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M'KINLEY'S GUESTS TO-DAY

A LARGE DELEGATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA AT CANTON.

The Outlook In Indiana—Mr. Bryan Starts On a Speech-Making Tour of Two Weeks—Other Political News of the Day.

Canton, O., August 22.—Two thousand farmers, mechanics and other citizens of Newcastle, Elwood and other parts of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, came to Canton this morning in special trains over the Baltimore & Ohio to call on Major McKinley. They reached Canton shortly before noon. Along their long journey they had many recruits. When they had paraded to the McKinley home, six thousand people crowded over the bare lawn and surged into the streets round about, and then it rained, while bands played, thousands of enthusiastic voices cheered, and cannons boomed and steam calliopes lent their noise to the medley of sound. The grand chorus defied the elements. The people stood through it all for an hour. They waved their banners and beat their tin helmets. They carried inscriptions "We want back the good old McKinley times," "We want the furnaces and factories started, not the rich men's silver mines," "Honest money and a chance to earn it," "Free trade makes cheap men; free silver makes cheap money." "We want work and work paid in gold money." The presentation was made by ex-Congressman Oscar L. Jackson, who said:

"Mos tof our people are as familiar with your public career as those of your own district, and we are prou dof our right to call you neighbor as well as fellow-citizen of this great country. Your nomination was not obtained by self-seeking; neither was it the result of accident or the impulse of the moment. For years no other citizen was so well known and none so often mentioned throughout the whole land as a suitable candidate for that great office. So certainly had public sentiment designated you as the fit man for the place that the convention seemed to meet only for the purpose of ratifying the choice. This large delegation represents all classes of citizens of our county—farmers, merchants, students, professional men and the workingmen from mines, mills and factories. But we are one in sentiment, and are here to honor you as the most distinguished friend of the American system of protection. We kno wthat this system benefits all classes equally, and we have enjoyed a fair share of the prosperity that attends it. Under it our country has developed, wealth has accumulated and the wages paid.

"It will not admit of doubt that a large majority are now in favor of protection. That is the real question to be settled this year, and we want to do our part to keep this before the people. We consider the much talked of question a false issue raised by designing men for selfish purposes. Republicans are not asking for any change in this respect. For many years we have had good money, and we only want it kept good. We claim in all that is best to occupy a leading place among the great nations of the earth. Undoubtedly then we should have money that is recognized as the best the world over. We are not the people that should go back to cheap, poor money, and when that question does come up we want all we have to be good, equal to the best."

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

Reasons For Believing the State Will Go Republican.

New York, August 22.—The Sun's Washington special says: Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have always been good fighting ground; although almost uniformly since the establishment of the Republican party Ohio, lying furthest to the east, and Illinois, lying furthest to the west, have been carried by the Republicans in presidential elections. From 1856 to 1892, both years included, the Republicans secured a majority of the electoral vote in Ohio. Illinois joined the Republican column one presidential election later, in 1860, and fell away from it one presidential election earlier, in 1892; but from 1860 to 1888, both elections inclusive, Illinois was carried by the Republicans. Indiana lies between the two States and partakes of the same character of population. This State, however, has wavered continually in its political allegiance. In recent years it has been carried by the Democrats for President in 1876, 1884 and 1892, and by the Republicans in 1872, 1880 and 1888. In other words, victory has alternated between the two political parties in Indiana for more than twenty years. The condition of uncertainty has not been limited to presidential contests, but has appeared in State contests also. The present Governor is a Democrat, and three of his predecessors since 1870 have been Democrats, namely, Gray, Williams and Hendricks.

The uncertainty of Indiana in a presidential contest is due to various causes, the most important of which is the fact that Indiana was for many years one of the few States which held preliminary elections in October. Being accepted by both political parties as a battle-ground, the outside pressure from other States led to the formation in each of the counties of a class of voters who oscillated between the two political parties, one year giving their preference to one and at the next election, perhaps, to the other. This accounts in part, but not wholly, for the uncertainty of Indiana politics. A second reason is that, whereas in both Ohio and Illinois the Democratic party for years has been split in two factions, the Democrats of Indiana during the lifetime of Hendricks and during the active but now abandoned leadership of his lieutenant and associate, Daniel W. Voorhees, have always been harmonious and cordial, working for a common purpose, and, as the election figures show, often attaining it where the Democrats of Ohio and of Illinois met with defeat.

The political battle of Indiana this year promises, from all reports, to be very close. There is, in fact, at this time no certainty as to the result, though superficial appearances are generally favorable to McKinley. He was the first choice of the Indiana Republicans for nomination at St. Louis; whereas Mr. Bryan, his opponent, was without Indiana support at Chicago. In fact, the Indiana Democrats had a candidate of their own in Governor Matthews. In the Populist convention at St. Louis twenty of the Indiana delegates voted for Bryan and ten for his "middle-of-the-road" competitor, Judge Norton. In 1892 the Populist vote for General Weaver in Indiana was 22,000. At the last State election the Populist candidate at the head of the State ticket polled nearly 30,000 votes, his strongest support coming from Vanderburgh county, the chief city of which is Evansville.

In any consideration of the political situation in Indiana it is necessary to take into account the fact that the State has a much smaller foreign-born population than either Illinois or Ohio. The foreign-born population of Illinois is 28 per cent. of the total, and of Ohio 15 per cent. Indiana's percentage is only 7. Otherwise expressed, there were by the last Federal census 390,000 foreign-born residents of Illinois over the age of twenty-one, and 218,000 in Ohio. Indiana had only 73,000. Another thing to be kept in mind is that whereas Ohio and Illinois have many large cities, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown in Ohio, and Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and Quincy in Illinois, Indiana has only one large city, Indianapolis, and only one other city returned by the last census as having more than 50,000 population, the city of Evansville. The citizens of Indiana are, therefore, practically, all American and mostly rural, and the conditions which prevail in other States in the Ohio valley are not duplicated there. In most Northern States, Indiana among them, the hard-money Democrats are seen to be most numerous, most influential and best organized in the large cities. The absence of large cities in Indiana will probably restrict the vote for a third, or outside Democratic candidate, to much under what he will receive in Ohio and Illinois. Again, the German-American vote, a very important factor in Ohio and Illinois, and clearly committed to the cause of sound money, is of much less importance in Indiana. Indiana has only one-third as many German voters as Ohio, and only one-fourth as many as Illinois.

All these conditions are favorable to Mr. Bryan, but they do not exhaust the list of factors which will enter into this year's fight in the Hoosier State, with probably a result favorable to Major McKinley.

The Democratic organization in Indiana is this year in poor fighting condition. The old leaders who carried the Democratic standard to victory have either died or retired or become no longer active. Senator Voorhees's term expires on March 4, 1897. The present Legislature consists of 114 Republicans and 36 Democrats, and already the Republicans are planning to elect C. W. Fairbanks, who was the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in St. Louis. Moreover, many of the former Democratic leaders in Indiana have refused to give any support to the Bryan Populistic ticket, and are actively organizing for the nomination of a third candidate on September 2. These leaders are especially numerous in the city of Indianapolis, long the home of Harrison and Hendricks.

There does not appear to be at present any dispute of the claim that Marion county, which includes the city of Indianapolis, and which gave the Democratic electoral ticket a majority of nearly 1,000 in 1892, will give McKinley 5,000 to 6,000 in November. To the bad internal condition of the Democratic party in Indiana and the lack of efficient leadership, must be added the fact that the Republicans of Indiana are thoroughly united, ably led, and not embarrassed either by defections or by factional differences.

Yet another point of importance in the contest for the fifteen electoral votes of the Hoosier State is this: Indiana, and more especially northern Indiana, has been developing manufacturing interests at a lively rate during the past ten years. Major McKinley will get in the towns of northern Indiana this year, according to the most authentic and reliable advices, a large Democratic vote on other issues than those connected with the currency. Some of the earliest supporters of Major McKinley were in northern Indiana, and Allen county, including Ft. Wayne, Democratic by a vote of two to one at the last presidential contest, is likely to go Republican this year. The machine shops, car shops and wagon factories of Ft. Wayne give employment to nearly 2,000 men. Northern Indiana is very largely settled by natives of Ohio.

A SPEECH-MAKING TOUR.

Mr. Bryan Began Two Weeks of It This Afternoon.

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., August 22.—The Democratic presidential candidate, Wm. J. Bryan, spoke at Tivoli late this afternoon. It was the opening of a two weeks' canvass on this side of the Mississippi, and it was the first speech of importance Mr. Bryan has made since the Madison Square Garden affair.

Mr. Bryan's list of callers grows in number every day, and this morning a perfect stream of people kept coming and going. His mail, too, has assumed tremendous proportions. He kept close to the house all morning, and did not leave for Tivoli until 2 o'clock. The party drove over to the meeting-place. Just outside of the village the three wagon-loads of people were met by the Red Hook brass band, and escorted to the base-ball grounds, just opposite the Watts Depyster Industrial Home, where the people had assembled. The day and the weather were perfect, as, in fact, have been all the days that Mr. Bryan has been up here. The audience was composed of people from every part of the county of Dutchess, farmers coming for miles with their families to see and hear the Western orator. A committee, headed by Frank A. Ross, had charge of the arrangements, and had provided splendidly for the Bryan party and the newspaper correspondents.

Frank S. Ormsbee presided at the meeting, and called it to order. The speakers announced were Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Mr. Bryan and the Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Lentz.

The schedule for Mr. Bryan's journey westward has been altered a little. He will arrive in Albany on Tuesday at 4 p. m. and leave there at 7:55 p. m., passing through Schenectady, Amsterdam, Utica, Rome and other places east of Syracuse in the early evening, and reaching Syracuse about midnight.

What Tillman Heard.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 22.—As Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, was passing through here on his way to Mt. Gretna, he was questioned concerning political issues, whereupon he replied: "I have not said a word about politics since we left Chicago until last night, when this gentleman here," indicating his companion, "engaged with me in a discussion on the money question. We were going it in a quiet, genteel way, when suddenly a peaked face was poked out of a berth, and a penetrating, rasping voice rustled the curtains at the other end of the car. Said the voice: 'This is a sleeping car; not a political car. I don't see why you gentlemen don't refrain and leave your fellow-passengers alone.'

"That broke the monetary discussion and we went to bed," concluded Senator Tillman.

Bragg and Bouck at Outs.

Milwaukee, August 22.—One of the sensations of the Wisconsin campaign is an interview with General Bragg at Fond-du-Lac on Colonel Bouck's candidacy for Governor on the free silver ticket. Gen. Bragg declares that Bouck is "a physical coward," and that his declarations that he will be a candidate are mere "wind and moonshine." General Bragg says that it is not the silver question that has made Bouck and himself at odds with each other, but rather Bouck's insulting manners. Bouck may, it is thought, challenge Bragg to fight a duel. They live within twenty miles of each other.

Will Vote For Bryan.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., August 22.—Lieutenant-Governor Nye has left this city for an extended Eastern trip for the benefit of his health, which is poor. It is stated by intimate political friends of Mr. Nye, who is an avowed advocate of a stable currency, that he will support the Chicago nominees, but will take no active part in the campaign.

A Proposition Declined.

St. Louis, Mo., August 22.—So much has been said the past week about the probabilities of a fusion in the Fourteenth district, that Prof. W. D. Vandiver, the Democratic nominee for Congress, has written a letter to A. H. Livingston, the Populist nominee, declining to entertain Mr. Livingston's proposition to submit their claims to a joint meeting of the State committee of their parties.

Republican Rally In Starke.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., August 22.—The largest Republican rally in the history of Starke county was held to-day at Knox. The campaign was formally opened by Judge Kenner, of Huntington. The meeting was held in the open air, and the attendance is variously estimated at from three to five thousand.

Free Silver Candidate Wins.

Kansas City, Mo., August 22.—In the Democratic congressional primaries held here, ex-Mayor W. S. Cowherd, an out-and-out free-silver Democrat, carried everything, and it is now settled beyond doubt that he will be the party's nominee for Congress. The gold Democrats had no candidate before the primaries.

Controls the Bell Company.

Boston, August 22.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin says to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company controls at the present moment the American Bell Telephone Company. The deal has been on foot several weeks, and it is said was completed yesterday.

American Artist Honored.

Berlin, August 22.—In honor of the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the Academy of Fine Arts, Emperor William bestowed gold medals upon a large number of artists to-day, including several Americans, among them Julius Stewart Long.

A WEEK'S LONDON EVENTS

STRIKES AND THREATS OF STRIKES ARE BECOMING COMMON.

Li Hung Chang Getting To Be a Bore—His Mission Abroad—The Babylonian Expedition—Personal and Other Notes.

Special Cable Letter—Copyrighted.

London, August 22.—The past week has been the quietest of the year, politically, socially, and in every way. The main features of interest have been the silver question in the West and the Cretan insurrection in the East. The dull season has brought the usual disturbances among the laborers and artisans, and the long-threatened dockers' strike seems to become a probability of the near future. The men at several of the naval torpedo works are already out, trouble is brewing among the Nottingham lace-workers, the East End tailors' strike has begun against the large tailoring firms, and the men will be withdrawn from the other concerns shortly. This strike is promoted by the middlemen, who get contracts from the big houses and then distribute them to journeymen. The middlemen claim that they have 35,000 journeymen behind them. Finally, a London cabbies' strike against the privileged cabs at the railway stations is being discussed and voted on, and will be decided on August 29.

The past half year has been the most profitable one for English railroads for many years past.

The second report of the select committee of the House of Lords on Sunday observance has just been published. It contains a memorial signed by 734 members of the dramatic and musical profession expressing the hope that the law prohibiting opening places of amusement for pay on Sunday will be upheld, in order to protect half a million persons against Sunday labor. The experience of Western cities of the United States is quoted as evidence in support of upholding the law.

The Prince of Wales intends to be present at the Doncaster races in September, which will be his first appearance in Doncaster in six years.

The recent reports of William Waldorf Astor's desire to marry Princess Victoria of Wales are declared by an intimate friend of Mr. Astor to be entirely without foundation. Mr. Astor has been traveling upon the continent since Henley week, and he will not return to England until the latter part of September, when he at once proceeds to Cliveden.

Li Hung Chang a Bore.

Li Hung Chang is becoming a bore, and people are beginning to resent his constant cross-questioning in regard to age and incomes. While staying with Lord Armstrong at Craigside, on Wednesday, he expressed a desire to see the ladies in full evening dress at the large dinner party given in his honor.

An official of the Encourage of the Chinese envoy informed a representative of the Associated Press that the main object of the Chinese statesman's tour is to sound the European governments on the subject of an increase in the customs tariff of China. Russia, Germany and France are understood to be favorable to increase; but the Marquis of Salisbury wants time to consider the matter. It is pointed out that the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two years, so it is in Great Britain's interest to make the best terms possible now, instead of waiting until the expiration of the treaty.

The results of Li Hung Chang's tour much depend upon his action on his return to Pekin. His first step will be to write a report of his travels for the Emperor, and it is probable that the ambassador will then retire to private life. His report will be printed and distributed broadcast throughout China, and Li, having retired, will be regarded as having made representations quite disinterestedly. If, however, he remains in public life, many of the Chinese will regard his suggestions as having been made for the purpose of obtaining fresh power and regaining his old position.

The Emperor of China, personally, the Associated Press is informed, is favorable to the extension of the railway system of China, and it is felt that, if Li Hung Chang retires, the Emperor will act upon his suggestions, and it is quite possible that the railway extension will be begun with a foreign railway board, similar to the foreign customs commission.

The French newspapers are making things very unpleasant for President Faure, whom they accuse of Caeserism. They say the people are seriously discussing a consulate or a directory. During his recent tour of France he assumed the airs of a sovereign, insisting upon triumphal arches, salutes and that garrisons be turned out to receive him. Now, for the Czar's reception, the President has decided to adopt the Napoleonic costume after the portrait of Grueze—a black velvet coat, embroidered with gold thread, waistcoat with wide lapels, high boots, a belt carrying a gold-hilted sword, and a hat with large tri-colored feathers, in addition to the broad red scarf of the Legion of Honor.

The Babylonian Expedition.

News of the great success of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia has been received here. The most notable result of the excavations is that the history of Babylonian people, as recorded in cuneiform writing on tablets, is carried back at least 2,250 years further than yet known. There is now abundant written evidence that the Babylonian people existed and were civilized enough to be able to write at least seven thousand years B. C. Professor Hilprecht is at present at Constantinople arranging for the classification of the inscriptions on objects of priceless value which, under the conditions of the firmen, become the property of the Imperial Museum there.

Mr. Richard Frewen, who is well known in the United States, and who, with his brother, Mr. Morton Frewen, had a ranche on the Powder river, in Wyoming, at the hight of the cattle boom in that part of America, has been drowned. He was washed off the deck of his yacht, the Florinda, off Milford Haven, on Monday night.

A. B. Fenwick, a miner and hunter of Ft. Steel, British Columbia, has just recovered the sum of £150 from an Irish gentleman named Flower, by winning a suit for breach of contract which the hunter brought against the Irish sportsman. It appears that Mr. Flower engaged Fenwick to lead a hunting expedition during the month of September, 1895. Fenwick, in consequence, made elaborate preparations, hiring horses, wagons, cowboys, cooks, etc., and was put to considerable expense; but Flower failed to leave England, and also neglected to notify Fenwick that the trip had been abandoned.

Notes of the Theaters.

One of the last enterprises of the late Sir Augustus Harris was the experiment with a revolving stage mechanism, whereby the changing of scenery might be greatly expedited. The mechanism is now complete, and the next lessee of Drury Lane Theater will have the advantage of this improvement.

It is probable that Augustin Daly will give a Shakespearean revival during his next London season.

The new play by Mr. Francis, entitled "A Blind Marriage," was produced at the Criterion last Thursday evening, August 20. It is a comedy of the robust order in four acts. The scene of the first and second acts is laid at Monte Carlo, and that of the third and fourth acts at Langdale Castle.

Olga Nethersole's next American tour will begin at Brooklyn on November 2. Owing to the failure of "Carmen" in London, Miss Nethersole has determined to drop this play from her repertoire.

Miss Fortescue, who has been resting since her return from Africa, is forming a new company, and will be seen in London during the autumn in a round of Shakespearan characters. She will be supported by E. E. Ferriss, who went to America with Beerbohm Tree upon the latter's first tour.

The Stockwell Orphanage, conducted by the Tabernacle founded by the late Dr. Spurgeon, last night held a meeting and arranged for an American tour for the members of the choir. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, spoke and promised that the choir would have a hearty reception in America. The Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Toronto, also spoke, and made similar promises for the people of Canada.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Letter From R. A. Proctor's Daughter Giving An Account of It.

New York, August 22.—The Herald this morning says: The following communication has been received from Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late R. A. Proctor, the celebrated English astronomer. Miss Proctor sailed from New York on June 27 on the steamship Ohio for the purpose of obtaining a view of the second total eclipse of the sun, the steamer being bound on a cruise to Russia, Norway and the land of the midnight sun.

"Steamship Ohio, Throndhjem, Norway, August 10.

"The passengers on board the steamship Ohio, of the American line, had a splendid view of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on the night of August 9. The sky was cloudless and the atmosphere clear, so that we had a perfect view of the sun's coronet and prominences. The planets Jupiter, Mercury and Venus were plainly to be seen during the totality, and also many unknown constellations. The temperature fell two degrees—from 53 to 51—during the totality and a perceptible chill was felt at the time. The eclipse was viewed from a most favorable position, northwest of the island of Stot on the west coast of Norway, latitude 66.57 north, longitude 13.30 east. The data of the eclipse are as follows: August 8, 14h 58m 22s, first contact; August 8, 15:53:25, total obscuration began; August 8, 15:55:00, total obscuration ended; August 8, 16:50:00, last contact. Duration of totality, 1m 35s.

"MARY PROCTOR."

SIR DAVID M'PHERSON DEAD.

A Once Noted Canadian Politician—Other Deaths.

Quebec, August 22.—The steamship Labrador arrived in port last night, and landed the body of Sir David L. MacPherson, who died suddenly on Sunday last, while the steamer was in mid-ocean. He was seventy-six years old, and was once a prominent figure in Canadian politics. He was on his way to Canada, to take his seat in the Senate, of which he was a member. The body was shipped to Toronto. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. Dobell, wife of Hon. R. R. Dobell, Dominion minister, without portfolio, are his daughters.

Dr. Charles G. Raue.

Philadelphia, August 22.—Dr. Charles G. Raue, one of the four medical men who introduced homeopathy in this city, died yesterday, age seventy-seven. Dr. Raue came to this city in 1848 from Neidar-Cunnersdorf, in Saxony, the place of his birth. He was the author of Raue's "Special Pathology and Diagnostics," which, since 1867, has been used as a text-book in all American homeopathic colleges.

Herman Trefflick.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Franklin, Ind., August 22.—Herman Trefflick, a well-known resident of this city, died last night, after an illness of several months. He was an honored citizen, a Christian gentleman, and a native of Germany, by birth, in 1835. He leaves a wife and five daughters, two of whom are very ill at the homestead.

Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge.

San Francisco, August 22.—Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., wife of Rear Admiral Selfridge, of the United States navy, died in this city last night. Mrs. Selfridge came to California recently, to visit her two sons, who live in this city. She was eighty-six years old, and it is believed that the trip across the continent hastened her death.

Mrs. Mary Trimble.

Anderson, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. Mary Trimble, a patient at the Eastern Indiana Insane Hospital, is dead. Both she and her husband were prominent in the social life of this county some years ago. Both went insane, and both died in the same institution.

Mrs. J. H. Hawes.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. J. H. Hawes, wife of conductor Hawes, died at Memphis this morning. She was well known throughout southern Indiana.

Jesse K. James.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—Jesse K. James, who settled near Lincolnville in 1834, is dead of peritonitis. He was eighty-three years old.

Silas Guering.

Daleville, Ind., August 22.—Silas Guering, prominent in village life and in the United Brethren church, is dead, of typhoid fever.

ELOPED WITH AN HEIRESS.

A Secret Marriage That Caused a Sensation In Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., August 22.—An elopement of a young couple prominent in high social circles here has caused a sensation. Miss Lulu Shenk, daughter of John A. Shenk, and heiress to $250,000 in her own right, was secretly married this morning to Albert Kinsler, son of a druggist. Miss Lulu is but seventeen, while the bridegroom is scarcely twenty-three. She is a niece of John A. Creighton, and, with her father, has long resided at the residence of Mr. Creighton, in Twentieth street.

The elopers are said to have taken a north-bound train at 1 o'clock yesterday, presumably for St. Paul. Kinsler is a clerk. He procured a marriage license and met Miss Shenk down town, where she had been driven by the coachman. They proceeded to St. Peter's church, in the western part of the city, where they were married by Father Walsh. The respective chums of the bride and bridegroom, Francis Kennedy and Mamie Callahan, had been let into the secret and met them at the church, where they witnessed the ceremony. The wedding was over, and the couple had gone before the bride's father learned of the affair.

