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WHOLE NO. 1,384

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1892.

PRICE TWO CENTS
PER YEAR IN ADVANCE \$3.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

In yesterday's issue we announced our Special Offer in connection with that King of literary productions, the great Encyclopedia Britannica. Every one of our readers can now afford to own this great reference library without feeling the cost of it. Heretofore its great price has barred its possession, excepting to the rich. It is now, for the first time, placed within easy reach of every family in the land. The small saving of only ten cents a day is all that is necessary to secure the greatest Encyclopedia the world has ever seen.

The two most important elements of success in life are education and economy. As the new year has but begun, why not make a resolution whereby you can, at one and the same time, combine these two elements to your lasting benefit? Resolve to lay aside ten cents each day during 1892 and secure this great work. Resolve to devote ten minutes of each day to enriching your mind from its pages. At the close of '92 you will not only be the owner of the best and choicest library, one that will be your pride and delight, but The News vouches for it that you will be better fitted, both to succeed in life and to get the fullest enjoyment out of it. Will you take advantage of this opportunity?

Bear in mind that the edition we now offer our readers is in 25 large quarto volumes, with the American copyrighted articles re-written and brought up to date, and with an entire equipment of new maps up to date, costing over \$30,000 to produce, which makes this edition vastly superior to the Edinburgh edition, which costs \$8.00 per volume, or \$200 for the set. The readers of The News, however, can secure the first volume for only one dollar, and the balance of the 24 volumes for \$1.50 each, and you can take two or more volumes each month, or the entire set will be delivered to you on easy monthly payments. Our offer, to deliver the first volume for one dollar, which is less than cost, is done for the purpose of enabling you to compare it with the original Edinburgh edition and satisfy yourself that it is an exact reproduction of that great work before you decide to take the entire edition. Do not hesitate; secure the first volume at once, and we guarantee you will not regret it.

THE PRINCE'S FUNERAL.

A SOLEMN AND IMPOSING CEREMONIAL TO-DAY.

A Great Concourse of People at Sandringham—The Royal "Tomb-House" at Windsor—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, January 20.—The body of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was removed from the parish church at Sandringham to-day. The weather was bright and clear, and the Duke's body was placed in a coffin of lead, lined with velvet, and was carried to the station. The Duke's body was placed in a coffin of lead, lined with velvet, and was carried to the station. The Duke's body was placed in a coffin of lead, lined with velvet, and was carried to the station.



THE DEAD DUKE.

Laborers employed on the Prince of Wales's estate, and nearly all the villagers residing at Sandringham, with all of whom the dead Duke had had a favorite, stood grouped about the gates, while the road from Sandringham hall to the church was lined with school children. At 10:15 o'clock the bell on the church began tolling, and as the



PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

solemn knell rang out upon the wintry air, the Prince of Wales and his household, accompanied by Sister Victoria, who had nursed the Duke until his death, entered



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PALACE AT SANDRINGHAM.

the church. The carriages in which the Duke had ridden were followed by three others conveying royal personages. When all had entered the church and taken the seats set apart for them the funeral services were commenced. These were very brief, and upon their conclusion the coffin was lifted upon the shoulders of a number of the royal employees and borne from the church. It was placed upon the gun-carriage, which was drawn by six horses, and the procession was then formed.



PRINCESS MARY OF TECK.

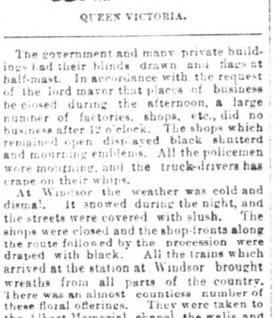
The tenantry on the estate of the Prince of Wales and the members of his household acted as pall-bearers. Following directly behind the coffin came the Prince of Wales, and his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, on foot. Then came the clergy, and after them the game-keepers, marching six

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

The government and many private buildings and their blinds drawn and flags at half-mast. In accordance with the request of the lord mayor that places of business be closed during the afternoon, a large number of factories, shops, etc., did no business after 12 o'clock. The shops which remained open displayed black slanders and mourning emblems. All the policemen wore mourning, and the truck-drivers had cranes on their whips.



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

channel floor of which were completely hidden by the immense mass of these tokens of sorrowful remembrance. Most of the coffins lie on shelves, and among them are those of Edward IV, the cruel, and his Queen; Henry VI, the saintly, and his Queen; and Queen Victoria ordered that oak coffins should be used in future by the royal family.

Services in memory of the Duke were held to-day in all the European capitals. In Berlin the Empress Augustin and Emperor Frederick, the latter of whom is the aunt of the Duke, many other members of the German imperial family and a number of royal personages attended the



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services. Emperor Francis Joseph, many of the Austrian dukes and members of the imperial family were present at the memorial services held in Vienna. At the services, Emperor Francis Joseph, many of the Austrian dukes and members of the imperial family were present at the memorial services held in Vienna.

Foreign Notes. The Spanish Senate has passed the bill prolonging treaties of commerce with foreign countries. The monkey and parrot had an inning in the French Chamber yesterday. M. Constant, the Minister of the Interior, struck M. Lauer in the face, and a duel is imminent. The German government is preparing a bill to regulate emigration. It is intended chiefly to restrict the activity of agents who will be prohibited from carrying emigrants at the expense of foreign states. Seventy-three bodies have been recovered from the river Kern, at Tilla, Russia, where a temporary bridge broke, Sunday, during the blessing of the waters of the river. Many bodies are still at the bottom of the stream. The new Khedive of Egypt held his first official reception yesterday. Afterward the Cabinet ministers presented their resignations. The Khedive declined to accept the resignations, and begged the ministers to continue in office.

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It is said that the change in sentiment is being brought about by the active intervention of representatives of Great Britain and Germany. Both these nations have important commercial relations with Chili, and the blockade of ports which would ensue, should there be war, would interrupt their trade. In view of this, they are bringing influences to bear on Chili and the United States, with a view to this effort may result in an arbitration commission, if Chili indicates any desire in that direction.

There was a decided "diminution" in the war talk around the Navy Department this morning, and a more peaceful feeling prevailed. Secretary Tracy had a comparatively quiet morning, though he found plenty to occupy him. He had a conference with Senators Cameron and McPherson of the Senate naval committee, and it is understood that the Secretary laid before them a statement of the expenditures he has recently incurred in his preparation for the naval demonstration in southern waters, and asked that his estimates for appropriations should be submitted, he received the support of the committee. A week ago it was believed that the estimates would be absolutely necessary, but now he believes that there will be no war. It is further understood that the Secretary received the assurances of the committee that the warlike preparations in every proper necessary expenditure involved in his precautionary movements. This expression on the part of the Secretary of a belief that the crisis has been passed, is taken as an indication that the conciliatory dispatches from the Chilean government are regarded as paving the way for a ultimate act of reparation on the part of Chili. At all events, it is believed that the warlike preparations in every proper necessary expenditure involved in his precautionary movements.

No step has been taken, however, to undo all that has been so hurriedly done by the department during the past few weeks to put this country on a fighting basis. There is no less activity in the navigation bureau, in the preparation and translation of cipher dispatches, and it is evident that the department is still quite busy. A very large sum of money is being expended in the transmission of intelligence over the wires. Though the peaceful rumors have a very general effect, many officers refuse to place entire reliance in them, alleging that Chili is making show of retreating in order to gain time for its own preparations. The departure of an armed fleet of vessels from Valparaiso is being questioned as to whether it is a bluff, or whether it is in no danger of attack if she does what the United States has asked, is making efforts to place herself on a war basis by protecting the most important supply stations in the Straits of Magellan. A very obtuse kind of the popular sentiment is obtained through the letters that pour in upon Secretary Tracy from all parts of the country. Whereas, ten days ago those indicated the development of a warlike disposition, there seems to have been a change in the tone, and there is a growing disposition to urge the Secretary to a conciliatory course.

It is quite apparent that Congress will not be enlightened on the Chilean controversy for at least two or three days, for the announcement is made at the State Department that the correspondence will be returned in tomorrow. No date has been fixed for the submission of the message and documents.

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"Dynamic, gun-cotton, which is an explosive, about as terrible in its work of destruction as dynamite, is used in such torpedoes. The torpedoes will hold from five hundred to one thousand pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton. The air in the torpedoes keeps them afloat, so that it is necessary to anchor them. The torpedoes would be placed in a line at about one to two hundred feet apart, just below the surface of the water. It is supposed that the engineers would put three lines of them off the harbor of New York, and probably off all the other important seaports. Ten miles is far enough out for the torpedoes. The Chilean boats can't throw their shot so far as everybody seems to think. On ship-board you can elevate the gun only about fifteen degrees, and at that elevation it takes a powerful gun to throw a shot seven or eight miles.

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AND THE FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO PUNISH GRAVE-ROBBERS.

