work. The street car was pretty full, but they managed to squeeze into a vacant place and sit down beside each other. The poor conductor was having a hard time collecting the fares, for a crowd of women got on right after the business men, and the aisle of the car was filled with men bobbing up and down and offering their seats to the women. The conductor was carrying money in his mouth, in each hand and in every available pocket. Withal he had a level head. One of the business men gave the conductor a nickel and he rang up the fare. Then he held out his hand to the other man. He reached into his pocket and handed the conductor a half dollar. His friend saw it. The conductor handed him back a quarter, and was about to reach in his pocket for the remaining 20 cents change, when he saw the business man grasp the quarter nervously and turn away his head. The conductor thought he was absent-minded, and he said nothing about the 20 cents and passed on. The friend of the business man nudged him and said: "You didn't get the right change."

"Oh, for heaven's sake, shut up; can't you? He didn't see it," replied the other. He spoke so crossly that his friend merely shrugged his shoulders and kept quiet. They left the car together at Seventh street. After they were off the car the man who had got the quarter said:

"Why didn't you keep quiet? I am 20 cents and a ride ahead. You almost made him notice it."

"Notice what? Why, man, you beat yourself out of 20 cents."

"No; I didn't, I gave the man a nickel and he gave me a quarter change."

"You're mistaken," replied his friend. "You gave him a half a dollar and only received a quarter change."

"Well, I'll be blanked," said the man. "Say, did you notice the number of that car? I'll be hanged if these dishonest conductors ought not to be fired."

***

Calvin F. Darnell, whose views on civil service do not always agree with those of the Civil Service Reform Association, after several weeks of work has "turned out" a set of rules for the municipal government. The following is a verbatim copy furnished by Mr. Darnell:

CLASS "B," ENGINEER CORPS.

1. The rod-men may be deaf and dumb, for the work is done by signs and motions of the hands. Good eyesight is necessary.

2. Transit man must be able to see whether he is running water up hill or down.

3. Chain men must be able to tell when one length is laid out. The rear man must be the stoutest so he can pull the front one back to the proper place to stick a stake.

4. The draftsmen must be graduates of some high art school, so they can draw snakes, ditches, canals and rivers, with boats and crew aboard.

5. Clerks must dress in the latest fashion, for with wool on the free list you can afford it. Pants must be crimped in front every morning and hair must be parted in the middle and cut pompadour, so you can hold your head erect. You must be able to write so you can read it after it gets cold, and you must not lay down on your desk while you are writing unless you are subject to fits.

6. Custodians of Public Parks: You must be a good runner, so if you undertake to eject any one from said park and he turns on you, you must be able to make your escape, so you will not get killed or crippled, for the city pays no pensions to you or your family.

7. Janitors of public buildings and halls. You must be able to tell one kind of dirt from the other.

8. Meat inspectors must be men who have eaten cancer-jaw steers, hog cholers pork and scabby sheep, so they can tell it by taste or smell, but would prefer the former.

9. Physicians for the Dispensary and City Hospital should be able to tell arsenic from quinine, as the former is liable to put you to sleep. The physician should be examined by the veterinary surgeon before appointment is made, so as to get the highest standard in civil service.

10. Skilled mechanics should be men who have not worked much at their trade, so that their health and strength are not impaired.

11. Board of Public Works: They should be men that are willing to please the property-holders. The streets should be improved by squares; if a majority in the square wants asphalt, so be it; if the next square wants brick, so be it; the next blocks, so be it, and so on to the end of the street. This would be an improvement over other cities that would be the pride of the city and the admiration of strangers.

12. Teamsters: The men should drive their horses tandem. The harness should be red trimmed in blue. The drivers should wear plug hats with white rosettes on right side with bull's eye in center of same, so as to distinguish them from the common laborer.

13. The inspector of sewers, streets, sprinkling and sweeping should be mounted on horses and wear a uniform of red flanuel, with a skull cap, with large tassel on top of same. This uniform shall be worn while on duty. This shall be the uniform of authority.

14. Board of Health: They shall be men who have no judgment of their own when it comes to the appointment of physicians for dispensary and hospital. These appointments shall be made by the Board of Civil Service Examiners, by the advice of the mayor, who shall be a practitioner in good standing.

15. Street commissioner shall be a man who is not competent to hire or discharge men. His clerk shall keep a record of complaints, but not for the public.

16. Board of Public Safety: They shall be men competent to draw their salaries. All appointments and discharges shall be made by the mayor, even to police surgeon.

Street laborers shall be men who can talk the United States language. If not, they must understand the sign language. No pate'ed clothes shall be worn while on duty. Clothes shall be inspected once a month by the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

The following questions must be answered:

Is there any consumption in the family, or your wife's family? No.

Have you ever been convicted for drinking cider vinegar? No.

Have you ever been convicted of murder or sentenced to be hung? No.

Have you ever been a member of the City Council? No.

Have you ever taken any part in politics? No.

Were you ever a member of the Tin Horn Club? No.

Have you any relations on any of the boards? No.

Have you any acquaintances in the city? No.

Can you state the hight of the Soldiers' Monument? No.

Can you state who has the street-car charter? No; but there has been $6,500 appropriated to get it.

If born here, have you ever been outside of the corporation? No.

Will you agree not to work overtime and present no bills to the Board of Public Works for fear it may be allowed, and then the mayor will have to call out the city militia from the work-house to compel you to pay it back, provided you have not spent the same? Yes.

Did you vote and work for the mayor at the last election? No.

17. All employes of this administration shall salute the civil service examining board at all times and all places when they meet them. All persons having business at the mayor's office with the mayor shall present the latest fashionable card, one that has been approved by the cabinet, to the mayor's private secretary; then if "O. K.," you will be admitted.

***

A man who had occasion to call up a West Side telephone the other day had the following experience:

"Hallo!" he shouted.

"Well?" came the answer.

"Who is this?"

"Louder," was the response.

"Who *IS* this?"

"Louder," again was the response.

"I say, *WHO* is this?"

"Louder, I say," came from the man at the other end.

"T-H-U-N-D-E-R-A-T-I-O-N, I CAN'T YELL ANY LOUDER!"

"I tell you my name is Lauter."

"Oh!"

***

Policemen on their way to roll-call at 6:30 o'clock last night saw a man sitting on the water-plug at Delaware and Market streets. When they returned at 7:30 he was still sitting there. Thinking the man was either demented or was a Coxey tramp, the officers stopped to inquire.

"Why are you lounging here?"

"Waiting for a Central-avenue car?"

"All this time? We saw you here an hour ago."

"I've been here an hour and I've seen five cars go down, but none have come back. Do you suppose they jump off into Pogue's run?"

The officers did not know, but a sergeant came along and gave the information that cars go south in Delaware street, but, while there is a double track on the street, no cars go northward. Even the sergeant did not know what became of the cars or whether they ever came back.

LEMON TONIC LAXATIVE, 50c, large bottles.
Lemon Tonic Laxative, 50c, large bottles.

HESITATION OF BUSINESS.

JOBBERS SAY TARIFF UNCERTAINTY HINDERS A REVIVAL.

Buyers Hold Off and Manufacturers Delay—Next Winter's Fancy Goods—Rubber Goods Reduction—Summer Millinery.

IN the territory reached by Indianapolis jobbers, business is waiting for a settlement of the tariff discussion. Until it is settled and rates are established, jobbers say there can be no thorough revival of business. Should it be decided to leave the tariff unchanged, the wholesalers say trade would be moving briskly within ten days. If the prices were reduced the business of the country would quickly adjust itself to the new basis and begin to move. Buying and selling is done to a considerable extent, but it is not what it would be, jobbers think, if the tariff controversy were settled. So long as it is delayed, they say, just so long will there be heard complaints of hard times.

Travelers from manufacturing points who have lately been over the Western country say the conditions are the same everywhere they go. No one desires to buy because chances of selling the goods are not encouraging. Stocks in the country stores are lower than they have been in years. Some advance buying has been necessary, but the orders were light in comparison with former years. If a retailer can purchase enough stock to last a week, he prefers that plan and will re-order rather than indulge in the least speculation. Cheap grades of goods are leading in the sales, as a rule, fine materials being neglected to a great extent. On the cheaper qualities low prices are prevailing, but there is not enough inducement in this to make goods move to the volume of other years.

The manufacturers are preparing for fall business to some extent, but are delaying their work as much as possible. Until the factories and mills open so that the consumers may earn money to spend, trade can not get into a satisfactory condition. This resumption, the jobbers say, will be when the tariff is settled.

NEXT WINTER'S FANCY GOODS.

Jobbers Predict That Celluloid Will Take the Place of Plush.

THE fancy-goods jobbers have placed their first orders for holiday goods for next winter. The purchases were made during recent visits to the Eastern market, and the orders were not large. The buyers say both manufacturers and jobbers are exercising caution in handling holiday goods. The quantity produced is limited, the manufacturers preferring to wait for "repeat" orders rather than to speculate by making up large stocks when the outlook is uncertain. While not so many goods are offered to the jobbing trade, the assortment is thought to be unusually fine.

The jobbers say that next Christmas will see the lines of plush goods, which have been popular for so long, crowded to the rear by celluloid. This material was used to considerable extent in holiday goods last season. It was made up in boxes, baskets and other articles which Christmas shoppers seek, and the consumers received them with favor. Plush has been on the market for so many seasons that consumers not only desire a change, but the manufacturers seem to have nearly reached a limit in producing new ideas with the material.

Celluloid offers as many, if not more, advantages for a display of mechanical skill, and the field will be considerably broadened by the time shoppers are ready to buy next winter.

During the latter part of the plush goods period prices have declined until they are now very low in comparison with those quoted when the goods were first brought out. The jobbers say that the celluloid goods will take up prices where the plush left off, and that the goods for the coming Christmas trade will be both beautiful and cheap.

RUBBER GOODS REDUCTION.

Manufacturers Offer 5 Per Cent. Off—Stocks on Hand Light.

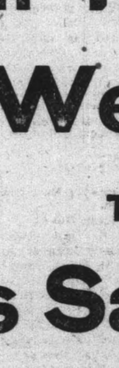
BOTH jobbers and retailers of boots and shoes are anxious for the rubber-goods season to open. In the revision of prices made by the manufacturers last week it was stated that a reduction of 5 per cent. would be allowed on all orders delivered to the jobbing-house doors by September 1, or placed in the hands of retailers by October 1. It is this 5 per cent. off that jobbers and retailers are seeking. The amount is small, but is thought to be worth striving for, as the profits of the last year on rubber goods has been narrow.

Jobbers and retailers have bought sparingly of this class of goods for twelve months. Where it could be done, a sale of rubber goods has been neglected, giving place to leather, in which there was more of a profit. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers and retailers have become light. The rubber combination has not been getting a satisfactory amount of business, and the 5 per cent. has been placed on the list to encourage buying. It is a bait that is understood all around, but it is having the desired effect.

The boot and shoe salesmen on the road have been calling for rubber samples, and as soon as possible the jobbers will send them out. The manufacturers hope to get in enough orders early in the season to keep their factories in operation all summer.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

The Opening Regarded As Successful—Black in the Lead.

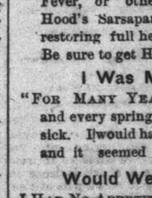


THE opening of summer goods was held at the wholesale millinery houses this week. Jobbers regard it as successful, although the number of retailers on the market and the amount of goods sold was not as large as during the summer opening of 1893. While there has been considerable activity in millinery buying, the jobbers say the force of the season has not asserted itself, and that the bulk of the trade is yet to come. The delay is attributed to the cold weather.

The outlook for business continues good. A number of the buyers on the market this week placed second orders. In the purchase of summer stocks the retailers distributed their attention evenly to all departments of the wholesale houses. It has been difficult to predict what colors are to predominate, and the sales of the week have hardly favored any particular one. But the indications continue to point to black. The jobbers say consumers of millinery are slow in placing orders, but a few days of sunshine will draw them into the retail market.

JEWELERS AND JEWELRY.

Wholesale Dealers Encouraged By the Business—Popularity of Chameleons.



THE jewelry business for March was as large as during the months of January and February combined, jobbers say. Considering the conditions of business, this is thought to be a good showing. One house says its business for March was $2,500 ahead of March, 1893, and that there is cause for encouragement in this. There is little or no life, however, in the jewelry trade. The spring trade is advancing with the retailers following the plan of cautious buying which was adopted months ago. Where they formerly placed orders for $400, the bills are now very light, often not exceeding $25 or $30. There are no overstocks in this section of the country, the jobbers say. Retailers are giving especial attention to low-priced novelties which have a ready sale.

Chameleons have been taken up by the jewelers and are seen in corsage, hair and scarf pins. For some time the chameleon, with its changeable colors, has been favored by followers of the fads. The jewelers have made them up in an endless number of colors. They closely resemble the lizard, about the only difference being that the manufactured chameleon can not change its colors. The prediction is made that this novelty may crowd the sword into second place as an article of personal adornment.

Wholesale Trade Notes.

A number of wholesale men were in the Eastern market this week buying goods.

There have been a number of visitors to the market this week, but warmer weather will be required to bring out the full quota.

The prices of diamonds are very firm. For ten years they have been gradually increasing, there never having been a decline in values.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RIOTS.

The terrorizing of a whole region by mobs of lawless foreigners, ignorant alike of our laws and language, makes government by law a failure and industry impossible.—[Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

The situation in Pennsylvania is the inevitable outcome of the existing social organization. Protection aided to create it. Unrestricted immigration helped to foment it. But it might exist under free trade and might have come even were immigration suspended. The remedy does not lie wholly in the custom-houses.—[Chicago Times (Dem.)

Had we shut our gates against this flood of crime and pauperism our own people would be at work in the coal fields; but we, being cozened, abandoned the home market for labor while we saved the home market for the products of labor. That sort of protection is inadequate and incomplete. It is half-hearted and illogical republicanism, and Pennsylvania proves it.—[Chicago Mail (Rep.).

The events now transpiring in the Connellsville district serve to demonstrate the hollowness of the pretense set up by the tariff beneficiaries and their attorneys and organs that protection is all intended for the good of labor. They recall the fact that this army of foreign barbarians is here because the tariff beneficiaries brought them here to use as clubs in beating down American laborers and American wages.—[Chicago Herald (Dem.).

The very first duty the State owes to its citizens is protection in their right to earn an honest living. That right should be enforced, if the State has to kill every Hun that harbors here in violation of all law, human and divine; and furthermore, if to "clean out the whole Yough river" it becomes necessary to hang every walking delegate in that region at the most convenient cross-roads, that duty should also be done without any hesitation or delay.—[Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

So far as the coke operators are concerned there will not be much sympathy wasted on them for loss of property and the greater loss caused by suspended production and shipments. They introduced the riotous Huns to break the power of organized American labor. They sowed to the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind, and if losses were inflicted only upon those responsible for the employment of the disorderly foreigners there would be an element of retributive justice in the matter.—[Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

It is most emphatically a case of retribution, so far as the owners of the coke ovens are concerned. A few years ago the coke manufacturers imported from Hungary and other countries in Europe a large force of laborers to take the place of their former employes. The entire press of the State revolted against this intrusion, and its columns were filled with accounts of the degraded manner in which these imported laborers lived. The result was that decent labor was banished from the business of coke-burning. Whole sections were filled with an ignorant, brutal and fierce set of laborers and the American was driven out.—[Chicago Record (Ind.).

Mackerel and Bluefish in Conflict.

[New Bedford Journal.]

It is stated as a curious fact in natural history that once this season a school of mackerel, estimated at 500,000 barrels, made their way into Massachusetts bay, headed for the shoal waters of Barnstable bay, but were held back and finally driven off by another big school of bluefish off Race Point, and so lost to our fishermen.

The Dear Men of Boston.

[Boston Journal.]

Talk about women who intrude into a man's province. What is to be done with men who have boudoirs and give afternoon teas?

If Your Feet Weigh a Ton

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And Overcome

That Tired Feeling

THAT TIRED FEELING seems more prevalent and more prostrating this year than ever before. The unusually early Spring coming so unexpectedly, and changing the tonic air of Winter to the mild debilitating air of early Summer, makes nearly every one feel weak, tired and hardly able to get about, and with

No Appetite.

DO NOT LET this condition continue. That Tired Feeling is the cry of Nature for help! It is an indication that the health-tone is at low ebb, and that it must be revived or serious illness may develop

Before You Know It.

DO NOT DELAY taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great Spring Medicine, which is especially adapted to overcome That Tired Feeling, and give natural, healthy strength. It

Purifies The Blood,

TONES AND STRENGTHENS the nerves, creates a good appetite, and, in short, builds up every organ and tissue of the tired body. Especially

After The Grip,

TYPHOID FEVER, MALARIA, Scarlet Fever, or other severe diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is efficacious in restoring full health and strength. Be sure to get Hood's.

I Was Miserable

"FOR MANY YEARS, thin in flesh, and every spring and fall I was quite sick. I would have that tired feeling, and it seemed as though my feet

Would Weigh a Ton.

I HAD NO APPETITE and did not know what to do. Some said I had dumb chills. I would get a little better sometimes and then would get worse again. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it just the medicine I needed.

It Built Me Right Up,

OVERCAME THAT TIRED FEELING and gave me a good appetite. One who saw me four years ago would scarcely know me today, I have improved so much. Last spring

I Had The Grip,

AND HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA brought me out of the weakness and prostration and fixed me all right for the summer. In one store where I tried to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk persuaded me to take their own, and offered me ten cents when I would bring back the empty bottle. I found the

Substitute Did Me No Good.

SO I SENT MY SON and told him to bring me only Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have found it to be all that it is advertised." MRS. J. A. CHALKEY, 1436 Harford Av., Baltimore, Md.

REMEMBER, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures, even when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Be sure to get

Hood's and Only Hood's

ASSIST NATURE.

Assist nature a little now and then, with a gentle laxative, or if need be with a more searching and cleansing, yet gentle cathartic, to remove offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and tone up and invigorate the liver and quicken its tardy action, especially in the Spring time, and you thereby avoid a multitude of derangements and diseases.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. Hence, it is of great importance to know what safe, harmless agent best serves the purpose of producing the desired action.

That of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," old-fashioned compound cathartic pills, calomel or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable in their composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Furthermore, no particular care is required while using them. They do not interfere in the least with the diet, habits or occupation, and they produce no pain or griping.

Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost of production is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four of them are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so called), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

The "Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of bowels, piles, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Persons subject to any of these troubles should never be without a vial of the "Pleasant Pellets" at hand. In proof of their superior excellence it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, alterative, or as a gently acting but searching cathartic these little "Pellets" give the most perfect satisfaction. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, three are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly but thoroughly.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little Pellets. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*.

25 Cents a Vial.—Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." They may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he isn't the one who needs help.

HEADACHE.

E. VARGASON, Esq.

E. VARGASON, of *Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Michigan*, writes: "I have used your medicines for a number of years and know that they do for me all that is claimed for them. I am employed almost constantly at my desk, and not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

DYSPEPSIA,

Or Catarrh of Stomach.

MISS MARY ANGUISH, of *Glen Easton, Marshall Co., W. Va.*, says: "Two years ago I was pale and emaciated, food fermented in my stomach. A physician pronounced my case "Catarrh of the Stomach," but he could not help me. I lived a month without solid food and when I tried to eat I would vomit. At this time I began taking Doctor Pierce's Pellets, and in two weeks I was decidedly better. I am now in good health, and never felt better in my life. I have a better color, eat more, and have no distress after eating—having gained thirteen pounds since I began taking them."

MISS ANGUISH.

BEST PILLS FOR THE LIVER.

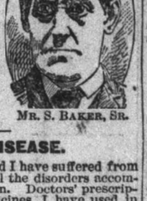
R. MANSON, ESQ.

ROBERT MANSON, of *West Rye, Rockingham Co., N. H.*, writes: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, *Gentlemen*—Three years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; I weighed 140 pounds, and now I weigh 175 pounds, so you see how I have gained in health and weight. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good.

AS LIVER PILLS,

Nothing Can Compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

MR. SAMUEL BAKER, SR., of *No. 161 Summit Avenue, Philipsburgh, N. J.*, writes: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, *Gentlemen*—There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done more good than any other medicine I have ever taken.



MR. S. BAKER, SR.

LIVER DISEASE.

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking three at night and two after dinner every day for two weeks. I then reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day and continued this practice for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh, twenty-six pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. McBerry

U. S. Inspector of Immigration,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILS CURED.

WILLIAM RAMICH, of *Minden, Kearney Co., Neb.*, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal. The boils soon disappeared and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of it."

WM. RAMICH, ESQ.

BLEEDING PILES.