NO CONSOLIDATION PROBABLE.

The Western Union Will Not Control the Bell Telephone Company.

New York, August 22.—Russell Sage says there is not a word of truth in the reported impending consolidation between the Western Union and the American Bell Telephone Company. The Western Union holds a considerable amount of Bell telephone stock—in the millions—but no change in the relations of the corporations is considered necessary. The circulation of the rumor had caused an advance of 2 per cent. in Western Union, and the official denial was followed by a recession for almost an equal amount.

Mark Twain's Family Arrive.

New York, August 22.—On board the American line steamer Paris, which arrived to-day from Southampton, were Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens and Miss Clemens. The Standard oil tug Astral went alongside the Paris at quarantine and a number of Mrs. Clemens's intimate friends, among whom was Dr. Rice, boarded the Paris and broke the sad news to Mrs. Clemens of the death of her daughter yesterday.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Fred Graef, a Cincinnati saloon-keeper, fatally shot his wife yesterday and then killed himself.

Leopold, Weil & Co., importers of jewelry of New York, have failed. Their liabilities are about $150,000.

The emblem of the National Democracy of Kentucky will be a picture of Jefferson, surrounded by a wreath of hickory leaves.

The presence of Secretary Carlisle in New York, yesterday, on his way to Washington from a summer resort, caused a revival of the talk of a new bond issue.

The Postoffice Department has decided to reduce the number of letter carriers in all the large cities, as there is not enough money appropriated to pay them all.

An effort is being made for a series of fifty joint debates between Messrs. Taylor and Tillman, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

The district commissioners of the District of Columbia, at Washington, have rescinded their recent order prohibiting the carrying of children on the front of bicycles.

Arrangements are being made in New York for a race to take place at Brighton Beach in 1900 which will be worth $150,000. Many entries of foreign horses are expected.

Merrill, Ring & Co., lumber dealers of Duluth and Toledo, have called a meeting of their creditors to arrange for a settlement. Their liabilities are $900,000, and assets $2,200,000.

Aaron Kosin, paymaster for Brookings & Co., at Benton Harbor, Mich., was arrested and charged with embezzling the money intrusted to him to pay the employes of the concern.

At Webster City, Ia., Chris Saunders became insane and took two young ladies for birds because they wore big sleeves. He fired both barrels of his shotgun at them, but only slightly injured them.

Iver P. Iverson, general delivery clerk at the postoffice at Clinton, Ia., was detected selling stamps and pocketing the money. Inspector Gould, of Rock Island, held him under $500 bonds to appear before the Federal court at Cedar Rapids. Iverson is a mere boy and of good family.

HOKE SMITH HAS RESIGNED

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HAS HAD ENOUGH.

No Official Announcement, But It Is Known That His Resignation Has Been Accepted—Reasons For It.

Washington, D. C., August 22.—For some time rumors have appeared in print of the probability of the early resignation of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. There is now no doubt but that he has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted. For some days past shipments have been made to Atlanta of his books and papers, and it is learned that he has declined to set any departmental business to be heard by him for a date later than this month. It can safely be assumed that a successor will be in charge in a very short while.

After the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, it became known that Secretary Smith was the only member of the Cabinet who announced the purpose to support that ticket, and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting the personal relation between himself and the other members of the Cabinet, seemed so material to him, that he felt constrained to tender his resignation.

Mr. Smith declines to discuss the subject in any way.

His Probable Successor.

Ever since the rumors of the probable resignation of Secretary Smith there has been more or less gossip concerning his probable successor, and at the Interior Department the name of John M. Reynolds, the second Assistant Secretary of the department, has been mentioned frequently for the place. Mr. Reynolds has made an excellent executive officer. He has had charge of the difficult work of review of pension decisions of the Pension Bureau, and has given general satisfaction. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

The new Cabinet officer will have only a little more than six months to serve, and it is regarded as probable that Mr. Cleveland would prefer to fill the vacancy from the department, rather than by appointing some one who would be new to the work, which involves acquaintance with a great variety of matters affecting directly the public welfare.

Mr. Smith is proprietor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, which before the Chicago convention was a sound money paper. Recently, however, it has come out in support of Bryan and Sewall, claiming that the best interests of the South demanded the continuation of Democratic supremacy in that part of the country and in the national Government as well. It has been known for several weeks that the political relations between Mr. Smith and President Cleveland were strained, and it is therefore no surprise that the Secretary has resigned.

CHOKED HER BABY TO DEATH.

The Crime of Alvina Smith, Formerly of Terre Haute.

Cincinnati, August 22.—Alvina Smith, a young woman twenty years old, who came from Terre Haute, Ind., the self-confessed murderer of her own child, is now a prisoner at the City Hospital, charged with her unnatural crime. The little victim which met death at the hands of its own mother was but four weeks old. It was choked to death while being carried through Burnett woods.

In a lonely and secluded spot in the big wooded park yesterday afternoon the attention of Park Policeman Stanton was attracted to a woman who was acting strangely. After watching her for some time, he approached her and soon made the discovery that she had killed her infant child. The woman had been strolling leisurely through the park for some time, and officer Cantler had noticed the child in her arms; hence, when it was discovered that the child was gone an intended secret was no longer such.

The woman had clasped her hand tightly about the child's throat, and when the little one had been robbed of life, it was completely stripped of its clothing, which the mother secreted about her own person. The denuded body she laid on the ground under a heavy cluster of trees. As a further precaution, the miniature lifeless body had been by the mother buried beneath a pile of leaves.

Miss Smith was in the act of hastily leaving the place, and was some distance away when she was taken in custody by officer Stanton. She said that she had no place to keep the child, and nobody would take care of it, so she decided to kill it. Its father, she says, is William Stoner, a traveling man, whose home is in Greensburg, Ind.

Gave the Wrong Name.

Mary Greiner, who was arrested last night for murdering her two-weeks-old babe, gave the name of Alvina Smith, of Terre Haute. To-day it is learned her name is Mary Greiner, and that she formerly lived at Brookville, Ind. Her uncle, John Greiner, is mayor of Reading, O.

THE REV. MR. WRIGHT SHOCKED.

His Residence Badly Shattered By a Bolt of Electricity.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., August 22.—A fearful rain and electrical storm swept over Elwood and surrounding country last night after midnight. The rain came down in torrents, and for more than one hour the heavens were brilliant with vivid lightning that cut fantastic pranks and sent up deafening crashes.

The two telephone plants were badly damaged, and the electric light plant suffered considerably. The fire alarm circuit was cut in twain, and was rendered useless for the time. Lightning struck two houses in this city, and four in the surrounding country, badly shocking the inmates. The house of the Rev. J. J. Wright, the Holiness Christian pastor, was struck and the entire up-stairs demolished. The members of the family were rendered unconscious, and Mr. Wright was badly injured. The lightning struck him in the right hip and descended to his foot, paralyzing him and leaving a black stripe in its trail. He was unconscious most of the night, but is better now, and it is thought he will recover. The house took fire, but the fire department was able to save it.

One corner of the M. E. church was struck by lightning and torn out. A handsome residence in the country west of the city, belonging to Mr. Jacobs, was set on fire and partially destroyed, the members of the family being badly stunned.

THE NEW CRUISER BROOKLYN.

She Starts From Philadelphia To-Day To Make Her Trial Trip.

Philadelphia, August 22.—Amid the shrill blasts of whistles from the river craft and hearty cheers from the spectators on shore, the cruiser Brooklyn, sister ship of the magnificent New York, passed down the Delaware river this morning, on her way to Boston harbor, where she will have her trial trip early next week. If everything is favorable, a preliminary run will be made over the official course on Monday, and the official trial, under these conditions, will take place on Wednesday. If, however, it is not deemed advisable to make the preliminary run without a day's rest, the test will not be made until Thursday.

The Brooklyn is guaranteed to make twenty knots an hour, and for each quarter knot over this speed the Government will pay the builders a bonus of $50,000. The New York made 21.07 knots on her official trial, thereby earning a premium of $200,000. It is believed that the Brooklyn will exceed the New York's time by at least half a knot, and it is predicted by some that she will make an average of twenty-two knots during her official run.

GEORGE WHITEHEAD RELEASED.

One of the Fenian Prisoners—He Is Mentally Unbalanced.

London, August 22.—Albert George Whitehead, one of the Irish political prisoners who has been serving a life sentence of penal servitude since his conviction in London in 1883, was released from Portland prison this morning. Whitehead is an American citizen, and prior to coming to this country resided in the State of New Jersey. He will probably sail for the United States on Monday.

Whitehead, whose real name is Murphy, was convicted with Dr. Thomas Gallagher, John Curtin Kent and Henry Hammond Wilson, in London, thirteen years ago, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The latest reports from confidential sources on the other side to the men who are working for the Amnesty Association in this country say that Whitehead is mentally unbalanced, as a result of the severe treatment he received while in prison.

A BIG STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

It May Extend To All Men Working On Buildings.

Chicago, August 22.—After a long session, lasting from 8 o'clock in the evening until 1:30 o'clock this morning, the executive committee of the Building Trades' Council finally decided to order out all other artisans now at work on buildings where the contractors attempt to replace the striking hod-carriers with non-union laborers. As a result several thousand mechanics, carpenters, iron-workers, bricklayers and helpers in kindred labors will probably be ordered to strike. Peter McHugh, of the hod-carriers' union, said last night that over 1,500 hod-carriers are already out.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Valuable Discoveries Made By Sir Martin Conway's Expedition.

Tromsoe, Norway, August 22.—Messrs. Trevor, Battaye and Grawood, the last two being members of the Arctic expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway, have returned in a little steam launch. It is announced that the results to geology and geography will be very valuable. Sir Martin Conway's expedition was the first to cross Spitzenbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the island was found a vast system of glaciers and a magnificient ice plateau. Sir Martin Conway's expedition also made a complete exploration of the Horn Sound Tynd, a mountain in the southern part of Spitzbergen, nearly five thousand feet in hight. They report that its peak is composed almost entirely of marble.

DALLAS BRUCE MURDERED.

Pieces of His Body Found Hidden In Pickle Barrels.

Fredericsburg, Va., August 22.—Dallas Bruce, a white man of Caroline county, who lives twenty-five miles from here, attended the recent Confederate reunion in Richmond, and then disappeared. His absence caused comment, but for some time no search was made for him, although he was known to have had $1,000 in his possession at the time. He was separated from his wife, and had been living with a negro woman in the neighborhood.

A few days ago a search for him was begun by his friends, which resulted on Wednesday in finding his body cut into pieces and packed in several pickle barrels at the house of his negro mistress.

THE DEMAND FOR GOLD.

It Is Not Such As To Cause a Material Premium.

New York, August 22.—Bullion dealers and other authorities deny the current reports of a premium of ½ per cent. on assay office checks. One firm says that it offered gold yesterday at 3-16, and was unable to get a bid of ⅛. It is understood, however, that the demand for gold in the interior continues large, and inquiries have been received during the week from various parts of the country for gold, in amounts ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

Clearing House Certificates.

New York, August 22.—It is announced that the loan committee of the Clearing House Association will meet on Monday morning and probably issue some clearing house certificates.

THE MOUETTE SUNK IN COLLISION.

Ten of Her Crew Saved But Fourteen Were Drowned.

Falmouth, England, August 22.—The Italian ship, Francisca Irampa, Captain Maresca, 1,698 tons, which sailed from Sansea on August 19, for San Francisco, has returned and put in here with her bows badly damaged. She reports having been in collision with and having sunk the French fishing boat Mouette, on August 20, forty-five miles northwest of the Scilly islands. Ten of her crew were saved, but fourteen were drowned.

C., H. & D. SHOPS BURNED.

Part of the Plant at Lima (O.) — A Loss of $60,000.

Lima, O., August 22.—The coach department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton shops was burned to-day, also the freight car department building, with many freight cars, one baggage, one coach and one sleeper. The whole plant was threatened, but the fire was checked with a loss of $60,000. Seventy-five men are thrown out of work and they lost all their tools.

Broncos For the Spanish Army.

Houston, Tex., August 22.—A. E. Ejalda arrived from the East last night. He is an agent of the Spanish government and has come to Texas to buy 2,000 horses for the Spanish army in Cuba. He will purchase broncos, as they are hardy and can stand the tropical sun. The Spaniards will have a hard time, however, because after a rest the broncos always buck when first saddled, and the Spanish cavalrymen are not familiar with this kind of thing.

Receipts From the Raines Law.

Albany, N. Y., August 22.—The amount of money collected under the Raines liquor law still continues to swell. The returns from all counties up to August 15 shows the total to be $10,801,095. Of this amount New York has contributed $4,905,189; Kings county, $2,124,504, and Erie county, $835,977. It is confidently expected by Commissioner Lyman that more than $11,000,000 will be collected during the fiscal year the law is in operation.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

Macon, Mo., August 22.—George W. Anderson, who cut his wife's throat at their home near Atlanta, on the 27th of May, 1895, and then attempted suicide by slashing his own neck, was hanged here yesterday. Anderson courted death and apparently fully realized that he was getting his just dues in being hanged.

The Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool, August 22.—Arrived: Campania and Cevic, from New York; Sylvania, from Boston.

New York, August 22.—Arrived: Columbia and Paris, from Southampton; Persia, from Hamburg.

APPROVED BY CLEVELAND.

THE NOMINATION OF AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

What He Will Suggest Regarding the New Movement—No Word Received Here—Developments Expected In New York.

Washington, D. C., August 22.—There is excellent authority for saying that President Cleveland will write a letter to some friend at the Indianapolis gold standard national convention, opposing the indorsement of McKinley and his protection views and favoring the nomination of a Democrat who believes not only in the maintenance of the present gold standard, but for a tariff for revenue only. It is said, however, that he may include a suggestion that it may be advisable later in the campaign to withdraw this third ticket, if it shall appear that the gold standard cause is thereby jeopardized.

Another Account of It.

St. Louis, August 22.—The Post Dispatch's Washington special says: President Cleveland favors the nomination of a sound money Democratic ticket by the Indianapolis convention. This was the positive information from absolutely reliable sources that the President and his Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Smith, will support the nominee of the Indianapolis convention.

It is still an open question whether the President will, in a formal way, give his indorsement to the third ticket movement, but when the convention meets his friends there will be able to state that practically the entire administration, under the lead of the President, can be depended upon to bolt Bryan and Sewall.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

No Word Here Concerning It, But Confidence Felt.

While the men in charge of the fortunes of the National Democratic party have had no word from President Cleveland, they have no doubt as to what his feelings are toward the movement for "a Democratic ticket on a Democratic platform." They will not be surprised if they have a word of encouragement before the convention has completed its work. They know, they say, that there will be no message of discouragement. This statement was authorized to-day: "There is no one authorized to speak for President Cleveland, but certainly there has been no antagonism of the movement from Mr. Cleveland or his friends, and any one observing the situation can see very clearly that Senator Vilas, Senator Caffery, Senator Palmer and Senator Gray are, to put it mildly, not unfriendly to Cleveland. In fact, these gentlemen have been most closely identified with him, and are his friends. The Chicago platform, as every one knows, seeks to impeach his personal integrity, and his political administration, and Governor Stone, of Missouri, in his Madison Square Garden speech, saw fit to go outside the record and declare Cleveland to be a traitor. The newspapers that are supporting Bryan are engaged in the same kind of work. Mr. Cleveland and his friends are not of the make-up that kisses the hand that smites them."

Nominations Necessary.

The men at headquarters say it will not be necessary for Mr. Cleveland or any one else to write out here suggesting that the convention not only make a platform, but nominate candidates. During the last two days the story that the convention would probably not make a ticket has traveled far and wide, and the managers of the party have been to a good deal of trouble in denying it. John R. Wilson, secretary of the national committee, said: "Every telegram and every letter received at headquarters since this movement was set on foot has favored the nomination of a ticket, and the idea of refraining from making nominations has never entered the minds of the men engaged in the movement. We should be mobbed if we fail to nominate a ticket. It is well known that there are sound money Democrats who doubt the advisability of making nominations—and favor voting direct for McKinley—but they are not connected with the convention movement.

Developments Expected.

It looks as if New York will occupy an important position in the convention. Rooms have been engaged at the Bates House for the seventy-two delegates from the State, and for fifty additional Democrats. The State will occupy almost the entire parlor floor of the hotel. Interesting developments are looked for in New York during the next ten days. Intimations that nearly all the aspiring Democrats in the State will be with the new party before the convention meets are still reaching headquarters. There is information that Senator Hill is likely to join the movement. A communication from the State says that Bourke Cockran's position will force Hill to declare in favor of the National Democratic party. "Cockran is a candidate for the Senate," this communication says, "and Hill knows that no man who indorses the Chicago platform can be elected to the Senate from New York, nor can any man who indorses the work of that convention ever be elected President. Cockran has taken the popular road. Hill has come to the forks in the road, and you will see that within ten days he will be sprinting up the road that Cockran has taken. He burned the bridges behind him when he refused to attend the Bryan meeting."

Election of Delegates.

The Baltimore News, which is leading the sound money fight in the State of Maryland, telegraphed headquarters that the gold standard Democrats of that State will meet next Thursday and will send sixteen delegates to the convention. The movement, the dispatch announces, is not under the auspices of the Sound Money League, but is headed by ex-Governor William P. Whyte and ex-Congressman Isadore Rayner. A telegram from New Mexico announces that the convention in that Territory will take place next Saturday, and that six delegates to the convention will be chosen. Ten States have now elected delegates, and delegates will be chosen somewhere every day.

The arrangements for the convention are well in hand. All the details have been looked after by the committee representing the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade. The telegraph companies are all ready for the gathering. Their cables to the hall have been strung. Each company will bring extra operators here from Chicago. The work in the interior of the hall will be begun Monday morning.

In the State.

The reports of the district committeemen to State headquarters indicate that the conventions throughout the State next week will be largely attended. Many sound money clubs have been organized in the northern part of the State. A letter has come to State headquarters from a workingman employed in one of the factories in this city, in which this occurs: "The movement in which you and others are engaged is meeting with more encouragement and approbation than you are aware of. The establishment in which I am employed is no exception. The ratio of Democrats who are in favor of a third ticket is five to two." The man requested that his name not be made public.

There is a revival of the talk in favor of a State ticket. Several of the district committeemen have indicated that unless they are accorded gentlemanly treatment from the free silver Democrats they will favor putting a State ticket in the field. The free silver managers here have been saying all along that if the sound money men would refrain from putting up a State ticket, the movement for an electoral ticket would not be bitterly antagonized.

What Senator Palmer Says.

Senator John M. Palmer, in an interview in Taylorsville, Ill., in to-day's Enquirer, is reported as saying, in reply to a question, if he were a candidate for the presidential nomination on the sound money ticket:

"No, sir," he replied. "I wouldn't think of it. It is impossible."

"What do you think the Indianapolis convention will do, Senator?"

"It looks now as if they would meet and adopt a platform and then adjourn."

"Without naming a ticket?"

"Yes, I think so," was the reply.

"In that event what will those so-called sound money Democrats do? Vote for McKinley, or not at all?"

"I think most of them will vote for McKinley. I would advise all of them to do so."

Sound Money Organization.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Columbus, Ind., August 22.—The sound money Democratic meeting, called by provisional committeeman, Dr. May, was held at the City Hall last night, and was attended by about thirty prominent Democrats. Among those present were Edward and W. A. Mooney, of W. W. Mooney & Sons' tannery, the largest plant of the kind in the world; M. T. Reeves, president and general manager of the Reeves agricultural works, and M. O. Reeves, business manager of the Reeves pulley-works. Committees were appointed to canvass the city and county to make a list of Democrats who are opposed to the Chicago nominees and platform to go to North Vernon to the mass congressional (Fourth district) convention, Wednesday next, to perfect a permanent congressional district organization, to choose delegates to the National Democratic convention, to be held at Indianapolis, September 2, and to select the electoral ticket. Another meeting will be held Monday night. B. F. Jones was elected chairman and Herman Carr secretary of the meeting.

Teachers Declare For Sound Money.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lynn, Ind., August 22.—During the meeting of the Randolph County Teachers' Institute the following was adopted:

"Whereas, The stability of our monetary system is, under present existing conditions, in great menace and danger of overthrow; and,

"Whereas, The common school teacher, by virtue of this dangerous attitude toward the permanency of our system of finance, is one who would greatly suffer by the depreciation of our current money; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Randolph county, in institute assembled, do hereby request and demand that the several trustees of the various townships of our county do incorporate into the articles of agreemnt with the several teachers a certain clause whereby the compensation due said teachers for services rendered shall be paid in gold or its equivalent."

Mr. Kelso a Probability.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

New Albany, Ind., August 22.—Charles D. Kelso, a rising young attorney of this city, will probably be the Third district congressional nominee of the sound money or National Democratic party at its convention, to be held here next Wednesday.

A Sound Money Club.

Keokuk, Ia., August 22.—A Democratic gold standard club of 150 charter members was organized here last night. Membership in the club consists of the leading Democrats of the city. The club will be swelled to between 300 and 500 before the campaign ends.

OUR MONEY AT A DISCOUNT.

The Canadian Banks Will Not Accept It at Par.

Toronto, August 22.—The banks in Toronto are daily becoming more suspicious of American money, and now not one of them will accept any form of American money at par to any great extent. Yesterday the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, refused to take United States bills or silver from any one. The Toronto branch of that bank still receives small amounts from customers and charges ½ per cent.

The Merchants' Bank is also considering the advisability of refusing all United States money, but to-day received bills at a discount of 1 per cent. The Standard has for some time maintained a discount of 10 per cent. The Dominion now charges 2 per cent. on national currency and 10 per cent. on silver certificates. Other banks charge from ½ to 1 per cent. Only the Bank of Hamilton receives bills at par from customers in small amounts.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind., August 22.

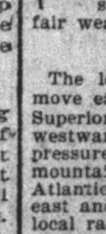
Thermometer.

August 22, 1895.			August 22, 1896.		
7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
68	81	87	72	89	94

Barometer.

7 a.m.—29.84	12 m.—29.81	2 p.m.—29.79

Local Conditions.



Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., August 23, 1896:

Partly cloudy weather; increasing cloudiness and possibly thunder storms, and cooler to-night; cooler, fair weather on Sunday.

General Conditions.

The low barometric area continued to move eastward; central north from Lake Superior, it extends from the lakes southwestward to Mexico; the atmospheric pressure remained high from the Rocky mountains westward, and on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. The temperature rose east and fell west of the Mississippi, and local rains fell nearly in all parts of the country. Heavy rain (1.36 inches) fell at Davenport, Ia.

Weather In Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau, at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	52	Clear
Boston, Mass.	30.01	66	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	29.70	70	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	72	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	29.84	68	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	78	Clear
Kansas City, Mo.	29.78	72	Cloudy
Louisville, Ky.	29.86	84	Cloudy
Moorhead, Minn.	29.74	54	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.00	80	Pt Cdy
New York, N. Y.	30.00	64	Rain
Omaha, Neb.	29.88	64	Rain
Pitsburg, Pa.	29.94	68	Rain
St. Louis, Mo.	29.80	80	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	29.72	68	Pt Cdy
Washington, D. C.	29.94	68	Cloudy

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

Cotton Merchants Fail.