Ghouls Said to Have Been Robbing Many Graves—No Occasion For This Crime, as Bodies Are Obtainable Under the Law.

Otto Van Tassar, the janitor at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, was arrested last night by patrolman Alberts, on a warrant sworn out by S. B. Corbaley, charging him with concealing a body that had been stolen for the purpose of dissection.

This was the expected development in the crime of grave-robbing disclosed yesterday. Miss Emma Cossel's body was found at the college, and was delivered up on demand. Van Tassar received the body, it is charged, and thereby became an accomplice under the law. He will be given a chance to tell who roughly the body to him, and it would seem to be an easy matter for the courts to get at the guilty person. Mr. Corbaley remarked today that "they had trifled with the wrong person when they disturbed the body of his dead."

It is now known that there has been too much of this kind of thing in this neighborhood. It used to prevail largely. To make it unnecessary, the Legislature provided means by which bodies could be had from public institutions, when no relatives, put in prior claim. Grave-robbing is now the most unnecessary of crimes in Indiana yet there has been much of it right here in the city.

A physician who assisted in dissecting the victim tells of a case. A girl died, with no relatives to look to her burial. Some sympathetic female clerks made up a purse, and securing the services of an undertaker, decently prepared the deceased for burial. Services were held at a place agreed upon, and the body (at least the coffin) was followed to Crown Hill by a respectable number of friends, where it was placed in a vault, and the friends returned. The next day, however, the body had been done. Subsequently the body—that is, the coffin—was buried, but the body was delivered for a stipulated price to a medical college. The body had been removed from the coffin before the funeral procession started for the cemetery.

This morning Van Tassar and Spencer appeared in defense of the janitor, and a large number of the physicians belonging to the college were in attendance. The State asked for and was granted a continuance until tomorrow morning. Dr. J. J. Long became Van Tassar's security in \$250 bond. Mr. Corbaley is determined to push the matter, and this morning Harding & Hovey proffered their services to assist in the prosecution.

LUTHER BENSON'S TIGER.

The Temperance Orator Taken to the Flatfield Institute.

Luther Benson, the temperance lecturer, was taken to Plainfield yesterday in a sad state of intoxication, and placed under treatment at the Keweenaw institute. He had been under the influence of liquor for several days, and Monday his friends persuaded him to go to Plainfield and take the treatment. Monday a News reporter met Mr. Benson, and the lecturer painted a graphic picture of the "tiger of strong drink" as he called it.

"When the tiger comes," said he, "I can no more resist the temptation than I can fly, and it comes about once a year. I see a real tiger, a tiger as natural as I see an apple before me. When I find it it is asleep, as peaceful as a lamb. In a little while it opens its eyes, and looks about in a dreamy way. Then it begins to move, and its eyes begin to glare at me. Pretty soon it begins to grin, and shows its teeth. Then it springs at me, and with those great jaws around my neck completely overpowers me. No one who meets that tiger can resist it. Mr. Benson talked and cried about his failure to resist the temptation to occasionally go back to his old habit, and bade the reporter and other friends good-by, saying he was going to Plainfield."

"I will either come home a cured man, or you will never see me again," was his parting remark.

Luther Benson is known from one end of the country to another as a temperance orator, and he has succeeded in securing many thousand signatures to the pledge. While he passed as a reformed drunkard, his intimate friends have always known of his weakness.

Mr. Benson went to Dwight, Ill., some years ago, for the same purpose, but after remaining a few days he changed his mind and would not take the treatment.

IS THE DEFENDANT INSANE?

This the One Question in the Stevens Murder Trial.

The greater part of today in the Criminal Court was taken up with the examination of witnesses introduced by the attorneys for Willie Stevens, and placed on the stand of ungodly mind when she shot Margaret Ross, in North Indianapolis, on the 24th of October. The preponderance of testimony was that she is weak-minded but not insane.

The whole case has settled down to the attempt of the prosecution to show that the defendant, while of weak mind, has a knowledge of right and wrong and is responsible for her acts, and of the defense to prove that her mental weakness is sufficient to place her beyond the pale of responsibility for what she does.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKER

Conversing Upon Indianapolis For Conference—Prices and "Sich."

The members of the Wagon and Carriage Woodstock Manufacturers' Association are coming in today from every point of the compass. The association includes all manufacturers of carriage and wagon wood stock from the Allegheny to the Pacific. Today is the date set for the annual meeting, appointed for the Indiana House at 10 o'clock this afternoon. Officers are to be elected before adjournment, committees will report and other routine business will be transacted. The state of trade, prices, etc., are to be considered.

A Marion Grocer's Mistake.

There was a man in Marion who, justly or unjustly, had been black-listed by the Grocers' Union. Afterward he moved to Bedford, and T. Owens, of the Grocers' men's Union, sent a notice to the Grocers' men's Union of Redkey to look out for this man. But Mr. Owens made the mistake of sending the notice upon a postal card. It is alleged, thereby violating the postal law. The man whose card was used is declared to have attacked discovered this fact and caused Owens to be arrested. Yesterday, at Portland, Owens gave a two-hundred-dollar bond to appear in this city for trial when wanted.

Disturbance Conversations To-morrow.

To-morrow the Republican district conventions will be held throughout the State for the purpose of electing new State central committees. Two of the conventions will be held in this city, that of the Seventh and Fifth districts. The places fixed for all the conventions are as follows: First district, Evansville; second, Shoals; third, Jeffersonville; fourth, Lawrenceburg; Fifth, Indianapolis; sixth, Cambridge

DIFFERENCES SUBMITTED

BOARD OF ARBITRATION LISTENS TO TWO STATEMENTS.

Street Car Company Claims That Free Rides Were Never Authorized—Request For Postponement Denied—To-Day's Proceedings.

The convening this forenoon of the board of arbitration to settle the differences between the Citizens' Street Railroad Company and the Brotherhood of Car Drivers, Motormen and Conductors marks an innovation in the way of adjusting labor difficulties in Indiana. It is the first time a board of disinterested citizens has ever been called upon here to determine questions at issue between a corporation and its employees.

The board, composed of Bishop F. S. Chatard, Hugh H. Hanna, and ex-Judge D. W. Howe convened at 10 o'clock this morning at the office of President Frenzel, of the street railway company. It organized by electing Bishop Chatard president.

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LOOKED IN ON 'EM.

And Saw That the Board Was Transacting Some City Business.

There was not much of a commotion about the office of the Board of Public Works this morning. Janitor John O'Connor "peaked" into the room once or twice, and then went away without saying anything, or making any complaints. Evidently everything was going to his liking. Some time ago the board informed the Broad Ripple Rapid Transit company that it was willing to grant it an extension of time for the completion of its road.

"PEEK-A-BOO, MORRIS" extended the time of its charter, if some assurance was given that the road would be completed within a reasonable time. This brought the following reply:

I have very carefully considered your favor of January 13. The kind of assurance you wish you do not state nor do you state what conditions, if any, you would impose personally. I believe that with an extension upon the same terms as before asked that we could complete the road. You, of course, understand that we are compelled to insert into all our arrangements the condition provided our charter is extended. We can proceed more rapidly did we know just what kind of an assurance would be satisfactory to the board. Please state this and I believe we can then comply with your request for our assurance.

WILLIAM BOSSON, President.

The matter was discussed at some length. President Condit being of the opinion that the company should be required to deposit a certificate check of \$10,000, but Mr. De-frees thought that this would be imposing a hardship, and it was decided to hold the matter open until Friday, when the board will come before the board and give it some special information.

Will Think About It.

E. B. Martin and E. F. Claypool made the proposition printed in The News two weeks ago concerning the improvement of New Jersey and Alabama streets, and Central avenue from Tenth to Fourteenth streets. They agree to pay about \$2,000 of the city's share, they will pay a large proportion of the expenses of the project, which is ordered paved. The board will make a definite reply soon.

Bids For Advertising.

The specifications for bids to do the city printing are completed, and will be sent to the different newspapers to-day. The bids will be opened next Monday.

The Board Met or Settled.

The board has decided that it will accept no bonds except those issued under the provisions of the charter. The question of the street cuts no figure.

TEN BELOW ZERO.

That Is To Say, Five By Uncle Sam's Meter—How the Gas Behaved.

Five degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. That's the lowest the mercury has been driven in Indianapolis for several years. Family thermometers, that are banked on by their owners, registered as low as 10° below zero this morning, but the big thermometer up on the Ingalis Block, which prognosticator Wapenhausen says can't tell an untruth, marked but 5° below.

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Dr. Wishard Says the Coroner Was Actuated Through Hatred, and That the Evidence Refutes the Verdict.

Coroner Manker to-day returned a verdict on the death of Isaac Langlof Kokomo, who died at St. Vincent's. The verdict is unusual. The coroner finds the cause of the death to be the result of "gross, careless" on the part of Dr. Wishard in allowing a medical student to administer an anesthetic.