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

"I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no relief night or day, until I commenced using your 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now for two years or more, I have not been troubled with the piles; if my bowels get in a constipated condition, I take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and the trouble is all dispelled by next day."

Mary Barnhart

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. G. W. Lutz,
DISEASES OF WOMEN,
Office removed to 69½ North Illinois street.

DR. JAMES R. ANTHONY,
Office and Residence—405 College, avenue, N. E. Corner Seventh street. Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 263.

Dr. ADOLPH BLITZ.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Room 2 Odd Fellows Hall. Indianapolis, Ind

DR. REBECCA W. ROGERS,
Practice limited to Diseases of Women and Children. Office, 19 to 22 Marion Block. Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 4 to 5 p. m. at residence, 6.0 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis

Dr. J. E. Anderson
—SPECIALIST—
Chronic and Nervous Diseases and Diseases of Women,
Grand Opera House Block, North Penn. St.

ELECTRICITY
—AND—
SPECIFIC MEDICINES
in Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Piles and all Chronic Diseases.
One week's trial treatment
FREE
in diseases of Women. Nervous Debility, Stricture, and all Chronic Diseases peculiar to males.
DR. ROBBINS
65 Indiana Ave.

CEREBRINE (HAMMOND.)
Extract of the Brain of the Ox.
In the treatment of
LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.
N. Y. Neurological Society, Meeting April 4, 1893: "A case was presented of locomotor ataxia "which had been treated with hypodermic injections of CEREBRINE. Six years ago the "patient, a man aged forty, had begun to suffer "with double vision. This after several months "of treatment, had disappeared, and for a time "he had been quite well. The typical symptoms "of locomotor ataxia then came on; complete "loss of knee-jerks; sharp pains in the legs; "ataxic gait well marked; inability to stand "with the eyes closed; difficulty in evacuating the "bladder and bowels; a sense of constriction "around the waist. Treatment was begun about "ten weeks ago, and consisted of a daily hypo-"dermic injection of CEREBRINE (Hammond) "five drops, combined with a like amount of "water. Improvement very marked; complete "control over bladder and bowels, and sharp "pains had disappeared; general health improved; able to run up and down stairs, and "could stand steady with his eyes closed. No "other treatment employed. Improvment gradual and steady."
EPILEPSY.
Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), $2.50.
Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price, by
THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,
Washington, D. C.
HENRY J. HUDER, agent for Indianapolis.

RUPTURE
CURED Permanently Quickly.
No Pain
No Cutting
No Operation
No Blood Drawn
No Loss of Time
CURE GUARANTEED.
Call or write for circular.
1,200 Cured Last Year.
Examination free.

THE DR. J. A. COMINCOR CO
Rooms, 2 to 7, No. 77 S. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

We refer by permission to Mr. Henry Coburn, Mr. J. J. Walsh, Mr. Robt. J. Neely, Mr. August Hartman and Mr. Chas. Stockmast, of Indianapolis; Mr. Adam Bond, Oaktown, Ind., and 2,500 other cured cases.

USE GERMAN
HOUSEHOLD DYES
The New Dyes, which dye wool, silk, cotton or linen with the same package. Easier to dye with them than with any of the old kinds. Strictly free from poison. Take advantage of the progress of manufacture. Ask druggists.

BLISS UNALLOYED

This earth becomes a paradise
And care and woe are drowned
In genial hearts and laughing eyes
When pay day gets around.

The way to accumulate money for pay day is to exercise economy in ordering life. Wisdom in buying in the first step. Herein lies the appositeness of

KINGAN'S

Ham and Bacon. Those meats go farther than most—they are sound, sweet, solid all through. They make pure blood, firm flesh and bone. A family plentifully fed on such meats is in the way to health and wealth.

Ask your butcher or grocer for KINGAN'S and insist on having it.

Special Sale of
MATTINGS

By the roll, of 40 yards each; at $3.25, $4, $4.80 $6.40 per roll.

W. H. MESSENGER
101 East Washington Street, : : : : : : 13, 15 and 17 South Delaware Street.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
and in return will give you
The best $1 Shirt, The best 50c Neckwear,
The best 25c Hosiery,
The best values in Men's Furnishings sold anywhere
MAJOR TAYLOR
38 East Washington Street.
Men's Shirts and Ladies' Shirt Waists made to order.

FURNITURE
To introduce the "BANNER COMBINATION FOLD BED OF THE CENTURY," "THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE WINNER," "THE SUCCESS" (turns on its own base), we offer great inducements at our "NEW STORE," 115, 117, 119 E. Wash. St., - - - - - - - - opposite Court House.
SANDER & RECKER

Dr. WRIGHT, Specialist
Chronic Diseases. Diseases of Women. Positive guarantee in all cases treated or all money refunded. Thirty-five years' experience. Consultation free. Parlors, 21 and 22 Cordova Block, 25½ West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind. - - - - Hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DUNLAP'S celebrated HATS at SEATON'S HAT STORE 27 N. Penn. St.

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT

is a well pleased customer. Just now we would rather make customers than money—rather have a big crowd and small profit than a big profit and small crowd. By these signs we shall conquer.

SATURDAY ONLY

Men's 25c fast black cotton Hose, 18c.
Men's 35c fast black cotton or lisle Hose, 25c.
Children's fast black French ribbed cotton Hose, double knee, heel and toe, sizes 6 to 9, 25c a pair, regular prices 35c to 50c.
Men's $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 Laundered White Shirts, 98c.
Ladies' Swiss ribbed lisle Vests, 50c quality, 28c
A $1.50 Silk Gloria Umbrella, for $1.00.
Ladies' Wash Chamois Skin Gauntlet Gloves, $1.00 and $1.25 quality, to close out, 50c a pair.
Satin Ribbons, black and colors, 25c a yard, worth 50c.
Summer Corsets, 39c, worth 60c.

L. S. AYRES & CO

Sole agent for Her Majesty's Corset, the best in the world.

NEW SILVER GOODS.

Collar Buckles, Belts and Buckles, Sword Pins, Novelties.

Don't forget the Anti-Rheumatic Ring. Send for circular.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,
Successors to
Bingham & Walk,
Leading Jewelers. 12 East Washington St.

MONDAY'S WINDOW BARGAINS

A Window Full of Smyrna Rugs

THE MAGNET: QUALITY AND PRICE.

A Rug, 16 inches by 30 inches..... 55c
A Rug, 26 inches by 54 inches..... $1.54
A Rug, 30 inches by 63 inches..... 1.87
A Rug, 36 inches by 72 inches..... 2.75
A Rug, 48 inches by 84 inches..... 4.51

A TUMBLE IN TUMBLERS

500 dozen Crystal Star engraved Tumblers, worth $1.25 a dozen, for 48c. Limited one dozen to a purchaser.

AMONG OTHER BARGAINS

100-piece Dinner Set..... $7.67
50 Sugar and Creams, fine China, regular price $1.25, at..... 69c.
50 Jap Tea Pots at..... 14c

Nothing held.

If you wpuld be in this come first.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

THE BOSTON DRY GOODS COMPANY

The only place where Quality is combined With Low Prices.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY. ONLY 22c PER PAIR.

English Street Gloves
—FOR LADIES—
69c
Regular $1.50. These will go fast.
Tucker's Glove Store
10 E. Washington St.

Liebig COMPANY'S
An invaluable product made from the finest beef the world produces.
Extract of Beef

THE AMERICAN CONTRACT CO.

of Chicago, Ill., offers Investment securities for any amount for any term of years, payable by annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly installments. All obligations under these securities are protected by a reserve fund held in trust for that purpose. Correspondence invited. State agents wanted.

SEEDS Bulbs, Tools, Fertilizers, Poultry Supplies, etc.
MAIN HOUSE
123 West Washington Street.
BRANCH STORE
Corner Delaware and Market Sts.
J. A. EVERITT Seedsman

CHINESE SIGNS AND NAMES

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RACE IN THIS RESPECT.

Portion of a Registration Certificate—The Meaning of Shop Signs—Two Kinds of Names—Customs in China—Laundry Checks.

ON the little red signs that hang outside of every Chinese laundry in every city that is large enough to attract the Chinese may be seen the most curious yet, withal, the most euphonious names. Some of them are celebrated in fiction, and all of them are a queer mixture of Occident and Orient. It is not necessary now to go all over the city to pick out the queer names on the Chinese laundry signs, for the law makes it necessary for all Chinese to register in the internal revenue office, and the names of the laundrymen may be found on the collector's books. Some of them are badly written in English, some are mere marks, as if made by a citizen that could not write, and others again are written with the brush and India ink that comprise the Chinese writing outfit. Among the names of Chinese in this city may be found Moy Shong, Moy Sam, Hop Lee, Hop Sing, Sam Lee, Sin Lee, Lee Wing, Chang Ying and numerous others. One of the best known of Chinese names (Wun Lung) has not as yet found its way into Indianapolis.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Some of the Chinese who register fill out the application in Chinese characters, and one imagines that they smile as they do so, for it would be hard for Chinese to read the characters placed side by side in the American fashion. If they were writing it for the perusal of their own countrymen, they would write the characters from the top to the bottom of the page and up again.

One of the last Chinese to register in the collector's office was Moo Shing, who disdained to use the pen of a Christian, and who brought his bamboo pen and his box of ink to the office with him. Following is a part of the application he filled out:

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS TO APPLICATION OF CHINESE LABORER (OR CHINESE PERSON OTHER THAN LABORER) FOR CERTIFICATE OF RESIDENCE.

務威, residing at 叁拾玖號門牌付屋做客, do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with 茹咏君, a Chinese whose application for a Certificate of Residence is set forth on a preceding page; that I know of my own knowledge that on the 5th day of May, 1892, said 務威 was within the limits of the United States, residing at 桐陳路,步市華, and I am informed, and verily believe, that said _____ arrived in the United States on the 年式拾叁day of 三月一千八百九拾四年 18 , per _____ and was lawfully within the United States on the said 5th day of May, 1892,

The writing on the first line is his name, "Moo Shing." On the second line the characters stand for "29 Virginia avenue"; the third group for "Mr. Kelly." Then comes "Moo Shing" again, then "Indianapolis city," and the last is "28th day of February, in the year 1894." The application was unfortunately filled out wrong. The name of Mr. Kelly should have occupied the first place on the application where the name of Moo Shing occurs.

CHINESE SHOP SIGNS.

It must not be imagined that the names that may be read on the little red signs in front of the Chinese laundries are the real names of the proprietors. The Chinese establishments change hands often, but never change signs. In some instances the last name of the man who first occupied the place as a laundry is used, but not often. For the most part they are shop names, and have no reference to the Oriental who presides over the wash-board inside. Wing Shin does not mean that the Chinese inside was born Shin or born Wing and was named Wing or Shin by his parents; it means, literally, "always prosperous." "Shun Lee," translated, means "unobstructed profits." Hop Lee is one of the common names among the Chinese, or, rather, one of the common signs, for it really means "fit profits."

The word laundry is always written in English on the signs outside these places, and probably few people in the United States have seen it as "she is written" in China. It is almost impossible to tell where a word in Chinese begins or leaves off, but it is certain that laundry in Chinese is composed of two words. The characters are written as usual in Chinese, one above the other. There are few Chinese in Indianapolis who can speak English without a painful effort, and there are probably fewer Americans who can speak Chinese without dislocating their jaws.

"LAUNDRY" AS "SHE IS WRITTEN."

LAUNDRY.

A reporter who wanted to get the word "laundry" written in Chinese characters had some difficulty. He went into the laundry of John Long, on Massachusetts avenue, and tried to explain what he wanted.

"What you want him for?" asked John.

"Just want to see how it is written."

"No got time," was John's reply.

At first expostulation was in vain; entreaty was useless. John had a heart that could not be touched. The reporter talked pigeon-English for an hour trying to explain that no harm was intended. It was an hour before he could get the laundryman to comply with his request. The Chinese have been so abused by the hoodlum element in the large cities that they are shy of any dealings with an American. When John Long did finally comply with the request he demanded a card from the reporter so that he would know his name, and he said:

"Now if come trouble I know allight."

Through the kindness of a Chinese friend the reporter was able to get that most common name among the Chinese laundries written in Chinese characters.

It is "Wue Lung." It does not mean, however, that the man who works in the shop beneath the sign is in danger of consumption.

WUN LUNG.

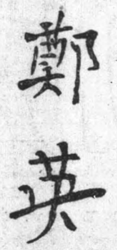
There are two kinds of names in China and they are imported into this country. There is a name for the business and a name for the family.

DISTINCTION IN NAMES.

The distinction is too fine for a Western eye, but a Chinese can tell the difference at a glance. Take the name Lee—Hop Lee, for example. The Lee is a family name, besides being a shop sign, and there are two kinds of Lees—the Lee in business and the Lee at home. The business Lee is joined to the name Hop. The at-home Lee is a different character.

The difficulty of keeping track of Chinese names is accounted for by the fact that Chinese are not satisfied with two names given them by their parents. A Chinese baby receives a "milk-name" by which it is called until it reaches youth. In girls the milk-name is usually a number, but sometimes in the higher circles the girl will bear a name such as "Heavenly," "Affectionate," "Sweet" or "Amiable" until she reaches girlhood. She assumes another name of her own choosing as soon as she gets old enough. When she is married she has no use for any names but those bestowed upon her by her husband. The boy gets another name when he goes to school. This is selected by his father or his instructor. When he goes in for examinations he takes another name. If he passes the examination successfully he keeps the name he adopted, but if he fails, he changes his name and tries again. When he is married he takes another name. He has one name for his equals to address him by, and another name for his inferiors.

LEE.



CHANG YING.

COMMON NAMES IN CHINA.

The most common names in China are Lee, Chin, Chow and Wong, and if a census could be taken it would probably be found that these names as far outnumbered the other names in the Flowery Kingdom as do the cognomens of Smith and Jones in the United States. In the whole of the Chinese Empire there are only known about one hundred family names. Chinese here say. The whole Empire is composed of clans, as were the Scotch in the days of Bruce. As a rule, the family names are composed of a single word, but in some families this is not the case. The names in Chinese are written backward, as it were. The surname is put first, because in China the family is the first, the individual second. Thus, in the name Chang Ying, Chang is the name of the clan or family, and Ying is the name of the individual.

SHUN.

The Chinese that come to this country and engage in the laundry business are not the well-educated Chinese, or from the "first families." They all have good educations according to their standards, and can all read and write in their own language. The laundry tickets they use are extremely simple—to them. They have four different colors of paper, red, white, yellow and blue. These checks bear in Chinese characters the numbers in duplicate. The laundryman tears off half the ticket, gives it to a customer, and retains the other half with the bundle. Thus the laundry is easily identified. The many curious signs that are seen in the Chinese shops are often writings against the evil spirits, sometimes passages from noted books, and are put on the wall to remind the Chinese of their duty.

SCHOOL BOARD RE-ELECTIONS.

Incumbents Retained—Mr. Vonnegut Resigns—Scholarships.

At the meeting of the school commissioners last evening, L. H. Jones was re-elected superintendent, Eliza G. Browning librarian and P. J. O'Meara superintendent of buildings, grounds and supplies, without opposition.

Mr. Russe, of the finance committee, offered a resolution asking that the committee be directed to consider the advisability of increasing the salary of the superintendent of public schools to $3,500 a year. The committee was instructed to report on this subject at its next meeting.

Commissioner Vonnegut, of the Ninth district, handed in his resignation for the second time. He stated that he gave notice thus early to the board so that an election could be held in his district on the regular election day. The resignation was accepted.

A proposition was received from J. S. Cruse to pay to the board $250 for a seven-foot strip from the south side of the lot at Reed and John streets, recently bought by the board. The strip is wanted for an alley. After some discussion the proposition was accepted.

George Merritt, trustee of the Gregg income fund, sent a letter to the board, suggesting that the interest of the fund be used in establishing two scholarships. They would be worth $700 each. He suggested that the persons receiving the scholarships must agree to return and teach for a period of five years in the public schools. The question was referred to the committee on supervision.

The committee on text books reported in favor of a number of changes, making a majority and a minority report. The majority want Allen and Greenough's Latin grammar in place of Harkness's first Latin book. The minority want Harkness's book retained. Both reports were laid over until the first meeting in May. The committee on janitors reported a number of changes. Further time to report was given to the committee on music.

A Chicago Tragedy.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Arthur Laverle, twenty-eight years of age, the son of a wealthy liquor dealer, shot and killed his fiancee, Mrs. Emma Levi, last night. The young man had been drinking heavily of late, and some time ago the father of the young woman ordered him from the house. This, as far as known, was the only cause of the trouble. Laverle, after talking pleasantly with her last evening, shot her through the heart, killing her instantly, and then turning his revolver on himself inflicted a wound that may prove fatal.

The New Bishop of Wheeling.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—All the arrangements have been completed for the consecration to-morrow of the Rev. Dr. P. J. Donahue, for many years rector of the cathedral and one of the confidential advisers of Cardinal Gibbons, as Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va. The Cardinal himself will officiate, and fully one hundred priests will be seated within the sanctuary.

CHANCES OF CANDIDATES.

THE OUTLOOK FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION RESULTS.

All Arrangements Completed—Differences of Opinion Concerning the Platform—West Indianapolis Outlook—Other Politics.

The Republican candidates for State offices have only about two more weeks in which to hunt up their friends throughout the State and see that lieutenants are putting forth the proper effort. The convention will meet two weeks from next Wednesday. The candidates will begin coming to Indianapolis on Sunday, the 22d, and on Monday they will all open headquarters in the Denison Hotel. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to "log-rolling." It is expected that most of the delegates will come to Indianapolis on Monday. The convention will contain more delegates than any previous State convention of the party; 1,709 men will be entitled to votes, making 855 votes necessary to choice. Marion county will have 130 votes in the convention; Vanderburgh and Vigo counties each 41. Allen county will come next with 37 votes. Brown and Ohio will have the smallest number of votes in the convention, each being entitled to 4.

The preliminary arrangements for the convention have all been completed. The delegates from the counties composing the several congressional districts will meet in rooms in the State House and court-house the evening before the convention for the purpose of electing members of the various working committees of the convention. These committees will all meet that night, and attend to all the preliminary work. The State committee will endeavor to get the convention at work early on Wednesday morning, so that it may do its work before the delegates become worn out.

A difference of opinion still exists as to what shall go into the platform of the party. The temperance question is the most troublesome one. Many of the party leaders insist that the convention should keep silent on the subject, but there are men in the party who declare that if they have any influence this shall not be done. The State committee is keeping out of this controversy, which it believes should be settled by the committee on resolutions. There will probably be a controversy as to whether the committee on resolutions shall insert a "plank" pledging that the Attorney-General's office shall be reformed in case of Republican success.

STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES.

Disinterested men who have been out over the State a good deal recently say that some candidates are beginning to show strength in excess of others. The impression seems to be that it is a pretty even race between the five candidates for Secretary of State. It is reported that there is a rather strong sentiment in many localities in favor of the "old ticket," and this helps along Aaron Jones, of South Bend. William D. Owen, of South Bend is said to be showing a good deal of strength in the northern part of the State, and in the southern half it is maintained that M. R. Sulzer, of Madison, has the advantage.

The current talk is that it is the "field" against John W. Coons for auditor. Mr. Coons was the nominee for the office two years ago.

Early in the contest there was only one candidate for Treasurer of State—F. J. Scholz. Now there are three. The others are Leonard Wild, of Noblesville, and Leopold Levy, of Huntington. Mr. Scholz was the nominee of the party for the office two years ago, and the politicians say that there seems to be a disposition to favor him again.

It is the opinion of the men who have been around that William L. Taylor, of Indianapolis, has more strength than any other candidate in the race for Attorney-General. But with six strong men in the field no one has any decided advantage, it is asserted. R. J. Loveland, of Peru, has a large following among the younger men of the party, and John W. Lovett, of Anderson, who made the race once before is favorably looked upon in many localities. The other candidates for the office, all of whom are making headway, it is reported, are Thomas Hanna, of Indianapolis; William A. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, and John E. Moore, of Kokomo. There is talk to the effect that if J. D. Farrell, of Lagrange, is not nominated for circuit judge in his judicial district, he may re-enter the race for Attorney-General. He was the nominee of the party for the office two years ago.

FOR SUPREME COURT CLERK.

The impression is that none of the eight candidates for Clerk of the Supreme Court is far ahead of any other one. It is supposed that this nomination will depend much on what has been done by the convention before this office is reached. If any section has been overlooked it will be remembered when it comes to nominating a man for this office.

The politicians seem to think that W. S. Blatchley, of the Terre Haute public schools, has the lead in the race for State Geologist. However, there are four candidates, and each of them has a good following.