San Antonio, Tex., August 22.—Slayden, Clarkson & Robards, the oldest and largest cotton merchants in southwest Texas, filed a general deed of assignment last night, conveying all their property to M. E. Reynolds, assignee, for the benefit of their creditors. No schedule has been filed and members of the firm decline to make a statement at present. The local creditors have, it is thought, been almost secured. From reliable sources it is stated that the assets of the firm will amount to $500,000, with liabilities of $200,000 or more. A failure to realize on outstanding claims and the slump in the cotton market some weeks ago, is given as the cause of the failure.

SPEECH OF F. J. VAN VORHIS

OPENING OF THE LOCAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Tomlinson Hall Filled With People To Listen To a Former Republican Speak In Favor of Free Silver—The Arguments.

Flavius J. Van Vorhis opened the campaign for the Democrats of this city and county last night by speaking to more than three thousand persons in Tomlinson Hall. It was the first public appearance of the attorney since he decided to act with the Democratic party this campaign, and many of his Republican friends heard him.

Mr. Van Vorhis is an attorney by profession, though he is called "doctor" by reason of his having taken a degree in medicine, and followed that profession for a time. He was once superintendent of the City Hospital. He has been identified with municipal and State affairs as a Republican, having once been a councilman and once a member of the General Assembly. His welcome from the Democrats was cordial. In the absence of Governor Matthews, who was to have presided and spoken, Senator Turpie took charge of the meeting. He did not discuss the issues of the campaign, but he put the audience in good spirits by telling it that his campaign trips through the State had convinced him that the free-silver sentiment is destined to sweep the State in November. "'I have just returned from a week's canvass in that section of southwest Indiana known as the 'pocket,'" said he, "and I found the pocket full of free-silver men." He said he had found the same spirit making itself manifest in the northern tier of counties which he had recently visited. He declared that the remarkable uprising was due to the cause which the Democrats have espoused. "I have been campaigning in Indiana for forty years," said he, "and I never spoke to such crowds as I have witnessed this campaign."

The Senator introduced Mr. Van Voris as "a man who has given profound study and research to this question." When the speaker came forward all the seats in the hall were filled, and many persons were standing. There was applause lasting a full minute. One of the first sentences of the speaker was "I am here by the invitation of your committee, and because my convictions bring me." There was applause whenever he said a cutting thing of the Republican party. His remark that took best was: "Who would have believed that the grand old party would be marching under the black flag of Tom Platt, Grover Cleveland and the Morgan syndicate?" Some of those who had come to the hall out of curiosity left before the speaker had been talking long, but most of the audience stayed until the close of the speech.

The men who have been prominently identified with the management of the Democratic party in the city and county were absent. The front seats on the stage were ocupied by Populists and free silver Democrats.

The Stock of Gold.

More than half the speech was devoted to a discussion of the "crime of '73." He declared that a long train of evils had followed the commission of that "crime." He said in part:

"Here we are, just getting ourselves wide-awake, after the whole thing has been accomplished. Now let us stop and take a view of our surroundings. It is estimated that the world's stock of gold coin is less than $4,000,000,000. Where is that stock? Have we got it?

"European statistics show that on December 31, 1895, the banks of Europe covered by monetary statistics, held $1,532,000,000 in gold. This was an increase of their holdings in five years to the amount of $562,000,000. This only covers the largest banks in the different countries in Europe. How much more there is in other banks and other hands in Europe I do not know. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Europe holds more than one-half of all the gold coin and bullion in the world. The remainder is distributed between Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America. Out of this less than one-half scattered all over the earth, we must get gold to pay our debts. On May 1, 1893, the Treasury and the national banks together had less than $300,000,000 in gold. Whatever there is more than this in this country to-day is locked up. It is not in circulation. This is one side, and is sufficiently alarming, but I apprehend even the school children will experience a chill up and down their backs when they hear the other side. What do we owe Europe? What is the annual demand that will be made upon us every year that must be met in gold if the present standard is maintained? I can not stop now to give you all the sources of information, but listen!

"The Pennsylvania railroad system, which covers over six thousand miles of the most valuable railroad property in the United States, is owned in Europe to an amount of 60 per cent. of its stock and bonds. The Illinois Central road, owning and controlling a line from Chicago to New Orleans, with all its great city properties and many branches, is owned in Holland. Europe owns a large interest in the property of the New York Central railroad, covering all its vast connections, and a controlling interest in the Great Northern railroad, running from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. The Northern Pacific railroad is controlled by German capital. Large interests are held in Europe in almost every other important railroad in the United States. The Carnegie iron-works in Pennsylvania is owned almost entirely in Scotland. The largest flouring mills in the world, situated in Minneapolis, are owned in England. English capital holds a controlling interest in the great Lake Superior iron mine, and also in the largest smelting works in the world, situated at Denver and Omaha. Everybody is familiar with the fact that European investors have become possessed of immense interests in the breweries in this country.

Foreign Bankers.

"The largest and most wealthy bankers in New York are foreigners, or represent foreign banks and foreign capital. A large percentage of our fire insurance is controlled by foreign companies. Three-quarters or more of our foreign commerce is carried in foreign vessels. To say nothing of millions of dollars of valuable city properties, foreigners own in this country land enough to make twenty States like Indiana. Their mortgage loans are everywhere over the face of the whole country. They hold hundreds of millions of our Government bonds in Europe, and how many millions of other municipal obligations it is impossible to imagine.

"The aggregate of this immense holding is believed by those who are best informed to be not less than seven or eight billions of dollars, and to constitute a draft upon this country every year for an average earning of not less than 5 per cent.—$350,000,000 to $400,000,000. All this must be paid in gold.

"How, in the name of God, are we to pay this interest and this debt with the continually falling prices of our commodities? How are we to pay this debt in gold, with half the gold coin of the world, at least, in the hands of Europe, and that amount increasing, and the other half scattered all over Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America? Will you tell me how we are to get this gold, except by the sale of our commodities?

"The entire production of our gold and silver mines amounts to little more in any year than $100,000,000. If this is all applied on the annual demand, there is still more than $250,000,000 deficit. This must be paid by exportation of our productions, for the gold we must get is on the outside. At the very highest estimate, there is not gold enough in the country to pay two years of this annual demand, much less any of the principal.

The Fall of Prices.

"The situation is such that there must, from now on, be a constant and increasing reduction of our legal tender circulation. This means a continued fall of prices in property, productions, labor and in incomes.

"How many have really stopped to think what this continued fall in prices means to the debtor and the producer? Let me make a simple illustration.

"I will suppose a man owns a farm worth $10,000, in the purchase of which he incurred a debt of $5,000. He felt secure in making this debt because the farm would produce, clear of all family and other expenses, 500 bushels of wheat each year to apply on his debt, and wheat was worth $2 per bushel. It will take 2,500 bushels to pay the debt, and he can raise this in five years. The first year he sells his surplus, applies the proceeds and still owes $4,000. The next year's crop is harvested and ready for the market, but the price is down to $1.50, and he figures and finds that it will take 2,666 bushels to pay the debt remaining. He is hopeful, however, sells his 500 bushels of wheat and applies the $750. There is remaining unpaid, according to his contract, $3,250. Again he plows, sows and harvests and inquires about the market. Wheat is worth $1.25. At this rate it will take 2,600 bushels to pay his debt yet unpaid. It is discouraging, but he pays the $625, received for his 500 bushels of wheat, and still owes $2,625. Again he plows, sows and reaps; the golden grain is on the way to the market; it is only worth a dollar. It will take 2,625 bushels to pay the remainder of his debt. All he can do is to pay the $500. He now owes in dollars 2,125. If prices do not get any lower he can pay it out in about four years. Another year of toil, and wheat is 75 cents, and he finds that he still owes in wheat 2,833 bushels. His 500 bushels now only brings him $375, and when he applies that he is still in debt $1,750. Another year of seedtime and harvest, and wheat is worth 50 cents, and with sinking heart he finds that he now owes 3,500 bushels of wheat; and when he applies the pittance of $250, which represents the entire income of his farm, he owes in dollars 1,500, but in wheat 3,000 bushels. When he began, his debt was 2,500 bushels of wheat; he has paid 3,000 and still owes 3,000. In this illustration I have taken no account of the interest from year to year.

"There is something wrong with a system of finance that will permit such a thing to occur continuously for a series of years. But to change this, we are told, would be repudiation. * * *

As To Causes.

"There are some people who still insist that all this fall is the result of overproduction and diminished cost of production. This is completely answered by the fact that during periods of the country's history, when productive processes were most improved, there was no reduction in price; and that since 1873 there has been no great or unusual improvement in industrial processes. In Europe this explanation is not accepted at all. In 1883 Mr. Goschen, said the 'fall in prices since 1873 was probably the result of an increase in the purchasing power of gold.' In 1879 Mr. Griffin and Professor Rogers, both high English authority, expressed the same view. In fact, so great is the weight of authority against this overproduction and diminished cost argument that it makes one feel about as foolish to attempt to disprove it as to enter into an elaborate argument to prove that two and three are five. It is impossible for any such economic paradox as overproduction to exist when so many people want bread.

"The increased purchasing power of gold is still further shown by the fact that after the demonetization of silver it did not to any appreciable extent change its relation to other commodities. In countries where silver is the standard, and everywhere, in fact, the purchasing power of silver has not materially changed. Silver will buy about as much of the staple commodities as it did before. Of course, I mean silver used as silver at its commodity value. This fact has enabled England since 1873, to buy our silver at less than one-half what it was in gold for a hundred years, coin it into rupees, and buy just as much of the staple commodities in India as she could before, and thus bring into direct competition with us India's cheap labor.

"You know that I am a protectionist, but it is worse than idle to talk about protection against such trade conditions as that.

"I have been, so far, considering gold and silver as commodities in the markets of the world and the influence their money use has upon their value as such. To consider these metals with the money qualities applied limits the investigation to one country in the main. Gold and silver are commodities not differing in any essential particular from wheat or corn, until they are given the legal qualities that convert them into money. These legal qualities can not exist outside of their own territory.

The Money Limit.

"It is recognized that there must be a limit of some kind to the amount of money; that it will not do to create money in unlimited quantities; that there must be some more or less staple relation between the money and the demand for it. There are two ways to limit it. One way is to select some commodity that is limited in its production and give that the money quality. The other way is to select something that is practically unlimited and limit by law the amount of it to which the money function shall be applied.

"Gold is now an example of the first method, and paper money is an example of the other. Prior to 1873 gold and silver were both examples of the first method. In that year Congress took away from silver the limitation provided by natural production and limited its money use by law far within the amount produced. In this particular that act put it in the same class with paper money, with a legal limitation."

"What is meant by unlimited coinage of silver and gold is that no limit by law shall be put upon the amount of either that may be coined into money, but that the limit shall be left entirely to depend upon the quantity produced. This has been found practicable because, as I have already shown, both together have never in the history of the world been found sufficient to supply all the different countries with sufficient metal for them to make all the money they needed. In almost every country the deficiency has been supplied by the second kind of money.

"Some people, who know nothing at all about these elementary facts and principles of monetary science, talk about making money out of glass, iron, etc., and think they have said something very smart, when, in fact, they have only succeeded in exposing their ignorance of the whole subject. Such talk does not deserve an answer. The money function could be applied to glass, just like paper, but the great quantity of it would require that the amount of it to be used should be limited by law.

"Every country creates its own money and fixes its own unit. Our unit is one dollar. Not gold, not silver, not paper, but one dollar represented by gold, silver or paper; just like one bushel may be wheat, corn or oats.

Fundamental Law.

"The fundamental law of finance is that the value of the money unit (in our case one dollar) depends upon the whole number of units in circulation, and the demand there is for them. Nobody thinks of disputing this except when discussing the silver question. The law of supply and demand is universal, and applies to dollars of gold, silver and paper as well as to bushels of wheat, corn or oats. It follows, of course, that if our population and our business increases, there will be an increased demand for dollars, and unless the whole number of dollars can be increased in the same proportion, the value of the dollar will increase; that is, dollars will be scarcer and harder to get.

"When we had dollars made out of both silver and gold to the limit of the production of both metals, the annual production served in some degree to keep pace with this increased demand of increasing population and business, but it was still not enough to fully supply the increase. Under such circumstances, it was unwise to deprive us of the annual increase of dollars furnished by the annual production of silver. The result must inevitably be to decrease the number of dollars relative to the demand for them, make them scarcer, more valuable and harder to get.

"We are not only deprived of this annual increase of dollars, but the coinage of the silver dollar has been stopped altogether, except what little bullion there may be still in the hands of the United States Treasury. On May 1, 1896, the total amount of small silver coin in circulation was only a little over $62,000,000; the total amount of silver dollars in circulation was a little over $54,000,000. All the remainder of the silver coin was locked up in the treasury, where it still is and where it seems likely to stay until a change of administration. This is shown by the table found on page 1,305 of financial tables:

Classification.	In Treas.	In Cir'lation.
Gold Coin	$135,504,838	$454,235,656
Silver dollars	374,187,554	53,692,382
Silver subsidiary	15,459,003	62,489,507
Notes, U. S.	109,331,635	237,349,381
Notes, treasury, '90.	32,148,255	100,921,025
Notes, national bank	7,587,158	216,602,179
Certificates, gold	764,910	43,052,559
Certificates, silver.	11,578,691	338,834,413
Certificates, currency	365,000	32,930,000
Total	$687,016,444	$1,504,007,082

"The entire amount of gold reported by the Secretary as in circulation, is not in circulation at all, but is locked up in bank vaults. Very little of it, or of the gold certificates, are in circulation, although he reports all of the gold and the certificates not in the Treasury in circulation.

"It is this contraction of our circulation of which we complain, because it makes dollars more expensive and makes them harder to get.

"We demand that this corner on dollars shall be broken, and that they will be allowed to resume their old relation to the population and the business of the country.

"Naturally the man who has money is exactly like the man who has corn; he is benefited when the value of dollars go up, because he can get more for them.

"It is a clear proposition that with the coinage of silver almost entirely stopped and with gold all locked up that has not been taken to Europe, that all the other money will buy more; that dollars will be increased in value and will become harder and harder to get.

"To purposely bring about such a condition as this is called by the gold standard advocate honest financiering. Abraham Lincoln said it was a crime. The highest economic authorities all over the world call it a crime.

"To call the dollar of such a system; the dollar that skulks like a robber; that hides in dark places; that swells itself up in purchasing value faster than producers can pay debts; that, like a forger, from year to year, alters the face of its contract; an honest dollar is a travesty on sense and honesty. It would be just as appropriate and just as sensible to apply the word honest to a highwayman or a burglar.

"Honest money is the money of the constitution. An honest dollar is the dollar of the contract. Gold and silver dollars, standing exactly alike before the law, with the same right to pay debts at the option of the debtor, was the dollar of four-fifths and more of the contracts for payment of money now in existence, public or private.

"Prior to 1873 the silver dollar and the gold dollar had exactly the same quality. They were both legal tender. It is this quality that is the most characteristic and valuable of any nation's money. It is a recognized principle of financial economics that all the circulating medium of any nation ought to have the legal tender quality or be convertible, whenever the holder desires it, into legal tender money. It is this legal tender function that lies at the very base of every sound financial system. It is this function that makes money redemption or primary money. It is this that is the guarantee which a nation gives to the purchasing power or the exchange value of its money.

"If this legal function is practically applied to gold alone, then it is evident that we must have a very severe contraction in our legal tender money, or we must have a large increase in gold.

Quotes Taussig.

"Professor Taussig said, in substance, that if we are to have a single gold standard, we must have a larger proportion of gold in our currency. How are we to get it? There are only two ways—borrow it, or buy it. The first way means the issue of more bonds, and the increase of our national debt; the other puts us in competition with the world for the purchase of it, and will compel us to pay more for it than any one else will give, if we expect to keep it in our circulation. We must buy it with our commodities, by giving more of them for it than any one else will offer. This means that our prices must go down until they have reached a basis as low as prices anywhere else. This is what is called getting down to a gold basis.

"In other words, a gold standard means national bankruptcy, no matter 'ETA E method is adopted. In neither way is it possible to pay our debts, public or private, because the vast public and private debt of this country will not shrink with the price of our commodities, but, like the illustration I have given you of the farmer paying his debt with wheat, will get larger and larger, until the present creditor class will own the world.

"Then shall we again have returned to that old civilization founded on human degredation and that lives on unremunerated toil. Where, then, will labor be? What imagination can now paint a picture so dark that the reality of the future shall not be darker still?

What Shall Be Done?

"What shall we do? Shall we go on, shall we reverse the march of civilization, or shall we turn our faces to the light and to the truth?

"To retrace our steps may not be easy. There may be rough places in the way; but the purpose to be accomplished appeals to every material interest, to the intellect, to every sentiment and emotion, because it involves the right, the dignity, the nobility of human exertion; because there is involved in it the hopes and aspirations of every human soul struggling upward toward the light and toward the truth. In our decision is involved the opportunities and methods that lift us up and make possible the highest development of mind and heart.

"Shall we look into the past and study, or shall we, blinded by the paltry interests of a day, ignore its teachers and its teachings?

"More and more, as in the loom of time, with rapid movement of the shuttle of events, that great power that makes a unit of the universe, weaves into the fabric of history the acts and motives of men, do the thoughtful know that the past is a great school of experience, and an inexhaustible store-house of knowledge. It is the everlasting and sure foundation for the present and a prophecy and a promise for the future.

"In the past stand Lincoln, Stevens, Garfield and Blaine. Out of the shadows their voices reach the ear of memory. Shall we listen? Then shall the past come to the help of the present, and though darkness may 'issue from the thrones' of earth, there shall 'light come from these tombs.' Then shall 'experience proclaim' not only 'the right of a man to life; the right of conscience to liberty; the right of intellect to freedom,' but the right of labor to opportunity and the right of the toiler to the fruit of his toil, and we shall know 'the beneficence of peace.'"

Several Curbstone Overflows.

Outside the hall there were several curbstone meetings. One across the street was largely attended by both parties. A square away the McKinleyites were in the majority at the postoffice corner. At one time the crowd numbered 500 persons and completely blockaded the sidewalk and the street across the car tracks. The Marion Club sent a quartet around to sing campaign songs, and the cheers rose high in encore. Across the street above a restaurant in a second story window a big tin horn rent the air with its blasts. Many in the crowd had gone to Tomlinson Hall to hear the ex-Republican defender of free silver, but had not remained. The proportion of Bryanites to McKinleyites in the crowd on the corner opposite the hall was much larger than at the postoffice corner.

THE EMPIRE OPENING.

It Will Occur On September 7—Vaudeville To Be Given.

The management of the Empire Theater announces that the opening performance of the season will be given Monday evening, September 7, by the Roof Garden High Class Vaudeville Company. This organization numbers among its members, M'lle. Rialta, the dancing artist, and Wills and Hastings, two noted comedians of the day.

The Empire will, this season, have some rare features and novelties to offer its many patrons. Among the early attractions booked is Seymour's Gay New Yorkers, who will introduce "Faustine Up-To-Date," a brand new burlesque, by a brand new company. This sketch was originally performed at Hammerstein's Olympia, New York.

Charles Zimmerman, the popular resident manager of the Empire, will come from Cincinnati the coming week to resume his old position.

A Wrestler Sent To Jail.

Herb Hale, a wrestler, knocked down and beat a negro in Delaware street at Court last night. He was repeating the beating when Deputy Sheriff Templeton took him by force into Justice Lockman's court. Hale declined to sit down in the justice's office, and was jammed with more force than grace into a chair. Justice Lockman fined him three hours' imprisonment for contempt of court, but released him after an hour in the county jail and tried him for assault and battery. Hale said the negro had offered remarks in a conversation between Hale and a woman. The negro denied this. Hale was fined $10 and costs.

Furniture at lowest prices. Wm. L. Elder.

ONE-STORY SCHOOL BUILDING.

Plans Ordered By the Board—Woodruff Place Pupils—Other Action.

The project of Commissioner Sloan for a one-story school building in North Indianapolis was advanced another step at the School Board meeting last night. On motion of Mr. Sloan, the board voted to order Vonnegut & Bohn to prepare plans for a six-room, one-story building. The buildings and grounds committee also reported in favor of an addition to High School No. 1, to take the form of a one-story building directly north of the present structure. The estimated cost is $4,000. This committee also recommended the purchase of ground at Park avenue and Fifteenth street on which a new twelve-room school is to be built. The purchase was ordered made through the A. Metzger agency, the price being $8,350. It was also decided, on the recommendation of the committee, to purchase ground adjoining the school property in North Indianapolis, at a cost of $2,500. On this property is a six-room cottage, which would serve for a janitor's home.

The committee on finance submitted a proposition that the citizens of Woodruff Place be admitted to the privileges of the city schools on the same terms as last year. Commissioner Vonnegut and others thought that the rate should be increased 5 cents on the $100, making 30 cents in all, this year, as the children from Woodruff Place would be entitled to the privilege of the Industrial Training School. The city rate is 30 cents, including a manual training tax of 5 cents. There was considerable discussion on the question, the general sentiment being that the inhabitants of Woodruff who use the city schools should pay the same rate as citizens of Indianapolis. The whole matter was referred back to the committee. The committee also submitted estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1897. The receipts were estimated at $463,580.45, which, with the balance in the treasury, amounts to $494,848.14. The expenditures were estimated at $483,646.50, which with the temporary loan of $140,000, due June 30, 1897, makes the total disbursements $623,646.50, leaving a balance to be provided for of $128,798.36.

A number of minor contracts for blackboards, plumbing, cement work, etc., were awarded. A letter was read from the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture extending the privilege of the State Fair to the school children free, on September 15. In his letter Secretary Kennedy promised that there should be nothing at the Fair that would shock the children. Commissioner Adam did not move the reconsideration of the vote by which the office of the custodian of the Training School was abolished. Commissioner Hendrickson moved that Charles Friedgen be appointed assistant engineer at the Industrial Training School at a salary of $50 a month. The minority members of the board spoke against the appointment, declaring it unnecessary. Commissioner Adam said that Friedgen was incompetent; that he had been twice appointed janitor and had failed each time. Commissioner Hendrickson said that the present fireman would be discharged, and that Friedgen was to take his place. The motion carried. Frank F. Bronson was appointed a teacher in the Industrial School at a salary of $600, and the salary of Robert Nix, supervisor of German, was fixed at $1,800.

Mr. Gompers's Suit of Clothes.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Having read your account of Mr. Gomper's non-union-made clothes in The News of the 19th inst., I desire to make a few corrections, as the article misrepresents the case to a certain extent. The article reads that the matter is "being pushed by his enemies, a socialistic faction existing in the union."

This is not true. The matter was not taken up by any faction in particular, but by the union—honest men, who wish to see the officers of our labor organization consistent with their teachings. I have been a member of the Tailors' Union for a number of years, and never knew of a "socialist faction" existing among the members.