Other cases of this kind have occurred here, but this is probably the first time a verdict of this nature has been returned. Dr. Wishard is naturally regarded as one of the most careful and most able of the younger generation of doctors.

The scene at the hospital when Lang died was dramatic in the extreme. His wife was in an adjoining room, and was a clinic and some sixty students and other persons were present. Before Dr. Wishard had touched his patient the latter was dead.

"Gentlemen," said the Doctor to the class, "you have witnessed the most horrible thing that can occur in surgery. I have just told this man's wife that the operation would be under ordinary circumstances, and she has died. Now I must go out and tell her always well. Now I must go out and tell her always well."

Everybody was greatly concerned, of course, and the clinic was dismissed. Doctors generally hold that in such cases the coroner's verdict is a matter of course, and that the coroner took no action.

Dr. Wishard, when informed by a News reporter of the coroner's verdict, was surprised and would hardly believe for the moment that the information given him was not a mistake. When asked for a statement he dictated these words:

"I am in the clinic there over one hundred persons present, and among them several old practitioners. Dr. Ackler, my assistant, has frequently administered anesthetics not only for me but for others. The anesthetic had not been administered more than three minutes until the collapse came. I stood by my assistant, and I was practically administering it myself. Dr. Manker certainly had not the position of a student. The anesthetic was properly given, and the patient had not taken two draughts of it. It is simply absurd for the coroner to make such a verdict. Deputy Coroner Dunn was my office just before the disaster, and I requested him to summon Dr. Frank Hutchings, who assisted. He told me to do so, and would take his testimony at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Dr. Manker stated yesterday that he had been in the presence of Dr. J. H. Oliver, Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Dr. W. H. Wishard, myself and several others in his opinion no one was to be held responsible for the death. His verdict is not in accordance with the facts. It is well known in the medical profession here that Dr. Manker is a personal enemy of mine. The public is not interested in our personal quarrels. It is proper to state that when Dr. Manker decided to be a candidate for coroner, he found it desirable to become a member of the Marion County Medical Society. Previous to this time he had, without my knowledge, been in the most grossly unjust manner in connection with the city hospital investigation. When he applied for membership I protested, accusing him of conduct unworthy of a member of the society. He was referred by mutual consent, to a committee consisting of Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. Allison Maxwell and Dr. Frank Morrison. I presented to the committee a statement of the charges against him, and had existed between Dr. Manker and myself prior to his voluntary appearance in the hospital investigation and the original stenographic report of his testimony on that occasion. The committee met in Dr. Maxwell's office, and after hearing the testimony, Dr. Jameson, as spokesman, stated that Manker was found guilty of conduct unworthy of a member of the society by the committee, and apologizing to me, when he proceeded to do it. It can easily be understood that our relations have not been cordial, and this is the first time that Dr. Manker has ever where a man holding an official judicial position has not the instincts of ordinary propriety sufficient to suggest to him the impropriety of his acting as a judge in a case involving the reputation of a man with whom he is at personal enmity. The public can judge in the face of these facts whether a verdict of this nature is warranted. I am, however, a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and I am a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and I am a member of the Marion County Medical Society."

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JERSEY CATTLE—WOOL.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THESE INTERESTS MEET TO-DAY.

Cattle Men Want a Place at the World's Fair—Officers Elected—Wool Growers Fought—The Alleged Cause.

The Short-horn Breeders' Association of Indiana this morning canvassed the question of making an exhibit of short-horns at the Columbian Exposition. The matter came up in connection with a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the board of World's Fair commissioners of the State, relative to the setting aside of a sufficient portion of the State's appropriation to stimulate interest in making exhibits. It was stated that the Fair commissioners were willing to set aside \$5,000, but that it would be difficult to secure more than that amount.

On this subject the discussion was general, and the suggestion was sprung that short-horn breeders arrange among themselves for offering duplicate premiums. By common consent this matter was to be held in abeyance until the result of the committee's conference with the World's Fair Commission was reported. Claude Matthews, E. C. Thompson and Frank Taylor were appointed the committee to confer with the commission.

Bearing on this subject Mr. Matthews introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the various live stock breeders' associations of the State of Indiana be requested to appoint a committee of three, to select one representative, to act with the committee appointed by this association to confer with the Indiana Board of World's Fair Commissioners in an effort to secure a recognition of the live stock interests in the State, and also a fair and liberal share of the State's appropriation to encourage a proper exhibition of livestock.

J. W. Robe, of Greencastle, said he had read that the grade of cattle in England, crossed and bred with short-horn, had advanced in the past twenty years. T. A. Cotton, President Sankey and Joshua Stranahan discussed the matter.

From this discussion became general a discussion of the relative merits of the various breeds of cattle. In this discussion it cropped out that in the last few years in Indiana the drift has been away from the beef and toward the dairy cattle. It was also expressed that this falling in of the two classes was a most unfortunate one, and that the Jersey class is only temporary; that the reaction would come, and that the experience would prove the heavy beef cattle to be the best and most profitable.

The committee on officers reported the following for the ensuing year: President—James M. Sankey, of Terre Haute. Vice-President—Clyde Wright, of Wabash. Secretary—W. S. Robbins, of Horace. Treasurer—E. C. Thompson, of Irvington.

The committee on program reported an order of exercises for next year, which was approved.

The committee appointed to select experts to serve as judges at county fairs reported the following: H. E. Ligt, Tippecanoe; Joseph Repp, Elkhart; J. D. Snavar, Wayne; T. A. Cotton, Shelby; F. Garton, Decatur; Ezra Swain, Hamilton; J. W. Harper, Wabash; Jasper N. Lee, Vigo; John Welch, Owen; H. G. C. Bais, Marion; John McColwin, Johnson; Thomas Nelson, Parke; J. W. Morgan, Hendricks.

The report was approved. On motion the association adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Few of the Wool-growers and W. M. The Indiana wool-growers were due at the agricultural room in the State House at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Up to noon there were but few arrivals.

Joshua Strange, of the short-horn breeders, who is also a wool-grower, said to The News: "When this association (the short-horn) was ready to adjourn last year, this room was full of wool-growers ready to go to work. Today there are not a half-dozen of here. There are several reasons for this."

"The price of the ordinary grades of sheep has depreciated. Only upon the best blooded qualities do the prices hold up. The wool-growers have been disappointed. The cold weather rendered greater care and more work necessary in the management of stock, and the wide prevalence of the grip and kindred ailments has had a discouraging influence. These conditions are only temporary, and next year we expect to see as large an attendance as ever."

The National Glassmakers' Convocation. The National Glass Manufacturers' Association is holding a meeting this afternoon, at room 65, Bates House. About fifteen members of the association, who were present, representing the bulk of the Indiana glass producing interests. The participants declined to state the object of the meeting. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that its purpose is to devise means for maintaining prices.

Held in \$5,000 Bond. Martin Moran, charged with shooting John Cain, was, in a preliminary examination in Police Court this morning, and was held to the grand jury in \$5,000 bond. Cain is not yet able to be out of the hospital.

THE MARKET NEWS. (Continued from Sixth Page.) CHICAGO, January 20.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Firm. Corn—Stronger; 43¢@43½¢. Oats—Dull. 34¢. Rye—Quiet; 87¢. Provisions—Quiet. DETROIT, January 20.—Wheat—Cash 97¢. Corn—40¢. Oats—No. 2 cash 33½¢. White 34½¢. Rye—86¢. Receipts—Flour 921 barrels, wheat 2,906 bushels, corn 3,000 bushels, oats 1,133 bushels.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY

By JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO., THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 30 W. Washington St. Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements or "lines," 1 cent a word for each insertion (not less than 10 words for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted.

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reformers were not favorable to free sugar was that the sugar tariff was less burdensome than most other schedules, and they wanted the worst reformed first.

On the other hand let us look at what free sugar has done: In the first place it has not eradicated the iniquity of the sugar tariff, i. e., the benefit to private individuals. It has carefully retained this in the shape of a bounty, paying to the sugar-growers of Louisiana, as well as to the cane-growers of Louisiana, a bounty for every pound of sugar they produce.

Next let us look at the workings of free sugar on the ten-elevens that we use: Our protection advocates testify that in less than nine months the increase of consumption has been nearly 24 per cent, whereas the normal annual increase is only 5 per cent.

There will be general approval of the action of the coroner's jury in Chicago, who had a wealthy manufacturer of that city criminally responsible for the death of his workman by a boiler explosion.

The most terrible sleighing accident of the season is reported from St. Louis. A pleasure party of twenty-two struck by a passing train, and twelve killed or fatally injured and the remaining ten badly hurt.

The reported dissatisfaction of the English people because there was not a grand funeral procession, and it was deemed necessary for the Queen to absent herself from the services, seems ill-timed and reprehensible.

The season of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, was decidedly French. Blows were exchanged several times, and the members divided themselves into a number of fighting squads, who ignored the President's frantic appeals to retire to the committee room for the combat.