It is taken for granted by the politicians that John Worrell, of Clayton, will be nominated for State Statistician.

Although James H. Henry, of Warsaw, announced himself as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction only a few days ago, the impression prevails among the men who "keep track" of the drift that he will be nominated. The other candidates are D. M. Geeting, of Washington, Daviess county, and the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Indianapolis.

The contest for the nomination for supreme judge from the First district is petween Silas D. Coffey, of Brazil, the present occupant of the bench from that district, and James H. Jordan, of Martinsville. Neither is doing the political work that the candidates for the other offices are, and the politicians do not predict which will be the choice of the convention.

In the Fourth judicial district the candidates are D. W. Comstock, of Richmond; L. J. Monks, of Winchester, and M. E. Forkner, of New Castle. The politicians here understand that Mr. Comstock has the advantage in the race.

WEST INDIANAPOLIS POLITICS.

Republicans More Active Than Democrats in Seeking Nominations.

As there is less than a week before the date of the Republican nominating convention in West Indianapolis, and as there are seven candidates for mayor, and nearly that number for each of the remaining offices, there is much activity in the party ranks. Three of the candidates are from the First ward, two from the Second and two from the Third. Politicians place Abbett of the First ward at present in the lead; Tolin of the Third, second, and Williamson of the Second, third with a fighting chance for the others. It is said to look now as if the contest between first and second would be such as to make the convention unable to choose on several ballots, in which case Williamson, who stands in the breach, would get the benefit when the "break" came. There is a disposition in the First and Third wards not to nominate a mayor from the Second ward or as it is more familiarly known, from the "hill."

The Republicans are troubled over their nomination for the marshalship. Michael Maholm, the present officer in that position, is asking for renomination. He has had two terms, and many Republicans are opposed to giving him a third. Others believe that on account of the gambling dens in the city he would not be much strength to the ticket, if nominated. Still, there is much "influence" behind him. One of the persons who is interested says that it will be worth from $50 to $100 a week, outside his salary, to the marshal who will permit a wide-open policy.

The Democrats are slow in coming out for office. Homer Shake and John Losh are two candidates for the clerkship and John Vandiver and J. T. Elliott are in the field for councilman of the First ward. They are all, and they are not many compared to the thirty-two Republican candidates already in the field. There is no candidate positively out yet for the mayoralty on the Democratic ticket. The Democrats seem inclined to await the outcome of the opposing convention before calling theirs as they are anxious to see the extent of the "splits" which they are hoping will be the result of the Republican balloting. From present indications Dr. J. H. Carson will probably be alone as a candidate for the mayoralty on the Democratic side. He belongs to the younger school of Democrats. H. S. O'Brien was urged to become a candidate on the same ticket for the mayoralty until Republicans spread the rumor among his party followers that two years ago he had acted as secretary of the McKinley Club in the suburb. This, Mr. O'Brien says, while untrue has "cooked his political aspirations" and he has withdrawn.

The Prohibition Campaign.

The Prohibition party State Executive and State Central Committees will meet in this city, Wednesday, April 18, to plan for "the most active and general campaign they have ever had in the State," Secretary Shiel says. A majority of the counties will have Prohibition rallies July 4. The State committee announces that it will see that every county in the State nominates Prohibition party candidates for all county offices. L. M. Crist, of Thorntown, has been nominated as the Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, and H. C. Hanson, editor of the Hobart Advertiser, in the Tenth district. The Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts are soon to nominate. Every district, it is expected, will have a candidate for Congress. "The Bells" quartet of Madison, Wis., the Rev. James P. Pinkham, of Minnesota, State Chairman F. T. McWhirter, Aaron Worth, H. B. Sayles and others are pushing the work, and the State committee says the interest is good and growing.

The "Old Ticket."

If the delegation to the Republican State convention favor the "old ticket" the ticket, it is said, will be about as follows:

Secretary of State—Aaron Jones, South Bend.
Auditor of State—John W. Coons, Indianapolis.
Treasurer of State—F. J. Scholz, Evansville.
Attorney General—Thomas Hanna, Indianapolis.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—W. R. McCleland, Danville.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—James H. Henry, Warsaw.
State Geologist—M. N. Elrod, Hartsville.
Judge of the Supreme Court, First District—James H. Jordan, Martinsville.
Judge of the Supreme Court, Fourth District—D. W. Comstock, Richmond.

Death of a Candidate.

The death of Charles Beachler, of Crawfordsville, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Geologist, was unexpected, although it was known that he was in poor health. His health began to fail soon after he announced that he was a candidate, and he was unable to get out over the State. Among those who knew him he was regarded as a young man of unusual promise. There are now three candidates for Geologist—M. N. Elrod, of Hartsville; W. S. Blatchley, of Terre Haute, and A. H. Purdue, of Yankeetown.

Brightwood Conventions.

The nominating conventions in Brightwood will occur next week, the "Citizens'" Tuesday evening and the "People's" Thursday. In this suburb the office is often left to seek the man, and there are a few announcements of candidates. Lee Morgan is a candidate for the marshalship on the "People's" ticket.

Y. M. C. A. Affairs.

Athletics received attention at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association committee last evening. The first interstate in-door contest will be held at Chicago, May 8. Terre Haute, New Albany, Evansville, South Bend and Indianapolis will be represented. Each State will have a team of five members. The entry fee for a State is $10. The railroad department made its report. There are now four of the associations in Indiana, and others are to be organized. The receipts of the department for the year were about $1,400. The volunteer student movement was discussed. Sunday, June 6, has been chosen as the date for observing the international jubilee.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE

To Lookout Mountain, Tenn.—Twenty-five Dollars

Covers cost of personally conducted excursion Cincinnati to Lookout mountain and return, including meals en route, sleeping-car accommodations, railroad fare and three days' stay at Lookout Inn.

Same accommodations from Lexington, Ky., $24 the round trip. Write for particulars to
CHAS. W. ZELL, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.,
J. S. LEITH, T. P. A., Lexington, Ky., or
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

"What They Say"

Is the title of a little booklet issued by the Queen & Crescent Route.

It is devoted to the interests of immigration, too, and the development of lands along its lines in the South, and contains letters from Northern farmers who have made new homes in the South, telling how they live; how they prosper; and in how much they are pleased with the new home.

Send a postal to the undersigned for a copy of the little book.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati.

Iske Brothers' New Furniture Store.

Iske Brothers, the furniture dealers, have removed to 105 E. Washington st., just three doors east of Delaware, where they have opened with a splinter new stock of the latest-style furniture and all kinds of upholstery goods. They will carry the best makes of furniture, and will do all kinds of upholstering to order. The location is directly opposite the court-house, being first-class.

They will extend to their patrons the usual courtesy and liberal prices.

The Royal Insurance Company in the Lead.

We hereby certify that the loss on our dairy barn, insured in the Royal Insurance Company for $2,000, has been promptly and satisfactorily settled by the company through the agency of
LAWRENCE & THOMPSON,
No. 60 E. Market st.

The Ills That Flesh Is Heir To

Can, with a few exceptions, be cured by using Martinsville water, the greatest system renovator. J. Metzger & Co., sole agents. Telephone 407.

True Blue! The Standard of America!

That's Labadie's fine French laundry bluing to be had at all grocers'. Take no other. Avoid imitations.

"LEMON Tonic Laxative," 50c, large bottles.

Long Life To You!

If anything will extend your lease of life it is the invigorating Schlitz's malt extract; only $1.50 per dozen bottles. Order some at J. Metzger & Co. Telephone 407.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure," for rheumatism and neuralgia, radically cures in three days. First dose greatly benefits. 75c. Sold by all druggists.

If Congress Adjourns

Before the arrival of Coxey's army, those "warriors of peace" will have good roads to walk back on. Well, that's all they want. People who want the most delicious and pure California wines at $1.25 per gallon should call up J. Metzger & Co. Telephone 407.

$2—Cabinet Photographs—$2.

Best work, best cards, best material; finely retouched; finely finished; the very latest styles of backgrounds and accessories; ground floor reception room; sittings until you are pleased. Best cabinets $2 per dozen. Call and you will see that I do just as I advertise. Harrod's Studio, one square from Model clothing store. 62 and over 62 and 64 Virginia ave.

No Place Like Home,

And no beverage like the Home Brew beer. Try some of the Columbia and Pale Select bottled by the Home Brewing Company. Telephone 1050.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while children are teething. 25c.

CHOICE TEACHING MUSIC in all grades at Bryant's.

When You Want the Best

Go to the Bates barber shop. The Bates always leads and never fails to please.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

First of the Season.
The Annual Excursion
of the
German Orphans' Home Society
to
Cincinnati,
Saturday and Sunday, May 5 and 6.
Only $2.50 For the Round Trip.

Children half rates. Tickets good going on all trains of Saturday, May 5, and morning trains of Sunday, May 6, and good to return up to and including Tuesday night, May 8. For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st.; 36 Jackson Place and Union station, or of the following committee: Joseph H. Schaub, 88 E. Washington st.; J. P. C. Meyer, 86 N. Illinois st.; Fred Weiland, 16 Prospect st.; Martin Reifel, 295 W. Ray st.; Frank Lindeman, 230 E. Washington st.; Wm. Rathert, corner Meridian and McCarty sts.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Beware of Inferior Needles and Oil.

We keep none but the best. Machines cleaned and repaired. Remember, we do not employ solicitors for repair work. Bring your machines to us. WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Salesroom, 96 N. Meridian st. Adjusting and shipping department, 5 and 7 W. Wabash st.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla gives new life and vigor.

Spring Suits—Order Now—
And furnishings at JOHN ROSENBERG'S.

COCKROACHES, bed-bugs, water bugs, rats, mice, etc., killed with Stearn's Electric Paste; 25c.

Undertakers, Kregelo & Whitsett.
Telephone 564.

OUR bargains this week are a fine upright piano at $210; a square piano, full-sized, in fine condition at $150, and organs from $10 to $65. D. H. BALDWIN & Co., Pennsylvania and Ohio street.

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Indianapolis paint and color company manufacturers. Telephone 1770. 40, 42 and 44 Massachusetts ave.

The Old Scotch Rheumatism Treatment
Your druggist sells it.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MUSIC for sale at Bryant's Music Store.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired.
A. SCHIFFLING, 30 Virginia ave.

Teeth Filled Without Pain
By the Hale Method, which is guaranteed to be PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND EFFICIENT in every instance. C. C. EVERTS, M. D., Dentist, 8½ N. Pennsylvania.

I HAVE been afflicted with an affection of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."—[Rev G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

Your Household Furniture
Should be protected from loss by fire by a Glens Falls policy. Company's office, Lombard Building.

For Lowest Rates to California
Call on or address A. H. Sellars, city passenger agent L. E. & W. railroad, 46 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mattresses and Feathers.
Hirschman's are the best. Ask for them.

GERMAN Cough Conqueror. No cure no pay. Helms's drug store, corner Illinois and Market.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STEVENSON'S

Be in the crowd on Monday and Tuesday.

Those low prices on Dress Goods won't last long.

6oc Henriettas for 39c.
50c Serges for 39c.
65c Plaids for 39c.
50c Checks for 39c.
40c Poplins for 29c.
35c Cashmeres for 25c.
35c Iridescents for 25c.
25c Pin Spot Armures for 19c.
18c Black Ground Sateens for 12½c.
Shantong Pongees for 15c.
35c and 25c French Pongees for 17c.

Fast Black Henrietta Sateens, new make, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, for which we are sole agents in Indianapolis.

50 dozen, new patterns, Cheviot Shirts, for Men and Boys, would be cheap at 65c; your choice for 43c.

60 dozen Men's full regular made Imported Half Hose, in fast black, tan and Balbriggan, while they last, 15c a pair.

MUSLINS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINENS
and BED SPREADS
retailed at wholesale prices.

John Stevenson & Co.,
37 East Washington Street.

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SPRING Good, Honest, Every-day Bargains. STYLES

Mme. M. YALE'S EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC.
Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Only remedy known on earth to restore gray hair to its natural color without dye. Absolutely pure. Price $1. Sold by.
E. L. DOREY,
Eighth and Bellefontaine Sts.

DON'T be a ready-made man. When for the price of ready-made you can have your clothes cut and made for you by the PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., 106 N. Penn. St., Ind'pls.

WASSON'S
Mattings For Monday

PRICES BY THE ROLL, (40 yards.)

Matting at....7c	A Roll.....	$ 2.80
Matting at....10c	A Roll.....	4.00
Matting at 12½c	A Roll.....	5.00
Matting at...15c	A Roll.....	6.00
Matting at...16c	A Roll.....	6.40
Matting at...20c	A Roll.....	8.00
Matting at 22½c	A Roll.....	9.00
Matting at 27½c	A Roll.....	11.00

A small advance charged for cutting. We offer—

600 rolls choice CHINA and JAPANESE Mattings at above prices.

Art Squares at $2.98, $3.56 and $4.14.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets at 49c a yard.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

PALIMPSEST MEDICAL CO., 473 N. Ill. St. (Call for book free.)

Special Treatment for Special diseases—Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Skin, All Chronic Troubles. New methods. Guaranteed.

Call and Get Our Specialists' Advice Free.

TOURIST HATS

$1

Colors, black and brown. Real value, $1.50.

MODEL

RINK'S

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
—IN—
SPRING CAPES, JACKETS and SUITS

On account of the backward spring season, we will offer any Spring Garment at

1/4 OFF

Now, this is a good chance.

RINK'S
The Only Cloak House

Have you tried
"Cream of Maize?"
If not ask your grocer about it.

REMOVAL SALE

Our entire line of vehicles will be sold this week at less than factory prices, in order to avoid expense and damage in moving them to our new building.

Road Carts	$ 7.50
Spring Wagons, one seat	19.50
Spring Wagons, two seats	24.00
Buggies	43.00
Phaetons	77.00
Surreys	95.00
Carriages	125.00

ROOTS & COMPANY,
133 South Meridian Street.

AWNINGS INDIANAPOLIS TENT AND AWNING CO.
33 S. Pennsylvania St. Telephone 1122.

QUICK MEAL GAS STOVES — SOLE AGENTS and MANUFACTURERS — M. & D. WROUGHT STEEL RANGES

INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO.,
71 and 73 South Meridian Street.
CALL and SEE OUR GOODS.

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS. Flanner & Buchanan
172 North Illinois Street. (Notice change of location.) Telephone 641. Office always open

Carpets,
Wall Papers,
Draperies
ALBERT GALL,
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GRANT IN HIS SON'S EYES.

A TALK WITH COL. FRED GRANT ABOUT HIS FATHER.

Some Interesting Light on the Character of the General and Incidents of the War—A Few Popular Errors Corrected.

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NEW YORK, April 2.—Any one who has laid his tribute of worship at the feet of General Grant without ever having seen the man experiences a surprise, and almost a shock, when he meets the master of the house at No. 245 West Seventy-fourth street, in the city of New York. The man whom he really meets, and whom he knows he meets, is Col. Frederick D. Grant. But the man whom he sees—and the illusion will grow on him all through a long morning's talk—is as exactly Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as if the painting on the western wall of the parlor of that house, or the crayon on the eastern wall of the library, had taken life, and, doffing its four-starred General's uniform for mufti, had stepped from its frame and sat down at the library desk to write an order to Burnside beleaguered in Knoxville.

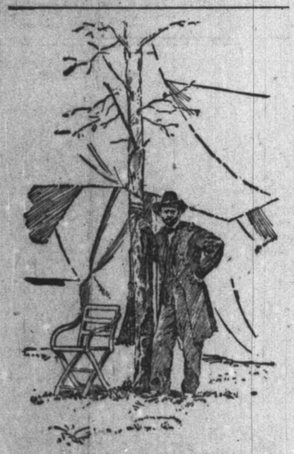
Colonel Grant is perhaps a larger man than his father, but proportionately their cranial measurements would probably tally almost exactly. The square, short head, indicative of the General's perfect equability of temperament, is reproduced in the Colonel. The features are the same. Particularly is the resemblance close in the nose of unobtrusive strength. The Grant nose is a Cæsarian organ with constitutional limitations, British and American. It must have been the nose of a potential dictator once, but ceturies of civil and religious liberty in Old and New England, have depressed the arch and set the member snug and law-abidingly to the face. There is the same penetrating and meditative eye, the eye that thinks but does not brood. There are the same squared, even shoulders. There is the same set but not protrusive jaw. There is the same brown beard, now slightly tinged with gray, for Colonel Grant has reached the age of forty-four, at which his father, his battles all over, had created for himself the rank of General.

When Colonel Grant begins to talk, and especially when, to illustrate points in his talk, he reads from his father's manuscript order-books, the similarity of mental process as well as of outward appearance is shown. The General never made phrases intentionally. He never left things to intuition. But he made things so clear, at enormous pains to himself, that he absolutely stopped all loopholes of misunderstanding. So with Colonel Grant, the attribute that strikes you most is the impossibility of getting an incorrect idea from him.

This mental similarity is not to be wondered at. The son lived in the father's shadow, slept in his tent, ate at his mess, rode by his side—a volunteer aid-de-camp, without pay, at thirteen—through the time when his mind was most plastic, and when his father's mind was strenuously solving great war problems.

ALWAYS DID HIS BEST.

"Did you notice any change," I asked, "in your father's manner or demeanor after he came East and took command of all the armies? Was there anything to show that he thought 'Here is the great task of my life'?"



GRANT IN THE WILDERNESS.

Colonel Grant shook his head, thoughtfully. "No," he said; "that was impossible. My father was always the same. He was always grave. He was always thoughtful. He was always gentle. He was always extraordinarily considerate of the feelings of others. I have never known a man who had such nice ways about him in that respect as my father. But, more than that, he always did his best. He did as much his best when he was a farmer as when he was lieutenant-general, and he never saw that doing your best in one position in life was any different from doing it in another. For instance, he never would look upon one particular achievement and say, 'That was my most brilliant deed.' He never looked at things that way. He used to say that he had done all he could, taken all the pains he could about everything, and if one thing turned out better than another it was because he had more or better information to act upon. No, he never felt one responsibility more than another. He felt it his duty to do his best under all circumstances, and after that he did not care. So he never thought that he did one thing better than another. It was the duty idea that ruled him. And I may say that in the history of my father's family that same idea of doing your best in the place you find yourself has been a ruling and an upholding one.

"It's been a rather remarkable family in that way, I think. His father did the best that was to be done in the little town of Georgetown, O., where he lived, and that was to be mayor, and draw the resolutions and platforms for the local political conventions. And his father did his best, and that was to fill a lieutenancy in the Revolutionary war; and that father's father was thanked by the Connecticut Assembly for his services in French and Indian warfare. There was another Grant, who became town clerk, back there in Connecticut. And so I think of each generation, since the family came here in 1630—it was of the clan Grant in Scotland originally—it may be said that there was some man doing his best, though until my father's time in a comparatively small way. Then my father's mother added greatly to the family stock of strict sense of duty. She was a woman who thought that nothing you could do would entitle you to praise; that you ought to praise the Lord for giving you an opportunity to do it. My father held himself to almost as strict an accountability, though he didn't extend it to others. He was always ready to praise his subordinates, and toward his children he was especially indulgent and lenient."

Grant's reticence to talk "shop" is one of the most marked but most exasperating instances of good taste in history. When the subject was mentioned to his son, he smiled a smile of amused remembrance.

"The only way I could ever draw my father out upon the art of war," he said, "was to engage in conversation with some one else and then to make purposely a misstatement. He would correct me, and then be very apt to give his opinion on the subject, whatever it was. He never studied strategy between the time of his leaving West Point and the breaking out of the rebellion. He had a few books, Jomini for one, and his memory retained all that he had learned at the academy. But, as a matter of fact, no European writer and no European commander could have given him much help in his campaigns."

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The talk fell upon Vicksburg, and Col. Grant, looking at it from the military standpoint, corrected my idea that it corresponded to the campaign of Ulm, and said that its true resemblance was to the Italian campaign of 1796-97. Then I suggested: "Colonel, there are a good many million boys in this country who would like to know what a thirteen-year-old aide-de-camp saw on the day of surrender."

The Colonel laughed and said: "Well, I don't know exactly where to begin. I remember that father had had it given out that we were to assault Vicksburg on July 4, when the attack was ordered for the 6th, and that brought the flag of truce; and then Pemberton and his staff rode out to meet my father and his staff. He and Pemberton went to one side and talked together, and then my father called Rawlins, and Pemberton called Bowen into consultation.

GENERAL GRANT.