The union investigated this matter without malice toward Mr. Gompers, and he is far from being blameless. The fact of Mr. Loebenberg recommending this store does not exonerate Mr. Gompers. He has a labor directory which would have given him the proper information. We are also represented in the Central Labor Union by a delegate who would gladly have given him the information he required. Secretary McCraith, who is in the same office, could have told him where to get clothes with the union label on them.

Mr. McCraith certainly does not go to a cigar store to order a suit of clothes bearing a union label, but takes pains to find the proper place to get union-made garments.

I think it a very poor excuse for Mr. Loebenburg to take the blame of this matter upon himself, as, I think, a man in his position—general organizer of one of our best locals—should certainly keep himself better informed of the different organizations of this city.

So these gentlemen think that a simple excuse of being misled will smooth over such an act of inconsistency? If a man holding Mr. Gompers's position, at the hands of organized labor, does not patronize the products of such labor, who shall? It is my opinion that such things as this should be thoroughly sifted, in order that our leaders may not be under the impression that they own the organized labor of this country, but that they are still the servants of organized labor.

JOSEPH FOY, Union Tailor.

Railroad Notes.

The Vandalia has received two more large engines and a new model parlor car.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold a meeting at Cedar Point September 5.

The Lake Erie & Western will run a special train of sleepers and chair cars to Cleveland on account of the Pythian celebration there.

The Erie and Baltimore & Ohio are objecting to some of the rulings of the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association and threaten to leave the organization.

Warren Peachy has been appointed roadmaster of the Evansville & Indianapolis, with headquarters at Worthington. Mr. Peachy was formerly with the Evansville & Terre Haute.

A number of train crews on the Lake Erie & Western and the Big Four have been laid off during the dull business season. They will be re-employed when there is work for them.

Improved K. of P. Picnic.

The Improved Order, Knights of Pythias, composed of five lodges in this city will hold its first picnic to-morrow in White River Park. The proceeds will be used for fitting up the new Castle Hall in the Stone Block, in West Ohio street. This order makes no distinction between natives of this or other countries, and does not dictate what language its ceremonies are to be conducted in. It provides for the widow and needy, and pays weekly benefits to a sick or disabled member.

The Tax Board.

R. A. Wells, of Wells-Fargo & Co., appeared before the Tax Board this morning to ask a reduction in the assessment of its property in this State. It has 139 miles of service on the Erie road.

Poor Farm Building Contract.

Warren K. Fatout has the contract for building the new houses at the poor farm. His bid was $9,328, and he has to furnish a bond of $10,000.

The Blackness of Despair.

Are you or have you a friend who is a victim of the opium, morphine, laudanum, chloral, cocaine or whisky habit? Do you want to be free? Why do you keep putting off this important duty? Delay is not improving your condition. On the contrary, you are getting worse; day after day other troubles are springing up and you will soon be in such a complicated state of diseases that nothing will cure you. Now is the time to put into practice what you have resolved you would do. You say you have tried and failed; that is no reason you should give up. Life is worth living, and how much pleasanter it is to be free and in the full enjoyment of your mental faculties. The above habits never give up of their own accord, but keep on winding their webs around you tighter and closer every day until at last you are lost indeed.

There are numerous ways of escape suggested, but too often the cure is more terrible in its effects than the disease itself. There is but one safe way to escape from the thraldom worse than death, and that is by means of a specific that will assist nature in neutralizing the effects of the poisons accumulated.

For more than twenty years I was a victim of the Morphine habit. I tried many of the so-called cures without success. By accident I came across a true specific for the terrible habits outlined above, and will be glad to tell any sufferer about it. I have nothing to sell and no C. O. D. packages to bother you with. If you are afflicted, write me, inclosing postage for reply. CHAS. LINCOLN, Richmond, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED

This cut represents the best selling article made. One-half million sold last campaign. Good selling qualities. Made for all parties. Good profits. Anybody can sell. Harvest for hustlers. Sample 16 cents, postpaid; dozen 75 cents. Write to-day for terms. HOOSIER CHARM CO., Kokomo, Ind.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on the second and third pages of THE NEWS are charged for at the very low rate of one cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

Display Advertisements

and changes in copy must be received before 10 o'clock, to insure insertion same day. Changes for Friday or Saturday must be handed in the morning of the day before.

DIED.

POWERS—Miss Mary Powers, Broad Ripple, died August 21, 1896, 5 p. m. Burial Monday, St. Joseph's church, 9 a. m.

BULLOCK—Ellen, wife of Harry J. Bullock, at her home, 18 Daugherty st., Friday, 5:30 p. m., age 21. Funeral Sunday afternoon, 2:30. Friends invited to attend.

HOGAN—John Roger Hogan, age fifty-two, better known as "Rhody," who for several years lived at 60 E. Merrill st., died Friday, August 21, at 6 a. m. Funeral from residence of James Whoihan, 2 Brook st., Sunday afternoon, August 23, at 1 p. m. Services at St. John's church, 2 p. m. Friends invited.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—KREGELO'S UNDERTAKING ROOMS. 69 N. Illinois st. Telephone 250.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, 99 N. Delaware st. 'Phone: Office, 411; residence, 608.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—IRVIN & ADAMS. Albert Irvin, successor to D. Kregelo, Son & Irvin. Will H. Adams, formerly with Flanner & Buchanan. Tel. 1154. 97 N. Illinois st.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—

FLANNER & BUCHANAN. LADY EMBALMER For Ladies and Children. 172 N. Illinois st. Telephone 641.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. DIENER, 243 E. Washington.

MONUMENTS—Monuments at lowest prices. M. H. FARRELL, 208 W. Washington st.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Company E, Fifth Indiana Regiment, of United Boys' Brigade of America, will give a lawn fete Wednesday, August 26, at the residence of Captain Pearson, Capitol ave. and Seventeenth st. Everybody invited.

SOCIETY—Attention! Phoenix Lodge, No. 1,337, K. and L. of H., will give a Chinese lantern social at Vansycle's Hall on August 25. Cream and cake 10c. CHARLES ABER, chairman; AMY E. ABER, MRS. SHEARER, committee.

LOST.

LOST—Small photograph; lady. Return to 63 Orange st. Reward.

LOST—Card case, with two keys. Reward for their return to News office.

LOST—Gold-rimmed spectacles, Thursday. Return to 273 Capitol ave., N. Reward.

LOST—Lady's wheel; '95 Crescent Special; Messenger saddle. $5 reward. 233 E. Ohio.

LOST—Brown water spaniel; sore on back; female. Reward. 217 Bismarck ave., Haughville.

LOST—Order book, containing four pictures pasted on back cover. Return 156 N. Illinois st. Reward.

LOST—Spitz dog, about a week ago; about six months old. Reward for return to 615 N. Pennsylvania.

LOST—Fox terrier, seven or eight months old; white except head is brindle; tail cut off. Reward. 400 E. Washington.

LOST—A silver-handle knife, with name T. G. Lee engraved on side. Return to 106 S. Meridian st., and receive reward.

LOST—Gold spectacles; name Burgheim on case. Return to or give information to Irvin Dickison, Webb, Ind. Liberal reward.

LOST—Order book, between New York and Blake sts. and Elder ave. and Washington. Return to 350 W. Vermont. Reward.

LOST—Purse, on road running south from Brightwood, between Brightwood and Big Four railroad. Return to W. T. MESSERSMITH, Brightwood. Reward.

LOST—Your health, if you do not take a reliable remedy for the nerves, blood, liver, kidneys, etc. Get a 25c trial of Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic at druggists.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Florida Seal.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Indiana Farmers' loans on inside Indianapolis property and farms. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

BUILDING AND LOAN—To loan small amounts on improved property. SECURITY SAVING AND LOAN, 42 N. Delaware.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Big Four Building Association has money to loan; $13.34 per $1,000. For a safe investment, with good returns, investigate our plan. 68½ E. Market.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Indiana Society for Savings, 214 Lemcke Building (second floor), offers satisfactory investment of savings and trust funds; no membership fee; no expense fund; stock issued at any time. Call or send for financial statement, just published.

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 as you apply; pay back when you please. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Boat-house, mandolin and guitar. What have you? Address Q 6, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Shetland mare pony, cart and harness; will trade for horses. 1130 N. Meridian.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Elegant home, northeast; every convenience; large lot; want smaller property and cash. Address T 6, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good lot on Clifford ave. for equity in improved property; farms for equities; improved properties for farms; let us know of anything you have for trade; will try to dispose of it for you; have a good upright piano for trade. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL—Spanish lessons given and Spanish translations made. Address C 3, care News.

EDUCATIONAL—Art School, 178 N. Alabama; china painting and general decorative work; china firing.

EDUCATIONAL—Night School. Night school at the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE. Call or write for particulars. ADMIRE & McVEIGH, Proprietors.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Good breech-loading shotgun for surrey. Address P 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—240 acres of improved land in Ohio, near Indiana line; clear of incumbrance; want residence in north part of city. 360 acres in Boone county; clear; will take city property for part, balance cash; well improved. $2,000 shoe stock for city property. Large stock of clothing for clear city property. WADDLE & DUGDALE, 433 Lemcke.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—THE MONEY MAKER.

If you wish to invest a few hundred or a thousand dollars where you can double it in a few months, write. An interview can be had. No speculating. No experience required. Address L 6, care News.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—DR. FUNK, removed from 14 E. Ohio st. to 44½ N. Pennsylvania, opposite postoffice, in office with Dr. Kitchen.

REMOVAL—H. M. HADLEY to 66 E. Market (basement); insurance; real estate; loans, rents.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Dark brown horse, 15½ hands high; right hind foot white at hock; three years old; a light open wagon; one seat; hind wheels in bad condition; painted black. Liberal reward. PETE HAMMEL, 528 W. Twenty-second st., North Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—$150 tandem for $75. 30 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Columbia bicycle, good as new, $45. 29 E. Market.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL—Vocal instructions; lessons in advanced or foundation work to vocal teachers. Voices tested free. MISS SHEDD, When Block.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MRS. BRYAN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL. Individual instruction. 125 E. Pratt.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Or Stolen: Black mare. Address [illegible] Talbott ave.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church—Northeast corner of New York and Pennsylvania sts. The Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor. The Rev. Charles H. Little, D. D., of Connersville, will preach at 10:45 a. m. to the united congregations of the First Presbyterian and the First Baptist churches; subject, "The Greatest Verse in the Bible." No evening service. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. B. Y. P. U., 6:45 p. m. Prayer and conference meeting Thursday evening. A cordial invitation to all.

CHRISTIAN.

Third Christian Church—Corner Home avenue and Ash street. Preaching by Burris A. Jenkins, pastor, at 10:30 a. m., and by Rev. C. A. Young, of Chicago, at 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. All are cordially invited.

Olive Branch (Meridian-street)—556 S. Meridian st. The Rev. J. C. Burkhard, pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p. m. Junior C. E., 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening. Public invited.

Sixth Christian Church—Corner of Virginia ave. and Pine st. The Rev. D. R. Lucas, pastor. Subject, 10:30 a. m., "Many Worlds"; 7:45 p. m., "Boaz and Ruth." Sunday-school, 9:15 a. m.; W. A. Wiley, superintendent. Senior Society, 6:30 p. m. All are invited and welcome.

Central Christian Church—Corner N. Delaware and Walnut sts. Rev. J. E. Pounds, pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 by Rev. Charles A. Young, of Chicago, Ill.; subject, "The Son of Man." C. E. Society at 6:45; leader, Mr. F. F. Shultz. Seats free. You are invited.

Englewood Christian Church—N. Rural st. A. L. Orcutt, pastor. To-morrow morning and evening Dr. Scott will occupy the pulpit. Subject for 10:45 a. m., "Do As I Do." Subject for 7:45, "Sowing and Reaping." Lord's day school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer-meeting at 6:30 p. m. To all these services you are cordially invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

People's Congregational Church—O. D. Fisher, pastor. Morning service, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "True Prosperity." Evening service, 7:15 p. m.; subject, "The Duty and Joy of Church Membership." Sunday-school, 12 m.

Fellowship Congregational Church—Corner of Broadway and Eleventh sts. Frank M. Whitlock, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.; Judge Cox, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45, with preaching by the pastor; theme, "Turning Back From Following Him." Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. sharp. Evening service at 7:45 o'clock, with preaching. All regular services resumed. You are cordially welcomed.

South Side Congregational Church—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 464 Virginia ave. The Rev. Franklyn Jeffrey, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "True Motive in Christian Living"; and at 7:45 p. m., subject, "Congregationalism." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 4 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 7 p. m. Mid-week meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Mayflower Congregational Church — Corner Delaware and Seventh sts. The Rev. John W. Wilson, pastor. The Fourth Presbyterian and Mayflower churches will unite in union services at the Fourth church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. Preaching by the Rev. Geo. E. Hill. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. Mid-week prayer and conference meeting, Thursday, at 7:45 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Church—Corner of Alabama st. and Home ave. Services at 10:30 a. m. by Thomas C. Brown, pastor. Evening service, Y. P. S. C. E., at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. All are cordially invited to all these services.

METHODIST.

Meridian-st. M. E. Church—Southwest corner of Meridian and New York sts. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by Rev. John G. Chaffee, D. D. Sunday-school and class-meeting at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. No evening service, except C. E. meeting, to which all are invited.

Roberts Park M. E. Church—Corner Delaware and Vermont streets. The Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class meetings at 9 a. m.; Sunday-school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the Rev. T. G. Cox, pastor of the M. E. church of Irvington, Ind. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. Prayer-meetings Thursday evening at 7:45.

Central-ave. Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner Central ave. and Butler st. The Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Sermon at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Robb Zaring, pastor of First church, West Indianapolis. Class-meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. Junior League, 4 p. m. Epworth League service, 6:45 p. m. No evening service.

Fletcher Place M. E. Church—Corner Virginia avenue and South street. Classes will meet at 9 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. R. Roberts, D. D., 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject, "That Upper Room; the Question of Judas." Evening, "Thorn in the Flesh." Sunday-school, 2 p. m., followed by class-meeting. Music under direction of Mr. Harry Marquette.

Broadway M. E. Church—Corner Broadway and Twelfth sts. The Rev. L. F. Dimmitt, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. E. P. Brown (Ram's Horn); at 7:30 by the Rev. H. S. Hilton. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League devotional meeting Sunday evening at 7:45. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

California-st. M. E. Church—Corner California and North sts. The Rev. Homer C. Ashcraft, M. A., pastor. Class, 9 a. m. Preaching, 10:30; subject, "Source of Gifts Material and Spiritual." Reception of probationers at morning service. Sunday-school, 2 p. m. Class, 6:30. Preaching 7:45; subject, "Special Weapons for Special Contests." Epworth League devotional meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:45. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:45.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ Church—Monument Place. Closed for repairs. Morning service, 10:45 o'clock, at St. Paul's church, Rev. A. J. Graham officiating.

LUTHERAN.

First English Lutheran Church—The Rev. D. L. Mackenzie, pastor. No services morning or evening. Sunday-school, 9:30 o'clock.

The Second English Lutheran Church—Corner Hosbrook and Elk sts. The Rev. L. D. Wor[illegible]man, pastor. Morning worship, 10:30. No evening service. Sunday-school, 9:30. Junior C. E., 2 p. m. Senior C. E., 7:15 p. m. Midweek service Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

MORAVIAN.

College-Avenue Moravian Church—College ave. and Seventh st. The Rev. Wm. H. Vogler, pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Morning worship, 10:45. The pastor will preach; subject, "A Successful Mission." August 21 marking the one-hundred-and-sixty-fourth anniversary of Moravian missions. All welcome. No evening service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First United Presbyterian Church—Corner Massachusetts ave. and East st. The Rev. Joseph Littell, pastor. Sabbath-school, 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:30. No preaching service.

Woodruff-Avenue United Presbyterian Church—In Woodruff avenue, one square north of Clifford avenue street car line. The Rev. J. P. Cowan, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m.

Sixth Presbyterian Church—Corner Union and McCarty sts. E. A. Allen, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor 2:30 p. m. Senior Endeavor 7:30 p. m. C. E. social, corner Madison ave. and Coburn, Wednesday evening. Prayer and social meeting Thursday evening.

Tabernacle Church—Corner Meridian and Second sts. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by the Rev. Henry W. Johnson, D. D., of South Bend, Ind. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. W. B. Dunham in West Washington-street chapel at 10:30 a. m., and in Mt. Jackson chapel, 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Presbyterian Church—Corner Cedar and Elm sts. Preaching Sabbath at 10:45 a. m., by the Rev. Edward Baech. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor Society at 4 p. m. Senior Society at 7 p. m. Prayer and social service Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to each of these services.

Memorial Presbyterian Church—Corner Christian avenue and Ash street. The Rev. F. O. Ballard, pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:15 a. m.; Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Public worship conducted by the pastor at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Bicycles are checked and guarded at the hours of morning and evening worship. In the evening Mr. Donley will play an "Old Tune" on the organ.

E. Washington-st. Presbyterian Church—Near the Institution for the Deaf. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45. Evening service conducted by the Y. P. S. C. E., followed by short talk by the pastor. Junior Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:45 a. m. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. Prospect Chapel, Norwood—Sunday-school, 2:15. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:30. Preaching, 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:45.

First Presbyterian Church—Southwest corner Pennsylvania and New York sts. The Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., pastor. The congregations of the First Baptist church and First Presbyterian church will unite in union services at First Baptist church to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. No evening service. Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. Society Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Mid-week prayer and conference meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—Morton Place, Alabama and Tenth sts. The Rev. J. L. Mackintosh, pastor. The Mayflower Congregational church will unite with this church in services to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m.; Charles W. Moores, superintendent. Evening service in the chapel, in charge of the Y. P. S. C. E., at 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. A cordial invitation is extended to all of these services. Seats free.

Second Presbyterian Church—Corner Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor; The Rev. Edward Baech, associate pastor. No service Sunday morning nor evening until further notice; union services at Wildwood at 7:45 p. m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.; prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45 Mayer chapel, corner of West and Catherine streets—Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.; prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.

SPIRITUALISM.

Spiritualist—There will be regular services held in Mansur Hall, corner of Alabama and Washington sts., every Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Lecture Sunday, August 23, by Mrs. A. M. Annabil, in a trance condition. Subject, "Our Influence and Its Effect Upon Others." Spirit messages given as received. Good music. All are invited.

SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ (Scientist) of Indianapolis—136 E. New York st. Services 10:30 a. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

U. B. Church—Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., followed by election of officers for the coming conference year. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting, Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. J. E. Shannon, pastor.

UNIVERSALIST.

Central Universalist Church—Corner N. New Jersey and Sixth sts. The Rev. T. S. Guthrie, pastor. Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject, "Inductive Argument Favoring a Future Life." Evening, "Wherein We Agree with Other Faiths." Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Mid-week meeting Thursday evening. All are invited. Seats free.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 422 N. East st.

WANTED—Dining-room girl. Apply Monday. 56 S. Illinois.

WANTED—German girl; general housework. 625 N. Meridian.

WANTED—At 232 College; girl who lives in that neighborhood.

WANTED—Girl for housework; two in family. 499 E. Seventh.

WANTED—Elderly lady for light housework. 42 Marion ave., West Indianapolis.

WANTED—Competent white girl for general housework; three in family. 358 Home ave.

WANTED—Experienced white girl for general housework. Call at side entrance 126 E. Michigan st.

WANTED—Weak and nervous women to try Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic. Trial bottle at druggists; only 25c.

WANTED—White girl; housework; time for study or other work; give age, full particulars. Address P 6, care News.

WANTED—Good, competent German girl, to do general housework and cooking; no washing and ironing. Call 93 Woodruff Place.

WANTED—Will take women before and during confinement; the best of care. Consult me on all business at Chatham Place, room 14.

WANTED—Experienced cook; small family; no washing; good wages to competent white girl, well recommended. Call at 502 N. Delaware.

WANTED—The sick to know that Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic is better than a bicycle for all diseases of blood, nerves, liver, kidneys. Trial bottle at druggists; 25c.

WANTED—Educated middle-aged lady in our new order department; must have first-class reference; experience unnecessary; salary $8. Call after 9 Monday. Room 48 Lorraine Building.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A horseshoer; good floor man. 86 E. St. Clair st.

WANTED—Do you want work? Call room 17 Jackson Place.

WANTED—Man to back theatrical company. Call 17 Indiana ave. (Trowbridge.)

WANTED—Coopers. Inquire at 201 Lemcke Building between 11 and 12 Monday.

WANTED—Three waiters. Call afternoon, 23 W. Ohio. HUGLE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—Good colored man and wife for house and barn work. W. A. KETCHAM, Mapleton.

WANTED—Dr. Wright's Magnetic Liniment for aches and pains. Trial bottle only 10 cents at druggists.

WANTED—Every person to see the latest campaign novelty; send stamp for sample; both parties. CAMPAIGN CARD CO., 214 Seneca st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Intelligent man, good appearance, to solicit orders for high grade portraits; continuous employment to good man. Call fourth floor New York Store.

WANTED—Bright men can make $1,000 to $3,000 per year selling musical graphophones; well advertised. Write to-day to COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Advertising solicitors to trade; reference required; permanent position; salary; expenses; only first-class, experienced men need apply. Address C 6, care News.

WANTED—A traveling salesman, to sell a small line of dry goods on commission as side line. We want to sell the retail trade only. SOUTH PHILADELPHIA WOOLEN CO., Box 1341, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents, dealers; sell cabinet photographs; McKinley, Bryan; sample 10 cents, with wholesale prices. KERN PHOTOGRAPHER, 314 Second st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Political representative wanted to sell uniforms and equipments to campaign clubs; opportunity for a worker to make big money quickly. CAMPAIGN UNIFORM CO., 6 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our new gaslight burner; makes kerosene lamps give a brilliant gas light; no chimney; no wick; no smoke; costly outfit free to active workers. Beware of imitations. STANDARD BRASS CO., Mfrs., Fifth and Walnut sts., Cincinnati.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—Brown mare. 73 S. Delaware st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced grocery store clerk. 169 N. Illinois st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced waiter. Address N 5, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady, in a widower's family. 23 W. Ohio. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—Colored woman; city reference; cook, wash and iron; wages $3. Room 3, 95½ N. Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—By good family cooks; references. EXCHANGE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 39½ N. Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—By middle-aged lady, as housekeeper for institution or private family; can give best of references. Address W 6, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Over twenty-five good, reliable house girls are looking for employment. Call Monday afternoon, 23 W. Ohio. HUGLE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—Good home desired by refined young lady in small family; wages no object; lady capable of taking full charge of home; best references. Inquire Monday, 659 E. Market.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To borrow $500 from private party. Address L 5, care News.

WANTED—Washing done in exchange for piano lessons. Address S 6, care News.

WANTED—I will hang your paper 10c, ceiling and side; good work. 110 W. Vermont.

WANTED—Occupants for large, furnished room; board; bath; reference. 657 College ave.