The distinguished Englishman who always writes himself "Sir Edwin Arnold" on the hotel registers, sends himself against the irreverent gibes of the newspapers by declaring that to omit his title would be an insult to those who conferred it upon him.

Chicago does not want the convention; indeed, she has her hands full getting ready for the one which she expects to have next year, but, of course, if it persists in coming she will not give it the cold shoulder.

The returns of the Register-General of England for last week, covering thirty-three of the principal cities and towns, show a death-rate of 23 to 1,000. There was only one hour and a quarter of sunshine in London during the week, and there were 2,951 deaths, principally from influenza.

Deanoated. We know that through the wireless air, though not a mote seems floating there, there may be crossing every where.

Belongs of an earthly guise, Betwixt our earthly-holden eyes And the far reaches of the skies— A realm within a realm; yet we wish translated thence to see No token of its mystery.

God's messengers—they come and go Unheeded by us, though They touch us passing to and fro.

In mystic circles they congregate Us all around, above, beneath, And then the very air we breathe.

What respite in our wild despair The thought would bring us did we dare Believe our darling dead were there!

What consolation, heavenly bright, Would hush our anguish if we might Still hold their deathless care in sight!

So near they may be—ah, so near— That we can almost feel their feet, The folding of their wings to hear.—Harper's Bazar.

"SCRAPS." The Emperor of Germany gets about six hundred letters per day.

The Emperor of Germany gets about six hundred letters per day. Jackson conducted for a dinner party, Nowdays, however, the number goes into the seventies.

During a recent thunderstorm in Maine the skin of a boy who was struck by lightning, and died, was purple, and has remained so ever since.

DAY'S RAILROAD NEWS. THE WAITING-ROOM OF THE UNION STATION OPENED.

What is "Safe" Speed?—A Big Safe's Contents—Work at the Pan-Handle's Shops—Personals.

There is no such position in the Big Four as master of transportation. The car accountant has had this class of work to do—the distribution of motive power, and there is a report prevailing that the next move will be the appointment of a superintendent of transportation.

Which is the safest speed? "There is a good deal of talk about the rapid running of trains through towns," remarked General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, "but the question of what is a safe speed for a railroad train within corporate limits is an unsettled one."

Not Strutting but True. In the office of Superintendent Darlington, of the Pennsylvania line, is a big iron safe. As the office handles no money, visitors to the office wonder what it is used for.

Work at the Pan-Handle Shops. While the force at the Pan-Handle shops has not been increased any, the men are working every hour that they are able to work, and if they could stand it they would be asked to work twenty-four hours a day.

The additional waiting-room in the Union station was thrown open to the public last night, and many of the seats were removed from the vestibule of the building.

A New Hotel For Starlinville. Martinville is to have a new hotel this year, and it will be a handsome edifice. While the Pennsylvania railroad has no stock in the enterprise, the Indianapolis & Vincennes will greatly improve its facilities at that point, as the new building is to be directly opposite the railroad depot.

Rolling On a Stand-Car. Engineer of Maintenance of Way McConnell, of the Peoria & Eastern, is enjoying life by taking a joyful ride over the west end of the road on a hand-car, which is not quite so enjoyable as a seat in a cushioned Wagner. But this is the best way in which he can get "politers" and general manager Ramsey, of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, is at Cincinnati.

Railroad Personals and Paragraphs. Iowa has nearly nine thousand miles of railroad. In 1891 there were six hundred miles of railroad laid in (ana)da.

NEW YORK STORE. Indianapolitan buyers seem to be alive to the fact that we are distributing values in reliable goods that mean a considerable saving to their purses.

Flannels and blankets. Heavy white Domet Flannels 10c a yard, that are worth 12c. Fancy Flannel back Bermudas, in new and pretty designs, for wrappers, tea gowns, etc., marked down to 23c a yard.

Some special values in fancy Flannel skirt pieces, at 89c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each are much below regular value.

Blankets and comforters. All our Blankets have been reduced in price to close out before inventory. Ask to see the New York Store home-made Comforters. Each one contains 5 pounds best white cotton, tacked by hand, good quality cretonne covers, \$2 up.

Real Astrakhan Capes, worth \$18, for \$5.50. Real Monkey Capes, worth \$20, for \$10. Real Krimmer Capes, worth \$25, for \$12.50.

Real French Seal Capes, worth \$20, for \$7.50. Real Beaver Capes, worth \$55, for \$25. Real Wool Seal Capes, worth \$25, for \$12.

Real Cony Capes, worth \$12, for \$5. Real Cony Capes worth \$10, for \$3.50. Bring this paper with you for reference.

RINK'S THE ONLY Cloak House, 30 & 32 N. ILLINOIS ST. Opp. Y. M. C. A. Building.

Out of Sorts. Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is enfeebled, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar. For sale at Gas Works: Lump 9c per bushel, Crushed 10c per bushel. Tickets at Gas office, 49 South Pennsylvania street.

AMUSEMENTS. PROPYLAEUM. North Street, opposite Blind Asylum.

English's Extra. Two performances only by THE GREAT ACTRESS, Clara Morris. Friday Evening January 22 ODETTE CAMILLE Saturday Matinee January 23

English's—TO-NIGHT. And To-morrow Night GREAT AMERICAN MELODRAMA. POWER OF THE PRESS. With a great cast and elaborate scenery.

Grand Opera House. TO-MORROW NIGHT, MAX O'RELL (MR. PAUL BROWNE). "AMERICA AS SEEN THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES."

Propylaeum Hall. ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT. January 19, 20 and 21, 1892. Admittance 2c.

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Dr. J. T. BOYD. Tel. 1200. 40 East Ohio St. Oxygen gas always on hand.

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IN THE PIONEER DAYS.

HOW THE SCHOOLS IN INDIANA WERE CONDUCTED.

Continuation of Judge Banta's Interesting Account of Education in the Early Days of the State—Primitive Methods Used.

(Written for The Indianapolis News.)

It is more to the purpose to be advised as to what was the general habit of the Indiana pioneers in respect to providing schools for their children than to be advised as to when and where the first school was organized. Without further discussion we may accept it as a verity that in general whenever and wherever a neighborhood contained enough children to warrant the maintenance of a school, a school was organized and a school was opened. But it must be remembered that neighborhoods in the early days covered far wider reaches of country than is generally the case now. To that schoolhouse south of Charleston, which the author of the "History of Methodism in Indiana" thinks was the first school ever taught on Indiana soil, D. W. Daily, who in his manhood was much esteemed by his Clark county neighbors, when a small boy attended, walking, says the chronicler, a distance of three miles through the woods, morning and evening. There is in the story an incident that appeals to the hearts of many men yet living, whose youths are passing to border life here in Indiana. Young Daily's school path, like thousands of others, was not overly plain, and was sometimes crossed by wild and savage beasts. His devoted mother, realizing the dangers that beset her boy, and prompted by her unselfish mother love, went with him part of the way every morning, carrying her youngest born in her arms, and every evening she met him on the way as he returned to his home.

Ab, who can tell how many sweet visions of devoted mothers meeting loved but belated children along the paths in the gloaming still linger in the memories of these same children! One of the first schools taught in Spencer county drew children to it from a distance of four miles in every direction. It would be needless to repeat the numerous instances that might be given of the long paths leading to the pioneer schoolhouses. One for all, let it be written that it was by no means uncommon for children of the new settlements to trudge, morning and evening, three and four and even more miles to attend their schools.

The willingness, nay the anxiety of the men who settled in Indiana to make provision for the education of their children was one thing; what the agencies were that they employed to secure the desired end was another. We who live in a day when the matter of schooling our children in the common schools has been reduced to a system—a system with which we as parents have precious little to do save to pay our taxes and furnish our children with the means to attend school, are apt to think lightly of the puny agencies set in motion by these self-same men to secure the education of their children.

"If the fathers will let me alone I will let the fathers alone," once said a thankless man to me; but the fathers will not let the thankless man alone. Whatever they did for good or evil they have left to the thankless as well as the thankful as an inheritance, and, as a wise and prudent man, none can well escape taking now and then an inventory of his heritage.

Most of us, I apprehend, take pleasure and receive profit in the repetition of any phase of the story of a past which lies as near to us as does the colonization of our own State. It is something like a family tradition, which gives us a glimpse of the past, who, but for the glimpse, could see little if any more real to us than the heroes of a romance, we had never read. Now, there is a great-grandfather Abraham. What is he to me? Nothing, but a name—until an old wisp of a tradition comes floating down to me telling of his strength and skill in the wheat fields with the reaping-hook; and at that very moment, the father of four generations back becomes more than a mere name to me. I can think of him without thinking of that other Abraham who was the father of the faithful. I see him a grim, bearded, sturdy old fellow, leading the reapers of the Hackensack fields, and I somehow feel that he has claims upon me.