In the meantime the two staffs mingled and talked about all sorts of things, and I listened. When we got back to the tent," and here the Colonel grew more interested and more exact in statement, "I remember how I wanted to lie down. Dysentery had pulled me down from one hundred and ten to sixty-eight pounds, and I had a toothache as well. The first thing I did after the surrender was to have that tooth pulled. My father sat at his little desk. That was all that was in the tent, except his cot and my cot; and the bottom of his was broken, and he had to stretch his legs apart when he slept in it to keep from falling through."

The Colonel stopped to laugh a moment at the recollection, and went on. "He began to write very hard, and with great interest I what he was writing. I lay on the cot, with my face in my hands. We were alone, and it was toward evening. At last there came an orderly with a dispatch. I remember seeing my father open it. He got up and said: 'W-e-e-e-ll, I'm glad Vicksburg will surrender to-morrow.'"

"Then you were the first to know," I said, "that Vicksburg had fallen."

"No, not exactly," said the Colonel. "I was the first one whom my father told, or rather he didn't so much tell me as speak aloud to himself."

WAS NOT A GREAT SMOKER.

The question had been put to Colonel Grant while he was describing the scene in the tent whether his father was smoking at the time, and whether he really smoked as much as he was said to have. "I'll tell you about that afterward," Colonel Grant then said: "I'll tell you how he came to smoke." So, after the Vicksburg incident had been disposed of, there came this first authentic history of Grant as a smoker.

"My father," said Colonel Grant, "tried to smoke while at West Point, but only because it was against the regulations, and then he didn't succeed very well at it. He really got the habit from smoking light cigars and cigarettes during the Mexican war, but it wasn't a fixed habit. When he left the army and lived in the country he smoked a pipe—not incessantly. I don't think that he was very fond of tobacco then, and really there was always a popular misconception of the amount of his smoking. But he went on as a light smoker, a casual smoker, until the day of the fall of Ft. Donelson. Then the gunboats, having been worsted somewhat, and Admiral Foote having been wounded, he sent ashore for my father to come and see him. Father went aboard, and the admiral, as is customary, had his cigars passed. My father took one, and was smoking it when he went ashore. There he was met by a staff officer, who told him that there was a sortie and the right wing had been struck and smashed in. Then my father started for the scene of operations. He let his cigar go out, naturally, but held it between his fingers. He rode hither and yon, giving orders and directions, still with the cigar stump in his hand. The result of his exertions was that Ft. Donelson fell after he sent his message of 'Unconditional surrender,' and 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' With the message was sent all over the country the news that Grant was smoking throughout the battle, when he only had carried this stump from Foote's flag-ship. But the cigars began to come in from all over the Union. He had eleven thousand cigars on hand in a very short time. He gave away all he could, but he was so surrounded with cigars that he got to smoking them regularly. But he never smoked as much as he seemed to smoke. He would light a cigar after breakfast and let it go out, and then light it again, and then again let it go out and light it; so that the one cigar would last until lunch time."

POPULAR MISTAKE ABOUT THE WAR.

Here at Donelson the "March to the Sea" would have begun in the spring of 1862, instead of the summer of 1864, had General Grant had his way. Then the march was to have ended at Mobile. And after General Grant had taken command of all the armies, his objective point was still Mobile.

"His idea was to cut another slice out of the rebellion, from the West," said Col. Grant, leaving it to be supposed that the first slice was the fall of New Orleans, following the fall of Donelson. "But after Farragut had taken the forts in Mobile bay that slice was cut and Savannah was the next in order. Popular sentiment bestows rewards queerly," continued the Colonel. "The 'March to the Sea' gives Sherman his highest place in the estimation of the people. But Sherman's greatest feat was when he marched north after taking Savannah and prevented Johnston from joining Lee. That was a master stroke, and of his own making. Next to that was his execution of his orders in reaching Atlanta. Between them lay the 'March to the Sea,' which was a procession. The credit due him is for what he did before and after it."

There has been more "popular sentiment" about the Chattanooga campaign than any other of the war. Colonel Grant smiled as we came to talk about it, and walked across the room to some book-shelves. From the long rows of leather-bound books he chose out a volume of smoothly copied orders, saying, as he turned the leaves: "Lookout Mountain is called the 'Battle Above the Clouds,' I believe. The army lost nine men there, and at the other mountain, Missionary Ridge, it lost six thousand or seven thousand. Then there is another story that the troops carried Missionary Ridge, without orders, in an access of heroism. Well, let's see." He read from the volume of orders and commented. In all the multifarious detail of instruction, which took painful cognizance of the depth of mud on every crossroad and the comparative condition of the baggage cattle of each division, there was the fixed and iterated and reiterated exposition of the fact that Missionary Ridge, the point that was carried "without orders" by the Army of the Cumberland, was the point where the hammer of Thor was to strike when all this complex machinery should have raised it for its fall that was to re-echo through all the years of the Republic.

Chronologically the talk had come to Grant's journey east to assume general command and his first meeting with Lincoln. "Did he give you his impression of Lincoln when he returned from that interview?" I asked.

"Not exactly," answered Colonel Grant. "You, see, I was with him at the time."

"Is it true that Lincoln quoted a story about Capt. Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade from the Orpheus C. Kerr's paper to your father at that meeting?" I asked.

"Very likely, though I don't remember. The story that I do remember hearing him tell my father that day was about Jocko. Jocko was the commander of an army of monkeys in a monkey war, and he was always sure that if his tail was a little longer he could end the monkey war. So he kept asking the authorities of the monkey republic for more of a tail. They got other monkey tails and spliced them on his. His spliced tail got too long to drag after him, and they wound it around his body. Still he wanted more; and they wound his spliced tail about his shoulders. Finally it got so heavy that it broke his back. Mr. Lincoln applied the story to the cases of generals who were always calling for more men and never did anything with them. They talked about the campaign, but in a desultory way. I remember Mr. Lincoln saying: 'I don't give many military orders. Some of those I do give I know are wrong. Sometimes I think that all of them are wrong.'"

After this the boy aid-de-camp was sent to school, at the Grant family's new Eastern home, Burlington, N. J., preparatory for West Point, and he only had occasional glimpses of the war.

GRANT AS A SOUND MONEY MAN.

There are points in his father's career, Colonel Grant says, that even yet have never been made as clear as they should be made—for one, his position as a sound money man.

"Surely, the inflation veto made that clear," said I.

"Yes, then," he answered. "But have you ever considered how much his first inaugural message, recommending a return to specie payments, had to do with settling the finances of the country? Have you ever considered that all the legislation for resumption was accomplished during his administration?"

"Of those whom he met in civil life Conkling became the nearest to him, did he not?" said I, as our talk concluded.

In a rather pensive and low tone, Colonel Grant answered: "Conkling and my father loved each other. They were devoted; and Conkling's devotion was quite unselfish. There was a large element of hero-worship in it. He had three historical ideals—Mary Stuart, Napoleon and my father."

A. E. WATROUS.

FATHER AND MOTHER OF GRANT.

Gerrymander In Ireland.

Galway, Kilkenny and Newry, with 5,169 electors, send three members to Parliament, while Belfast, with 35,000 electors, only sends four members. Kerry, with 21,792 voters, and Antrim, with 36,712, send four each; Longford, with 10,000 voters, has two members, while Londonderry, with 20,845 voters, has also two. Donegal has 28,149 voters, and sends four members, while Down, with 38,982, only sends four.

Good Is Best.

Good is best when soonest wrought;
Lingering labors come to nought.
—[Southwell.

WRAPS AND PARASOLS.

SHOWN IN A VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

Dressing Becomingly For Rainy Days—Sleeves Will Remain Full, But Will Not Stand Up So High On the Shoulders.

Parasols are not often carried until June has fairly set in, but sun umbrellas and coaching parasols are an absolute necessity before April is over. There was a happy time when parasol and umbrella could be used for one and the same thing, made medium size and in silk, it could be carried alike for sun and rain. But one of the absolute requirements of a woman's wardrobe in these times is a number of parasols, and one or more rain umbrellas. The umbrellas shown this spring are of plain colors or shaded silks. I saw one the other day of a shaded green which exactly matched the shaded green costume with which it was to be carried. The costume was of cheviot and the only difference between the umbrella and the cloth was it was covered with silk and the different material of course was not precisely the same color. Some of the shops undertake to cover an umbrella for a dollar, but the material in such a case is of very thin silk or silk and cotton mixed and is not satisfactory for anything but protection from the rain.

A year ago an epidemic of blue umbrellas with blue handles resembling lapis lazuli swept over the country. Never had so many umbrellas of precisely the same appearance been seen and a great deal of hard feeling has been displayed in public conveyances by women carrying umbrellas so identical in every particular that the maker could not have distinguished between them. These same blue umbrellas have worn remarkably well and are still carried by many, but the new ones are so much prettier it will not be long before they disappear. The newest ones are bright red with natural wood handle or with silver top at the end of the handle on which the monogram is engraved. It has taken women a long time to realize the advisability of dressing in a becoming way on rainy days, but they have awakened to the face of the importance of so doing and these red umbrellas cast a very becoming shade over any complexion and are really enlivening among the hosts of black, brown and dull colored ones.

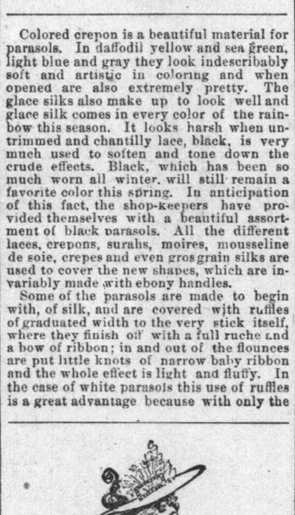
DAINTY WHITE ONES.

The parasols are marvels of beauty and taste. Expensive? yes, but there are all kinds and descriptions and even the cheap ones are dainty and pretty enough for anyone to carry. The novelty parasols are of course the most expensive and the handsomest. A white moire parasol trimmed with point DeGene or Chantilly lace and with white enameled handle and stick is a desirable thing to possess, but a white parasol of gros grain or even surah silk can be trimmed with platrae or any kind of cheap lace and is handsome enough to go with almost any costume for summer wear.

SOME SPRING PARASOLS.

Colored crepon is a beautiful material for parasols. In daffodil yellow and sea green, light blue and gray they look indescribably soft and artistic in coloring and when opened are also extremely pretty. The glace silks also make up to look well and glace silk comes in every color of the rainbow this season. It looks harsh when untrimmed and chantilly lace, black, is very much used to soften and tone down the crude effects. Black, which has been so much worn all winter, will still remain a favorite color this spring. In anticipation of this fact, the shop-keepers have provided themselves with a beautiful assortment of black parasols. All the different laces, crepons, surahs, moires, mousseline de soie, crepes and even grosgrain silks are used to cover the new shapes, which are invariably made with ebony handles.

Some of the parasols are made to begin with, of silk, and are covered with ruffles of graduated width to the very stick itself, where they finish off with a full ruche and a bow of ribbon; in and out of the flounces are put little knots of narrow baby ribbon and the whole effect is light and fluffy. In the case of white parasols this use of ruffles is a great advantage because with only the silk itself, the sunlight is dazzling and unbecoming. Lining made of thin rose pink silk is sometimes used by women who want to have their complexions look fresh and young.



OF BLACK SATIN, WHITE LACE AND MOIRE.

Parasols of the fancy colored silks striped or figured are the cheapest and they are really within the reach of every one. They wear well and can be had in a great variety of patterns. The natural wood handles or even the Dresden handles are prettiest with this style of parasol. The old-time parasol with the carved ivory handles made of fine black lace over white silk or with the coral handle which were in vogue in the time of the Empress Eugenie will, it is said, be once more in fashion this summer, with those who are always not only up to date, but a little ahead. Ivory and coral are certainly the fashion and there has never been any handle so pretty as ivory or coral when artistically carved, but celluloid imitations will doubtless soon flood the shops, and then good-bye to the original fashion.

A little rumor was whispered about some few weeks ago to the effect that big sleeves were doomed and many a woman took fresh heart again and fondly and deludedly thought she would be able to have two new gowns instead of one, as so much less material would be needed for the sleeves. The latest fashions would seem to prove that the rumor was an idle one. While the sleeves do not stand up to such a hight, they are as full and take up every whit as much room in the coats. It is impossible to wear any coat over dressy spring costumes with comfort. A cape is the only thing possible, and capes are in consequence seen everywhere. In light weight velvets, in silk bengaline, moire and lace, the wraps are made. They all stand out almost straight from the neck like cherubs' wings, and give every one a bunched-up appearance. Some are trimmed with lace, and some with insertion; some few are ruffled all the way up or down as the case may be, and the prettiest and most dangerous to health are merely deep collars either pointed or round. In tan cloth or gray crepon, wraps are often made trimmed with white lace or black and with a full ruche of crepe about the throat inside the collar, which is of course flaring.

WRAP OF BROWN VELVET, LIGHT SILK AND CREAM LACE.

EVENING WRAPS.

The evening wraps are more beautiful this spring than for many years past and can be made of inexpensive materials to look almost as well as the superb brocades and other heavy fabrics. Several young ladies have this spring ivory-colored, long, full cloaks for covering which are exceedingly handsome. They are made on what might be called the improved circular shape, and are long and full. They have stiff round shoulder capes of ivory mirror velvet covered all over with tiny gilt spangles and bordered with a band of beaver fur. Inside the full, high collars are full ruches of light heliotrope, which give an odd and becoming finish.

Another wears over her evening gowns a picturesque garment of pale gray satin brocade. It is made with enormous sleeves and a full Watteau pleat in the back, with full straight fronts and is finished around the neck and down the front with light gray ostrich feather tips. Such a garment needs careful cutting and fitting to avoid a bulky and unbecoming appearance, but this has been cut and fitted perfectly and is most becoming to a slender, stylish figure. This style of wrap really looks much like a tea gown but nevertheless is a sensible pattern. It can be made in a dark material or in any light cloth or cashmere. There really does not seem to be any absolute model to follow in wraps for afternoon and evening wear provided they stick out straight over the sleeves and are becoming, two facts which would seem to be in direct contradiction but with care, taste and ingenuity and a little study as to one's good points, the odd fashions of the present day can always be modified to look well. Individual taste has never had such an opportunity to show itself as now.

ANHELM.

OF BLACK SATIN, WHITE LACE AND MOIRE.

JOLLY JINGLES.

The busy bee is on the wing—
Hail, gentle Spring!
The birds amid the branches sing—
Hail, gentle Spring!
New life is in the ambient air;
New growths are sprouting everywhere,
Except on my bald head no hair
Doth sprout, O Spring!
—[Kansas City Journal.

The tramp he tramps the country round,
For spring is in the air;
Or else a bench he holdeth down
Within the city square.
—[Philadelphia Record.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard,
For the days are coming nigh
When the ant is sure to find
The picnic custard pie.
—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

She was a very little girl,
Yet strong men fled in fright,
Because, you see, that little girl
Was going to recite.
—[Exchange.

Equipped with basket, bait and rod,
He to the trout brook hies,
You'll hear him little later on
Rehearsing last year's lies.
—[Boston Transcript.

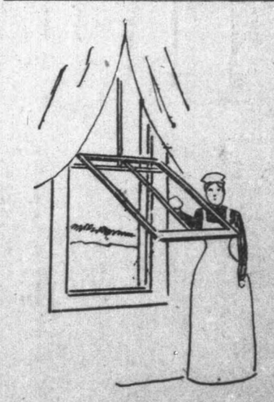
Wherever man essays to go
He meets the question, "Yes or No?"
Will he do it?
Does he say it?
Does he owe it?
Will he pay it?
Life is thus from day to day,
A brief response of yea or nay.
—[Galveston News.

THE NEWEST IN WINDOWS.

An Invention That May Lessen the Number of Cleaning Accidents.

"C-l-e-a-n, clean; w-i-n-d-e-r, winder" was one of the moral precepts which Mr. Squeers hammered into the minds of youth. The trouble of the modern Mary Jane, says a London paper, is that it is hard to reconcile the constant practice of the window-cleaning virtue with continued existence in one piece. Just when the upper window has after much rubbing attained a high degree of polish that makes it a pleasure to look at it, poor Mary Jane loses her balance and drops into the area. As a matter of fact it is a terrible price that is paid in human life for the clean windows that are the housewife's joy. Mr. George Settles, of Forrest Gate, a gentleman who has paid a good deal of attention to the subject, says the number is something like a hundred and fifty a year of accidents that are immediately fatal; while accidents that are attended with subsequent fatal consequences, and accidents that result in serious but non-fatal injuries, are enormous in number.

CLEANING THE UPPER SASH.



CLEANING THE LOWER SASH.

In this connection London Queen makes note of an appliance which, if adopted, may tend to lessen the number of window-cleaning accidents. This appliance, it is said, absolutely obviates any sitting outside the window at all; the top and bottom sashes being, by an ingenious arrangement of bolts and hinges, brought right into the room itself, whether for cleaning, painting, glazing or any other necessary repair. The invention has been applied to several public buildings and to many new blocks of houses now in course of erection in London.

The Citizen's Duty.

In the last volume of Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" he discusses, under the head of "Political Beneficence," the duty of every citizen to take a share in political life. He says:

"In days of exclusive militancy, when slavish submission was conducive to efficiency in war, individuality of thought and action was out of place. But, under a political regime like that into which we have grown, taking a share in political life is the duty of every citizen, and not to do so is at once shortsighted, ungrateful and mean—shortsighted because abstention, if general, must bring decay of any good institutions which exist; ungrateful, because to leave uncared for, these good institutions which patriotic ancestors established is to ignore our indebtedness to them; mean, because to benefit by such institutions and devolve the maintenance and improvement of them entirely upon others implies readiness to receive an advantage and give nothing in return. For a free political organization to remain alive and healthy, all its units must play their parts. If numbers of them remain passive, the organization, in so far as they are concerned, is dead; and, in proportion as such numbers increase, must corrupt."

Kossuth's Oratory.

[London Spectator.]

Soldier, administrator and financier, Kossuth was before all things orator, and may even claim to have been the greatest orator that ever lived. Certainly no other man ever made such speeches in another tongue as he made in English, speeches which great English judges pronounced matchless, and which can not be read even now without a surging of the blood. He had learned English from Shakespeare and the Bible, as a distraction in prison, but so to use it he must have had a gift, like that of the greatest musicians, who can interpret thought on any instrument, however little they may have used it. If Kossuth could have pardoned, he would have been one of the loftiest figures in history, but with the virtues of his race he had their foible, an unforgiving pride, that when aroused takes no heed of consequences even to their own cause.

The English Language.

[Detroit Free Press.]

She talked to him in the heat of passion,
Talked to him in a roasting fashion;
The more she talked the hotter she got,
And she froze him right there on the spot.

Does a Driving Business.

The cabman.

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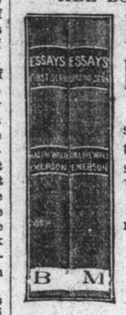

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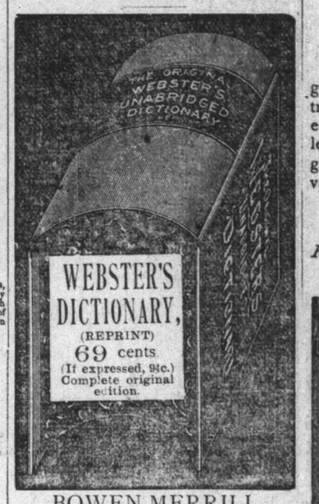

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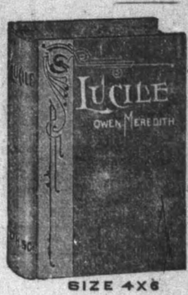

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KAA'S HUNTING

By Rudyard Kipling.

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All that is told here happened some time before Mowgli was cast out of the wolf pack, and when Baloo was teaching him the law of the jungle. The big, serious old brown bear was delighted to have so quick a pupil, for the young wolves only learn as much of the laws of the jungle as applies to their own pack and tribe, and run away as soon as they can repeat the hunting verse: "Feet that make no noise; eyes that can see in the dark; ears that can hear the winds in their lairs, and sharp, white teeth; all these things are the marks of our brothers, except Tabaqui and the hyena, whom we hate." But Mowgli, as a man cub, had to learn a great deal more than this. Sometimes Bagheera would come lounging through the jungle to see how his pet was getting on and would purr with his head against a tree while Mowgli recited the day's lesson to Baloo. The boy could climb almost as well as he could swim, and swim almost as well as he could run; so Baloo, the teacher of the law, taught him the wood and water laws, how to tell a rotten branch from a sound one, how to speak to the wild bees when he came upon a hive of them fifty feet above ground, what to say to Mang, the bat, when he disturbed him in the branches at mid-day, and how to warn the water-snakes in the pools before he splashed down among them. None of the jungle people like being disturbed, and all are very ready to fly at an intruder. Then, too, Mowgli was taught the strangers' hunting call, which has to be repeated aloud till it is answered every time one of the jungle people hunts outside his own grounds. It means, translated: "Give me leave to hunt here, because I am hungry," and the answer is: "Hunt, then, for food, but not for pleasure."