WANTED—Gentleman room-mate; nicely furnished room; with board. 171 Capitol ave., north.

WANTED—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in central location. Address R 6, care News.

WANTED—By married couple, without children: Large room and board, on the North Side. Address V 6, care News.

WANTED—Every person interested in business or shorthand education to visit the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Washington and Meridian sts.

WANTED—Heirs to old estates in foreign countries, or America. Address M. S. EVINGER, Hamilton, O., general delivery, by Monday, August 24.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Forty-three-foot lot; Louisa, near Windsor st.; only $300 cash. Call quick. R. L. TALBOT, 44 Thorpe Block.

REAL ESTATE—Brightwood lots; no incumbrance; will exchange for rental property and pay some cash. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—A bargain; on N. Alabama, south of Fifteenth st.; five rooms and bathroom; $1,400. Lot, north; $1,000. WADDLE & DUGDALE, 433 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—Two rental properties; no incumbrance; will exchange for modern residence, south Twelfth st.; will assume incumbrance or pay cash difference; must be first-class. W. E. STEVENSON, 74 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, strictly modern, new house; Broadway, near Sixteenth st.; ten rooms; bath; furnace; front and back stairways, etc.; large lot; very easy terms; monthly payments, if preferred. Two fine residences on Talbott ave., near Sixteenth st.; modern; for sale or trade; very reasonable terms. These are good properties, and it will pay you to investigate them. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Wind-mill feed-grinder, new. 40½ S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Remington typewriter; good condition. 29 E. Market.

FOR SALE—400 feet wire poultry fence; half price. Corner Martindale ave. and Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—Odd pieces for all makes of stoves. A. A. HELLSTERN, 239 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Grocery, near market-house; good cash business; will sell cheap for cash; other business, reason for selling. Address N 6, care News.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—A. A. Hellstern repairs cook, heating, gas and gasoline stoves. 239 E. Washington st. Telephone 1512.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—A fine, five-room house. 23 Vinton st.

TO LET—Brick cottage, 435 W. New York st.

TO LET—Five-room house, with gas. 447 Ash street.

TO LET—Cottage; four rooms; pantry. Inquire 19 School st.

TO LET—Five-room house. 36 Buchanan st. All conveniences.

TO LET—417 E. McCarty; seven rooms; both gases and waters; $14.

TO LET—421 Bellefontaine, seven rooms; every convenience. Call 583 College.

TO LET—House of seven rooms; all conveniences; at No. 191 Buchanan st.

TO LET—414 Capitol ave., S.; two rooms; $4.50. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—Ten-room house; modern improvements. Inquire 544 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Seven-room, modern house, with bath. Inquire 76 W. North st.; $15.

TO LET—444 Capitol ave., N.; nine rooms; all the conveniences. T. E. GRIFFITH, 132 S. Meridian st.

TO LET—35 W. St. Clair st.; eight rooms and bath; $21; newly papered and painted. D. A. COULTER, 94 E. Market.

TO LET—169 Hadley ave., West Indianapolis; nine rooms; well; cistern; on high-pressure gas main. Call 148 Fletcher ave.

TO LET—Seven out of nine-room house; attractive location; very convenient to centers of business; fine lawn, fruit, stable, large garret, good cellar, many closets; $18. 86 Fletcher ave.

TO LET—727 Broadway, 10 rooms, $28; 409 Talbott ave., $22.50; 446 Talbott ave., $28; 29 Highland Place, $16; 92 Keystone ave., $11.50; 98 Ramsey ave., $12; 807 Massachusetts ave., $6. WEBBER & CO., 91 E. Market st.

TO LET—Furnished house; one modern house of twelve rooms, located down town, in most desirable neighborhood; well adapted for rooming and boarding purposes; only responsible persons need apply. Address M 6, care News.

TO LET—

— REID BROS. AGENCY. —

451 Park ave., 10 rooms, bath, barn	$30 00
194 N. Delaware, 6 rooms	[illegible]
217 Olive, 12 rooms, bath	[illegible]
216 Ash, 8 rooms	[illegible]
242 N. Illinois, 6 rooms	[illegible]
280 E. St. Clair, 6 rooms	14 00
44 Elder ave., 12 rooms	14 00
199 E. Morris, 6 rooms	13 00
31 Bismarck, 6 rooms	10 00
14-24 Elder ave., 5 rooms each	10 00
4 Hill ave., 4 rooms	7 00

ROOMS.

12½ N. Delaware, sleeping or office	$5 00
11½ N. Meridian, sleeping or office	5 00
181½ S. Meridian, housekeeping	2 50

STORE-ROOMS.

4 E. Washington, handsome rooms	$35 00

TO LET—952 N. Pennsylvania st., 6 rooms, both gases	$20 00
1236 N. Illinois st., 11 rooms, modern	22 50
202 Ash st., 13 rooms, modern	27 50
166 N. Delaware st., 22 rooms, modern	65 00
821 College ave., 9 rooms, modern	30 00
1152 N. Alabama st., 6 rooms, modern	15 00
78 Highland Place, 8 rooms, bath	20 00
259 E. New York st., 7 rooms, both gases	18 00
335 Bellefontaine st., 7 rooms, bath	17 00
166 Clinton st., 6 rooms, bath	15 00
119 Blake st., 4 rooms	8 00
204 W. St. Clair st., 7 rooms	15 00

ROOMS.

Dwelling, 120½ Oliver av. (W. I.), 3 r'ms.	$5 50
Illinois and 22d sts. (Mick Block), 2 rooms, new	6 00
133½ Virginia ave., 3 rooms	7 50
Business, 1554 N. Illinois st., large, new	40 00
153 N. Capitol ave., large, new	30 00
187 Virginia ave.	12 50

W. E. MICK & CO., 68 E. Market.

TO LET—By J. C. CRUSE, 92 E. Market st.

71 W. Vermont	$45 00	450 College ave.	$30 00
529 N. Senate ave	25 00	174 E. Ohio st.	30 00
423 N. Senate ave	23 00	97 N. New Jersey.	25 00
84 W. Fourteenth	13 00	914 N. New Jersey	25 00
237 N. Senate ave	20 00	121-137 E. North st	25 00
774 W. Wash. st.	13 00	944 N. Alabama st	22 00
102 Bright st.	12 00	98 Ruckle st.	20 00
618 W. Vermont	11 00	115 Park ave.	20 00
330 W. Vermont.	10 00	551 Bellefontaine.	18 00
50 Paca st.	9 00	306 N. East st.	35 00
26-28 ByramPlace	9 00	65 Cincinnati st.	13 00
73-75 W. 13th st.	8 00	548 E. Ohio st.	15 00
211 Agnes, rear.	6 50	379 Ash st.	15 00
40 Drake st.	6 00	523 Bellefontaine.	16 00
202 Blake, rear.	5 00	253 Bellefontaine.	14 00
379 Ash st.	15 00	324 E. Miami st.	13 00
583 Marlowe	12 00	134 N. Noble st.	15 00
820 E. Market	13 00	581 Marlow st.	11 00
321 E. Wabash	9 00	29 Yandes st.	10 00
136 Park ave.	10 00	620 E. Ninth st.	10 00
67 Martindale ave	10 00	501 E. Ninth st.	10 00
384 Clinton st.	8 50	10-12 S. Gillard ave	8 00
48 Atlas st.	6 00	499 E. Eleventh.	7 00
17 Clark st.	6 00	505-7 E. Eleventh.	6 00
430 Chestnut st.	15 00	48 Tallman ave.	5 00
268 S. Alabama st	13 00	86 Downey st.	6 00
95 Fletcher ave.	28 00	66-68 Harrison st.	12 00
37 Huron st.	20 00	135 Harrison st.	10 00
106 Huron st.	17 00	301 S. Penn. st.	10 00
423 Madison ave.	14 00	303 S. Penn. st.	9 00
104 Hoyt ave.	14 00	197 Hoyt ave.	10 00
280 E. Merrill st.	14 00	221 Hoyt ave.	9 00
415 Madison ave.	14 00	83 Lord st.	9 00
23 Fletcher ave.	13 00	128 S. East st.	9 00
74 Bicking st.	9 00	31 Detroit st.	8 00
512 Virginia ave.	8 00	32-34 Wisconsin st	8 00
72 Bicking st.	8 00	31-33 Thomas st.	8 00
15-17 Henry st.	8 00	120 Hosbrook st.	8 00
3 Bates alley	7 00	325 W. Morris st.	7 00
11 Willard	6 00	391 S. East, rear	6 00
405-12 Pleasant	6 00	62 Cook st.	6 00

Call at office and get complete list of houses in all suburbs.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Three or four unfurnished rooms. 62 N. Noble.

TO LET—Three nice rooms; good location. 203 S. Meridian.

TO LET—Elegant suite rooms; one single. 340 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, front room; $8. 317 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, front room; bath. 76 W. North st.

TO LET—Furnished; light house-keeping. 176 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Furnished, front room; alcove; very cheap. 172 N. East.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms; private; $8; barn. 146 Bellefontaine.

TO LET—Three furnished rooms; first floor; very desirable. 224 New Jersey.

TO LET—Two lower-floor, unfurnished, front rooms; handsome. 57 N. East st.

TO LET—Well-furnished lower front rooms; cooking stove; gas. 235 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and first-class board; rates reasonable. 122 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Large, unfurnished room; ground floor, grate, bath, gases. 50 Ruckle st.

TO LET—Large alcove room, furnished; and one unfurnished room. 82 W. North st.

TO LET—Two well-furnished, first-floor rooms; housekeeping; $2.25 week. 273 N. California.

TO LET—A large, nicely furnished, front room for gentleman; cheap. 333 N. Liberty street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; gentleman only. 116½ N. Meridian. Call room 6. MRS. S. A. THOMAS.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms; light housekeeping or rooming; no children; references. 335 N. Liberty.

TO LET—Suite of two unfurnished rooms, with bath; private family; central. Address F 6, care News.

TO LET—One beautiful, furnished room, with bay window, alcove and two closets; modern conveniences; family private; no children; references required. 81 W. Vermont, between Capitol and Illinois st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Part of No. 7 Circle for office or desk room.

TO LET—Desk room, third floor Indiana Trust Building. Address A 7, care News.

TO LET—No. 90 S. Delaware st.; store-room; two stories and cellar, 18x80 feet, with or without power.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Two stables, conveniently located. Inquire 281 Virginia ave.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Florida Seal.

STORAGE—INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO., 265-273 S. Pennsylvania st.

STORAGE—Of all kinds at CHARLES E. SHOVER'S, 180 E. Wabash st.

STORAGE—INDIANAPOLIS STORAGE CO., 370-372 S. Delaware st. 'Phone 1049.

STORAGE—Vehicles, or anything; charges reasonable. C. L. CLANCY, rear 224 N. Meridian.

STORAGE—All kinds of storage and transfer. Call on S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Alabama st., for special rate. Telephone 768.

STORAGE — INDIANA STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. Registered warehouse; high-class building; insurance low. 21 to 23 Capitol ave., N.

STORAGE—Elegant accommodations; prompt and careful attention and reasonable prices. We pack, haul and store household goods. Telephone 675. HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

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

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Family mare. 1102 N. Meridian.

FOR SALE—Family mare; good worker; for $25. 83 W. St. Clair.

FOR SALE—Sound, gentle horse, phaeton and harness, cheap. 1137 N. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Fine road horse; city bred; will trade for cheaper horse. 671 Madison ave.

FOR SALE—A splendid saddle and driving horse; five years old; sound and a beauty. BURGHEIM, 41 W. Washington.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL—Members of the Northeast Republican Club will meet at their hall, corner of Massachusetts ave. and Bellefontaine st., this evening, at 7 o'clock, to march to Tomlinson Hall. Everybody invited to join us.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Florida Seal.

REAL ESTATE—Insurance. SAYLES.

REAL ESTATE—SAYLES, 77 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MILLS & SMALL, 96½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—MEYER & KISER, Insurance, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

REAL ESTATE—D. A. COULTER, Insurance, 94 E. Market. Telephone 13.

REAL ESTATE—Property of all kinds. HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—Private money to loan; 6 per cent. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Nice, five-room cottage; down town; north; bargain. Address H 6, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Desirable building lots; streets improved; water; gases. 127 N. Arsenal ave.

REAL ESTATE—Lot near corner Seventeenth and New Jersey, only $400; part cash. Inquire 103 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, modern, ten-room residence; central location; north; bargain. Address J 6, care News.

REAL ESTATE—$1,800 buys 38 Hoyt ave.; neat, six-room cottage; a bargain. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—The elegant residence property at 447 Talbott ave. for sale. Investigate closely. A great bargain.

REAL ESTATE—$500—Chance to get a home cheap: Four-room cottage; 334 Martindale ave. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Now, invest in lot close in, $350; cash $25, balance easy payments. Investigate. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant residence, north; new; very modern; everything in superfine order; great bargain. Address Q 4, care News.

REAL ESTATE—COPELAND & McINTIRE. Keystone ave., near Clifford; two fine lots, 43x165 feet; will build house and sell on payments.

REAL ESTATE—Lot on N. New Jersey st.; much below value. Ten-acre fruit farm, near city; bargain. BOOTH & JOHNSON, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lots for sale on weekly payments in Prospect st., E. Washington st., and in Brinkman Hill addition. A. W. DENNY, 26 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Four-room house, well, cistern, cellar, gas cement sidewalk, $800; $25 cash, balance $8.00 per month. CRAWFORD, 73½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—I will pay cash for vacant lot or house of eight or nine rooms, desirably situated; limit $5,500. Address A. G. WALKER, 21 W. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—Several West Indianapolis cottages; small payment down, balance in building association, payable $2 weekly. L. G. MILLER, 117 W. Georgia st.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, 100-acre farm; northwest of Knightstown, Ind.; to trade for improved or unimproved city property. WILDMAN & GLOVER, 19 Talbott Block.

REAL ESTATE—Insure your property in the Insurance Company of North America or the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—House of six rooms; good stable; lot 36x160; on E. St. Clair st.; for $1,600; half cash, balance on long time. Inquire of E. P. KELLEY, 389 Bellefontaine st.

REAL ESTATE—28½ acres on Shelbyville pike, near city, suitable for small dairy or fruit farm. Terms liberal. Will take small property in part payment. See owner, 138 Woodlawn avenue.

REAL ESTATE—Houses; corner, Capitol ave., N., and Tenth sts.; ten rooms; bath; furnace; all modern conveniences; long time; easy terms. W. A. KETCHAM, room 19 State House.

REAL ESTATE—COPELAND & McINTIRE. New, six-room house; Francis st.; well; cistern; papered; rents $10 per month; price $1,800; incumbrance $1,000; will trade equity for grocery stock.

REAL ESTATE—Three lots, northwest corner of Singleton and Raymond sts., adjoining the loop of Garfield Park street-car; best location for saloon or any other business. G. A. WURGLER, 88½ E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; Broadway, north of Christian; $5,500; for $4,000; street and sewers made; sewer connection; both gases; good tenants; $2,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. Traders and lookers don't answer. Address Q 3, care News.

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 AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

REAL ESTATE—161¼ acres in north Putnam county, Indiana; 135 in cultivation; good house; two large barns; land well tiled; rents for $500 cash per year; price $40 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance two to four years. This farm is worth $50 per acre. W. A. BOWEN, Agent, Roachdale, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—COPELAND & McINTIRE. Delaware st., between Walnut and North; new, ten-room, modern house; bath; four cabinet mantels; front and side veranda; cement walks; rents $50 per month; best property on the street; will take $4,000 to $7,000 clear property, north, in trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Florida Seal.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Dr. Wright's Magnetic Liniment cures diarrhoea.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Cigar store, centrally located. Address F 4, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Man with $800; business established; big profits last year; fine chance. 816 Indiana Trust Building.

BUSNIESS CHANCE—Small manufacturing plant, doing fair business, for $500; old established stand. Address C 5, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Thrifty business, including nice office, young horse and hand-made wagon; chance of lifetime. 147 Massachusetts ave.

BUSNIESS CHANCE—Drug store; clean stock; old stand, for less than invoice price; other business takes owner from city. Address J 5, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$55 average weekly net income with $250 invested. Safe; conservative. Prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Average profits with $100 investment: May, $960; June, $820; July, $1,240. Send for particulars. RICE & CO., 119 Dearborn st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—5 per cent. a week profits is the average return on my "Fluctuation System." Send for pamphlet free. W. E. FOREST, 50 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For Sale: Retail grocery and meat market, cheap; a good stand; established over twenty years; party going out of business. Address SCHNULL & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCE—We tell you how to speculate safely in wheat, pork and stocks. Send for our book and advice; free. Address COMACK & CO., 29 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An old, established business; wholesale and retail; did $25,000 of business last year; for sale at a bargain, on account of sickness. Address V 5, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: A man possessing executive ability and acquainted with office work, to take an interest in a rapidly growing business, and in connection therewith to occupy an executive position; must invest a few hundred dollars and give best references. Full investigation permitted. L 4, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Speculate judiciously, and you can make money; excellent facilities for handling large or small orders in stocks, cotton, grain and provisions. Best book published and daily review of markets sent free. Member Chicago Board of Trade eighteen years. ROBT. H. KELLY & CO., 226 La Salle st., Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Tish-i-mingo.

ANNOUNCEMENT—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Mrs. Dr. Ellis, scientific astrologer, 190 N. Capitol ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Dr. Wright's System Tonic will restore you to health and happiness. Trial bottle 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Removed to 85 and 87 E. Washington st. (Pembroke Arcade). Telephone 840. BERTERMANN BROS.

ANNOUNCEMENT — HOWARD'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS. Established twenty-five years. Best and cheapest work in city. Everybody has their carpets cleaned there. Telephone 616.

ANNOUNCEMENT—
PALMISTRY.
The true herald of merit is deeds. Call on MRS. T. GRISWOLD, the eminent palmist, who will give dates, travels, changes, marriage, sickness or death by the lines of the hand; who has made palmistry a study for many years; also feels competent to give any caller a correct reading of their life.
Office and residence, 296 E. South st.
Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Ladies' bicycle shoes, $1.39. KISTNER'S, 83 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Dr. Wright's Magnetic Liniment cures cuts and bruises.

FOR SALE—Bicycles at prices to suit. WATSON & CO., 48 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—Bicycle repairing, enameling; handle-bars bent to suit. 48 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—Punctures, cuts and tears in your tires vulcanized and guaranteed. 86 E. Georgia.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, $45, $50, $70; cash or payments. Ladies' and gents' second-hand wheels cheap. W. VANDERPOOL, 226 E. Washington st.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Conde bicycle, 1895, No. 15,608; common iron seat post; wood rim. Reward; no questions asked. Stolen at Irvington. Room 81 Lemcke Building.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Tish-i-mingo.

FOR SALE—Lady's watch; cheap. B 6, News.

FOR SALE—Candy store. 266 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic.

FOR SALE—Cheap; Cigar store. 62 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Dry goods boxes, cheap. 190 W. Washington.

FOR SALE—Young cow; good milker. 417 N. Capitol ave.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow and calf. Call 397 Brookside ave.

FOR SALE—Finest of meals, 20c. 141 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Meat-box, counters, scales. 653 Senate ave., N.

FOR SALE—Winchester repeating rifle, $5; dirt cheap. 45 Benton.

FOR SALE—Small stock of groceries. J. L. POORE, Eck, Ind.

FOR SALE—Upright Emerson piano for $160 at WULSCHNER'S.

FOR SALE—1,000 printed dodgers for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, centrally located. Address F 4, care News.

FOR SALE—1,000 printed dodgers for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Chambers's Bouquet; best 5-cent cigar. Best dealers have it.

FOR SALE—8,000 pairs of pants, 40c. REEDER'S, 224 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Car-load of fine drivers at Schofield's stable, 122 E. Wabash st.

FOR SALE—Established electric business, cheap. Address X 2, care News.

FOR SALE—Drug store; will invoice; rare chance. Address D 5, care News.

FOR SALE—English Setter pups; bred in the purple. Cheap. 197 Christian ave.

FOR SALE—Or rent: Invalid rolling chairs. W. D. ALLISON CO., 85 E. South st.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market; must sell in ten days. 337 S. New Jersey st.

FOR SALE—Oyster, fish, game, poultry house; good business. Address H 3, care News.

FOR SALE—Perry's Magic Rheumatism Cure never fails; 50 cents. 200 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—The largest cash retail grocery store in the city. Address P 2, care News.

FOR SALE—Fine upright piano, cheap for cash; can be seen at 44 Lombard Building.

FOR SALE—Fine pigeons; flying homers a specialty. Call to-morrow. 62 W. Twelfth st.

FOR SALE—Why not get the best when they are only $1 dozen? BENNETT'S cabinets.

FOR SALE—Poultry house; everything complete for dressing. Address M 25, care News.

FOR SALE—A few unredeemed watches and diamonds, very cheap, at room 24 Ingalls Block.

FOR SALE—A business paying from a hundred to two hundred per cent. 133 E. Washington.

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

FOR SALE—Knee pants, 7, 8 and 9, to close at 25c; former price 75c. R. R. MILES, 108 and 110 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Breaking up housekeeping. Elegant gas range, refrigerator, carpets and dining chairs. 220 E. Walnut.

FOR SALE—Good, second-hand boiler, No. 1 flooring and other lumber, brick and stone. 122 S. Meridian st. 'Phone 356.

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery and meat market; good regular trade; good reasons for selling. Address L 2, care News.

FOR SALE—A good butcher shop in a town of 2,000; only two shops in town. GEORGE LYSTER & CO., Thorntown, Ind.

FOR SALE—Buggy cushions, backs, tops, light wheels, wagons, buggies and surreys; also shafts. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—One fifty-horse power boiler; 52 inches by 18 feet; in good condition; will sell cheap. WESTERN FURNITURE CO.

FOR SALE—Cheap railroad tickets to all points, at SLATTS & POE'S cut rate ticket office, 122 S. Illinois st. Telephone 362.

FOR SALE—Candy store at Elwood, Ind.; best location; long lease; good-sized room. Call at 105 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—One of the best located saloons in Indianapolis; price and terms satisfactory to right party. Address R 5, care News.

FOR SALE—Organ; ten stops; good tone; cheap; folding lounge; canvas-covered trunk, iron bottom. 104½ Indiana ave., over drug store.

FOR SALE—Three-horse-power ensilage and feed cutter; twenty-six feet of carrier; been used six days. Address or call on No. 1 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—Almost new upright boiler, twelve horse, steam fittings and injector; also new steel tank, 130 gallons capacity. Address F 5, care News.

FOR SALE—Cote D'Or, pure California grape juice, is still in the market, and is the best and purest wine sold. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

FOR SALE—Big bargains in spectacles and eyeglasses; best $2.50 pebble spectacle going for 50 cents. CUT-PRICE JEWELRY AND OPTICAL HOUSE, 234 W. Washington.