The pioneer schools of Indiana were, as a general rule, very inefficient, their appointments bore evidence of the straits of poverty on the part of their patrons, and their teachers were in many, if not most instances, wretchedly deficient in most of the qualities that are now considered essential to make an approved teacher. The statement applies more particularly to the schools of the territorial period, but it was true to a more or less extent of all the first schools in their march from the Ohio northward.

Our young men and young women of the country places of to-day, can scarcely think of a school house without thinking of a comfortable frame or brick building, situated upon a lot belonging to a school corporation. The middle-aged of the country places when dreaming of the school houses of their school days, dream of "scattered" cabins, or of a row of shanty mayhap framed buildings filled in with clay and whitewashed. The "mud school houses" and "mud meeting houses," forty and fifty years ago, were the only ones that met with in some regions of Indiana.

But in the beginning, what of the schoolhouses, and who that remembers them? Houses were not built exclusively for school uses in the early days. In many places was found available for the purpose. I find that one of the earliest schools in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, was opened in a farmer's barn, but before the term expired the building was torn down and a new one built. In another place, whereupon the teachers and scholars retired to a large tree, within the shadow of which the term was concluded. If a term of school in whole or in part was held in Indiana under the shadow of the trees, I am not apprised of it. I have known a teacher to move his scholars to the cool shade of the trees for a few hours, during the heat of the day, but not to hold a term. The first school taught in Martinsville, certain chroniclers say, was a summer school on a gentleman's porch, by Dr. John Morrison. There are other instances, however, that the first school was taught in a barn by James Conway.

Barns were not infrequently turned into summer school-houses during the pioneer educational period. The first school taught in Newburg, in Warwick county, was in John Sprinkle's barn, and many other barns were given up during a part of the temperate season to the purpose of teaching. Mills were also utilized on occasion. The first school ever taught in the English language in the town of Vevay was by John Wilson, a Baptist minister, in a horse mill. This was a round log house furnished with benches made of "split logs" for the use of the children, and a "split bottom chair" and a small table for the use of the teacher.

An early school in Waynesville, in Bartholomew county, was taught by a retired distiller in a blacksmith shop, and which school, for reasons not stated, was attended by young men and boys only.

In Spencer county a deserted tannery was utilized; in Knox, in Jackson, and, perhaps, elsewhere the old forts after the close of the Indian wars, were turned into school houses. In the towns of Franklin, Brownstown and some others the log court-houses were occupied between courts. In Dubois county Simon Morza, the county recorder, kept school for many years in the recorder's office. John Godlove, of Delaware county, taught one of the first schools in the precinct of his own kitchen, while in every county south of the Wabash, and doubtless north of it also, abandoned cabins of one kind or another, were quite frequently used for school purposes.

school purposes was the exception and not the rule. I have dwelt upon the exception because it serves to illustrate the disadvantages under which the fathers labored in securing school privileges for their children. But a presentation of what in this connection may be called the general rule will be a no less useful purpose. If a house of some kind was not found ready-made when the time for organizing a school came round, those expecting to be its patrons usually made short work of building one. The first ones were the plainest and cheapest forms of log-cabin. The neighbors of the Shotts settlement, on White river, in Morgan county, built and finished ready for occupancy their school-house in one day. Of course it was the rudest of log-cabins, but it may well be supposed that there were hundreds of not much, if any, better school-houses in Indiana from first to last. I have been told of one such that was built and occupied in White river township, in Johnson county, at a very early day. It was a pole cabin, without window, floor or chimney. The fire was kindled on a raised clay platform or bench in the center, and the smoke escaped through a large opening in the roof. The children sat on benches next the walls, facing the center, and studied their lessons by the light of the fire. The school was so arranged that the smoke escaped after a hunter's camp, but I have seen many a hunter's camp, during the past ten or fifteen years, in more northern regions that were more comfortable, and no better adapted to school-house purposes, than was this primitive Johnson county house.

In another part of the same county a first temple of learning was erected and occupied in the town of Hancock, in Hancock county, the first school-house was made of logs and had five corners. It was not chinked and daubed; had no windows, and but one door. This must have been as late as 1810. The uncovered openings of the porch-like houses are suggestive of the porch-like houses in the block houses, built during the early days as a protection against the Indians. It is a well-known fact that after the final cessation of the hostilities the old forts were in some instances converted into school-houses, and I find it recorded that a school was taught in 1818 in the dwelling house of John Winter, which house was almost a fort having been constructed with special reference to making resistance against the attacks of the Indians. Indeed, there is direct authority for the statement that school-houses were erected on the early day in Washington county with porches for shooting at Indians, and it in Washington, we have good reason to suppose they were like well-constructed edifices where about any record or tradition trading to prove that a cabin of school children was ever beleaguered in Indiana, or even that the style of school houses of the State ever at any time carried rifles to their schools with which to defend their scholars in case of attack; but when we remember how very rare of the specific acts of minor wars of the State every-day life and not required by some way to be entered of record, find their way into the history books, we can see that schoolmasters may have gone armed to their schools here in Indiana, and the fact remain unknown; and I have no doubt they did.

I suppose there would hardly be one of the readers of these papers, who, if drawing a mental picture of a cabin school-house, would not draw it as a rectangular structure, whatever its dimensions might be, and its drawing would be very generally correct as applicable to the cabin school-houses of the pioneer period. "Universally" in lieu of the word "universally," because I find an account of an Orange-county school-house which seems to have been lived in. The statement, which I take from the "History of the State," is that a first school-house in Northwest township, it was a round log cabin, sixteen by sixteen feet, first floor, one end built in the shape of a fence corner for a fireplace. The structure was of the log-cabin type, but as there is in the same book a reference to another "fence-corner" school-house, built in "Southeast township" of the same county, it can not help but conclude that the fence-corner type of school architecture was, it was nevertheless practiced at an early day in Orange county, and probably elsewhere. In fact, a five cornered school-house was erected in Hancock county as late as 1820.

Can those who attended the old cabin school-houses ever forget the total want of everything connected with them that was calculated to give them any comfort or pleasure in their ascent of the hill of knowledge? No attempt, whatever, was ever made by the men who constructed these houses toward beautifying them in any degree. The furniture consisted of a broad board, or even a half-log so hewn and mounted upon pins driven into the wall or upon stakes driven into the earth, was made to serve the purpose of a lighter writing-table, and a "split bottom chair" and a small table for the use of the teacher.

It would be a waste of words to point out the squalor and discomfort belonging to all of the old cabin school-houses. Most of us, however, who caught glimpses of learning within their portals in our younger days think we treasure very tender recollections of them, but I suspect the tender recollections are of the youthful friendships that were formed and of the surrounding woods and streams that witnessed indulgence in all manner of lawful sports, without a shadow of fear of trespassing on the rights of others.

A Proper Request. Harper's Bazar. "Now, Willie," said mamma, "I want you to keep quiet. I don't want you to be a word all through dinner." "Yes, mamma," returned Willie. "Oh, I sink you ought to help, by givin' my mouf plenty of fins to eat, so's to keep it busy."

Yesterday and To-morrow. Joys have three stages. Hoping, Having and Having. The hands of Hope are empty, and the heart of Having is sad; For the joy we take in the taking dies; and the joy we have in the having is its own.

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EDISON'S SEA TELEGRAPH

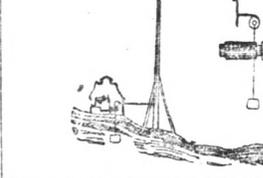
ELECTRIC SIGNALS TRANSMITTED WITHOUT WIRES.

The Principle of Induction Controlled and Made to Serve as a Means of Communication Between Distant Points.

(New York World.)

Thomas A. Edison has perfected and patented another wonderful electrical invention. It is one that is intended not only to further the interests of commerce, but to protect human life at sea. It is, in substance, a system by which telegraphic communication can be carried on between ships at sea, between ships and the shore, and between distant points on land.

The most remarkable part of all is that the telegraphic communication can be maintained absolutely without the use of wires or cables.



Here is one of the ways in which the invention will work: Suppose all the ships that sail the seas were fitted with the proper apparatus. An ocean globe would be the City of Paris, say—breaks her shaft and there are fears that she may sink if assistance cannot be summoned quickly. Not a sail is visible, nor a sign of smoke on the horizon. An operator skilled in the transmission of Morse characters manipulates the key located, for instance, in the chart-room. Away down below the horizon is another ship, so far distant that not even her topmasts are visible. The Morse signals are transmitted to the other ship and answered. The disabled ship gives her position and the other speeds to her aid.

The other ship might be a small bark or brig proceeding under sail and incapable of rendering aid. In such a case the bark or brig would work her signals, which would be caught up by any ship within a radius of say thirty miles. They then might reach another sailing ship, also too small and too far away to give the assistance required, but in its turn would begin signaling, covering another radius of thirty miles. The signals might pass along to half a dozen ships before they reached one large enough to aid so big a vessel as the City of Paris. When they did reach one, however, she would reply that she would go to the disabled vessel's assistance. The word of cheer would be passed back from ship to ship until it reached the City of Paris again.