All this is to show you how much Mowgli had to learn by heart, and he grew very tired of saying the same thing over a hundred times, but, as Baloo said to Bagheera one day when Mowgli had been beaten and run off in a temper, "A man cub is a man cub, and he must learn all the law of the jungle."

"But think how small he is," said the black panther, who would have spoiled Mowgli if he had had his own way. "How can his little head carry all thy long talk?"

"Is there anything in the jungle too little to be killed? No. That is why I teach him these things, and that is why I hit him very softly when he forgets."

"Softly! What dost thou know of softness, old iron feet?" Bagheera grunted. "His face is all bruised to-day by thy—softness. Ugh!"

"Better he should be bruised from head to foot by me who love him than that he should come to harm through ignorance," Baloo answered very earnestly. "I an now teaching him the master words of the jungle that shall protect him with the birds and the snake people and all that hunt on four feet—except his own pack. He can now claim protection, if he will only remember the words, from all in the jungle. Is not that worth a little beating?"

"Well, look to it, then, that thou dost not kill the man cub. He is no tree trunk to sharpen thy blunt claws upon. But what are those master words? I am more likely to give help than to ask it"—Bagheera stretched out one paw and admired the steel-blue talons at the end of it—"still, I should like to know."

"I will call Mowgli and he shall say them—if he will. Come, little brother!"

"My head is ringing like a bee-hive," said a sullen little voice over their heads, and Mowgli slid down a tree trunk very angry and indignant, adding, as he reached the ground: "I came to Bagheera and not to thee, fat old Baloo!"

"That is all one to me," said Baloo, though he was hurt and grieved. "Tell Bagheera, then, the master words of the jungle that I have taught thee to-day."

"Master words for which people?" said Mowgli, delighted to show off. "The jungle has many tongues. I know them all."

"A little thou knowest, but not much. See, O Bagheera, they never thank their teacher. Not a wolf has come back to thank old Baloo for his teachings. Say the word for the hunting peoples, then, great scholar."

"We be all of one blood—ye and I," said Mowgli, giving the words the bear accent which all the hunting classes use.

"Good! Now for the birds."

Mowgli repeated, with the kite's whistle at the end of the sentence.

"Now for the snake people," said Bagheera.

The answer was a perfectly indescribable hiss, and Mowgli kicked up his feet behind, clapped his hands together to applaud himself, and jumped onto Bagheera's back, where he sat, sideways, drumming with his heels on the glossy skin, and making the worst faces he could think of at Baloo.

"There—there. That was worth a little bruise," said the brown bear tenderly. "Some day thou wilt remember me." Then he turned aside to tell Bagheera how he had begged the master words from Hathi, the wild elephant, who knows all about those things, and how Hathi had taken Mowgli down to a pool to get the snake word from a watermaker, because Baloo could not pronounce it, and how Mowgli was now reasonably safe against accidents in the jungle, because, neither snake, bird, nor beast would hurt him.

"No one then is to be feared," he wound up, patting his big furry stomach with pride.

"Except his own tribe," said Bagheera, under his breath. "Have a care for my ribs, little brother! What is all this dancing up and down?"

Mowgli had been trying to make himself heard by pulling at Bagheera's shoulder fur and kicking hard. When the two listened to him he was shouting at the top of his voice: "And so I shall have a tribe of my own and lead them through the branches all day long."

"What is this new folly? little dreamer of dreams," said Bagheera.

"Yes, and throw branches and dirt at old Baloo," said Mowgli. "They have promised me this, ah!"

"Whoof!" Baloo's big paw scooped Mowgli off Bagheera's back, and, as the boy lay between the big forepaws, he could see Baloo was angry.

"Mowgli," said Baloo, "thou hast been talking with the bandar-log, the monkey people."

Mowgli looked at Bagheera to see if the panther was angry, too, and Bagheera's eyes were as hard as jade stones.

"Thou hast been with the monkey people—the gray ape—the people without a law—the eaters of everything. That is a great shame."

"When Baloo hurt my head," said Mowgli (he was still on his back), "I went away, and the gray apes came down from the trees and had pity on me. No one else cared." He snuffled a little.

"The pity of the monkey people!" Baloo snorted. "The stillness of the mountain brook! The cool of the summer sun! And then, man cub?"

"And then, and then, they gave me nuts and pleasant things to eat, and they—they carried me in their arms up to the top of the trees, and said I was their blood brother and should be their leader, some day."

"They have no leader," said Bagheera. "They lie. They have always lied."

"They were very kind, and bade me come again. Why have I never been taken among the monkey people? They stand on their feet, as I do. They do not hit me with hard paws. They play all day. Let me get up! Bad Baloo, let me up! I will play with them again."

"Listen, man cub," said the bear, and his voice rumbled like thunder on a hot night. "I have taught thee all the law of the jungle for all the peoples of the jungle, except the monkey folk who live in the trees. They have no law. They are outcasts. They have no speech of their own, but use the words they overhear when they listen or creep and wait up above in the branches. Their way is not our way. They are without leaders. They have no remembrance. They boast and chatter and pretend that they are a great people about to do great affairs in the jungle, but the falling of a nut turns their minds to laughter and all is forgotten. We of the jungle have no dealings with them. We do not drink where the monkeys drink; we do not go where the monkeys go; we do not hunt where they hunt; we do not die where they die. Hast thou ever heard me speak of the bandar-log till to-day?"

"No," said Mowgli in a whisper, for the forest was very still now Baloo had finished.

"The jungle people put them out of their mouths and out of their mind. They are very many, evil, dirty, shameless, and they desire, if they have any fixed desires, to be noticed by the jungle people. But we do not notice them even when they throw nuts and branches on our heads."

He had hardly spoken when a shower of nuts and twigs spattered down through the branches; and they could hear coughings and howlings and angry jumpings high up in the air among the thin branches.

"The monkey people are forbidden," said Baloo, "forbidden to the jungle people. Remember."

"Forbidden?" said Bagheera, "but I still think Baloo should have warned thee."

"I—I. How was I to guess he would play with such dirt? The monkey people. Faugh!"

A fresh shower came down on their heads, and the two trotted away, taking Mowgli with them. What Baloo had said about the monkeys was perfectly true. They belonged to the tree tops and as beasts very seldom look up there was no occasion for the monkeys and the jungle people to cross each other's path. But whenever they found a sick wolf or a wounded tiger or bear, the monkeys would torment him, and would throw sticks and nuts at any beast for fun and in the hope of being noticed. Then they would howl and shriek senseless songs and invite the jungle people to climb up their trees and fight them, or would start furious battles over nothing among themselves and leave the dead monkeys where the jungle people would see them. They were always just going to have a leader and laws and customs of their own, but they never did, because their memories would not hold over from day to day, and so they compromised things by making up or saying: "What the bandar-log think now the jungle will think later," and tha comforted them a great deal. None of the beasts could reach them, but, on the other hand, none of the beasts would notice them, and that is why they were so pleased when Mowgli came to play with them and they heard how angry Baloo was.

They never meant to do any more—the bandar-log never mean anything at all—but one of them had what seemed to him a brilliant idea, and he told all the others that Mowgli would be a useful person to keep in the tribe because he could weave sticks together for protection from the wind; so if they caught him they could make him teach them. Of course Mowgli, as a wood-cutter's child, inherited all sorts of instincts and used to make little huts of fallen branches without thinking how he came to do it, and the monkey people watching in the trees considered his play most wonderful. This time, they said, they were really going to have a leader and become the wisest people in the jungle—so wise that every one else would notice and

"Unless and until they drop him from the branches in sport, or kill him out of idleness, I have no fear for the man cub. He is wise and well taught, and, above all, he has the eyes that make the jungle people afraid. But (and it is a great evil) he is in the power of the bandar-log, and they, because they live in trees, have no fear of any of our people." Bagheera licked his paw thoughtfully.

"Fool that I am! Oh, fat, brown root-digging fool that I am" said Baloo, uncoiling himself with a jerk. "It is true what Hathi, the wild elephant, says: 'To each his own fear, and they, the bandar-log, fear Kaa, the rock snake.' He can climb as well as they can. He steals the young monkeys in the night. The whisper of his name makes their tails cold. Let us go to Kaa."

"What will he do for us? He is not of our tribe, being footless—with most evil eyes," said Bagheera.

"He is very old and very wise. Above all, he is always hungry," said Baloo, hopefully. "Promise him goats."

"He sleeps for a full month after he has once eaten. He may be asleep now, and even were he awake what if he would rather kill his own goats?" Bagheera, who did not know much about Kaa, was naturally suspicious.

"Then in that case, thou and I together, old hunter, might make him see reason." Here Baloo rubbed his faded brown shoulder against the panther, and they went off to look for Kaa, the rock-python.

They found him stretched out on a warm ledge in the afternoon sun admiring his beautiful new coat, for he had been in retirement for the last ten days changing his skin, and now he was very splendid, darting his big, blunt-nosed head along the ground and twisting the thirty feet of his body into fantastic knots and curves and licking his lips as he thought of his dinner to come.

"He has not eaten," said Baloo, with a grunt of relief, as soon as he saw the beautifully-mottled brown and yellow jacket. "Be careful, Bagheera. He is always a little blind after he has changed his skin, and very quick to strike."

Kaa was not a poison snake; in fact, he rather despised the poison snake as cowards, but his strength lay in his hug, and when he had once lapped his huge coils round anybody there was no more to be said.

"Good hunting," cried Baloo, sitting up on his haunches. Like all snakes of his breed, Kaa was deaf and did not hear the call at first. Then he curled up, ready for any accident, his head lowered.

"Good hunting for us all," he answered. "Oho, Baloo, what dost thou do here? Good hunting, Bagheera. One of us, at least, needs food. Is there any news of game afoot? A doe, now, or even a young buck? I am very hungry."

"We are hunting," said Baloo. "He knew that you must not hurry, Kaa. He is too big."

"Give me permission to come with you," said Kaa. "A blow more or less is nothing to thee, Bagheera, or Baloo and I. I have to wait and wait for days in a wood path and climb half a night on the mere chance of a young ape. Bah! The branches are not what they were when I was young. Rotten twigs and dry boughs are they all."

"Maybe thy great weight has something to do with the matter," said Baloo.

"I am a fair length, a fair length," said Kaa, with a little pride; "but for all that it is the fault of this new-grown timber. I came very near to falling on my last hunt—very near, indeed—and the noise of my fright, for my tail was tied wrapped round the tree, waked the bandar-log and they called me most evil names."

"Footless, yellow earthworm," said Bagheera, under his whiskers, as though he were trying to remember something.

"Sssss! Have they ever called me that?" said Kaa.

"Something of that kind it was that they shouted to us last moon, but we never noticed them. They will say everything, even that thou has lost all thy teeth and dare not face anything bigger than a kid, because (they are, indeed, shameless, these bandar-log)—because thou art afraid of the he goats' horns," Bagheera went on, sweetly.

Now, a snake, especially a wary old python like Kaa, very seldom shows that he is angry, but Baloo and Bagheera could see the big, swallowing muscles on either side of Kaa's throat ripple and bulge.

"The bandar-log have shifted their grounds," he said, quietly. "When I came into the sun to-day I heard them hooping among the treetops.

"It—it is the bandar-log that we follow now," said Baloo, but the words stuck in his throat, for that was the first time in his memory that one of the jungle people had owned to be interested in the doings of the monkeys.

"Beyond doubt, then, it is no small thing that takes two such hunters—leaders in their own jungle I am certain—on the trail of the thin tree frog," Kaa said, contemptuously.

"Indeed," Baloo began, "I am no more than the old and sometimes very foolish teacher of the law to the Seeonee wolf cubs, and Bagheera here"——

"Is Bagheera," said the panther, and his jaws shut with a snap, for he did not believe in being humble. "The trouble is this, Kaa. Those nut-stealers and pickers of palm-leaves have stolen away our man cub, of whom thou hast perhaps heard."

"I heard some news from Ikki (his quills make him presumptuous) of a man thing that was entered into a wolf pack, but I did not believe. Ikki is full of stories half heard and very badly told.

"But it is true. He is such a man cub as never was," said Baloo. "The best and wisest and boldest of man cubs—my own pupil, who shall make the name of Baloo famous through all the jungles, and besides, I—we—love him, Kaa."

"Ss! Ts!" said Kaa, shaking his head to and fro. "I also have known what love is. There are tales that I could tell that——"

"That need a clear night when we are all well fed to praise properly," said Bagheera quickly. "Our man cub is in the hands of the bandar-log now, and we know that of all the jungle people they fear Kaa alone."

"They fear me alone. They have good reason," said Kaa. "Chattering, foolish vain—vain, foolish and chattering are the monkeys, but a man thing in their hands is in no good luck. They grow tired of the nuts they pick and throw them down. They carry a branch half a day, meaning to do great things, and then they snap it in two. That man thing is not to be envied. They called me also yellow fish, was it not?"

"Worm—worm—earth worm," said Bagheera. "As well as other things which I can not say for shame."

"We must remind them to speak well of their master. Ah! we must help their wandering memories. Now, whither went they with the cub?"

"The jungle alone knows. Toward the sunset, I believe," said Baloo. "We had thought that thou wouldst know, Kaa."

"I? How? I take them when they come in my way, but I do not hunt the bandar-log, or frogs, or green scum on a water-hole, for that matter. Hss!"

"Up! up! up! up! Hillo! Illo! Illo! Look up! Baloo of the Seeonee wolf-pack."

Baloo looked up to see where the voice came from, and there was Rann, the kite, sweeping down with the sun shining on the upturned flanges of his wings. It was near Rann's bed-time, but he had ranged all over the jungle looking for the bear, and missed him in the thick foliage.

"What is it?" said Baloo.

"I have seen Mowgli with the bandarlog. He bid me tell you. I watched. The bandarlog have taken him beyond the river, to the monkey city, to the cold lairs. They may stay there for a night, or ten nights, or an hour. I have told the bats to watch through the dark time. That is my message. Good hunting, all you below!"

"Full gorge and a deep sleep to you, Rann," cried Bagheera. "I will remember thee at my next kill, and put aside the head for thee alone, oh, best of kites!"

"It is nothing. It is nothing. The boy held the master word. I could have done no less," and Rann circled up again to his roost.

"He has not forgotten to use his tongue," said Baloo, with a chuckle of pride. "To think of one so young remembering the master word, for the birds, too, while he was being pulled across trees."

"It was most firmly driven into him," said Bagheera. "But I am proud of him, and now we must go to the old lairs."

They all knew where that place was, but few of the jungle people ever went there, because what they called the cold lairs was an old, deserted city, lost and buried in the jungle, and beasts seldom use a place that men have once used. The wild boar will, but the hunting tribes do not. Besides, the monkeys lived there as much as they could be said to live anywhere, and no self-respecting animal would come within eyeshot of it except in times of drought, when the half-ruined tanks and reservoirs held a little water.

It's half a night's journey, at full speed," said Bagheera, and Baloo looked serious.

"I will go as fast as I can," he said, anxiously.

"We dare not wait for thee. Come as swiftly as thou canst. We must go on the quick foot, Kaa and I."

"Feet or no feet, I can keep abreast of all thy four," said Kaa shortly. Baloo made one effort to hurry, but had to sit down panting, and so they left him to come on later, while Bagheera hurried forward at the quick panther canter. Kaa said nothing, but strive as Bagheera might, the huge rock python held level with him. When they came to a hill stream Bagheera gained, because he bounded across while Kaa swam, his head and two feet of his neck clearing the water, but on rocky ground Kaa made up the distance.

"By the bull that bought me," said Bagheera when twilight had fallen, "thou art no slow goer."

"I am hungry," said Kaa. "Besides, they called me speckled frog."

"Worm—earthworm, and yellow as well."

"All one. Let us go on," and he seemed to pour himself along the ground, finding the shortest road with his steady eyes and keeping to it.

In the cold lairs the monkey people were not thinking of Mowgli's friends at all. They had brought the boy to the Lost City, and were very pleased with themselves at the time. Mowgli had never seen an Indian city before, and though this was almost a heap of ruins it seemed very wonderful and splendid. Some king had built it long ago on a little hill. You could still trace the stone causeways that led up to ruined gates, where the last splinters of wood hung to the worn, rusted hinges. Trees had grown into and out of the walls; the battlements were tumbled down and decayed, and wild creepers hung out of the windows of the towers on the walls in bushy hanging clumps.

A great roofless palace crowned the hill, and the marble of the courtyards and the fountains was split and stained with red and green, and the very cobblestones in the courtyard where the king's elephants used to live had been thrust up and apart by the grasses and young trees. From the palace you could see the rows and rows of roofless houses that made up the city, looking like empty honeycombs filled with blackness; the shapeless block of stone that had been an idol in the square where four roads met; the pits and dimples at street corners where the public wells once stood, and the shattered domes of temples with wild figs sprouting on their sides. The monkeys called the place their city, and pretended to despise the jungle people because they lived in the forest. And yet they never knew what the buildings were made for and how to use them. They would sit in circles in the hall of the King's council chamber and scratch for fleas and pretend to be men; or they would run in and out of the roofless houses and collect pieces of plaster and old bricks in a corner, and forget where they had hidden them, and fight and cry in shuttling crowds, and then break off to play up and down the terraces of the King's garden. They would shake the rose trees and the oranges in sport to see the fruit and flowers fall. They explored all the passages and dark tunnels in the palace and the hundreds of little dark rooms, but they never remembered what they had seen and what they had not, and so drifted about in ones and twos or crowds, telling each other that they were doing as men did. They drank at the tanks and made the water all muddy, and then they fought over it, and then they would all rush together in mobs and shout: "There is no one in the jungle so wise, and so good, and clever, and strong and gentle as the bandarlog." Then all would begin again till they grew tired of the city and went back to the treetops, hoping the jungle people would notice them.

Mowgli, who had been trained under the law of the jungle, did not like or understand this kind of life. The monkeys dragged him into the city late in the afternoon, and instead of going to sleep, as Mowgli would have done after a long journey, they joined hands and danced about and sang their foolish songs. One of the monkeys made a speech, and told his companions that Mowgli's capture marked a new thing in the history of the bandarlog, for Mowgli was going to show them how to weave sticks and canes together as a protection against rain and cold. Mowgli picked up some creepers and began to work them in and out, and the monkeys tried to imitate, but in a very few minutes they lost interest, and began to pull their friends' tails, or jump up and down on all fours, coughing.

"I want to eat," said Mowgli. "I am a stranger in this part of the jungle. Bring me food or give me leave to hunt here."

Twenty or thirty monkeys bounded away to bring him nuts and wild pawpaws; but they fell to fighting on the road, and it was too much trouble to go back with what was left of their fruit. Mowgli was sore and angry, as well as hungry, and he roamed through the empty city, giving the stranger's hunting call from time to time, but no one answered him, and Mowgli felt that he had reached a very bad place. "All that Baloo has said about the bandarlog is true," he thought to himself.

"They have no law, no hunting call, and no leaders—nothing but foolish words and little picking, thieving hands. I am a very bad mancub, and if I am starved or killed here it will be all my own fault. But I must try to return to my own jungle. Baloo will surely beat me, but that is better than picking silly rose-leaves with the bandarlog."

No sooner had he walked to the city wall than the monkeys pulled him back, telling him that he did not know how happy he was and pinching him to make him grateful. He set his teeth and said nothing, but went with the shouting monkeys to a terrace above the red sandstone reservoirs, that were always half full. There was a ruined summer-house of white marble in the center of the terrace, built for queens dead a hundred years ago. The domed roof had half fallen in and blocked up the underground passage from the palace by which the queens used to enter, but the walls were made of screens of marble tracery—beautiful milk-white fretwork set with agates and cornelians and jasper and lapis lazuli, and as the moon came up behind the hill it shone through the open work, casting shadows on the ground like black velvet embroidery. Sore, sleepy and hungry as he was, Mowgli could not help laughing when the bandarlog began, twenty at a time, to tell him how great and wise and strong and gentle they were, and how foolish he was to wish to leave them. "We are great. We are free. We are wonderful. We are the most wonderful people in the world. We all say so, and so it must be true," they shouted. "Now, as you are a new listener, and can carry our words back to the jungle people, so that they may notice us in the future, we will tell you all about our excellent selves."