FOR SALE—Good square piano, cheap, to learn on. Don't wait. Buy one at once. Special prices, and on $4 and $5 per month payments. WULSCHNER'S, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Sideboard, dining chairs, dishes, silver, parlor furniture, upright piano, mirrors, cook stove, carpets, refrigerator, bedroom furniture and other articles, cheap. 118 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—Wedding, invitation and visiting cards, engraved and printed to order in latest style on short notice. Finest work at very low prices. BAKER & THORNTON, 38 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Nobby, styles in all-wool pants, $2 a pair. 300 styles fancy patterns, pants to order, $3. Handsome suits to order, $15. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, 22 Circle, formerly with R. R. Miles.

FOR SALE—Cheap: Good saloon in good, lively place of 10,000 inhabitants; reason for selling, other business to attend to. Address C. S., Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—A retail boot and shoe store in a small town in Indiana; stock clean, and business has been almost exclusively for cash, will give time on part purchase money. Address McKee & CO., 136 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—

THE BULLOCK

PERFECTING PRESSES

USED BY THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS;

ALL IN GOOD CONDITION;

NOW PRINTING THE NEWS DAILY.

More rapid and larger presses being built in the new building for The News will take the place of the presses now for sale. A great bargain is in store for some one. Apply at once to

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Piano for good cow. 217 Bismarck st., Haughville.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One swift pony for trade for good wheel. 201 Columbia ave.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For lot: Equity of $300 in four-room house northeast. Call 424 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Dr. Wright's Magnetic Liniment cures rheumatism. Get a 10-cent bottle of your druggist.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Improved eighty-acre farm in Pulaski county, Indiana. Address CHAS. COLLINS, Gallaudet, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$1,500 to $2,000 stock shoes; good, clean condition; will trade for city property. Address B 4, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Excelsior motor; half horse-power; fancy driving mare; end-spring buggy and harness. Address K 6, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Confectionery and ice cream parlor; fine soda fountain; centrally located. BOOTH & JOHNSON, 77½ E. Market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Houses and lots, horses and vehicles wanted; desk room for rent. 89 Baldwin Block. HANN & GEARHARD.

FOR TRADE—City property and fine suburban residence and $8,000 cash for good farm, within eight miles of Stock Yards. MALOTT, 94½ E. Washington st.

FOR TRADE—Equity in fine river-bottom farm for general stock merchandise. Fine business block for farm near Indianapolis. MALOTT, 94½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I will sell or trade my farm of eighty acres, 8¼ miles east of court-house, for city residence, northeast, or good Irvington property. L. S. ENDLY, Lawrence., Marion county.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One-half mile north of Clermont; five acres; house of five rooms; 200 choice apple, pear, cherry and plum trees; 2,000 raspberry and 200 grape vines; barn; wagon shed; wood and chicken-house, and an excellent spring; clear of incumbrance. Price $1,200. Will trade for city property or sell. H. PLUMMER, 93 E. Market st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION—MORRIS SOLOMON, Auctioneer, 78 E. Washington.

AUCTION—CARTER & VETTER, Auctioneers, 252 E. Washington.

AUCTION—McCURDY & PERRY, Auctioneers. No. 139 W. Washington.

AUCTION—
SALE OF WAGON.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at my wagon shop, 104 Kentucky ave., Indianapolis, Ind., on August 31, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m., one new, double-deck peddler's one-horse wagon, taken by me as mortgagee, from Mary C. and Andrew J. Roberts, mortgagers. Terms of sale: Cash. JOHN GUEDELHOEFER, 104 Kentucky ave.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Dr. Wright's Magnetic Liniment.

FOR SALE—Good covered wagon. 170 N. Pine street.

FOR SALE—Good open buggy, $10. 91 Newman st.

FOR SALE—Texas pony at a bargain. Call 145 S. Olive.

FOR SALE—Light spring wagon. 945 S. East street.

FOR SALE—Two light top buggies, half price. 31 Vinton.

FOR SALE—Light milk wagon. 215 E. Market st. KRAMER.

FOR SALE—Brougham, used once; will sell cheap. 211 N. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—One heavy draft horse, cheap. Inquire 201 Columbia ave.

FOR SALE—Horse, sound, city broke; harness; phaeton; cheap. 20 Elliott st.

FOR SALE—Cheap: Fine, black horse, surrey and harness. 321 S. Olive st.

FOR SALE—Stylish surrey, nearly new; easy payments. COLE, Baldwin Block.

FOR SALE—Fine draft mare, 1,500 pounds. WOOD'S STABLE, Monument Place.

FOR SALE—Good horse, harness and surrey. MRS. A. C. MOORE, 471 N. East st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand surrey, cheap. EATON'S STABLES, 19 W. Seventh st.

FOR SALE—Or Trade: Good, big mare; running mare and buggies. 173 E. North st.

FOR SALE—Four-year-old, gentle pony, or trade for fresh cow. Box 24, Brightwood.

FOR SALE—New bike sulky; bargain. COMSTOCK & COONSE CO., 189 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—New two-seated surrey; cost $165, now $75. 79 Greenwood st. Owner leaving city.

FOR SALE—Light, open delivery wagon, $15. Light phaeton, good as new, $35. 1205 N. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Horse $10, new single harness, with collar and haimes, $7; worth $10. 756 S. East st.

FOR SALE—$24 buys nice bay mare, suitable for peddling, delivery or family driving. 189 W. Pearl.

FOR SALE—Several work horses, cheap. ARTHUR JORDAN COMPANY, Delaware and Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Lap dusters at cost; fly nets $1 up; harness; cash or payments. 188 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Surreys, buggies, road wagons, pony carts, at wholesale and retail. 199 S. Meridian st. COMSTOCK & COONSE CO.

FOR SALE—Horses, mules, ponies, buggies, surreys, spring wagons and harness; nice young milch cow; at your own price. 24 S. Missouri st.

FOR SALE—Phaetons, surreys and buggies; repainting and repairing done cheap and on short notice. 401 E. Market st. SCHWEIKLE & PRANGE.

FOR SALE—JOHR, under tent, 154 E. Ohio st., sells good carriages, buggies, wagons; makes easy terms; takes in second-hand vehicles; sells cheap.

FOR SALE—Rockaways, four and six-passenger; landaus, broughams, our make, strictly prime. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Repairing solicited. Old vehicles cheap.

FOR SALE—Toppy, nice horse; suitable for phaeton or any kind of driving; gentle for any one to drive; extra good saddler and a beauty; $43; will trade for cheaper horse. 194 W. Maryland.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand buggies, carriages, surreys and spring wagons; also carriage and wagon repairing done promptly. J. W. BUCHANAN, 302-304 E. Washington st. Telephone 1854.

FOR SALE—Harness, $5 and up. Come and see my $10 hand-made. They are good value. Cash or payments. Lap dusters and fly nets that will please in price. WM. VANDERPOOL, 226 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Three milk wagons, two laundry wagons, three candy wagons, one coal oil wagon, one two-horse express wagon, one peddler wagon, three open wagons, at JOHN GUEDELHOEFER'S, 104 Kentucky ave.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Florida Seal.

FOR TRADE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—House painting for two bicycles. Address V 3, care News.

FOR TRADE—Good lot for horse and carriage. 335 Lemcke Block.

FOR TRADE—$25 Scovill camera for jeweled ring. Address G 6, care News.

FOR TRADE—Gentleman's gold watch for lady's wheel. Address D 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—Will pay $1,000 cash for a good, little home. B. M. RALSTON, 85½ W. Market.

FOR TRADE—$900 equity in new, two-story house, north, for Chicago lot. Address Z 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—Equities in two new houses; N. Indianapolis; trade for grocery. Address S 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—Hall fire-proof safe for good family horse or jump-seat surrey. Address H 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—Equity in house and lot for horse and phaeton and some cash. Address W 5, care News.

FOR TRADE—Will trade painting, paper-hanging or signs for anything useful. Address D 6, care News.

FOR TRADE—One of the best grocery stores in this city, worth $4,500, for a residence. M. ARBUCKLE, 62 E. Market.

FOR TRADE—Running drug store; best thoroughfare in city; will take unincumbered property. GORDON, 219 and 220 Lemcke Building.

FOR TRADE—Drug store; down town; for clear city property or farm; invoice price $4,500. STROUSE & CHANDLER, 25 E. Market st.

FOR TRADE—Confectionery; fine location; good trade; take first-class upright piano and some cash, or horse and phaeton with cash difference. Address Y 4, care News.

FOR TRADE—Five nice lots, well located and clear; no commission; will trade for five or six-room house, north, and assume $1,000 incumbrance. Apply 502 N. West st., of KEPNER.

FOR TRADE—House; seven rooms; fine barn; shade and fruit trees; poultry house; everything first-class; to trade for small, improved place in country. A. E. DORSEY, 1894 N. Senate ave.

FOR TRADE—$5,000 or more in cash and centrally located rental property worth $4,500 for business property, or will trade the rental property for business lot. WM. GORDON, 219 and 220 Lemcke Building.

FOR TRADE—160-acre farm, eighty miles of city, for good equity. House and lot, Highland Place, for stock shoes. Modern dwelling, College ave., equity for vacant lot. Sixty-five feet front College ave., near Lincoln, for small rental property. Good Kansas farms, clear, for equities. Two modern dwellings, N. Pennsylvania st., ten and twelve rooms, for better property down town, or for good farm. Store-room, clear of debt, Lena, Ind., for good equity. $4,000 stock, with grist mill doing good business, for farm or city property. Lots, Haughville, and five lots Clifford ave., to trade. We have customers for all kinds of trades, and parties wishing to trade should call at once. If we can trade properties off for you, we can do it inside of two weeks, or we will say so. Call and see us. No charge made unless exchanges have been made. WEBB & CO., 9 and 10 When Block.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Tish-i-mingo.

NOTICE—DR. DENSON, 16 E. Ohio st., 2 to 4 p. m.

NOTICE—GATES, Dentist, room 1 Odd Fellows Block.

NOTICE—1,000 printed billheads for $1.50. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

NOTICE—Second water wells. FRANK BUTTZ, 133 Indiana ave. 'Phone 1791.

NOTICE—Piano tuning; reasonable, prompt and reliable. WALKER, 41 Hall Place.

NOTICE—EVEROAD & PRUNK, furnaces and tin work. 170 Indiana ave. Telephone 118.

NOTICE—Driven wells; cisterns cleaned and repaired; charges $1.50. Telephone 726. C. F. GORDON, 205 E. Washington st.

NOTICE—Appetite restored free at FULTON FISH MARKET, 61 N. Illinois. 'Phone 699. Call and see what we can do for you.

NOTICE—Galvanized iron cornices and skylights; tin, iron, steel and slate roofs; hot air furnaces, with combination burners, for gas and other fuel at the same time. JOSEPH GARDNER, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

NOTICE—Receiver's sale of mill property. The undersigned, receiver, will sell at public sale on September 5, 1896, at Ogden, Ind., the Ogden roller-mill; this property will be sold on easy terms. WILLIAM H. BEARD, Receiver.

NOTICE—The interest of Harold V. Smith in the Indianapolis Electric Company has been purchased by John H. Murphy, who assumes all liabilities and pays all bills. INDIANAPOLIS ELECTRIC CO., per John H. Murphy.

NOTICE—INDIANAPOLIS PATTERN WORKS, wood and metal pattern-makers, models and experimental work, mechanical drawings, and manufacturers of special machinery. 101-105 S. Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis, Ind. Estimates furnished.

NOTICE—
To All Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by my wife, Nettie Lawrence, and notify all parties dealing with her not to charge me with any of her contracts.
J. A. LAWRENCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—
All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings in The News are charged for at the very low rate of 1 cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used, these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail. For rates on display advertising write or call at the office.
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—At 104 S. Illinois st., good cook.

WANTED—Dish-washer. STUBBINS HOTEL.

WANTED—Two women wanted at Capitol House.

WANTED—Good German girl. 146 Central avenue.

WANTED—Ladies' piecework; good wages. 65 N. East.

WANTED—Dining-room girl at once at 195 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 109 Capitol ave., N.

WANTED—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—A good girl, with references, about sixteen or seventeen. 224 S. Missouri.

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; no others need apply. 12-14 N. Mississippi st.

WANTED—White girl for second work and take care of child. 887 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Why not get the best when they are only $1 dozen? BENNETT'S cabinets.

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. 116 Massachusetts ave. B. F. DUBOIS.

WANTED—Young lady without permanent home, assist housework. Address E 5, care News.

WANTED—Nice square piano, only $85, worth $125, on $5 per month payments, at WULSCHNER'S.

WANTED—Fashionable dressmaking. Prices the lowest. OFFORD'S, 4 W. Washington, up-stairs.

WANTED—Experienced white girl to do general housework; one who can room home. 322 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Intelligent lady solicitors, who desire an easy and lucrative position, to address B 5, care News.

WANTED—A good girl; family of two; references required; good wages. Apply immediately, 566 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Lady stenographer for general office work; must speak German; position permanent; references. Address Y 2, care News.

WANTED—Ostrich plumes and tips colored and curled; also made into pretty half plumes. CHARLES FAILLES, 28 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; desirable location; good wages; references required. Address K 2, care News.

WANTED—Energetic woman to travel on salary, to appoint agents for superior line of goods. CORSET WORKS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED—Three bright, young ladies to take subscriptions for a leading publication at their headquarters at coming State Fair. Address A 5, care News.

WANTED—Reliable representative to take orders for Dr. Payson's health shoes; a grand opportunity for a conscientious worker. Full information free. HARVARD SHOE CO., 181 Tremont st., Boston.

WANTED—Every lady to go to the Bargain Store. Cheapest place in the city to buy furniture, carpets, stoves, etc. First door west of World's Fair, opposite State House. JAS. I. STONE, Proprietor.

WANTED—Three lady agents to solicit for the Wheelman's Accident Association; must ride bicycle; good pay to right parties. Apply from 8 to 10 o'clock, Monday morning, to IKE ERDMAN, General Manager, 91 E. Market st.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen for the very best of theatrical companies; now organizing; singers and dancers; specialty people of all kinds; new beginners wishing to learn and secure good paying engagements call at once. PROF. RAYNO, 130 W. Ohio st., Indianapolis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Loans on all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Men, as waiters, cook, porter and dishwasher. Inquire 330 S. East st.

WANTED—Salesmen; city and country; $30 weekly. COLLIER, 93 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Lodging, 10c; quiet and comfortable. 290 W. Market st. (Closed 10 p. m.)

WANTED—I have two good locations for barber shops; cheap rent, alcove room. 11 Yohn Block.

WANTED—777,777 old boys to know Oyster Charlie will open September 19, 172 E. Washington.

WANTED—Salesman to drug trade; side line or exclusive. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

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

WANTED—Men of intelligence and good appearance to solicit; big pay; no experience needed. 73 Lombard Block.

WANTED—Patents obtained on easy payments. THURMAN & SILVIUS, Mechanical Engineers and Patent Attorneys, When Building.

WANTED—Five dollars per 1,000 paid distributing circulars. Inclose stamp. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Chicago.

WANTED—Organizer for beneficiary order; first-class compensation for results; popular plan. Address R 310, 269 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Circular distributors everywhere; good pay. Apply, with stamp, NORTHWESTERN DISTRIBUTING BUREAU, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class tea, cigar and spice salesman; one not afraid of work, with an established trade in Indiana. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A traveling salesman to take one special line of dry goods as a side line, on commission. SCHUYLKILL MILLS, Box 1192, Philadelphia.

WANTED—Salesman acquainted with stationery, grocery or drug trade; good salary; reference. MEXICAN RUBBER CEMENT CO., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Reliable canvassers to represent the Mt. Hope Nurseries; steady employment, with weekly pay. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen for our Bryan and McKinley cigars; $30 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. FOLK, RITCHIE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—We want young men and ladies for the telegraph service; positions secured. Address J. D. JOHNSTON, room 11 Lake Erie railway general office.

WANTED—Inventors to know that Joseph A. Minturn has removed to 15 and 16 Lombard Building. Better facilities than ever for procuring patents. Take elevator.

WANTED—$7 per 100 paid for your neighbors' addresses. Send 10c for blank book and instructions, and go to work at once. ROWELL & CO., 374 N. Hamlin ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Men everywhere to distribute circulars, at once; good pay; steady employment. Address, with stamp, S. A. A., Department C, 59 E. Harris st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents, dealers; the changeable campaign button; very amusing; $3 per gross. Samples mailed 5 cents. Circulars free. LOUIS METZGER & CO., 637 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young man in every town to advertise our goods; steady employment; $15 weekly; no canvassing. For full particulars, address ROTARY CAKE CUTTER CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Energetic men in all towns and cities of Indiana as agents for accident and sick benefit association; sure and reliable. Apply for particulars, H. JOINER, 350 N. Illinois st., Indianapolis.

WANTED—Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers, desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau." J. W. HUDNALL, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A party with $1,500, to purchase half interest in a legitimate and honorable enterprise, which returns a large per centage monthly. Thorough information given. Address R 4, care News.

WANTED—Three men agents, to solicit for the Wheelman's Accident Association; must ride bicycle; good pay to right parties. Apply 8 to 10 o'clock Monday morning to IKE ERDMAN, General Manager, 91 E. Market st.

WANTED—Agents, clubs. Illustrated catalogue campaign goods sent free. Samples: New Bryan pin (our design), 5 cents; automatic campaign horn, greatest novelty out, by mail, 35 cents. GENERAL MFG. CO., 102 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—Young men wishing to take civil service examinations, which occur soon in Indianapolis, for railway mail clerks and other positions, to write for valuable information (free). U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men to sell candy to retail trade; steady employment; experience unnecessary; $75 monthly salary and expenses or commission. If offer satisfactory, address, with particulars concerning yourself, CONSOLIDATED CANDY CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen make $20 a month selling our machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice; produces a dry cold that keeps perishable articles indefinitely. Write for terms. ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—For the Government service: Hundreds of appointments to be made; splendid chance; examinations soon in Indianapolis; particulars as to dates, positions, salaries, etc., free, of NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C. Write to-day.

WANTED—Don't be poor. I work for F. Gray & Co., Columbus, O., selling Royal platers, plating knives, forks, spoons, etc.; quickly plated by dipping in melted metal; fine finish; plate guaranteed five to ten years; made $45 last week; this week $59; easy job; good pay. Write for a place. Everybody has goods to plate.

WANTED—Young men to learn barber trade. Here is a chance to become a skillful tradesman in only two months. We furnish constant practice and every necessary requirement to make a first-class barber, and donate each student a complete outfit of highest grade tools. Can also earn wages by Saturday work in shops while learning. Write for illustrated catalogue explaining all. MOLER'S BARBER SCHOOL, 269 S. Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Fine livery and carriages. WOOD'S STABLES.

WANTED—A second-hand roll-top desk. 91 E. Market.

WANTED—Gas trust stock. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. 139 W. Washington.

WANTED—Building and loan stock for cash. 244 S. New Jersey.

WANTED—Good, strong delivery horse; cash. 100 Ft. Wayne ave.

WANTED—Fine livery at Schofield's stables. NAGELEISON BROS.

WANTED—Paper-hanging, $1 per room. Address Z 4, care News.

WANTED—Teeth, $5; crowns, $2. SELLERS, Dentist, 29½ S. Illinois.

WANTED—Old gold and silver for cash. WARD, 11 N. Meridian.

WANTED—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—To borrow money on good security on property. 196 Prospect st.

WANTED—Occupant; newly furnished room; $6; modern. 240 N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Furnished house or flat; housekeeping. Address B 3, care News.

WANTED—Show-cases, shelving and wall case for cigar stand. 328 Hillside ave.

WANTED—Cash paid for elm lumber at hoop factory. PATTERSON & BUSBY.

WANTED—Old hats and rubbers to repair. WM. DE PUY, 47 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Bird dog; well broke; must be first-class. Address V 4, care News.

WANTED—To buy old houses to be moved. M. E. PHELAN, 16½ E. Washington st.

WANTED—Piano repairing and tuning at WULSCHNER'S. All work guaranteed.

WANTED—Why not get the best when they are only $1 dozen? BENNETT'S cabinets.

WANTED—Leak cisterns cemented. Pumps at factory prices. 133 Indiana ave. 'Phone 1791.

WANTED—Piano, upright, in exchange for Arkansas land. Address H., Coal City, Ind.

WANTED—Parties who have had pictures enlarged by T. H. McConkey, call at 348 E. St. Clair.

WANTED—To rent dining-room and kitchen in a good rooming house. Address Z 2, care News.

WANTED—Lot, or cheap property within two miles of monument. Address M 5, care News.

WANTED—$5 for full set teeth. Extracted without pain at EARHART'S, 16½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Fashionable dressmaking. Prices the lowest. OFFORD'S, 4 W. Washington, up-stairs.

WANTED—Home in private family by young lady. References exchanged. Address X 5, care News.

WANTED—To borrow $300 for six months. good note for $500. Collateral. Address G 5, care News.

WANTED—Twenty acres of ground to tend on shares; big man and wife. Address 765 E. Tenth st.

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

WANTED—A house, four to seven rooms, bath, for small family; no children. Address K 5 care News.

WANTED—Ertel's Steam Laundry will call for and deliver your laundry to any part of the city. Telephone 1089.

WANTED—Young lady bookkeeper wants board and room in private family; references exchanged. Address W 4, care News.

WANTED—Furnished room in private family, by young lady; board preferred; references exchanged. Address T 3, care News.

WANTED—Good home for orphan girl, nine years old; board must be reasonable. MRS. HOUCK, 701 N. Alabama st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A stock of groceries worth $1,500 for rental property paying 10 per cent. on price. M. ARBUCKLE & SON, 62 E. Market.

WANTED—Pure, rich blood. Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic will give it. Trail bottle at druggists, seven days' treatment; 25c.

WANTED—Everybody to buy their railroad tickets at SLATT & POE'S cut rate ticket office, formerly Frey's, 122 S. Illinois st. Telephone 362 and save money.

WANTED — Everybody to know that Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic is superior to all other remedies for diseases of blood, nerves, liver, kidneys. Trial bottle 25c.

WANTED—You to come to us to have your piano tuned. We are responsible, and guarantee the finest work promptly done. Special attention to first-class repairing. WULSCHNER & SON, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania.

WANTED—300 children, ages eight to fifteen, to become members of the Children's Chorus Class of the Indianapolis College of Music. Free to those who take lessons in the college. Others $3 a year. For particulars call at the college, facing the Soldiers' Monument.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED—Good girl in small family. 207 S. Pine.

SITUATION WANTED—Nurse; confinement; $5 weekly. Address X 3, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—To run rooming house on salary. Address N 2, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced coachman; home more than wages; references. Address S 3, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeping, for widower with children preferred; good reference. Call 181 Fletcher ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced bookkeeper, or as assistant, bill clerk, or any office work. Address D 25, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Drug clerk; young man; four years' experience; reference. Address SALOL, Lock Box 49, Rising Sun, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—Law clerk; by young man in some capacity in a law office; reference. Address J. C., Lock Box 49, Rising Sun, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—By one of the best known architects in the State; must be had; low rates for right work. Address Z 11, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Everybody to know that Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic cures constipation. Trial bottle only 25c at druggists.