The new building of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company was opened Monday, and the machinery, about which six hundred men are gathered, was started. It is claimed for this building that it is one of the most complete manufacturing establishments in the West. The factory is located on West New York street, and covers the entire square between the Big Four tracks and Elsworth street. West and south of the factory are the big lumber yards, where 1,500,000 feet of lumber are kept in process of seasoning.

It is not only the largest manufacturing establishment of oak and mahogany chairs, but is the modern factory of the world—modern in its equipment, convenient and comfortable for its employes. It has tower elevators, tower stairways, water-closets

and wash-rooms on each floor; an Edison electric light plant of 510 lights, which at night, shining out through 300 windows, gives this plant the appearance of a hall of fire, and for the public serves gratuitously as an electric tower for many squares about.

Water is conducted to every part of the building from the tower-tanks, containing three hundred barrels, available in case of fire.

The main building, when completed, will be 35 feet long by 120 wide, seven stories high, giving a floor space of 323,400 square feet, devoted to the manufacture and shipping of chairs and rockers—"nothing more, nothing less," than chairs and rockers.

The power for all this is furnished by a two-hundred-and-fifty-horse-power Brown-Corliss engine, a sixty-five-horse-power Atlas engine, and a twenty-horse and ten-horse-power steam engines.

APPELLATE COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Tuesday, January 19, 1892.

WILL—DEVISEE—NAME—UNCERTAINTY—FIDELITY—EVIDENCE. 468. Perry W. Chapman, administrator, vs. Missionary Society of Churches of Christ. Pike C. C. Affirmed. Robinson, C. J.

Where there is no person, or corporation in existence precisely answering the description or name of a devisee in a will, parol evidence is admissible to determine who was intended by the testator. JUDGMENT—RELIEF FROM—ATTORNEY AND CLIENT—PRACTICE. 416. Samuel Devenbaugh vs. Frank J. Nizer. Noble C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, J.

(1) A mere technical objection to a pleading which does not affect its merits is not available on appeal. (2) The employment of an attorney in a cause gives him the power to agree to an entry of judgment and binds the client thereto. (3) It is the duty of a party to know when his cause stands for trial, and unless he exercises reasonable diligence in being present and making his defense he will not be relieved from a judgment taken against him. (4) Where there are affidavits and counter-affidavits on an application to be relieved from a judgment for excusable neglect they will not be weighed by this court, but the trial court's decision will stand.

CRIMINAL LAW—COAL—SELLING BY FALSE WEIGHT—STATUTE CONSTRUED. 442. Donald D. Blanchard vs. the State of Indiana. Floyd C. Reversed. New, J.

The mere naked sale of coal at less than the legal number of pounds to the bushel, regardless of the intention of the seller and regardless of the question whether the purchaser agrees to the sale, is not a violation of Section 2,202, R. S., 1881. To sustain a conviction the state must have been made with intent to defraud the purchaser.

PARTITION FENCE—REPAIR AND RENEWAL OF. 374. George Beyers vs. Samuel H. Davis. Gibson C. C. Reversed. Black, J.

Where a fence is constructed by one land-owner entirely upon his land to enclose his fields, and the adjoining land-owner has never agreed that it shall be a partition fence, never joined his fence to it, never repaired it nor agreed to repair it, such fence is not a partition fence within the meaning of the statute, and the land-owner who built the fence can not compel the adjoining owner to help to repair it, or to build a new fence or pay therefor, under Section 3,848 to 3,855.

CONTRACT—STATUTE OF FRAUDS—REMEDY—LEX FORI—LEX LOU CONTRACTORIS. 413. James Cochran vs. James Ward. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Crumpacker, J.

(1) A contract made in another State, and which is void under the laws of that State, will not be enforced in this State even though it would have been good if made here. (2) Where the place of the contract and the situs are the same, the statute of frauds of that place relates not merely to the procedure but affects the obligatory character of the agreement, entering into and becoming a part of the substance of the agreement wherever it is sought to be enforced.

OMAHA WILL NOT BE IN IT. OMAHA, Neb., January 20.—From lack of enthusiasm at a meeting of local sporting men last night, it is almost certain that Omaha will not be in the new Western ball league. Not over half a dozen were present. Mr. McCord, owner of the franchise, offers to turn it over free. A committee was appointed to try to secure subscriptions. Little success is expected.

A MODERN FACTORY. The Starting Again of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company.

The new building of the Indianapolis Chair Manufacturing Company was opened Monday, and the machinery, about which six hundred men are gathered, was started. It is claimed for this building that it is one of the most complete manufacturing establishments in the West.

and mahogany chairs, but is the modern factory of the world—modern in its equipment, convenient and comfortable for its employes. It has tower elevators, tower stairways, water-closets and wash-rooms on each floor; an Edison electric light plant of 510 lights, which at night, shining out through 300 windows, gives this plant the appearance of a hall of fire, and for the public serves gratuitously as an electric tower for many squares about.

AERATED OXYGEN CURES ASTHMA, CATARRH. Where there is no person, or corporation in existence precisely answering the description or name of a devisee in a will, parol evidence is admissible to determine who was intended by the testator.

Consumption, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. It is a home treatment by inhalation. Write or call for our free book on Oxygen. Medical advice and trial treatment FREE at our office. For sale only by AERATED OXYGEN CO., Over L. S. Ayers & Co. 37 1/2 West Washington Street, Indianapolis.

The Most Gigantic Literary Enterprise of the 19th Century

Was announced on page 5 of yesterday's issue of The News, and will be repeated in to-morrow's issue.

Read every word of it. It will interest you. It is an opportunity of a life-time, and you can not afford to miss it.

Do not fail to read page 5 in to-morrow's (Thursday's) News.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Do you want a Heating Stove? You can buy one for one-third from former prices.

Wonderful Bargain Sale of House Furnishings. The people of Indianapolis know a bargain when they see it—our store being packed yesterday with buyers (not simply shoppers). Prices on every article in our house has been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. Special sale of Parlor Suites, price \$25 to \$125. Price has been reduced from \$10 to \$35 on each suite.

Carpets, Draperies, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Window - Shades all cut in price. Haven't the space to enumerate the reduction. NOTION DEPT' This department is attracting special attention. Child's Sleigh, 75c to \$1.25. Large Hobby Horse 50c, worth \$1. 75c, very large express wagon.

Special Sale of PARLOR SUITES. An exceedingly large line. \$110, Massive English Rug Suite, worth \$125. Beautiful English Rug Suite, worth \$125. 9 different styles Parlor Suites, worth \$25. 6 different styles Parlor Suites, worth \$50. Odd pieces of Parlor Goods, such as Sofas, Divans, Gent's Chairs, Upholstered Rockers, etc., etc., at about one-half their former price.

BOOKCASES, WRITING DESKS. \$25, magnificent Combination Desk, worth \$50. \$20, beautiful case, cut in price from \$35. We have them for \$18, \$16, \$14.50, \$12.50, and as low as \$5. They have been cut in price 35 per cent. PICTURES. Hundreds of them, surprisingly cheap. Many of them cut one-half in price. Pastel Paintings, Water Colors, Steel Engravings, Etchings, Oil Paintings. Bedroom Suites at a sacrifice. \$13, Antique Bedroom Suite, worth \$25. Our Suites at \$85, \$65, \$47.50, \$30, \$22.50, \$18, have all been cut in price from \$5 to \$25. All wonderful bargains. See them.

Everything for Housekeeping. Opposite State House. PHONOGRAPHS. Don't forget that they will cut down the labor of correspondence about one-half, and afford an infinite fund of amusement for the home circle. ABOUT TYPEWRITERS. Will merely say that if you examine The Smith Premier, you will be convinced that it is the machine you want. LEEDS & CO., Agents, 47 S. Illinois St.

SMOKE THE BOARD OF TRADE CIGAR PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR JNO. RAUCH, MFR. For sale everywhere. T. J. HAMILTON, MFR, 52 and 54 Kentucky Ave., and 59 Indiana Ave.

INDIANA'S COLLEGES.

An Epitome of a Week's Events Among Them.

The Work That is Being Done and the Pleasant Social Life Among Students.

Interesting Correspondence From Wabash, DePauw, Butler, Purdue, Franklin, Rose Polytechnic, Indiana University, Etc.

(Special Cor. of The Indianapolis News.)

Wabash College. CRAWFORDSVILLE, January 19.—The greatest event of the past week was the reception to President and Mrs. Tuttle...

At the last meeting of the Yaudes Coterie, F. P. Mount read a paper on "William Wordsworth," and J. H. Hanson introduced an address on the life of a western school...

Professor Studley, the new professor of mathematics, arrived last Friday evening at once upon his arrival. He comes directly from Cornell University...