Mowgli made no objection, and the monkeys gathered by hundreds and hundreds on the terrace to listen to their own speakers singing the praises of the bandarlog, and whenever a speaker stopped for want of breath they would all shout together: "This is true; we all say so." Mowgli nodded and blinked, and said yes, when they asked him a question, and his head spun with the noise. "Tabaqui must have bitten all these people," he said to himself, "and now they have the madness. Certainly, this is dewance, the madness. Do they never go to sleep? Now there is a cloud coming to cover that moon. If it were only a big enough cloud, I might try to run away in the darkness. I am tired."

That same cloud was being watched by two good friends in the ruined ditch, for Bagheera and Kaa, knowing well how dangerous the monkey people were in large numbers, did not wish to run any risks. The monkeys never fight unless they are a hundred to one, and no one in the jungle cares for those odds.

"I will go to the west wall," Kaa whispered, "and come down swiftly, with the slope of the ground in my favor. They will not throw themselves upon my back in their hundreds, but—"

"I know it," said Bagheera. "Would that Baloo were here, but we must do what we can. When the cloud covers the moon I shall go to the terrace. They hold some sort of council there over the boy."

"Good hunting," said Kaa grimly, and glided away to the west wall. That happened to be the least ruined of any, and the big snake was delayed for some time before he could find a way up the stones. The cloud hid the moon, and as Mowgli wondered what would come next, he heard Bagheera's light feet on the terrace. The black panther had raced up the slope without a sound, and was striking—he knew better than to waste time in biting—right and left among the monkeys, who were seated around Mowgli in circles fifty and sixty deep. There was a howl of fright and rage, and then, as Bagheera tripped on the rolling, kicking bodies beneath him, a monkey shouted:

"There is only one here! Kill him, kill."

A scuffling mass of moneys, biting, scratching, tearing and pulling, closed over Bagheera, while five or six laid hold of Mowgli, dragged him up the wall of the summer house and pushed him through the hole and the broken dome. A man-trained boy would have been badly bruised, for the fall was a good fifteen feet, but Mowgli fell as Baloo had taught him to fall and landed on his feet.

"Stay there," shouted the monkeys, "till we have killed thy friends, and later we will play with thee if the poison people leave thee alive."

"We be of one blood, thou and I," said Mowgli quickly, giving the snake's call. He could hear the rustling and hissing in the rubbish all around him, and gave the call a second time.

"Even s-s-s-o!" said a half dozen low voices. (Every old ruin in India becomes sooner or later a dwelling place of snakes.) "Stand still, little brother, for thy feet may do us harm."

Mowgli stood as quietly as he could, peering through the open work and listening to the furious din of the fight round the black panther—the yells and chatterings and scufflings, and Bagheera's deep, hoarse cough as he backed and bucked, and twisted and plunged under the heaps of his enemies. For the first time since he was born Bagheera was fighting for his life. "Baloo must be at hand. He could not have come alone," Mowgli thought and then he called aloud: "To the tank, Bagheera. Roll to the water tanks. Roll and plunge. Get to the water."

Bagheera heard and the cry that told him Mowgli was safe gave him new courage. He worked his way desperately inch by inch straight for the reservoirs, hitting in silence. Then from the ruined wall nearest the jungle rose up the echoing war-shout of Baloo. The old bear had done his best, but he could not come before. "Bagheera," he shouted, "I am here. I climb! I haste! Ahuwora. The stones slip under my feet! Wait my coming, O most infamous bandar-log!" He panted up the terrace only to disappear to the head in a wave of monkeys, but he threw himself squarely on his haunches, and spreading out his paws hugged as many as he could hold, and then began to hit with a regular bat—bat—bat—like the flapping strokes of a paddle wheel. A crash and a splash told Mowgli that Bagheera had fought his way to the tank where the monkeys could not follow. The panther lay gasping for breath, his head just out of water, while the monkeys stood three deep on the red steps, dancing up and down with rage ready to spring upon him from all sides if he came out to help Baloo. It was then that he lifted up his dripping chin and in despair gave the snake's call for protection—"We be of one blood, thou and I"—for he believed that Kaa had turned tail at the last minute. Even Baloo, half smothered under the bandarlog on the edge of the terrace could not help chuckling as he heard the black panther asking for help.

Kaa had only just worked his way over the west wall, landing with a wrench that dislodged a caving stone into the ditch. He had no intention of losing any advantage of the ground, and coiled and uncoiled himself once or twice to be sure that every foot of his long body was in working order; and all that time the fight with Baloo went on, and the monkeys yelled in the tank round Bagheera; and Mang, the bat, flying to and fro, carried the news of the great battle over the jungle till even Hathi, the wild elephant, trumpeted, and far away scattered bands of the monkey folk woke and came leaping along the tree roads to help their comrades in the cold lairs, and the noise of the fight woke all the day birds for miles around. Then Kaa came—straight, quickly, and anxious to kill. The fighting strength of a python is in the driving blow of his head, backed by all the strength and weight of his body. If you can imagine a lance or a battering-ram, or a hammer weighing half a ton driven by a cool, quiet mind that lives in the handle of it, you can roughly imagine what Kaa was like when he fought. A python four or five feet long can knock a man down if he hits him fairly in the chest, and Kaa was thirty feet long, as you know. His first stroke was delivered into the heart of the crowd round Baloo—was sent home with shut mouth, in silence, and there was no need of a second. The monkeys scattered with cries of "Kaa! It is Kaa! Run! Run!"

Generations of bandar-log had been scared into good behavior by the stories their elders told them of Kaa, the night thief, who could slip along the branches as quietly as moss grows, and steal away the strongest monkey that ever lived; of old Kaa, who could make himself look so like a dead branch or a rotten stump that the wisest were deceived, and then Kaa was everything that the monkeys feared in the jungle, for none of them knew the limits of his power, none of them could look him in the face, and none had ever come alive out of his hug. And so they ran on, stammering with terror to the walls and the roofs of the houses, and Baloo drew a deep breath of relief. His fur was much thicker than Bagheera's, but he had suffered sorely in the fight. Then Kaa opened his mouth for the first time and spoke one long, hissing word, and the far-away monkeys hurrying to the defense of the Cold Lairs stayed where they were, cowering till the loaded branches bent and crackled under them. The monkeys on the walls and the empty houses stopped their cries, and in the stillness that fell upon the city, Mowgli heard Bagheera shaking his wet sides as he came up from the tank. Then the clamor broke out again. The monkeys leaped higher up the walls, they clung round the necks of the big stone idols, and they shrieked as they skipped along the battlements while Mowgli, dancing in the summer-house, put his eye to the screen work and hooted between his front teeth, owl-fashion, to show his derision and contempt.

"Get the man cub out of that trap. I can do no more," Bagheera gasped. "Let us take the man cub and go. They may attack again."

"They will not move till I order them. Stay you, s-s-s-s-o!" Kaa hissed, and the city was silent once more. "I could not come before, brother, but I think I heard the call." This was to Bagheera.

"I—I may have cried out in the battle," Bagheera answered. "Baloo, art thou hurt?"

"I am not sure that they did not pull me into a hundred little bearlings," said Baloo, gravely, shaking one leg after the other. "Wow! I am sore. Kaa, we owe thee, I think, our lives, Bagheera and I."

"No matter, where is the maaling?"

"Here in a trap; I can not climb out," cried Mowgli. The curve of the broken dome was above his head.

"Take him away. He dances like Mao. He will crush our young," said the snakes inside.

"Hah!" said Kaa, with a chuckle. "He has friends everywhere, this maaling. Stand back, maaling, and hide you, O poison people. I break down the wall."

Kaa looked carefully till he found a discolored crack in the marble tracery showing a weak spot, made two or three light taps with his head to get the distance, and then lifting up six feet of his body clear of the ground, sent in half a dozen full-power smashing blows, nose first. The screen work broke and fell away in a cloud of dust and rubbish, and Mowgli leaped through the opening and flung himself between Baloo and Bagheera—an arm round each big neck.

"Art thou hurt?" said Baloo, hugging him softly.

"I am sore, hungry and not a little bruised, but, O, they have handled ye grievously, my brothers. Ye bleed."

"Others, also," said Bagheera, licking his lips and looking at the monkeys—dead on the terrace and round the tank.

"It is nothing. It is nothing if thou art safe, Oh my pride of all little frogs!" whimpered Baloo.

"Of that we shall judge later," said Bagheera in a dry voice that Mowgli did not at all like.

"But there is Kaa, to whom we owe the battle and thou owest thy life. Thank him according to our customs, Mowgli."

Mowgli turned and saw the great python's head swaying a foot above his own.

"So this is the maaling," said Kaa. "Very soft is his skin, and he is not unlike the bandar-log. Have a care, maaling, that I do not mistake thee for a monkey some twilight when I have newly changed my coat."

"We be one blood, thou and I," Mowgli answered. "I take my life from thee tonight. My kill shall be thy kill if ever thou art hungry, O Kaa."

"All thanks little brother," said Kaa, though his eyes twinkled. "And what may so bold a hunter kill? I ask that I may follow when next thou goest abroad."

"I kill nothing. I am too little, but I drive goats toward such as can use them. When thou are empty come to me and see if I speak the truth. I have some skill in my hands, and if ever thou art in a trap I may pay the debt which I owe to thee, to Bagheera, and to Baloo. Good hunting to ye all, my masters."

"Well said," growled Baloo, for Mowgli had returned thanks very prettily. The python dropped its head lightly for a minute on Mowgli's shoulder. "A brave heart and a courteous tongue," said he. "They shall carry thee far through the jungle, maaling. But now go hence quickly with thy friends. Go and sleep, for the moon sets, and what follows it is not well that thou shouldst watch."

The moon was sinking behind the hills, and the lines of trembling monkeys huddled together on the walls and battlements looked like ragged, shaky fringes of things. Baloo went down to the tank for a drink and Bagheera began to put his fur in order, as Kaa glided out into the center of the terrace and brought his jaws together with a ringing snap that drew all the monkeys' eyes upon him.

"The moon sets," he said. "Is there yet light enough to see?"

From the walls came a moan like the wind in the tree tops: "We see, O Kaa."

"Good. Begins now the dance—the dance of the hunger of Kaa. Sit still and watch."

He turned twice or thrice in a big circle, weaving his head from right to left. Then he began making loops and figures of eight with his body—and soft, cozy triangles that melted into squares and five-sided figures, and coiled mounds, never resting, never hurrying, and never stopping a low humming song. It grew darker and darker, till at last the dragging, shifting coils disappeared, but they could hear the rustle of the scales.

Baloo and Bagheera stood still as stone, growling in their throats, their neck hair bristling, and Mowgli watched and wondered.

"Bandar-log," said the voice of Kaa at last, "can ye stir foot or hand without any order? Speak!"

"Without thy order we can not stir foot or hand, O Kaa."

"Good! Come all one pace nearer to me."

The lines of the monkeys swayed forward helplessly, and Baloo and Bagheera took one still step forward with them.

"Nearer," hissed Kaa, and they all moved again.

Mowgli laid his hands on Baloo and Bagheera to get them away, and the two great animals started as though they had been waked from a dream.

"Keep thy hand on my shoulder," Bagheera whispered. "Keep it there or I must go back—must go back to Kaa-Aaah."

"Bah! It is only old Kaa, making circles on the dust," said Mowgli; "let us go," and the three slipped off through a gap in the walls to the jungle.

"Whoof!" said Baloo when he stood under the still trees again. "Never more will I make an ally of Kaa," and he shook himself all over.

"He knows more than me," said Bagheera, trembling. "In a little time, had I stayed, I should have walked down his throat."

"Many will walk by that road before the moon rises again," said Baloo. "He will have good hunting—after his own fashion."

"But what was the meaning of it all?" said Mowgli, who did not know anything of a python's powers of fascination. "I saw no more than a big snake making foolish circles till the dark came. And his nose was all sore. Ho! Ho!"

"Mowgli," said Bagheera angrily, "his nose was sore on thy account, as my ears, and sides, and paws, and Baloo's neck and shoulders are bitten on thy account. Neither Baloo nor Bagheera will be able to hunt with pleasure for many days."

"It is nothing," said Baloo; "we have the man-cub again."

"True; but he has cost us heavily in time, which might have been spent in good hunting, in wounds, in hair—I am half plucked along my back—and last of all, in honor. For remember, Mowgli, I who am the black panther was forced to call upon Kaa for protection, and Baloo and I were both made stupid as little birds by the hunger dance. All this, man-cub, came of thy playing with the bandarlog in the first place."

"True. It is true," said Mowgli sorrowfully. "I am an evil man-cub, and my stomach is sad in me."

"M!! What says the law of the jungle, Baloo?"

Baloo did not wish to bring Mowgli into any more trouble, but he could not tamper with the law, so he mumbled: "Sorrow never stays punishment; but remember, he is very little."

"I will remember, but he has done mischief, and blows must be dealt now. Mowgli, hast thou anything to say?"

"Nothing. I did wrong, Baloo, and thou art wounded. It is just."

Bagheera gave him half a dozen love taps, from a panther's point of view (they would hardly have waked one of his own children, but for a seven-year-old boy they amounted to as severe a beating as you could wish to avoid). When it was all over, Mowgli sneezed and picked himself up without a word.

"Now," said Bagheera, "jump on my back, little brother, and we will go home."

One of the beauties of jungle law is that punishment settles all scores. There is no nagging afterward.

Mowgli laid his hand down on Bagheera's back and slept so deeply that he never waked when he was put down by Mother Wolf's side in the home cave.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, it is the estimate of well-informed persons, derives from his Supreme Court practice an income that equals the salary of the President.

Henry Cust, M. P., the editor of Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette, is a great society man and counted as one of the most promising young men in the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery at school was so girlish that he was nicknamed "Miss Primrose," but former schoolmates do not venture to address him now as they then did, "Miss Prim."

President Diaz, of Mexico, is low of stature, has a small head, retreating forehead, short, crisp hair, high cheek bones and sallow face. His manner, however, is facination itself.

The Russian Emperor's habit of hunting by moonlight, or at daybreak, is said to have a very simple cause, which is well known in Russia. The Czar suffers from insomnia, and invites sleep by exercise in the chase.

Even so prominent and well-informed a man as Mr. Balfour, Conservative leader of the British House of Commons, recently stated that American Cabinet officers are allowed to speak in either House of Congress.

Henry Scanlan, of Carrollton Pa., has just been elected to the office of justice of the peace for the tenth time. He is seventy-eight years of age, and at the expiration of the present term he will have served fifty years as justice.

Arthur Behm, who started in September, 1892, to walk from Buenos Ayres to Chicago, has turned up in Panama in good physical condition, having been detained only in Ecuador, where he was obliged to lay off for a few days on account of an attack of fever.

Belva Lockwood presented herself last week before the Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., to qualify for practice, but the judge denied the application, on the ground that all precedent was contrary to the admission of women to practice in Virginia courts.

Some of the moneyed operators in Wall street, who are able to sign their names for millions, don't spend more than a dime for their noonday lunch. Russell Sage frequently indulges in a nickel's worth of pastries after the bell in old Trinity's spire has chimed the midday hour.

Lieut. John H. Alexander, U. S. A., is dead. He was the first of the colored race to become a commissioned officer of the army. He was graduated from West Point in 1887, and had been on duty as a professor of military tactics at a college for young men of his race in Wilberforce, O.

The Rev. John Brown, who has been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Fall River, Mass., for twenty-five years, will resign on June 1, sell his library, buy a tent, preach the gospel when and how he pleases, preferring to be entirely free of the Presbytery. He has been a member of the Legislature, and is an earnest and effective labor agitator.

Bed-Time in the Sky.

When darkness dies and dawn is nigh
There's tumult overhead,
As Mother Moon comes up the sky
And puts the stars to bed.

—[Robert Loveman in Southern Magazine.

SOME WOMEN AS POTTERS.

EXPERIENCE AND OPINIONS OF A PRACTICAL WORKER.

Original Designs Are Much Sought After and Bring Good Prices—The Best Way To Begin—The Rookwood Ware.

"You want to know what chances there are for women in pottery work? I suppose you mean in the mechanical portion, for, of course, already they are largely employed in the art decoration," said Mrs. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati. That was precisely what was wanted, and especially what undeveloped opportunities there are for women in that business.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer is a practical potter, and is widely known as the founder of the Rookwood pottery works, to which she contributed thousands of dollars during the years while it was being established on a firm basis.

She had long been interested in decorative china, and, with a number of Cincinnati women, had been working at it in a regular pottery, just as artists go to a large atelier

EXAMPLES OF MRS. STORER'S EARLY WORK.

for special facilities, when she had the chance to start the Rookwood works in Ohio in a school-house near her father's place.

She at once invited all the women who were interested in pottery work to make it their work-shop. There they had every facility for decorating in the clay and perfect firing conveniences.

MY LADY ROTHA

A ROMANCE.

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN

Author of "A Gentleman of France," "The House of the Wolf," Etc.

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SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

In the animosity of the religious wars in Germany in 1632, Lady Rotha, whose story is told by her steward, Martin Schwartz, is risen against by her subjects for harboring a family of Catholic refugees. The father of the family is killed, but the daughter, Marie Wort, and a child, apparently her brother, escape to Lady Rotha's castle. Lady Rotha herself is Protestant, like her subjects; but in view of protection given her and them by her uncle, the late Count Tilly, a Catholic leader, she deems hospitality due the Worts, who were in a sense Count Tilly's wards. The Waldgrave Rupert, My Lady's cousin and guest, attempts a defense of the castle; but in the end its inmates are forced to fly, and, in their flight, they fall in with Gen. John Tzerclas, another cousin of Lady Rotha, and his band of lawless troopers. Profuse hospitalities are paid her by the General in his camp; and he and Rupert grow into a fierce rivalry for her favor. To bring him into disgrace or danger, presumably, Rupert is forced into shooting and drinking contests with one Waska. He proves the better man; but, coming into Lady Rotha's presence immediately from the drinking bout, his condition seals his fate with her, and when next morning he declares his love he is re ected. In Tzerclas's camp, when the Rotha party came, was an officer called Von Werder, who secretly warned Schwartz that the party were not safe there, and next morning disappeared. He now returns as Count Leuchtenstein, a person of consequence, in the hope of recovering his lost son, the child with Marie Wort. A necklace, stolen from the child by Schwartz in a moment of infatuation, and because Marie Wort made a mystery of it, and then stolen from Schwartz by a soldier, had fallen strangely into the Count's hands and given him the clew. But on going to Marie, under conduct of Schwartz, he finds her in distress because the child, within a moment, has disappeared and can not be found. Public duties hurry him away; he charges Schwartz with the search; and, for her faithfulness to the child, puts into Marie's hands a generous purse. She and Schwartz here become confessed lovers. Coming and going in the tale, to ends not yet disclosed, is a pedantic, somewhat morose companion of My Lady, Fraulein Anna Max.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A SUDDEN EXPEDITION.

I did not after that suffer the grass to grow under my feet. I went out, and with my own eyes searched the fields at the back, and every ditch and water hole. I had the loss cried in the camp; My Lady, on her return, offered a reward; we sent even to the nearer village, we patroled the roads, we omitted nothing that could by any chance avail us. Yet evening fell, and night, and found us still searching, no nearer, as far as we could see, to success. The child was gone mysteriously. Left to play alone for two minutes in the stillness of the afternoon, he had vanished as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him.

Baffled, we began to ask, while Marie sat pale and brooding in a corner, or now and again stole to the door to listen, who could have taken him and with what motive? There were men and women in the camp capable of anything. It seemed probable that some of these had stolen the child for the sake of his clothes. Others suggested witchcraft. But in my own mind I leaned to neither of these theories. I suspected, though I dared not utter the thought, that the General had done it. Without knowing how much of the story Count Hugo had confided to him, I took it as certain that the father had said enough to apprise him of the boy's value. And this being so, what more probable than that the General, whom I was prepared to credit with any atrocity, should take instant steps to possess himself of the child?

My Lady said and did all that was kind on the occasion. And for a few hours it occupied all our thoughts. At the end of that time, about sunset, General Tzerclas rode to the door, and with him, to my surprise, the Waldgrave. They would see her, and detained her so long that when she sent for me on their departure, I was sore on Marie's account, and inclined to blame her as indifferent to our loss. But a single glance at her face put another color on the matter. I saw that something had occurred to excite and disturb her.

"Martin," she said earnestly, "I am going to employ you on an errand of importance. Listen to me and do not interrupt me. General Tzerclas starts to-morrow with the larger part of his forces to intercept one of Wallenstein's convoys, which is expected to pass twelve leagues to the south of this. There will be sharp fighting, I am told. And my cousin, the Waldgrave Rupert, is going. He is not at present—I mean, I am afraid he may do something rash. He is young," My Lady continued, with dignity and a heightened color, "and I wish he would stay here. But he will not."