AGENTS WANTED—Ready cash paid to agents. Our goods sell without talk. Men or women. Particulars, address at once MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. (Paris), Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—Lady, who has been abroad, as companion to old lady traveling West; references exchanged; like moral and liberal persons; terms reasonable. Address 499 E. Seventh.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Florida Seal.

AGENTS WANTED—Big profits. 248 S. Meridian st.

AGENTS WANTED — $1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

AGENTS WANTED—See 'em jump! "The Bug on the Platform." Best campaign novelty out. Sample 10 cents. SEARS JEWELRY CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Hustlers make $5 daily selling the only revolving griddle cake turner; sample 20c. O. E. MICKEL, sole manufacturer, Haverhill, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 a week sure to workers; new goods; new plan; it's a winner; every family needs it; sells at sight. H. S. CO., Box 421, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Solicitors can make money introducing educational insurance; easy to write. Address F. H. SCOFIELD, Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Make 100 to 300 per cent. on articles used on every horse. Show it up and sale is clinched. Prepare now for races and fairs. A. HUNTER CO., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Campaign badges, buttons, gold and silver bugs, comic buttons; large variety; lowest prices. Assorted line of samples 10c. PENN NOVELTY CO., York, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—Campaign badges, buttons, gold and silver bugs, comic buttons; large variety; lowest prices; quick sellers. Assorted line samples 10c. PENN NOVELTY CO., York, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—Large cigar firm wants a salesman in every locality; $50 per month and expenses to beginners; entirely new inducements to agents and dealers. Address box 1210, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—No competition; Confederate money now good for advertising purposes; $5 and more per day made taking orders. Samples and terms 12c. STANDARD PUBLISHING CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Men of ability to solicit sick and accident benefit insurance on the weekly plan; best terms; steady position and promotion guaranteed to hustler. Call room 73 Lombard Building Monday forenoon.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents everywhere can make immense profits; our summer specialties, just out, sell at sight; write for catalogue; full information; sample, 10c. ALUMINUM NOVELTY COMPANY, 335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Uncle Sam's Homilies on Finance; cloth; postpaid 35c; three for $1. Agents sell quickly at 50c. Dr. English's Plain Talks to Young Men (medical); cloth; postpaid 60c; four for $2. Quick seller at $1. ALEX DOW, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—For Tales of the Civil War, as told by 400 veterans on both sides; something new; hundreds of great war pictures; 608 pages. One agent reports 110 orders for fifteen days. Write quick. PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., 3941 Market st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED—Splendid paying position for right party; territory in northern and southern Indiana; commission basis; able, energetic man can make $250 per month readily; high grade, established business; men of integrity, good appearance, and with references, apply at 21 S. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Tish-i-mingo.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—Eight-room house. 314 N. East. $22.

TO LET—Nine-room brick house. 265 E. New York.

TO LET—748 N. New Jersey; beautiful cottage; five rooms.

TO LET — Born's transfer, 62 E. Washington. Telephone 223.

TO LET—Houses; seven rooms; 106-110 Fletcher ave.; gases.

TO LET—109 N. State; six rooms. Inquire 430 Senate ave., N.

TO LET—House in Woodruff Place. Call at 553 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Eight-room, modern house; central. Apply 4 N. Meridian.

TO LET—426 E. North st., three-room cottage. in good repair, $8.50.

TO LET—172 Douglass st., natural gas; newly papered. Call at 166.

TO LET—D. A. COULTER, Agent, 94 E. Market. Telephone 13.

TO LET—See list at 96 E. Market, ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL.

TO LET—357 N. East; bath; hot and cold water; eight rooms; $22.50.

TO LET—House; cheap; seven rooms; bath; good condition. 219 E. North.

TO LET—242 N. Illinois st.; six rooms; near Michigan; $19. REID BROS.

TO LET—See rental list of COPELAND & McINTIRE, 729 and 730 Lemcke.

TO LET—Cottage; five rooms and bath; down town. Apply 226 E. New York.

TO LET—Five-room house, State st.; cottage, Woodside, $5. Inquire 246 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Complete, modern houses; central location. Inquire 2 W. New York.

TO LET—Nice house; eight rooms; northeast; down town. Apply 294 E. Market st.

TO LET—329 E. Michigan; seven rooms; newly papered; new kitchen; both gases.

TO LET—See list of H. M. HADLEY, Rental Agent, 66 E. Market st., ground floor.

TO LET—Seven rooms; newly papered; both gases; new kitchen. 331 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—Eight-room house; 220 E. Walnut; modern; $30. Apply 351 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Good pianos to rent, and rent allowed when you buy, at WULSCHNER'S.

TO LET—Eleven rooms; modern; stable; excellent location. Inquire 230 E. New York.

TO LET—296 Virginia ave.; seven rooms; stable. M. E. PHELAN, 16½ E. Washington.

TO LET—Four-room house. 138 Puryear st., between St. Joe and St. Mary, near Alabama.

TO LET—451 Park ave.; nine rooms; bath; handsome residence; only $30. REID BROS.

TO LET—108 Ramsey ave.; five rooms; well; cistern; natural gas; $11. Inquire 120 Ramsey ave.

TO LET—New house of four rooms; well, cistern and cellar; for $9 per month. Call 421 W. Second.

TO LET—New house; six rooms; 7 Ludlow ave. $12.50. Inquire BERT DACON, 59 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Cottage, five rooms, bath, down town; side street. Very reasonable. 30 Thorpe Block.

TO LET—Big line of bedroom and dining-room furniture; lowest price. BORN & CO., 62 E. Washington.

TO LET—Well-located residence for club rooms; large lot; plenty of shade. Address B 12, care News.

TO LET—Nice cottage, 1108 N. Pennsylvania st.; reasonable to good tenants. R. F. CATTERSON & SON.

TO LET—Modern house of nine rooms, hard-wood finish, to first-class tenant; northeast. Inquire 495 Ash st.

TO LET—Five-room cottage, near Deaf Asylum; also two rooms, light housekeeping. Call at 203 Bright and Vermont.

TO LET—448 and 450 Park ave.: modern, high grade houses; will be ready on or before September 1. Keys at 440 Park.

TO LET—Having sold my residence, want to rent modern dwelling, north, $25 to $35. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—Owners, investigate our facilities and location for renting your vacant property. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—House; six rooms, barn, gas, well, cistern; $11. 252 River ave., West Indianapolis. Apply 290 E. St. Clair.

TO LET—Modern residence; Morton Place; ten rooms; east front; all conveniences. Apply at residence, 1054 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—280 E. St. Clair; comfortable, six-room house, near Parke ave., eight blocks from court-house; only $14. REID BROS.

TO LET—House of four rooms; nicely furnished, for housekeeping; all conveniences, north; rear Blind Institute. Call at 77 E. Walnut st.

TO LET—Four-room house; 356 Clinton st.; cemented cellar; gas; city and cistern water; first-class condition; $10. Apply 351 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Good pianos rented; rent allowed when you buy; pianos kept in tune without charge. WULSCHNER'S, 78 and 80 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—431 E. St. Clair, $13.50. Modern, nine-room residence, College ave., $30. Cottage, southeast, $9. Splendid cottage, north, bath, $13. F. T. McWHIRTER, 70 E. Market.

TO LET—Furniture and furnishings complete of seven-room, modern house cheap; cozy home; prettiest side street down town. House rent reasonable. Address Postoffice Box 109.

TO LET—Fine suite of office rooms in The News Building; new and well lighted; all conveniences; might be let for light manufacturing. For particulars call at The News office.

TO LET—New, eight-room double house; all modern improvements; East st., between Michigan and North sts.; ready for occupancy September 1. A. J. MEYER & CO., 33 Lombard Building.

TO LET—25 Ruckle st.; five rooms. 15 Rockwood; eight rooms. 25 Smithson st. All in best of order and low rent. See rental list at office. C. W. GORSUCH, 305 Indiana Trust Building.

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 AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

TO LET— PRESSLEY FLATS.
Apartments of seven rooms each, located opposite University Park; each suite has every known convenience for comfort; parties desiring to rent are invited to inspect them. Will be leased only. A. J. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

TO LET—

289 Huron	$10 00	17 N. Reisner	10 00
Spruce and Spann		226 N. Senate ave.	$30 00
ave.	8 00	261 N. Senate ave.	40 00
593 W. Wash.	6 00	261 N. Senate ave.	40 00
48 Daugherty	9 00	368 N. N. Jersey.	50 00
299 Bates	8 50	131 E. North	25 00
335 S. Alabama	11 00	763 N. Capitol ave	26 00
650 S. Illinois	6 00	522 Broadway	18 00
173 Harmon	3 50	549 College ave	26 00
171 Harmon	4 00	23 Cherry	23 00
117 Locke	3 00	783 N. Illinois	20 00
389 S. East	15 00	66 Ruckle, stable	23 00
363 English ave	8 00	186 N. N. Jersey	38 00
179 Louisiana	6 50	533 N. Alabama	20 00
117 Lock	3 00	433 College ave	16 67
476 E. Ninth	10 00	292 Christian ave	13 00
330 W. Vermont	10 00	95 Malott ave	10 00
276 Mass. ave	10 00	620 E. Tenth	7 50
278 Mass. ave	12 00	99 Cherry	8 00
80 W. Eighth	5 00	176 Davidson	6 00
16 Columbia	7 00	61 Clifford	10 00
342 W. North	11 00	36 McLain	6 00

Dwelling rooms at No. 53½ N. Illinois.
W. J. M'CULLOUGH & SONS,
98 E. Markekt.

TO LET—Dwellings.

	Rooms.	
526 N. Meridian, modern	11	$53 00
367 N. Alabama, modern	13	40 00
121 E. Michigan (2 Eden flat), mod	8	30 00
29 E. St. Joseph, modern	8	27 50
326 Clyde, cor. Broadway & 12th, mod.	8	23 00
120 E. Sixth st., modern	6	20 00
40 Hall Place, gases	7	20 00
173 S. Noble, natural gas	7	16 50
713 E. Market, natural gas	8	16 50
1099 Capitol ave., N., natural gas	6	16 50
95 W. Thirteenth st., natural gas	6	14 00
293 Virginia ave., natural gas	7	14 00
165 Huron st., natural gas	4	12 00
323 Home ave., natural gas	7	14 00
109 Geisendorf st., natural gas	5	10 00
49 King st., natural gas	5	10 00
517 E. Eighth, natural gas	6	9 00
23 Barth ave., natural gas	5	9 00

BLOCK.
67 N. Illinois, 1 business and 9 living rooms $100 00

OFFICES.
Coffin Block, modern .... $8 00 to $14 00
Complete printed list at office.
C. E. COFFIN & CO.,
90 E. Market.

TO LET—

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
78 W. Market	$40 00	185 Fletcher ave	$25 00
[illegible] Broadway	[illegible]	236 Huron	25 00
423-5 Capitol ave	35 00	217 Olive	22 50
975 Pennsylvania	30 00	296 Virginia ave	18 00
540 College ave	30 00	457 Meridian	17 25
117 E. Sixth	30 00	203 Bates st	16 00
269 E. Ohio	28 00	526 E. Wash	15 00
658 Alabama	27 50	23 Fletcher ave	13 00
453 Senate ave	25 00	173 Madison ave	13 00
36 W. St. Joe	25 00	178 E. Morris	13 00
78 W. Twelfth	25 00	643 Meridian	13 00
546 Illinois	25 00	28 Dawson	13 00
419 East	25 00	114 Huron	12 50
34 Hall Place	20 00	264 E. Georgia	12 00
855½ New Jersey	20 00	750 Meridian	12 00
166 E. St. Joe	18 00	3 Wilson	11 00
331 E. Michigan	18 00	374 Illinois	11 00
139 Davidson	18 00	830 Meridian	10 00
460 Ash	17 00	278 River ave	10 00
1069 Capitol ave	16 00	8 Bates alley	10 00
165 Noble	15 00	139 Union	9 00
74 Fulton	12 00	303 Pennsylvania	9 00
105 Noble	10 00	223 Alabama	9 00
71 Elizabeth	10 00	426 Olive	9 00
125 Gillard ave	10 00	272-4 Noble	8 00
123 Gillard ave	9 00	147 Eddy	7 50
237 Columbia	8 00	264 E. Georgia	7 50
106 Spring	8 00	31 Willard	7 00
660 W. Wash	7 50	524 Union	7 00
258 W. Seventh	7 50	141 Dunlop	6 00
260 W. Seventh	7 50	243 Orange	6 00

Call at office for complete printed list.
A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Three rooms. 58 Minerva st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 354 S. Meridian.

TO LET—Room. Rear 240 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—178½ Alabama; two rooms; bath.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 224 W. Pearl st.

TO LET—Furnished front room. 26 W. New York.

TO LET—Rooms, $1 up; board, $3. 139 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 245 E. Market st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 109 Capitol ave. North.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 121 E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Furnished room; bath. 262 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; bath. 269 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 150 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Two rooms; second floor; $4.50. 158 Madison ave.

TO LET—Rooms, with or without board. 125 Maryland st.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 69 W. New York.

TO LET—Three nice, unfurnished rooms. 286 Senate ave., N.

TO LET—Nice, furnished front room. 76 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; board. 171 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping. 144 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; reasonable. 69 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Sleeping rooms. 82½ E. Washington st. AD HERETH.

TO LET—Pleasant, furnished sleeping rooms. 61 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—Rooms; modern; desirable; reasonable. 353 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Rooms; furnished or unfurnished; bath. 649 College ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 298 E. North.

TO LET—Handsome alcove room; also other rooms. 81 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished room; reference. 135 E. Pratt st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 350 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room; modern conveniences. 292 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 227 Virginia ave.

TO LET—258 N. Pennsylvania st.; furnished front room; board; modern.

TO LET—Furnished front rooms. 154 Broadway, corner Christian ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. 72 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Large, front room, cheap to gentleman. 410 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Suites of two and four nice rooms; water and gas. 398 College.

TO LET—Choice desk room; modern conveniences. 323 Lemcke Building.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room, 483 N. Meridian st. Gentlemen preferred.

TO LET—Furnished room, with alcove; large closet; bath. 30 W. Vermont.

TO LET—One large, furnished, front room; modern. 302 N. Delaware st.

TO LET—Furnished front and rear; every convenience. 14 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Rooms; light housekeeping; teachers preferred. 13 Central ave.

TO LET—Three large, unfurnished rooms; ground floor. 132 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; modern. 223 E. North.

TO LET—Four rooms over 525 N. Illinois st. Inquire Alexander's drug store.

TO LET—Rooms, furnished, for gentlemen; modern conveniences. 159 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Large rear rooms; china closet, gas, well and cistern; $3 per month. 8 Lord st.

TO LET—Nice, front, alcove rooms; other good rooms; cool; modern house. 228 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Two rooms; single or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; cheap. 30 Park ave.

TO LET—Rooms; 106½ N. Meridian st.; rents reduced. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Circle st.

TO LET—All of second floor, $12; light and airy; in private family. 359 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Rooms; two large, unfurnished; $8; fine location; shady side street. 8 Central ave.

TO LET—Front room and alcove; modern; private family; gentlemen. Address Y 5, care News.

TO LET—Unfurnished sleeping room; opposite postoffice. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Neatly furnished rooms; 38½ Kentucky ave.; first-class in every respect. Reference.

TO LET—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences. 302 N. Delaware st.

TO LET—To one or two gentlemen: Pleasant, furnished room; bath; private house. 307 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Part of down-town house, lower floor, to small family; very desirable. E 6, care News.

TO LET—Do you want to rent a house? If so, please examine our list. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market st.

TO LET—Pianos rented from $2 to $5 per month, and rent allowed when you buy, at WULSCHNER'S.

TO LET—Three unfurnished, second-floor rooms; light housekeeping; cistern in kitchen; no children. 284 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Neatly furnished front room; private family, for gentlemen. Bath and all conveniences. 152 E. New York.

TO LET—Newly furnished rooms in a new house, with or without board; all modern conveniences. 483 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—A suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for one or two men. 45 E. North st., corner Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms on College ave.; one square from Eleventh st.; references exchanged. A 6, care News.

TO LET—First-class office rooms in Lorraine Building; all conveniences; vault; elevator, etc. Rents reasonable. DYER & RASSMANN, 21 Circle st.

TO LET—Third-story rooms, opposite Journal office, suitable for sleeping rooms or light housekeeping; unfurnished. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Rooms; private family; location near High School, North Side; references must be unexceptionable; terms secondary consideration. Address Q 5, care News.

TO LET—Within 2½ squares of postoffice, rooms furnished, $1 to $3.50 per week; dining-room; first-class and coolest in town; family boarding a specialty at lowest rate. 'Phone 627. HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Corner store. Illinois and Market sts.

TO LET—Large store-room. No. 48 N. Illinois street.

TO LET—Small store-room. 66 Indiana ave. 10 Parker Block.

TO LET—Fine, large room; second floor. 36 W. Washington.

TO LET—New room for meat market; elegant location. 497 W. Twenty-second st.

TO LET—Good location for drug store or grocery; living rooms; alcove room. 11 Yohn Block.

TO LET—Fine suite of offices; second floor, Western Union Building, 19 S. Meridian. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Store-room, 35 E. Market st.; splendid bicycle location. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—Desirable office, opposite Journal Building, 46½ N. Pennsylvania, room 11. HENRY D. PIERCE.

TO LET—Do you want store-room? Possibly you will find what you want on our list. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—Physicians' offices; three rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat furnished; best location. 14 E. Ohio st. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Store-room and dwelling attached; 282 River ave., West Indianapolis; good location; cheap rent. Call at 220 E. Washington.

TO LET—Handsome room on Washington st., near Meridian, now occupied by jewelry store. Call at once. REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Two rooms, ground floor, 30 Circle st., Monument Place, in Morrison Building, containing large fire-proof vault. W. H. MORRISON.

TO LET—No. 24 W. Ohio st., between Meridian and Illinois st.; well located; two stores and good cellar; low rent and long lease given. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Block.

TO LET—Large store-room, 1554 N. Illinois st.; city water; gas; large cellar; large show window; elegant location for first-class grocery; flour and feed room in addition. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—Splendid bicycle location; Washington-st. store-room; two fronts, Court and Washington sts.; second-story offices; splendid light; three floors; magnificent gallery, with skylight; suitable for bicycle school. HENRY D. PIERCE, 18½ N. Meridian.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Second-story rooms, $7. 244 W. New York.

TO LET—Carriage-house and stable for two or four horses. Inquire 276 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Small hotel, 35 rooms, center of city. HORACE McKAY, 29½ N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Second and third floors, 33x195 feet each, of building, Nos. 9 and 11 W. Washington st. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—The building formerly occupied by Baker & Randolph, in Maryland st.; will lease entire or by floors. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Circle st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

LOANS—At 5 and 6 per cent., at once. C. F. SAYLES.

LOANS—On all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

LOANS—On all articles of value. SOLOMON, 25 S. Illinois st.

LOANS—Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic at druggists; 25c.

LOANS—Money to loan. HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington st.

LOANS—Straight building associations and on chattels. 323 Lemcke.

LOANS—On personalty. BOYD & MILLER, suite 63 Baldwin Block.

LOANS—On jewelry, clothing and other valuables. 57 W. Washington.

LOANS—Plenty 6 per cent. money to loan. SHIRLEY, 74 E. Market.

LOANS—$500, $1,000, $1,500. J. R. ROUTH, room 1, 12½ N. Delaware st.

LOANS—Straight or building and loan; plenty money. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

LOANS—Mortgage securities. GEORGE RHODIUS, 205-6 Lemcke Building.

LOANS—Insure your property with FRANK K. SAWYER, 74 E. Market st.

LOANS—Have some private money at low rate. CAMPBELL, 335 Lemcke Block.

LOANS—Home funds; money in bank; no delay; 6 per cent. D. H. WILES.

LOANS—Mortgage loans; lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 29½ N. Pennsylvania.

LOANS—On real estate. Will buy mortgage notes. J. W. BAIRD, 19½ N. Meridian st.

LOANS—Also building association shares purchased. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

LOANS—On watches and diamonds; large amounts a specialty. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

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LOANS—6 and 7 per cent., real estate, city or farm. H. M. HADLEY, 66 E. Market st., basement.

LOANS—Large amount of money to loan at specially low rates. DYER & RASSMANN, 21 Circle st.

LOANS—Money on farms and city property; terms reasonable. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 325-330 Lemcke Block.

LOANS—On farms; $100 and upward; home funds; lowest rates; no delay. A. METZGER. Odd Fellows Block.

LOANS—6 per cent. money on improved real estate. (No loans made outside of this city.) SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

LOANS—$1,200 first mortgage 6 per cent. notes payable $10 a month, for sale at good discount. Address L 16 care News.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, vehicles, store fixtures, etc. Lowest rates (confidential). 2½ W. Washington, room 4.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, office, store fixtures, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 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 number of private funds to loan. Apply to FLOREA & SEIDENSTICKER, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 27½ S. Delaware st.

LOANS—Money to loan upon real estate in Indianapolis and vicinity; most favorable terms offered by BOICE & DARK, 18½ N. Meridian st.

LOANS—5, 6 and 7 per cent. loans; any amount; private funds; privilege of payments; reasonable fees; no delays. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

LOANS—6 per cent. money, with privilege of pre-payment semi-annually; loans made on improved real estate in this city only, in loans of not less than $1,000; no delay; reasonable fees. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market st.

LOANS—Money in sums to suit, without any delay whatever; can get it the same day you apply. Call and get our rates. Can pay a portion each year, if you desire. Room 305 Indiana Trust Building, third floor. Elevator. CHAS. W. GORSUCH.

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 AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

LOANS—
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Without removal. Interest 7 per cent. a year. On Building Association Plan.
PERSONAL PROPERTY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington.

LOANS—On horses, wagons, store fixtures, pianos, household goods, warehouse receipts, and all kinds of personal property, at lowest rates, without delay, and the same day you apply. Everything strictly confidential. Private room.
HOUSEHOLD LOAN ASSOCIATION,
44 Lombard Building, fourth floor.
Opposite New York Store.

LOANS—
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
To loan in sums of
$10, $15, $20, $30, $50, $100, $200,
or any amount on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, STORE FIXTURES, ETC.,
At rates which honest people can afford to pay. The property to remain in your undisturbed possession.
EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY CALL AND SEE US.
We are just as happy to make you a $10 loan as one for $150. We will give you plenty of time to pay the money back. In fact, you can make the payments to suit yourself. Every payment so made reduces the cost of carrying the loan. We give you the full amount of money you ask for; no charges taken out in advance. The transaction is sure to be private. Don't fail to see us and get our rates.
INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 10, 87 E. Market st.

LOANS—
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION.

LOANS ON WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY, CALL AND SEE US.