The editor-in-chief of the Junior Annual, Mr. J. H. Armstrong, having left college, H. L. Starr was elected to succeed him in that position...

The first shipment of new books for the library has been received, and is somewhat over three hundred volumes. The rest is expected daily...

Eritham College. RICHMOND, January 18.—The department of music has already begun preparations for the usual entertainment at the close of the term...

The Eritham for January is perhaps the most beautiful of the year, if not of the year. It contains a very readable letter from Bryn Mawr...

The present officers of the Athletic Association are: President—Prof. F. Trueblood. Vice-President—C. E. Trumbull. Secretary—J. C. Newcomb...

On Saturday evening Prof. Joseph Moore delivered a very interesting lecture on the Louisiana lottery. He recounted the history of that institution...

MOORE'S BILL, January 19.—Enrollment is in no way a sure standard on which to judge the merits of a school. And yet it is a significant fact that Moore's Hill student body in the last year has grown steadily from start to finish...

did not cease with increased numbers. It spread to every department of the school work. It is evident in every line. In no other way is it plainer than in the no college classes...

The rivalry among the literary societies has been dropped long enough to attend to the term elections. The Phi Kappa Theta society has chosen its roll of officers...

It is the common fate of college papers to have many changes. DePauw is no exception. The editor of the DePauw is Mr. W. H. F. Moore...

The DePauw Oratorical Association met on Monday afternoon of last week for the purpose of amending the constitution, which they did...

The first steps toward a new society were taken Saturday. The Phi Kappa Theta society, Perry Canfield, Will Robinson and J. T. Perigo are a committee to complete the organization...

FRANKLIN, January 19.—Saturday evening the Webster society ladies took charge of their program and gave a very interesting entertainment...

J. D. Bruener, '89, formerly instructor in modern languages here, is now doing post-graduate work in the languages at Johns Hopkins University...

Miss Louise Waggoner, a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, began her work for this term last Monday. She has been in the languages at Johns Hopkins University...

The DePauw University. GREENCASTLE, January 19.—Last Thursday evening many Greencastle people wondered what had "struck the town." It seemed as though bedlam itself had broken loose...

FRANKLIN, January 19.—The absorbing topic of interest at present is the burning of the shops and its accompanying incidents. As the papers have already announced, the watchman discovered the fire about 4 o'clock Thursday morning...

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this so among our higher classes. The students, by having so many elective studies to choose from, are thrown in different directions...

The freshmen class held an important meeting last Friday afternoon, and this is the object of the meeting. They will give a reception soon...

A meeting of the alumni and former DePauw students of Greencastle and Putnam counties was held at the latter place last Saturday evening for the purpose of establishing a DePauw University alumni club...

Miss Montgomery, one of the teachers in the preparatory school, returned to her work here, after a short absence on account of sickness in the family. Miss Nellie Fatout, of Indianapolis, has had charge of her classes during her absence...

Dr. Curtis delivered a lecture at Lafayette on Friday evening in the Epworth League lecture course. Dr. John lectured before a literary club in Richmond Tuesday evening, of which Hon. W. D. Fowle is president...

The DePauw Oratorical Association met on Monday afternoon of last week for the purpose of amending the constitution, which they did. Then the association met on Monday afternoon for the election of officers...

There was much better feeling in the meeting and many more suggestions were made. The DePauw Oratorical Association met on Monday afternoon of last week for the purpose of amending the constitution...

Butler University. IRVINGTON, January 19.—Much interest is taken, especially among the theological students, in a plan advocated by Prof. Hugh C. Garvin for enlarging the theological department at Butler...

The Saturday morning lectures for the first semester were given by Prof. Wm. M. Thresher. His subjects have been unconventional, and have been treated in a style infused with wit...

The recitation by President and Mrs. Butler last Friday night was an enjoyable meeting of the students. Charles were cleverly given by Misses Georgia and Eva Butler, Miss Julia and Misses Laz Noble and Hugh Th. Miller...

Irvington's broad acres are aglare with snow, which sends bright reflections up through the tall pines, and reminds the young men of "bobbedled parties." Some of the young men have been recklessly dealing in futures, and on the first indications of that made rash promises of "bobbedled" excursions...

IRVINGTON, January 19.—Dr. Conter has adopted a rule which will send out to the alumni of the university a complete list of all the published matter connected with the institution, whether of a general or special nature...

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lectures and general review. Professor Hathaway is preparing a series of papers to be read before the judicials, with especial reference to their bearing upon applied physics and mechanics...

Professor Noyes has inaugurated a scheme which will greatly benefit those studying chemistry under him. Twice a week the students will listen to short papers, prepared by members of the class, on the practical application of chemistry to manufacture...

The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. at the Epworth League are held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The "Rose Technique" is announced for next Wednesday...

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of law before completing his course. He is one of the most brilliant lawyers in this part of the State, and was at one time deputy prosecuting attorney for this judicial district...

Mr. Edward Saunders, who entered the I. U. yesterday morning, will also have charge of Trinity Episcopal church at this place during his course...

NOTRE DAME, January 19.—The present cold snap, with its eight inches of the "beautiful," makes glad the hearts of the ardent base-ball enthusiasts, and they are counted by hundreds here, their attention having turned from the cricket to the indoor game...

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PATERSON WANTS JUSTICE.

His Reply to an Appeal From a Fellow-Covict. In a fair, Spencerian hand, The News has received the following letter from the Michigan City (State) penitentiary. It is self-explanatory...

Your daily paper of January contained a letter written by one Wm. Francis, headed "An Ex-Covict's Appeal." That appeal was in my behalf, although I was entirely ignorant of its existence previous to the publication of the same. At the conclusion of said appeal your paper states, "The appeal will arouse public sympathy." Allow me, dear Sir, through the columns of your valuable paper, to say that I neither ask nor expect sympathy from any one. Justice is what I ask, and justice is what I think I have the right to expect...

Two years previous to my conviction I tried hard to lead an upright and honorable life, working hard continuously up to the time this misfortune came upon me. I have been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of seven years. A league of four clubs, all from Brownson Hall, is in process of formation, and the projectors expect to have a schedule well-mapped out before long. They play in the old gymnasium building, which is sufficiently large for anything but a "three-bagger" or a "home run." Soron Hall will not be represented in the proposed league. Holding the championship of the institution, I have the honor to enter on the risk of being beaten by their ambitious classmates. It is now a matter of speculation and is considerably worrying the managers, whether Soron can win. Soron is a first-class pitcher from Brownson. He is a left-handed pitcher of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) club, and an old student of Notre Dame, is expected back in a few days to resume his studies. If he comes he will be a Brownsonite, and this is not as pleasant an arrangement as the average Soronite would wish.

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HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It—How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them. Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages, but the first stages. They feel pain in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold, in nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe. There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterward. There is but one thing to do, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something indicated by scientists, recommended by physicians, and popular because so efficient—Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, the world was the standard remedy, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is efficient to-day as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskeys may not be so efficient. Some of the cheap ones that such whiskeys are the same, distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duff's Pure Malt.

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Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar; It is strongest in wholesome leavening power; It contains no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substance; All the ingredients used are published on the label.

Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder.

TORTURING ECZEMA. Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies. No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1889, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease known as eczema, permanently located at 203 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind., where I reside. It was a most distressing and painful condition, and I had no hope, as the time for relief seemed to be past; but I resolved to try their treatment and am today 600 per cent. better. I eat and sleep well; have no night sweats; my weight is about gone; I have no more pains in my breast and stomach; am gaining in weight, and feel that I shall soon be able to resume work.

Dr. Stackhouse and Newlin medical directors, permanently located at 203 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind., where they treat with success all curable chronic diseases. Specialties—Catarrh, and all diseases of the ear, throat, lungs and stomach. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m. only. Consultation and examination \$1. Successful treatment by mail. Send stamp for symptom blank.

CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT TREATED FOR 30 DAYS UNTIL CURED. MEDICINE FREE. BEGINNING TREATMENT NOW WILL BE TREATED AT THE SAME RATE UNTIL CURED.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your agent for a list of agents. Send for the agency, and set them for you. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. It is a seamless shoe, with no cracks or weak threads. It is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to last. It is the only shoe that is made in this country. It is the only shoe that is made in this country.

WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? It is a seamless shoe, with no cracks or weak threads. It is made of the best material, and is guaranteed to last. It is the only shoe that is made in this country. It is the only shoe that is made in this country.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free. Scott & Bowen, Chemists, 135 South 5th Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

TUESDAY ONLY. DANBURY HAT CO., 23 West Washington St.

Boys' Plush Caps 75c. Men's Plush Caps 1.00.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for gout, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the joints. It is the only cure that is guaranteed to last.



MR. JOSEPH TEVIS. I could scarcely stand. I had doctored with the best physicians without improvement, and finally called on Dr. Stackhouse and Newlin, who, after a careful examination, said they would give me no hope, as the time for relief seemed to be past; but I resolved to try their treatment and am today 600 per cent. better.