I guessed at once that this affair of the convoy was the business which had brought Count Hugo to the camp. And I was beginning to consider what advantage we might make of it, and whether the General's absence might not afford us both a pretext for departure and the opportunity, when My Lady's next words dispelled my visions.

"I want you," she said, slowly, "to go with him. He has a high opinion of you, and will listen to you."

"The General?" I cried, in amazement.

"Who spoke of him?" she exclaimed, angrily. "I said the Waldgrave Rupert. I wish you to go with him to see that he does not run—any unnecessary risk."

I coughed dryly, and stood silent.

"Well?" My Lady said, with a frown. "Do you understand?"

"I understand, My Lady," I answered, firmly; "but I can not go."

"You can not go! When I send you!" she murmured, unable, I think, to believe her ears. "Why not, sirrah? Why not, if you please?"

"Because my first duty is to Your Excellency," I stammered. "And as long as you are here I dare not—and will not leave you!"

"As long as I am here!" she retorted, red with anger and surprise. "You have still that maggot in your head, then? By my soul, Master Martin, if we were at home I would find means to drive it out! But I know what it is! What you really want is to stay by the side of that puling girl! Oh, I am not blind," My Lady continued viciously, seeing that she had found at last the way to hurt me. "I know what has been going on."

"But Count Leuchtenstein ——" I muttered.

"Don't bring him in!" My Lady cried, in such a voice I dared go no further. "Gen. Tzerclas has told me of him. I understand what is between them, and you do not. Presumptuous booby!" she continued, flashing at me a glance of scorn, which made me tremble. "But I will thwart you! I have a way to do it. Since you will not leave me, I will go myself. I will go, but Mistress Marie shall stay here till we return."

"If there is to be fighting, My Lady?" I said humbly.

"Ah! So you have changed your note, have you!" she cried triumphantly. I had seldom seen her more moved. "If there is to be fighing"—she mocked my tone. "Well, there is to be, but I shall go. And now do you go, and have all ready for a start at daybreak, or it will be the worse for you! My woman will accompany me. Fraulein Anna will stay here with your—other mistress!"

She pointed to the door as she spoke, and once more charged me to be ready, and I went away dazed. Everything seemed on a sudden to be turned upside down—the child lost, my lady offended, the Waldgrave desperate, the General in favor. I could not see which way my duty lay. I would fain have stayed in the camp a day to make further search for the child, but I must go. I would gladly have got clear of the camp, but we were to travel in the General's company. As to leaving Marie, my lady wronged me. I knew of no danger which threatened the girl, nor any reason why she should not be safe where she was. If the child were found she would be here to receive it.

On the other hand, there was my discovery of the afternoon, from the immediate consequences of which Count Hugo's arrival had saved me. This sudden expedition should favor me there; the General would have his hands full of other things, and Ludwig be hard put to it to gain his ear. I might now, if I pleased, discover the matter to My Lady, and open her eyes. But I had no proof. Even if time permitted, and I could take the Countess to that part of the camp, I could not be sure that the body was still there. And to accuse General Tzerclas of such a thing without proof would be to court my own ruin.

While I was puzzling over this, I saw the Waldgrave outside, and, thinking to profit by his advice, went to meet him. But I found him in a peculiar mood, talking, laughing and breaking into snatches of song; and all with a wildness and abandon that frightened while they puzzled me. He laughed at my doubts. Walking up and down, while his servants scoured his breastpiece and cleaned his harness by the light of a lantern, he persisted in talking of nothing but the expedition before us and the pleasure of striking a blow or two.

"We are rusting, man!" he cried feverishly, clapping me on the back. "You have the rust on you yet, Martin. But——

Clink, clink, clink!
Sword and stirrup and spur!
Ride, ride, ride,
Fast as leather or fur!

To-morrow or the next day we will have it off."

"You have heard about the child, My Lord," I said gravely, trying to bring him back to the present.

"I have heard that Von Werder, the dullest man at a board I ever met, turns out to be Hugo of Leuchtenstein, whom God preserve!" he answered recklessly. "And that your girl's brat of a brother turns out to be his brat! And no sooner is the father found than the son is lost; and that both have gone as mysteriously as they came. But Himmel! man, what's the odds when we are going to fight to-morrow! What compares with that? Ca! ca! steady and the point!"

I thought of Marie; and it seemed to me that there were other things in the world besides fighting. For love makes a man both brave and a coward. But the argument would scarcely have been to the Waldgrave's mind, and, seeing that he would neither talk nor hear reason, I left him and went away to make my preparations.

On the road the next day I noticed that he was as dull as he had been gay, though every now and then he still flashed into the same wild merriment. Our party rode at the head of the column, that we might escape the dust and have the best of the road, the General and his principal officers accompanying us and leaving the guidance of the march to interiors. Our force consisted of about six hundred horse and four hundred foot; and as we were to return to the camp, we took with us neither sutlers nor ordinary baggage. Camp-followers were interdicted under pain of death. Still the amount of our impedimenti astonished me. Half a dozen sumpter-horses were needed to carry the General's tent and equipage; his officers required a score more. The ammunition for the foot soldiers, who were sufficiently burdened with their heavy matlocks, provided further loads; and in fine, while supposed to be marching in light, fighting order, we had something like one hundred pack-horses in our train. Then there were men to lead them, and cooks, and pages, and foot-boys and the General's band, and but that our way lay through woodland tracks and by-routes, I verily believe we should have had his coach and dwarf also.

The sight of all these men and horses in motion was so novel and exhilarating, and the morning air so brisk, that I soon recovered from my parting with Marie and began to take a more cheerful view of the position. I came near to sympathizing with My Lady, whose pleasure and delight knew no bounds. The long lines of horsemen winding through the wood, the trailing pikes and waving pennons gratified her natural taste for war; while, as our march lay through the forest, she was shocked by none of those traces of its ravages which had appalled us on first leaving Heritzburg. The General waited on her with the utmost attention, riding by her bridal rein and talking with her by the hour together. Whenever I looked at them I noticed that her eye was bright and her color high, and I guessed that he was unfolding the plan of ambition which I was sure he masked under a cold and reserved demeanor. Alas! I could think of nothing more likely to take My Lady's fancy, no course more sure to enlist her sympathy and interest. But I was helpless; I could do nothing. And for the Waldgrave, if he still had any power he would not use it.

My Lady gave him opportunities. Several times I saw her try to draw him into conversation, and whenever General Tzerclas left her for a while she turned to the younger man and would have talked to him. But he seemed unable to respond. When he was not noisily gay he rode like a mute. He seemed half sullen, half afraid; and she presently gave him up, but not before her efforts had caught Tzerclas's eye. The General had been called for some purpose to the rear of the column, and on his return found the two talking, My Lady's attitude such that it was very evident she was the provocant. He did not try to resume his place, but fell in behind them; and riding so, almost if not quite within earshot, cast such ugly glances at them as more than confirmed me in the belief that in his own secret way he loved my mistress, and after a more dangerous fashion than the Waldgrave.

That was late in the afternoon, and another hour brought us who marched at the head of our column to our camping ground for the night. This lay in a rugged, wooded valley, not very commodious, but chosen because a high ridge only divided it from a second valley, through which the main road and the river had their course. Our instructions were that the convoy, which was bound for Wallenstein's army, the marching on Nuremburg, would pass through this second valley some time the following day. But until the hour came for making the proper dispositions, all persons in our force were forbidden to mount the intervening ridge under pain of death. We had even to do without fires, lest the smoke should betray our presence. For this one night we lay under something like the strict discipline which I had expected to find prevailing in a military camp. The only fire that was permitted cooked the General's meal, which he shared with My Lady and the Waldgrave and the principal officers.

Even so the order caused trouble. The pikemen and musketeers did not come in till an hour before midnight, when they trudged into camp dusty and footsore and murmuring at their leaders. When they learned that fires were not to be lighted, disgust grew rapidly into open disobedience. On a sudden, in half a dozen quarters at once, flames flickered up, and the camp, dark before, became peopled in a moment with strange forms, whose eighteen-foot weapons and cumbrous headpieces flung long shadows across the valley.

We had lain down to rest, but at the sound of the altercation and the various cries of "Pikes! Pikes!" and "Mutiny!" which broke out we came out of our lairs in the bracken to learn what was happening. Calling young Jacob and three or four of the Heritzburg men to my side, I ran to My Lady to see that nothing befel her in the confusion. The noise had roused her, and we found her at the door of her tent looking out. The newly kindled fires, flaming and crackling on the sloping sides of the valley, lit up a strange scene of disorder—of hurrying men and plunging horses, for the alarm had extended to the horse lines—and for a moment I thought that the mutiny might spread and cut the knot of our difficulties or whelm us all in the same ruin.

I had scarcely conceived the thought when the General passed near us on his way from his tent, whence he had just been called, and at the sight my new-born hopes vanished. He was bareheaded. He carried no arms and had nothing in his hand but a riding switch. But the stern, grim aspect of face, in which was no mercy and no quailing, was worth a thousand pikes. The firelight shone on his pale, olive cheeks and brooding eyes as he went by us, not seeing us, and after that I did not doubt what would happen, though for a moment the tumult of oaths and cries seemed to swell rather than sink, and I saw more than one pale-lipped officer climbing into his saddle that he might be able to fly if necessary.

The issue agreed with my expectations. The heart of the disorder lay in a part of the camp separated from our quarters by a brook, but near enough in point of distance so that we saw, My Lady and all, pretty clearly what followed. For a moment, for a few seconds, during which you could hear a pin drop through the camp, the General stood, his life in the balance, unarmed in the midst of armed men. But he had that set courage which seems to daunt the common sort and paralyze the finger on the trigger; and he prevailed. The knaves lowered their weapons and shrank back cowering before him. In a twinkling the fires were beaten out by a hundred eager feet, and the General strode back to us through the silent, obsequious camp.

He distinguished My Lady standing at the door of her tent, and stepped aside. "I am sorry you have been disturbed, Countess," he said, politely. "It shall not occur again. I will hang up a dozen of those hounds to-morrow, and we shall have less barking."

"You are not hurt?" My Lady asked, in a voice unlike her own voice.

He laughed, deigning no answer in words. Then he said: "You have no fire? Camp rules, of course, are not for you. Pray have one lit." And he passed on to his tent.

I had the curiosity to go by it when My Lady retired. I found a dozen men, cuirassiers of his own privileged company, peeping and squinting under the canvas which had been hung round his fire. I joined them and looked, and saw him lying at length, wrapped in his cloak, reading "Cæsar's Campaigns" by the light of the blaze, as if nothing had happened.

CHAPTER XIX.

IN A GREEN VALLEY.

He was as good as his word. Before the sun had been up an hour next day six of the mutineers, chosen by lot from a hundred of the more guilty, dangled from a great tree which overhung the brook, and were already forgotten—so short are soldiers' memories—in the hurry and bustle of a new undertaking. The slope of the ridge which divided us from the neighboring valley was soon dotted with parties of men making their way up it, through bracken and furze which reached nearly to the waist, while the horse under Count Waska rode slowly off to make the circuit of the hill and enter the next valley by an easier road.

My Lady chose to climb the hill on foot, in the track of the pikemen, though the heavy dew, which the sun had not yet drunk up, soon drenched her skirts, and she might, had she willed it, have been carried to the top on men's shoulders. The fern and long grass delayed her, and made our progress slow, so that the General's dispositions were in great part made when we reached the summit. Busy as he still was, however, he had eyes for us. He came at once and placed us in a small coppice of fir trees that crowned one of the knobs of the ridge. From this point, where he took up his own position, we could command, ourselves unseen, the whole valley, the road and river—the scene of the coming surprise—and see clearly, what no one below could discern, where our footmen lay in ambush in parties of fifty; the pikemen among some black thorns, close to the north end of the valley; and musketmen a little further within and almost immediately below us. The latter, prone in the fern, looked, viewed from above, like lines of sheep feeding, until the light gleamed on a gun barrel or sword hilt and dispelled the peaceful illusion.

The sun had not yet risen above the hill on which we stood, and the valley below us lay cool and green and very pleasant to the eye. About a league in length, it was nowhere, except at its southern extremity, where it widened into a small plain, more than half a mile across. At its northern end, below us, and a little to the right, it diminished to a mere wooded defile, through which the river ran over rocks and bowlders with a dull roar, which came plainly to our ears. A solitary house of some size, with two or three hovels clustered about it, stood near the middle of the valley; but no smoke rose from the chimney, no cock crowed, no dog barked. And, looking more closely, I saw that the place was deserted.

So quiet it seemed in this peaceful Thuringian valley, I shuddered when I thought of the purpose which brought us here. And I saw My Lady's face grow sad with a like reflection. But General Tzerclas viewed all with another mind. The stillness, the sunshine, the very song of the lark, as it rose up and up and up above us, and, still unwearied, sang its song of praise, touched no chord in his breast. The quietude pleased him, but only because it favored his plans; the lark's hymn, because it covered with a fair mask his lurking ambush; the sunshine, because it seemed a good augury. His keen and vigilant eye, the smile which curled his lip, the set expression of his face, showed that he saw before him a battle-field and no more; a step upward—a triumph, a victory, and that was all.

I blamed him then. I confess now I misjudged him. He who leads on such occasions risks more than his life, and bears a weight of responsibility that may well crush from his mind all moods or thoughts of weather. At least I did him. I had to do him this justice—that he betrayed no anxiety, uttered no word of doubt or misgiving. Standing with his back against a tree, and his eyes on the northern pass, he remained placidly silent or talked at his ease. In this he contrasted well with the Waldgrave, who continually paced up and down in the background, as if the fir grove were a prison and he a captive waiting to be freed.

"At what hour should they be here?" My Lady asked presently, breaking a long silence.

She tried to speak in her ordinary tone, but her voice sounded uncertain. A woman, however brave, is a woman still. It began to dawn upon her that things were going to happen which it might be unpleasant to see and scarcely less unpleasant to remember.

"I am afraid I can not say," the General answered lightly. "I have done my part. I am here: between this and night they should be here, too."

"Unless they have been warned," the Countess said.

"Presently," he answered, "unless they have been warned."

After that My Lady composed herself anew, and the day wore on in desultory conversation and a grim kind of picnic. Noon came, and afternoon, and the Countess grew nervous and irritable. But General Tzerclas, though the hours as they passed without event, without bringing that for which he waited, must have tried him severely, showed to advantage throughout. He was ready to talk, satisfied to be silent. Late in the day, when My Lady, drowsy with the heat, dozed a little, he brought out his Cæsar and read in it, as if nothing depended on the day, and he were the most indifferent of spectators. She awoke and found him reading, and, for a time, sat staring at him, wondering where she was. At last she remembered. She sat up with a start and gazed at him.

"Are we still waiting?" she said.

"We are still waiting?" he answered, closing his book with a smile. "But," he continued, a moment later, "I trust I hear something now. Keep back a little, if you please, Countess."

We all stood up among the trees, listening, and presently, though the murmuring of the river in the pass prevented us hearing duller sounds, a sharp noise, often repeated, came to our ears. It resembled the snapping of sticks under foot.

"Whips!" General Tzerclas muttered. "Stand back, if you please."

The words were scarcely out his mouth before a handful of horsemen appeared on a sudden in the road below us. They came on like tired men, some with their feet dangling, some sitting sideways on their horses. Many had kerchiefs wound round their head, and carried their steel caps at the saddle-bow; others nodded in their seats, as if asleep. They were abreast of the pikemen when we first saw them, and we watched them advance until a couple of hundred yards brought them into line with the musketmen. These, too, they passed without suspicion, and so went jolting and clinking on down the valley, every man with a bundle on his crupper, and strange odds and ends banging and swinging against his horse's sides.

Two hundred paces behind them the first wagons appeared, dragged slowly on by four laboring horses, and guarded by a dozen foot soldiers—heavy-browed fellows, lounging along beside the wheels, with their hands in breeches pockets. Their long, trailing weapons they had tied at the tail of the wagon. Close on their heels, creaking and groaning, came another wagon, and another, and another, with a drowsy, stumbling train of teamsters and horse boys, and here and there an officer or a knot of men at arms. The foot soldiers had mostly climbed up into the wagons, and lay sprawling on the loads with their arms thrown wide and their heads rolling from side to side with each movement of the straining team.

We watched eighty of these wagons go by; the first must have been a mile or more in front of the last. After them followed a disorderly band of stragglers, among whom were some women. Then a thick, solid cloud of dust, far exceeding all that had gone before, came down the pass. It advanced by fits and starts, now plunging forward, now halting, while the heart of it gave forth a dull, roaring sound that rose above the murmur of the river.

"Cattle!" General Tzerclas muttered. "Five hundred head, I should say. There can be nothing behind that dust. Be ready, trumpeter!"

The man he addressed stood a few paces behind us, and at intervals along the ridge others lay hidden, ready to pass the signal to an officer stationed on the furthest knob, who, as soon as he heard the call, would spring up and, with a flag, pass the order to the cavalry below him.

The suspense of the moment was such it seemed an age before the General gave the word. He stood and appeared to calculate, now looking keenly toward the head of the convoy, which was fast disappearing in a haze of dust, now gazing down at the bellowing, struggling, wavering mass below us. At length, when the cattle had all but cleared the pass, he raised his hand and cried sharply:

"Now!"

The harsh blare of the trumpet pierced the upper stillness in which we stood. It was repeated—repeated again; then it died away shrilly in the distance. In its place hoarse clamor on the instant filled the valley below us. We pressed forward to see what was happening.

The surprise was complete, and yet it was a sorry sight we saw down in the bottom, where the sunshine was dying, and guns were flashing, and men were chasing one another in the gray evening light. Our musketmen, going out of ambush, had shot down the horses of the last half-dozen wagons, and, when we looked, were falling pell-mell upon the unlucky troop of stragglers who followed the wagons. These flying all ways, filled the air with horrid screams. Further to the rear our pikemen had seized the pass, and, penning the cattle into it, rendered the escape by that road hopeless. Forward, however, despite the confusion and dismay, things were different. Our cavalry did not appear—the dust prevented us seeing what they were doing. And here the enemy had a moment's respite, a moment in which to think, fly, or stand on their defense.

Very soon, while we looked on breathless, it was evident that they were taking advantage of it. Possibly the General had not counted on the dust or the lateness of the hour. He began to gaze forward toward the head of the column, and to mutter savagely at the footmen below us, who seemed more eager to overtake the fugitives and strip the dead than to press forward and break down opposition. He sent down Ludwig with orders; then another.

But the mischief was done already, and still the cavalry did not appear, being delayed, as we afterward learned, by an unforeseen brook. Some one with a head on his shoulders had quickly drawn together all those among the enemy who could fight or had a mind to fight. Two wagons were driven out of the line, and in a moment overturned; and in a twinkling the panic-stricken troopers and teamsters had a haven in which they could stand at bay.

Its value was soon proved. A company of our musketeers, following some stragglers through the medley of flying horses and maddened cattle which covered the ground near the pass, came upon this rude fortress, and charged into it recklessly or in ignorance. In a moment a volley from the wagon laid half a dozen on the ground. The rest fell back and scattered hither and thither. They were scarcely dispersed before a handful of the enemy's officers and mounted men came riding back from the front. Stabling their horses in the intervals between the wagons they took post inside. Every moment others, some with arms and some without, came straggling up. When our cavalry at last arrived on the scene there were full three hundred men in the wagon work, and those the flower of the enemy. All except one had dismounted. This one, a man on a white charger, seemed to be the soul of the defense.

Our horse, flushed with triumph and yelling loudly, came down the line like a torrent, sabering all who came in their way. Half rode on one side of the convoy and half on the other. They had met with no resistance hitherto, and expected none, and, like the musketmen, were on the barricade before they knew of its existence. In the open the stoutest hedgehog of pikes could scarcely have resisted a charge driven home with such blind recklessness; but behind the wagons it was different. Every interstice bristled with pike heads, while the musketmen poured in a deadly fire from the wagon tops. For a few seconds the place belched flame and smoke. Two or three score of the foremost assailants went down horse and man. The rest, saving themselves as best they could, swerved off to either side amid a roar of execrations and shouts of triumph.

My Lady, trembling with horror, had long ago retired. She would no longer look. The Waldgrave, too, was gone; with her, I supposed. Half the General's attendants had been sent down the hill, some with one order, some with another. In this crisis—for I saw clearly that it was a crisis, and that if the defenders could hold out until darkness fell the issue must be doubtful—I turned to look at our commander. He was still cool, but his brow was dark with passion. At one moment he stepped forward as if to go down in the melee; the next he repressed the impulse. The level rays of the sun which just caught the top of the hill shone in our eyes, while dust and smoke began to veil the field. We could still make out that the cavalry was sweeping round and round the barricade, pouring in now and then a volley of pistol shots; but they appeared to be suffering more loss than they caused.

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"Mein Gott!" I cried, breathless, "and but for him you would have been beaten."

"Stand back!" he muttered, through his closed teeth; and his eyes flickered with rage. "Are you tired of your life, man?"

"Ay, if you live!" I roared, and I shook his rein so that his horse reared and almost unseated him. But still I clung to it. "Come back! Come back!" I cried, mad with passion, wild with indignation at treachery so vile and cold-blooded, "or I will heave you from your horse, you villain! I will——"

I stumbled as I spoke over a broken shaft of a wagon. In a moment half a dozen strong arms closed round me. I was down and up again. I fought savagely, passionately, at the last desperately, having that cold, sneering face before me, and knowing it was for my life. But they were many to one. They crushed me down and knelt on me, and presently I lay panting and quiet. One of the men who held me had unsheathed his dagger and stood looking to the General for a signal. I closed my eyes expecting the stroke, and involuntarily drew in my breast, as if that poor effort might avert the stroke.

But the General did not give the signal. He sat gazing down at me with a ruthless smile on his face. "Tie him up," he said slowly, when he had enjoyed his triumph to the full. "Tie him up securely. When we get back to the camp we will have a shooting match, and he shall find us in sport. You knave!" he continued, riding up to me in a paroxysm of anger, and slashing me across the face with his riding whip so cruelly that the flesh rose in great wales, that I fell back into the men's arms blind and shuddering with pain. "I have had my eye on you! But you will work me no more mischief. Throw him in the wagon there," he continued. "Tie up his mouth if he makes a noise. Has any one seen Ludwig?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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For the First Time the Chapel of the Old College Is Occupied By One of the Roman Faith, the Rev. Father O'Calaghan.

For the first time in the history of Harvard University a Catholic priest occupied the pulpit in Appleton chapel at the regular Sunday services for the students April 1. He was the Rev. Father Peter J. O'Calaghan, of New York, a graduate of the college in the class of 1888. His discourse was on "Rationalism in Faith," and was listened to by an unusually large congregation, which included Professor Eliot, the Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Palmer and a number of others of the faculty. Father O'Calaghan surprised all by the able manner in which he handled his topic and its freedom from any tinge of Catholicism. It was in its entirety an argument for greater faith, and was so well made that at the close of the services many of those who had heard him crowded forward to congratulate him on his effort, among them President Eliot. It is expected that other Catholics will be called to address the students. Father O'Calaghan said, as reported in the Chicago Herald:

"Thy testimonies are become exceedingly credible." St. Augustine affirmed that he believed because that which he believed was incredible. I once heard an eminent professor analyze these works of St. Augustine and try to show how impossible it was to believe the incredible. This professor could not have been familiar with St. Augustine's style, of which this sentence is thoroughly characteristic. It is always absurd to treat an eloquent exclamation as an exact statement of opinion. No doubt, if the word incredible be taken in its most rigorous and extreme sense, it is impossible to believe that which can not be believed. That which contradicts reason can not be accepted by a man of reason. St. Augustine would not be likely to hold to anything so foolish as what this professor would have him mean. The evident meaning is that truth about God must of necessity be so ineffably sublime that reason can never fully grasp it. "He that is a searcher of majesty shall be overwhelmed by glory." "O the depth of the riches of wisdom and of the knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are His judgments and how unsearchable His ways!" St. Augustine wished only to repeat in another form the words of the psalmist: "Thy testimonies are wonderful, therefore my soul hath sought them."

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for the convictions of things which appear not." The necessity of faith comes not from the weakness of reason to grasp its proper object, but from the infinite character toward which faith must be directed. God is the one object of faith. I do not say that reason is incapable of knowing God by its native powers; all I would say is that unenlightened reason can not know enough of God to satisfy the cravings of the human soul. The soul is like a banished child-king who knows he has lost something great, but can not understand the value or the nature of what he has lost until he has received it back again. God made man in his own image and likeness and breathed into him a soul which was the reflection of himself. Man seeking to be a God became a sinner and the origin of evil; "man when he was in honor did not understand; he is compared to the senseless beasts and is become like to them."

MUST FEEL THE TRUTH.

But in that banished soul there is an ever-present invitation to return to its lost treasures. Many times the soul may not appreciate the value of that invitation. It may be only after it has tried all things under the sun that it will be ready to admit that all is vanity. But whether at the expense of its own sad experience or from the teaching of wise men, it must sooner or later feel the truth which St. Augustine has expressed so beautifully: "Our hearts were made for Thee, O God. And they are restless till they find their rest in Thee." Faith is the evidence of those things which appear not—things of God which lead the soul to its true and proper rest in God. Faith is the beacon light which guides the soul to safe anchorage. It holds out to the soul God as never could be shown by reason. It speaks such awful truths that words can not be shaped to its meaning. Divine revelation is as essential for supernatural faith as knowledge is for intelligence.

Rationalism, as generally understood, is a technical term designating that doctrine which teaches that reason has been man's only guide to truth, and that there has been no such thing as divine revelation. But all that is not rationalism is not irrational. If rationalism did not insinuate too often that faith is irrational sentimentalism we might allow a mere name to go unchallenged. But, because rationalism would too frequently wish to have us think that it monopolizes the rational I hope to show tonight the rationalism in faith.

Too often we hide beneath a name inconsistencies and shallowness. We bundle together many processes under a single name, and when we have labeled the bundle we think no more about it. What is this bundle we call reason? Why is it so strong while faith is weak and childish? Why is the one pure reason while the acceptance of the other is, at best, merely a convenient supposition of practical reason? In my college days a classmate was very much worried over the seeming strength of my position of the solipsist. He went to the professor and asked him how he got out of solipsism. The professor answered, "I jumped out of it." I doubt if that professor, who I think is a rationalist, imagined for a moment that his jump was in any sense an act of faith. No matter how the extreme skeptic may seek to disprove the reality of the external world, or, rather, to show the flaw in the evidence for such reality—no matter how much he may sneer at Dr. Johnson's quaint proof of the existence of the outer world—in ordinary dealings in life he will jump out of his solipsism—he will return to common sense. Although faith, strictly speaking, is an acceptance of truth upon the authority of another, the word is also used to designate trust and confidence in anything. In this sense we may say that the solipsist makes an act of faith in the evidence of his senses when he jumps out of his solipsism. It would be a symptom of a disordered brain if a man persevered for any length of time in the conviction that all is a dream and he, the dreamer, the only reality.

Of course, we have been speaking of faith as that natural and healthy confidence which we repose in our reasoning faculties and in the testimony of our fellow-men. No doubt it is not the same thing as supernatural faith. Supernatural faith, as the name implies, has for its object that which is above nature, and for the manner of seeking its object a help which does not come from the powers of nature.

The fact that there is a supernatural world hardly needs proof. There are few who maintain that nature is the all. We can not be convinced that our little world of nature is all there is of reality. We feel as certain of the reality of the unknown and the unknowable as we do of that which comes within the range of our experience. And to call all things nature is simply a quibble over words.

RATIONALISM IN FAITH.

Supposing the fact of revelation of the supernatural—can the acceptance of it be, in any sense, rational? Can there be any rationalism in faith? The faith I have shown to be in reason is a confidence in thought, to which we are driven by the very necessities of thought. If we would think at all, we must profess confidence in our thought. It is conceivable that a man might lead a brutish life, without feeling the need of any confidence in his thought; he might not care what logic demanded, as long as his sensations were pleasant. But the man of thought must be a man of faith—his whole mental life depends upon many acts of faith.

I see in this natural faith an image of supernatural faith. The man of God is a man of faith. His whole spiritual life is one great act of faith. The need for God is in our hearts, and we are all sadly deficient if we have it not. There has been no nation without at least some aspirations toward God. That aspiration may be sometimes faint and sometimes grotesque, but there it is, a universal testimony to the soul's need of God. Show me a people which has been led out of barbarism by atheism, or a nation which had been civilized by so-called rationalism, and then, and only then, will it be possible to argue in this matter. For, in order to argue, we need evidence on both sides. We have no evidence to show what so-called rationalism can do. We can not prove its value by the lives of individuals, for we can not undo the past, and the results of our fathers' conflicts and triumphs are in the very marrow of our bones—the lives of many rationalists are testimony against rationalism. To eradicate the effects of religion upon humanity would be to brutalize mankind. No man can measure exactly what is, directly or indirectly, due to the influence of religion; but if we can not measure its exact amount it would be the hight of absurdity to question its universal and almost omnipotent influence. We need God and our hearts are restless until they find their rest in God. There is a thirst in our souls which nothing earthly can satisfy, which must be slaked in that living water of which if any man drinks he will never thirst.

If the need for reason can demand faith of us, why can not the need of a spiritual life in us demand, that which alone can fill such a life? And if our acceptance of reason—our act of confidence in reason—was a reasonable act, because it was necessary for our progress, why is not our acceptance of the supernatural—our act of faith in God and His revelation—also a rational act? Perhaps this communion with God may not be desired by some. There may be those who are so much of this earth earthy that they allow nothing spiritual to trouble them. The lives of these are analagous to the lives of those unthinking men who care for nothing more than pleasing sensations. There is no way of reaching such men. Reason can do no more than present itself, relying upon its charms for captivating men's souls. For who can convince a man that refuses to accept the axioms of human thought? The man may be a fool, but he is free to be such, and we can not coerce him into becoming something better. So, in like manner, the spiritual life—the life of faith—presents itself to the soul; it also must depend principally upon its charms to gain an entrance into man's soul. It has an advantage over reason, inasmuch as reason is its handmaid—to go before it and to sweep and garnish the soul in preparation for it.

If a man feels no need for this life of faith then is his soul in darkness and in the shadow of death. His soul must be sick unto death—it has lost its normal appetite for God. The appetite for God—the instinct of faith—is native to the soil. Supernatural grace comes only to intensify and transform that appetite into Christian charity. The need which humanity has shown for God ought to be sufficient to show, to the disordered soul of the unbeliever, the extent of its disease.

If we could go on further than this it seems plain that the acceptance of a spiritual life which is self-consistent and well authenticated is thoroughly reasonable, because necessary for the realization of the soul's highest aspirations. Faith appeals to us by the presentation of its object to our souls. If the faith which we have found in the necessary acts of our reason be a rational faith, the supernatural faith of the Christian, although supernatural, is not the less rational.

I am not considering the credentials which the Christian faith presents. I do not say that those credentials are sufficient; I simply assert that, if they satisfy the aspirations of the soul, the acceptance of them is no weak sentimentality, but, indeed, a most eminently rational act.

FAITH CAN SATISFY THE SOUL.

I have purposely taken for granted that the Christian faith alone can satisfy the aspirations of the soul, though I am fully conscious that I have not proved this. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." To St. Paul Christianity was the only faith. "One God, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and through all and in us all." And I might add that I am convinced that Jesus is the only master to whom the world will bend its stiff neck, if it bends it at all.

The act by which we accept the life of faith is a rational act, because it is an act which is necessary for the fullness of our life. It makes us whole—it rounds us out. "Amen, amen, I say unto you, he who believes in Me hath everlasting life." Faith is the condition of life eternal, and because it is such a life of faith is the highest rationalism. If reason does not enlighten man in the way of his greatest progress, its brightness must be dimmed by some fault. There is not and can not be reason which would put a block in our way, saying thus far and no farther, when we feel in us the ability to press on far beyond that impediment. We see the road beyond—we know our strength, and shall we be detained by that over which we can easily leap? Reason is man's guide to truth and not man's hindrance to progress. It would be this latter if faith were irrational. For it is by faith we walk, and according to our faith it will be done to us. And by our faith the greatness of our souls must be measured.

Suppose a child could be born into this world who refused all the achievements of the race, doubted all the teachings of his masters, threw all books and manuscripts into the fire, who tried to rid himself of all which he would be obliged to receive from others, would he ever become much more than a child? He could not rid himself of all—he could not rid himself of himself—and he himself is largely a product of the race. But let him even try to do it and he will become a fool. By natural faith in our teachers, by faith in the achievements of the race, by faith in books, by faith in our fellow man—by faith only we become worthy to be members of human society. In like manner it is with our spiritual life. By faith, and by faith alone, can we be saved. Not that faith alone will save us, "for the devils believe and tremble," and "faith without good works is dead." But it is only through the way of faith that we can enter into life eternal. For "without faith it is impossible to please God." Without faith it is impossible to know God as He ought to be known and as He wishes to be known. As He deigns to show Himself so can we know Him. He must speak to us by revelation if we are to know Him. For "how, then, shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? Or how shall they believe Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher?"

SAVIOR THE PREACHER.

Jesus Christ is our preacher, and it is only by God's stooping down to man that man can be lifted up to God. As the child is led to the wisdom of manhood by human teachers through natural faith, so is man, by supernatural faith, made worthy to be called the brother of Jesus Christ.

"Take, therefore, the shield of faith wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one, and take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit (which is the word of God)." Only by this word of God—by faith and the divine revelation—can we be brought to the knowledge of God. God's wisdom is above human comprehension. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, nor your ways My ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are exalted above the earth, so are My ways exalted above your ways and My thoughts above your thoughts."

"For that which appeareth foolish of God is wiser than men, and that which appeareth weakness of God is stronger than men." If God's wisdom appears as folly to us then we are sadly in need of enlightenment. The vulgar man may think that the manners of a gentleman are unmanly. It is his loss to think so. He can be converted only by becoming more like a gentleman. The condemned soul may be less miserable in hell than it would be in God's presence; that awful presence might, indeed, make it call upon the mountains to fall upon it and to the hills to cover it. But this is the soul's terrible loss. To feel otherwise it must itself be transformed. The man who has no appreciation for good music learns to love it by patient listening to it, and trying to bring himself to the love of it. In like manner, if you have not faith, you must bring yourself to appreciate the loss you are suffering. "Thou mayest not know that thou are wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked. (But) I counsel thee, buy of me gold tried in the fire that thou mayest be clothed in white garments, that the shame of thy nakedness may not appear, and anoint thy eyes with eye salve that thou mayest see." Pray then that thou mayest have the eye salve of faith that thou mayest see. Seek it and you shall find it, for God will never be wanting to any honest seeker after true wisdom.

According to our faith will it be done to us. The more there is of faith in us the more we shall see God and the nearer we shall be brought to Him. "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith."

A GUARANTEE OF PROGRESS.

Faith, then, is the condition as well as the guarantee of our progress. Surely there is good and sufficient reason for accepting it. We stand in more need of communion with the world. He has begun to be perfect, says one of the holy fathers of the desert, "who can say in his heart, God and I, we are alone in the universe."

Faith is essential for communion with God. To accept faith, therefore, is the highest rationalism, because the necessary condition for our greatest enlightenment.

If evil communications corrupt good manners, holy thoughts and holy associations build up the edifice of sanctity. If good music will, when perseveringly listened to, arouse the dull and unmusical to an appreciation of its charms, so will the contemplation of divine mysteries—the communion with God—make even our weak souls godlike. Faith alone can open the book of God's mysteries for our instruction. Let this book be opened for us and let our hearts be inflamed with enthusiasm for its study—let us begin to think the thoughts of God, and we shall become veritable sharers in the divine nature. "Thy testimonies are wonderful, O God, therefore hath my soul sought Thee." "As the heart panteth after the fountains of water, so my soul panteth after Thee, O God. My soul has thirsted after the strong, living God." "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall be filled." And they shall be filled through faith—out of the rich treasury of God's ineffable truth.

May God grant to us much of that eyesalve by which we may see the blindness of our souls. And when He has filled our hearts with the brightness of His veiled presence, may He give us grace to love Him. "If any man may love Me, he will keep My word, and we will come to Him and make our abode with Him." While He is present all will be well with us. And if we keep our hearts clean—"for the clean of heart shall see God"—the dark glass of faith will reveal more truth to us than the deepest thought of philosophers, and God's "testimonies will become exceedingly credible."

THE APRIL PUZZLES.

Numerical Enigma—Wineglass—Hidden Poetry—Cube

The prize for March has been awarded to Miss Nellie Wales of 1367 North Illinois street.

291.—Numerical Enigma.

I am a couplet of sixty-five letters from Mother Goose.

My 11—24—36—53—58—16—1—41—27—31 is a so-called disease common to elderly persons.

My 4—20—39—5—17—45—8—22 is an immense diamond.

My 64—23—41—29—15—35—49—33—55 is going from place to place.

My 2—21—46—11—64—14—28—50—57 is a very violent wind.

My 56—40—31—5—43—52—24—32—46—3 is a half globe.

My 9—25—59—13—30—63—54—41—20—65 is the first thing to build in a house.

My 60—12—62—8—18—61 is a Chinese temple.

My 47—35—26—34—7—40 is one oblige to do hard manual labor.

My 10—45—22—40—48—38 is a dense growth of trees.

My 37—45—6—51—42—20—53—27 is very strange.

My 19—8—11—44—12—11—34 is the battle cry of success.

292—Wineglass.

X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X O O X O O X
X
X
X
O X O
O O X O O

The bowl of the glass is a triple acrostic, and the three words taken together are a requisite for soap bubbles. Each cross word is formed of two words of four letters each—the last of one becoming the first of the other.

1. Separate widely and brings a report.
2. One of the United States and one of the Sandwich islands.
3. A place in Italy famous during the fifteenth century as a place of refuge for Christians fleeing from Constantinople, and sour pungent.
4. A very small quantity, and a domestic animal.

The upright down the center (9 letters) is a magnesian stone.

The neck of the glass (letters 5 and 6) are found on the superscription of most envelopes. The last 5 letters of the upright is a weight of 14 pounds.

The base of the glass is a pyramid.

1. A vowel. 2. A conjunction. 3. Topic. The central is a numeral. The diagonal on the left is a grain, and on the right a poem.

293—Hidden Poetry.

In the following stanza find a familiar nursery rhyme. One word will be found in each line.

There is a little maiden
Who oft drops in on me,
To tell me of her troubles
By water, land and sea.
This charming little maiden
Brings with her golden grains
Of corn to feed the birdies
That fly o'er sand and plains.
I make her sit beside me,
And we tell the story o'er,
While the mighty waves are rolling,
And we hear old ocean roar;
And when the twilight gathers,
And the stars are peeping through,
How pleasant 'tis to wander
O'er the land all bright with dew.

294—Cube.

X X X X X
X X   X X
X   X X X X X
X   X   X   X
X X X X X   X
    X X   X X
        X X X X X

Upper Square—Top one, noted for piety. Left side, benches. Right side, a preparation of bread. Bottom, frozen rain.

Lower Square—Top, strikes with a stick. Left side, a kind of tree. Right side, place. Bottom, despised.

Upper right diagonal, a contraction of the verb to be.

Upper left diagonal, to weep convulsively.

Lower right diagonal, the Christian name of a President's son.

Lower left diagonal, the darky term of address.

Clean Enough.

[Judge.]

Policeman—Come, move on, you dirty tramp!

Tramp (who has just been run over by street sweeper)—Don't git gay, now! Who's had a cleanin' last—me or you? See?

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

INTRODUCTION BY

General Lew Wallace.

Will Carleton
John Clark Ridpath

—CONTRIBUTORS—

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

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BY DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM

chief of construction and director of works

—AND—

FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET

director of decoration, World's Columbian Exposition.

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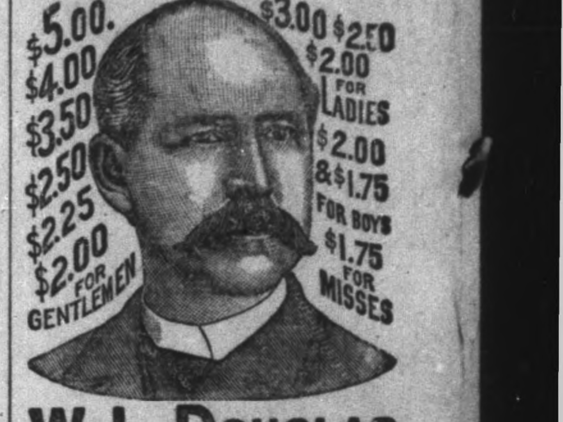

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Dayton and Springfield*	4.50am	†10.15pm
Martinsville and Vincennes...*	7.45am	* 5.05pm
Richmond and Columbus, O...†	8.00am	† 3.20pm
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Logansport and Chicago*	11.15am	* 3.20pm
Dayton and Columbus*	11.45am	* 9.00am
Dayton and Springfield*	3.00pm	*12.45pm
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Columbus, Ind. and Louisville†	3.30pm	*11.15am
Knightstown and Richmond†	4.00pm	† 8.50am
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Martinsville and Vincennes†	4.00pm	†10.45am
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