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Boys' Plush Caps 75c. Men's Plush Caps 1.0

THE GREAT AND ONLY.

Starts in with the New Year and the old-fashioned winter bigger and better than ever. THE SPECIAL FRIDAY SALE. You can get 48-inch black all-Wool Henrietta...

L. S. AYRES & CO

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Our stock of Watches is complete, and our prices are the lowest in the city—when quality of goods is considered. Every Watch we sell we guarantee to be exactly as represented, or your money will be refunded.

Bingham & Walk.

Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Washington St. General agents for the Park, Philippe & Co., Yachnon & Constantin, and Ekogres celebrated Swiss Watches.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Before invoicing. All of our goods in whatever department will be sold at a profit. Same after invoicing. That way of doing business is what enables us to do business at all.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER. THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE.

BOSTON DRY GOODS CO.

LINEN SALE

These world beating bargains. Lonsdale Cambrics at 8 1/2c. Soft finished Silver Gray Prints at 7c.

BOSTON DRY GOODS CO.

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500. Artistic presents of permanent value. A carefully selected stock of fine etchings and water-colors, from which to choose.

GLOVES.

Special sale of Seal and Otter Fur Gloves, two-third value.

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE.

10 East Washington St.

WHOLE FAMILY.

Only 5c a day. Your demands answered any moment day or night. Six room house Bath, Water-Closet, Sprinkling forty feet front and back.

RYAN THE HATTER

The leading styles of popular makes, always at lowest prices. Gentlemen's furnishings a specialty.

Dr. E. R. Lewis.

257 N. Delaware st., Telephone 1229.

ALBUMS.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY.

ALBUMS.

SOME MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

CONTROLLER WOOLLEN BACK TO HIS OFFICE AGAIN.

Some Delay in the Introduction of a Vehicle-Tax Ordinance—More Money From License Fees Than Heretofore.

The ordinance introduced by Councilman Olsen, granting hackmen the privilege of standing their vehicles on asphalt streets, has brought up a question that is old to many people but has never been brought before the present Council.

A councilman suggests that a hack stand be made the same as in other cities. The size of Indianapolis, and not allow the streets to be ruined and the city put to continual expense for repairs that the paving companies would otherwise have to pay.

Controller Woollen, after a painful illness, is once more at his office and so is Deputy Tarkenton, and things will go on as they used to be.

When Mr. Myers, late member of Council, introduced a vehicle ordinance it was stricken from the files, a Democratic member stating that when a vehicle ordinance was needed in this city that a Democrat would prepare one.

That Neglected Vehicle Ordinance. When Mr. Myers, late member of Council, introduced a vehicle ordinance it was stricken from the files, a Democratic member stating that when a vehicle ordinance was needed in this city that a Democrat would prepare one.

More License Fees Than Ever Before. The records show that Controller Woollen has collected more license money from peddlers, hucksters, etc., than was ever paid in before.

Mr. Co-droit Wouldn't Sign It. Some of the property-owners on Park avenue want a sewer put down and several petitions are circulated.

THE CRIPPLED POLICE FORCE.

Illness of the Two Sergeants—Both Seriously Disabled. The police department is badly crippled by sickness, and a number of men who are on duty are really not fit to run.

SERGEANT HAGERDORN. The police department is badly crippled by sickness, and a number of men who are on duty are really not fit to run.

SERGEANT BARLOW. He is greatly reduced in flesh. Captain Dawson visited the sick of the police force yesterday and found them at least no worse.

Collection of Architectural Art. Last night the "first view" was given to the press and members of the Art Association of the architects' display, which will be open to the public until Friday night.

The Late George Fingst's Estate. An inventory of the estate of the late George Fingst has been filed in the Probate Court.

Collection of Architectural Art. Last night the "first view" was given to the press and members of the Art Association of the architects' display, which will be open to the public until Friday night.

Dr. E. R. Lewis. 257 N. Delaware st., Telephone 1229.

ALBUMS. THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY.

ALBUMS.

A Smoking Man.

This may well be called a smoking era. Not only sage men, gray-haired men and philosophers use the weed to induce happy thoughts and to drive away care, but the small boy is seen on the street corners puffing away with the grace and self-satisfaction of a prince.

The News man was reminded of this fact as he entered the cigar establishment of Mr. Cross, yesterday, at 21 West Maryland street.

For some time Mr. Cross was manager of the cigar department of the old and reliable house of Schull & Co., on South Meridian street, which position he held until 1890, when he formed a co-partnership with Mr. A. R. Shroyer, under the firm name of Shroyer & Cross.

THE grip is caused by a germ, and it takes a germicide remedy to cure it. By inhalation they settle on the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs.

Rheumatism. I had inflammatory rheumatism in my leg so severe that I was for weeks at times unable to walk.

Special Sale. The largest and finest line of imported Key West and New York clear Havana cigars are handled by Louis G. Deschamps, 100 E. Washington St.

Can Not Be Disputed. The largest and finest line of imported Key West and New York clear Havana cigars are handled by Louis G. Deschamps, 100 E. Washington St.

A Leading Favorite. The greatest favorite among admirers of beer is the Anheuser-Busch Standard, known the world over and recognized as the leader of its class.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON LOW PAYMENTS. Cheaper than any other Place in the City.

PIANOS FOR RENT—ORGANS FOR RENT. Cheaper than any other Place in the City.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., 95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

FOR SIX MONTHS. We vacate our present location on February 15, while new building is being erected.

W. H. BROS. & CO., 37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

SHOES. BUFFALO SHOE HOUSE, 66 E. Washington St.

WILDER & CO., 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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LACE CURTAINS AND Muslin Underwear.

The greatest sale on record at

Wasson's

See the two leaders in Muslin Underwear at 25c and 49c for a choice out of 2,000 pieces. Gowns, Chemises, Skirts and Drawers. The making alone would cost you more.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF TEA, COFFEE, BAKING POWDER OR CONDENSED MILK WE WILL SELL

25 pounds Granulated Sugar or 28 Extra C Sugar for \$1.00. —THIS WEEK ONLY—

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 20 West Washington Street. 164 East Washington Street.

FORCED SALE

50,000 Dollars' Worth

DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS

To make room for our immense spring importations, which will reach us in a few weeks, goods must be sold, no matter at what loss or sacrifice.

CLOAKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE. All garments to be rushed out at once.

TO-MORROW'S UNDERWEAR SALE. 5,000 Ladies' Vests almost given away at (each) 5c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. 3,000 Corset Covers to-morrow at 8 1/2c.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS. 36-inch wide Dress Goods, worth 20c for 7c; worth 35c for 15c.

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS. 5,000 Linen Napkins offered for 5c.

DOMESTICS. 5 more cases good Calico for 2 1/2c. 3 cases 40-inch Scrim for 4c.

BROSNAN BROS. & CO.,

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

OUGH!

The ploughboy whistled behind his plough. For his lings were sound and he had no cough; He guided his team with a pliant bow.

Decidedly colder weather.

—IT'S— 20 Per Cent. Off NOW AT

THE WHEN

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

615 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. NATIONAL Protective Agency prepared to investigate all classes of civil and criminal cases.

MODEL THE SALE OF SALES!

\$2.40

For Men's and Boys' fine Cassimere and all-Wool Cheviot Pants that are worth \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50 and \$3. The best things are the first to go; don't wait until this sale is nearly over before you come to make your selection.

SALE OF STAR WAISTS.

This week we place on sale 100 dozen best quality of French and American Percale Waists, the grades that always sell at \$1 and \$1.50 for 79c.

SUIT SALE.

Last week of our \$7.98 Suit Sale. Men's and Boys' Sack and Frock Cassimere and all-Wool Cheviot Suits, cut from \$15, \$13.50, \$12 and \$10 to \$7.98.

MODEL

OF INTEREST TO DOG FANCIERS AND BREEDERS: We have always in stock a full line of GLOVER'S AND SPRATT'S MEDICINES.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

Send for catalogue. 29 and 31 W. Washington Street

WINTER CAPS

Dirt Cheap at

DALTON'S.

W. G. WASSON & CO. COAL AND LIME. 130 Indiana Ave. BRANCH OFFICE, No. 2 East Washington Street.

Interior Decorations.

This means every thing made for decorating the walk of your homes.

W. H. ROLL,

Leading Wall Paper, Carpet and Drapery House.

Do you need a good Pocket Knife? If you do let us supply you with one at a reasonable price.

FURNITURE.

I have the largest stock of fresh and well-selected Furniture in the State, on which I will make special prices during the present month.

WM. L. ELDER,

43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

ALL GO AT PRICES That will sell them. Any Heating Stove we have on hand is bought for MUCH LESS than value.

LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, DRAPERIES OF ALL KINDS.

ALBERT GALL

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquetry Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.