LOANS MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
WE ADVANCE MONEY ON FURNITURE, fixtures, pianos, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, machinery, etc.; in fact, we will loan on any and all kinds of chattel property without removal. You can pay back the money in weekly or monthly installments. Any part paid reduces cost of carrying the loan. Call and get our rates before going elsewhere.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
11½ N. Meridian st., room 5.
First stairway on the east side of N. Meridian st., near Washington, up-stairs.

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 4 Lombard Building,
Second Floor,
24½ E. Washington st.
Opposite New York Store.

LOANS—
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
To loan in sums of $10 up on
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, ORGANS,
HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.
At the lowest rates and on the easiest terms. The property is left in your undisturbed possession. We will as gladly make you a small loan as a large one, and give you your own time in which to pay it back. Any payments made reduces the cost of carrying the loan.
You get full amount asked for.
No charges taken out in advance.
Our business strictly private, and we guarantee you the fairest treatment. Call and see us before borrowing.
SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
Room 207, second floor, Indiana Trust Building (old Vance Block), corner Washington st. and Virginia ave.
Ask elevator man for room 207.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$1 for 1,000 business cards. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—Superfluous hair and all growths on the skin removed. VARIN, room 20, over Ayres's.

PERSONAL—How to become lawful physicians; lectures by mail. ILLINOIS HEALTH UNIVERSITY, Chicago.

PERSONAL—Your money is well invested in a trial bottle of Dr. Wright's Magnetic System Tonic; only 25c at druggists.

PERSONAL—Ladies, a friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERSONAL — LORENZ SCHMIDT, Notary Public and Consular Agent. Collector of European claims. Room No. 1 in German Insurance Block, 29 S. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—Marriage paper mailed free, securely wrapped; 1,000 advertisements of unmarried people who would like correspondents for pleasure or marriage; many are rich. Address GUNNELS' MONTHLY, Toledo, O.

FOUND.

FOUND—English mastiff. Address Z 3, care News.

FOUND—Lady's hand satchel. Owner call 11 N. Alabama st.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
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Specimen copies mailed free on application. The postage on a single copy in a wrapper is one cent.

Interesting news correspondence is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

The date when the subscription expires is printed on the wrapper of each paper.

All communications should be signed with the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be noticed.

Contributions for which pay is expected should be marked with the price. The editor can not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Contributors should preserve copies.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1896.

TWELVE PAGES

Persons absent from the city during the summer months can have The Indianapolis News sent to them for 10 cents a week, postpaid, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

It is not surprising that some, and, perhaps, many people are growing weary of the silver discussion. The papers seem to contain little but arguments on one side or the other of the great question. Columns of correspondence, of questions and answers, and special articles are printed. We desire to ask the comparatively few of our readers who are not specially interested in the silver question to be patient for a few weeks longer. The question which the American people are now considering is the greatest one with which they have dealt since slavery. Nor is it merely a question of finance. It involves moral considerations of the most vital sort. So it is well that it should be thoroughly investigated by the people who are to vote on it next November.

But there must, in the nature of things, be some limit to the space which a newspaper can devote to one subject, no matter how important that subject may be. The News feels that it has been most liberal in this regard, and it does not propose to change its policy. We do ask, however, that our friends make their communications as brief as possible, and limit them, so far as they can, to the practical aspect of the case. More than one letter has already been returned to the writer because of its great length, and many find their way to the waste-basket.

As to the questions which are asked of The News, it has always tried to answer all, and shall continue to do so. But at the present time our readers should be careful with their questions on "the great question"; particularly should they refrain from asking questions which have been many times answered, or which have no direct bearing on the great issue. It is not our purpose to discourage inquiry. On the contrary, we regard the curiosity of the people as one of the most cheering signs of the times. Whatever we can do to help them will be gladly done. But we would suggest that our correspondents make their questions short and clear, and above all be patient if the answers do not come as promptly as they think they should.

To our non-political readers we would say that election day is only ten weeks off, and after that time there will be less silver and more of other things in which they have a keener interest in The News. This question must be fought out and settled, and we trust that when it is settled it will be settled right. The contest has been long delayed, but now it is on us. This is the last rally of the cheap money forces, and if they are beaten off, as we fervently hope they may be, the battle will be won, and finally won.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Li Hung Chang, who sails for the United States to-day on his way home, is one of the most interesting men in all Asia. All who have written of China in recent years have had much to say about the big statesman, and the calamities that befell his empire during the recent war with Japan have not caused an abatement of interest. Li is now seventy-five. His journey to Moscow and thence home by way of Paris, London and the United States has for the second time taken him out of the boundaries of his own country. His first excursion abroad was not a pleasant one, being a trip to Japan at the close of the recent war to negotiate a treaty of peace. The Chinese believe with Emerson that traveling is the fool's paradise, and they have stayed "at home in their own minds," probably far too closely for their own good.

It is unfortunate that the viceroy is in so great a hurry. There is much in the United States that would surely interest him, and he would have the more to report to his own people if he were to visit a number of the cities that are not included in his itinerary. A week from to-day it is planned to receive Li at Governor's Island, the headquarters of the military division of the Atlantic. On Sunday he will visit Grant's tomb, and will be entertained by a number of gentlemen who have enjoyed his hospitality in China. He will visit West Point, the Brooklyn navy yards, Philadelphia, Washington and Niagara Falls. He expects to make his journey to the Pacific over one of the Canadian railway lines, but it is hoped that he will change his plans after reaching New York, so as to touch at Chicago and other Western cities.

There is a good deal of mystery about our coming visitor and his recent relations with his Emperor. For years before the Japanese war, China had been looked upon with awe as a slumbering giant, which it would be as well not to waken. It was believed that Li, who stood for the empire to the outside world, commanded immense resources, and would be able, in case of war, to make powerful resistance to any enemy. He had, it was known, long been friendly to the adoption of Western ideas. With ignorant conservatism all around him, it was no easy matter to persuade his fellow-countrymen that telegraphs, railways and modern ideas of military usage should be employed in China. But as several writers on Chinese questions have shown, China has made really little progress. It is said that corruption among officials is extensive; that they get appropriations for one kind of European goods, pocket as much of the money as they dare, and then order inferior goods. When these are delivered, the conservatives ironically comment on their useless character. Such difficulties as these have beset the great Chinese, whose titles, condensed for the passenger list, are "Ambassador, senior guardian of the heirs apparent, prime minister of state and earl of the first rank, with the title of Suy."

A GAMBLING CONCERN.

It begins to appear that the gambling at the race track was deliberately planned in order to recoup losses of previous years. In the interviews with some of the members of the association, as published in The News yesterday, this quality of the performance is apparent. These state that money has been lost, and that the "granting of the privileges," as it is euphoniously called, "was with the view of coming out even on the week." For the rest the further statement is made that the present management has had enough of an attempt to give horse races here, and will retire. We hope it will. If horse races mean gambling, we hope there will never again be races in Indianapolis. It is an insult to a decent community that black-legs have to be "entertained" in order to have horse races. If that is the condition, let us have no more horse races.

But there seems to be a difference of opinion as to losses. Mr. Logan, of Clark's Horse Review, says the attendance is better here than in other cities, and that he doesn't believe there have been losses. Our association, he says, has better crowds, charge stiff entry fees, and give lower purses than some associations elsewhere. Be this as it may, and granting that the Driving Club has lost money here, the proposition, according to the statement to which we allude, is that not being able to make money on horse races, it tries to make it on gambling. We regret that the Civic League was not prepared to tackle this iniquity. Of course the league, like other influences here, relied on the mayor's word, and on the word of the Driving Association. It did not suppose that horse races meant gambling. We hope to be able to promise the racing association, if it attempts to give another performance here, that it will have a rocky time, if it has a gambling annex.

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

Of all the falsehoods current in this campaign none seems to be more tenacious of life than that which concerns the act of 1873 by the provisions of which the silver dollar was dropped from the list of American coins. It is probable that there are some men who will always believe this fiction, but that the American people generally will believe it after the facts are plainly stated, we can not think. Yet it is disheartening to be compelled to go over the same ground so many times to disprove a charge which never did have any substance to it. But The News is glad to do what it can to set its readers right upon this subject. A correspondent wants to know why the silver dollar was "dropped in the coinage law of 1873, when silver dollars were above par"? Almost a year before the bill became a law, Mr. Hooper, a Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, explained the measure in these words:

> As the value of the silver dollar depends on the market price of silver, which varies according to the demand and supply, it is now intrinsically worth, as before stated, about three cents more than the gold dollar. * * * The committee, after careful consideration, concluded that twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold, constituting the gold dollar, should be declared the money unit or metallic representative of the money of account.

These words were spoken April 9, 1872, and they indicate a clear purpose to adopt the single gold standard. The bill did not become a law until February 12, 1873. As to the reason for dropping the silver dollar, Mr. Hooper said:

> The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its bullion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and was melted by manufacturers of silverware. It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of those manufacturers in this respect can be better met by supplying small standard bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose.

Thus we have an illustration of the operation of the well-known law that under the free coinage at a fixed ratio the cheaper metal will always drive out the dearer. There was no "hostility to silver" in the act; it merely recognized the impossibility of tieing the two metals together at the legal ratio and compelling them to circulate as money. The truth also is that there was very little interest in silver in 1873. Neither was circulating. Our only currency was paper. Silver had been driven out first by the cheaper gold, and then both gold and silver had been banished by the paper. But we will let the late William D. Kelley, then a Representative from Pennsylvania, speak on the subject. He said in discussing the bill in 1872:

> It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You can not determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago; they are 16 to 1 now. Hence all experience has shown that you must have one standard coin, which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver, which shall circulate in all parts of your country as legal tender for a limited amount, and be redeemable at its face value by your Government.

John Jay Knox was at that time a deputy comptroller of the currency. He made a report which was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1870. In discussing the bill he called the attention of Congress three times to the fact that the bill proposed the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar. And Mr. Knox, in his book entitled "United States Notes," quotes Prof. Simon Newcomb to the same effect. Secretary Carlisle said in his speech at Covington, May 20, 1895:

> The bill was pending in Congress for nearly three years, and was under consideration during five sessions of that body. It was distinctly recommended in two reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, and it was officially printed and laid on the desks of members of the House and of the Senate thirteen different times before the final vote was taken upon it. It was read at length in the open Senate several times and in the House at least once, as shown by the record. It was reported from the committees seven times, and the discussion upon it in the House fills fifty-six columns of the Congressional Globe, and in the Senate seventy-eight columns. As first reported to the Senate and passed by that body in January, 1871, the bill did not provide for the coinage of any silver dollar whatever, but expressly limited the coinage of that metal to subsidiary pieces — half-dollars, quarters and dimes. In this form, without any provision for the coinage of any kind of silver dollar, the bill was passed by the Senate on the 10th day of January, 1871, upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the record shows that the two Senators from Kentucky, the Hon. Garret Davis and the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, the distinguished Democratic Senator from Ohio, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the present Senator from Nevada, the Hon. William M. Stewart, together with all the other Senators from the Pacific slope, voted in the affirmative, while Senator Sherman, Senator Morrill and twelve others voted in the negative.

It is interesting to note Senator Sherman's objection to the bill. (Many people, doubtless, will be surprised to know that he, the supposed "author of the crime," voted against the bill in the Senate.) Secretary Carlisle says:

> The reason given by Senator Sherman for voting against the bill was that the Senate had, in obedience to the demands of the Senators from the Pacific coast, so amended the bill, after it was reported from the committee, as to abolish the charge of one-fifth of 1 per cent. for coining gold, thus making the coinage of that metal entirely free.

The bill introduced in the House was the same one that had passed the Senate. It was noticed that there was no provision for the coinage of a silver dollar, and it was amended so as to provide for the coinage of a dollar of 384 grains instead of the old 412½-grain dollar, to be a legal tender to the extent of $5. It passed the House thus amended by a very large majority. When it went back to the Senate the amendment providing for a 384-grain dollar was struck out and another substituted authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar of 420 grains. The bill then went to a conference committee, the Senate amendment was agreed to, and the bill was signed by President Grant February 12, 1873. Secretary Carlisle closes this historical record thus:

> This brief historical statement of the proceedings, which is fully sustained by the official record, shows that it was well understood in Congress that the old standard silver dollar of 412½ grains was not to be thereafter coined at our mints, and that the only difference of opinion that ever existed, even temporarily, between the Senate and the House was whether they would substitute in its place a subsidiary coin containing 384 grains, or a subsidiary coin containing 420 grains of silver. No proposition was made in either body to continue the coinage of the old dollar, or to make any silver coin the unit of value or a full legal tender in the payment of debts.

Thus there was no "crime," no secrecy, no attempt to deceive, and if there was any member of Congress who did not know what was going on it was his own fault.

A COSMOPOLITAN JUDGMENT.

Many cordial friends of Western literary aspirants have made the mistake of wishing to set up a new standard of excellence, refusing to permit a test by established laws of criticism. It can hardly be denied that great injury is done to literary novices by this misguided effort, which would ignore world criticism, and so bestow laurels where they are undeserved. The young writer who never learns of his errors is hardly likely to improve. If he live in a community where his own ambitions are shared by few he can easily gain a reputation for writing, but such a reputation can never extend to the outer world unless his work have the touch of genius, or is the product of a talent well used. What is true of the local product is also true of the country at large. It will not do to assert that any book is a very good American book. Unless it be good wherever the language is spoken it is unworthy of the reputation that we would try to confer upon it at home. One is naturally tempted to speak with praise of the work of a friend; and there is an active or latent patriotism in all men that impels them to applaud, often without discrimination, the achievements of their fellow-countrymen.

Charles Dudley Warner, commenting in Harper's on young writers, their faults and defaults, makes the interesting point that "to praise an author for doing very well as an American, is like praising a poem or a novel as being really creditable for a woman." We remember that a few years ago the essay of a woman printed in one of the reviews, protesting against special consideration for the work of women, merely because women had been the producers of it, evoked considerable criticism. And yet, in the last analysis, the matter of sex must necessarily be excluded in forming estimates. In literature, and, indeed, in all the arts, there must be a fair field and no favor. It destroys the value of commendation to say that a book is a very good one — for a woman, or for an Indianian, or for an Australian. The productions of crude writers may be curious and interesting by reason of their defects, but they can hardly be expected to take a permanent place unless in a museum of literary curiosities.

Books that are, in Ruskin's phrase, books for all time, appeal to a greater world than the township in which the author lives. Here in America a great part of our literary achievements has been in the reproduction of phases of local life, and yet it is only because such work has awakened interest and sympathy in the hearts of people far from the scene that they have found acceptance. It can not be urged too strongly on young men and young women who are anxious to succeed in any of the arts to try their works by the highest standard. They must not be content to write well enough for local acceptance if they wish really to succeed. It is difficult to find the way to the high places, and the path is rough. But art is long, and what is worth doing is worth doing well, not by the local standard, but by the world standard. If work fails to stand the highest test there is generally good reason to believe that it is unworthy of the attention of the busy world. It is likely that as books multiply the world will manifest a decreasing patience with mediocrity, and a disinclination to make experiments with work of doubtful character.

The workingman has become an object of deep solicitude to men of all parties.

The Hon. Roswell G. Horr's return from Nebraska is announced. He reports that everything was rosy after he made his speeches.

It has been the policy of Secretary Herbert to encourage the enlistment of American sailors in our navy. Many sailors from European countries and from Canada have heretofore been enlisted, attracted by the better pay offered by our Government. As a result of the effort to secure American sailors for American ships the proportion of foreigners has gradually decreased. A law recently enacted on Secretary Herbert's recommendation authorizes the naturalization of sailors without residence on shore. American sailors are better paid than any others. Italian sailors get the poorest pay. Secretary Herbert is to be commended for his efforts to increase the number of Americans in our navy. It is greatly to be desired that ships bearing our flag should, so far as possible, be manned by Americans.

All eyes are centered on Senator Hill. He is going to jump soon.

Perhaps if Senator Hill could look ahead about four years he would not be so long about making up his mind.

The Republican press is too ready to ascribe all our troubles to the Democratic tariff. The money question is the issue.

It may fairly be said that our writers on political economy and finance are now our foremost literary men. The work of Mr. Atkinson, who is singularly ready, and who, combining abundant knowledge with a journalistic instinct, is able to write simply and attractively, is now greatly in demand. He is writing for many newspapers, The News among them, for the weekly papers, which, like the Independent, reaches many readers, and for the more deliberate monthly periodicals. The News has also printed timely papers from Professors Laughlin and Hyslop. The series from the former, one of which apears to-day, will continue for some weeks. New books and pamphlets on the financial question are appearing steadily now, and the book-sellers report a lively demand for them. The gold standard is supported by far the greater proportion of distinguished economists. President Andrews, of Brown University, is for Bryan and free coinage, but we do not recall other educators of sufficient dignity to weigh against such men as Sumner, Taussig, Laughlin, Hyslop, Atkinson and Wells. General Walker is, we believe, an international bimetallist only. It is at such times as these that the specialist, who has spent many hours in study unnoticed, becomes a person of interest. People wish to know the opinions of men who have devoted themselves to subjects, and who are therefore able to give expert testimony.

There is some doubt as to whether Tammany is really in politics this year, but it can be depended upon to guard its spoils.

Senator Platt has clinched his hold on New York politics, as recent primaries show, but nobody is surprised.

As to affidavits, the Sentinel is ready to make one that it has been imposed upon.

The School Board majority ought to be able to show a good reason for the appointment of an assistant engineer at the Industrial Training School. A few weeks ago they dismissed the custodian because his services were unnecessary. The old board held that this move was in the interest of the restoration of favorites of the new minority. They cite last night's appointment to prove it, and say that the appointee as a janitor has been removed for cause.

In raising the price of silver bullion the silverites will have a still larger gap to cover should they get in power, as silver is on the decline. It will soon be a fifty-cent dollar.

The country is assured that the letters of acceptance are in course of preparation.

The work of burying the wires should be pushed rapidly. We are past the middle of August, there are not three months more — possibly not much over two months — in which such work can be prosecuted. The authorities ought to see to it that the companies set to work at once. Unless they are spurred to the effort, they may not make it, and we may have the ugly, dangerous and illegal over-head wires with us this winter. Push the work!

There are two good bits of advice that might be thrown out at this time — don't make prophecies and don't bet.

It seems that the Hon. Tom Watson's only way of reaching the public is through his communications to a New York paper.

Study of the Criminal.

Philadelphia Record.

Dr. P. Penta, an Italian criminologist, has discovered a new feature of criminal anthropology, which goes to confirm still farther the views of Professor Lombrosso. According to modern medicine Dr. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of 4,500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the number, as well as prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe; also a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages. He found the little toe rudimentary in many cases, showing a tendency toward the four-toed animal foot. The most common of all the abnormalities was the webbed condition of the toes. The criminal is truly a degenerate type.

Every Man His Own Flea Trap.

Baltimore Sun.

A flea-infested house was once remedied in the following manner: The man of the house took fresh, sticky fly paper, wrapped sheets of it around each leg from ankle to knee, with the sticky side out, and slowly walked around the rooms, which were all darkened a little. The fleas invariably jump on anything white, and the fly paper caught them in great numbers.

Rebuked.

Life.

The Children's Friend—Goo, Goo, an' whe' do de dittle footsey-wootseo-do? Goo, goo?

The Child—Oh, just out for a little recreation with Gertie, here.

Error and Loss.

Upon an eve I sat me down and wept,
  Because the world to me seemed nowise good;
Still autumn was it, and the meadow slept,
  The misty hills dreamed, and the silent wood
  Seemed listening to the sorrow of my mood;
I knew not if the earth with me did grieve,
Or if it mocked my grief that bitter eve.

Then 'twixt my tears a maiden did I see,
  Who drew anigh me on the leaf-strewn grass,
Then stood and gazed upon me pitifully
  With grief-worn eyes, until my woe did pass,
  From me to her, and tearless now I was,
And she mid tears was asking me of one
She long had sought unaided and alone.

I knew not of him, and she turned away
  Into the dark wood, and my own great pain
Still held me there, till dark had slain the day,
  And perished at the gray dawn's hand again;
  Then from the wood a voice cried: "Ah, in vain,
I vain I seek thee, O thou bitter-sweet!
In what lone land are set thy longed-for feet?"

Then I looked up, and, lo, a man there came
  From midst the trees, and stood regarding me
Until my tears were dried for very shame;
  Then he cried out: "O mourner, where is she
  Whom I have sought for over land and sea?
I love her and she loveth me, and still
We meet no more than green hill meeteth hill."

With that he passed on sadly, and I knew
  That these had met and missed in the dark night,
Blinded by blindness of the world untrue,
  That hideth love and maketh wrong of right,
  Then midst my pity for their lost delight,
Yet more with barren longing I grew weak,
Yet more I mourned that I had none to seek.

—William Morris.

Sonnet.

Give me a cottage on some Cambrian wild,
  Where, far from cities, I may spend my days,
And, by the beauties of the scene beguiled,
  May pity men's pursuits, and shun his ways.
While on the rock I mark the browsing goat,
  List to the mountain-torrent's distant noise,
Or the hoarse bittern's solitary note,
  I shall not want the world's delusive joys;
But with my little scrip, my book, my lyre,
  Shall think my lot complete, nor covet more;
And when, with time, shall wane the vital fire,
  I'll raise my pillow on the desert shore,
And lay me down to rest where the wild wave
Shall make sweet music o'er my lonely grave.

—Henry Kirke White.

"SCRAPS."

An Indian prince has a throne of solid glass.

The little Queen of Holland sometimes plays dairymaid on her farm.

The new Scranton Pa., directory gives that city a population of 106,008.

For headache, bathing behind the ears with hot water often proves of immense benefit.

The last official account of the population of China gives a total of upward of 400,000,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been a bishop for nineteen years. He is sixty-seven years old.

A nail-making machine produces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1,000 men.

The maximum age assigned to the pine is said to be 700 years; to the red beech, 245; to the oak, 410, and to the ash, 145 years.

Greater New York will consist of forty-five islands, just as many as there are stars in our flag. It might be called the Island City.

The Armenian language at present in use among that oppressed people is said to be a close approach in construction to the Syriac and Greek.

Grasshoppers are so thick in some parts of Canada that it is said that often the insects may be seen floating a foot thick down the Le Sooreiois river.

A prospector who, with a companion, bought a claim at Goler, in the Mojave desert, for $80, found a few days afterward a $614 gold nugget in it.

Every known language contains such names as cuckoo, pewit, whippoorwill and others, in which the sound emitted by the animal is utilized as the name.

The alphabets of the various languages have usually from twenty to twenty-six letters, this number being far from equal to that of the sounds.

The bulbs of daffodils have been mistaken for leeks, and boiled in soup with disastrous effect, nauseating the entire family, the children not recovering for several days.

Experiments with plants tend to show that in clear weather the evaporation by night as compared to that which takes place in the day appears to be in the ratio of one to five.

Colonel North's fine house at Ethan, England, which cost $1,500,000 to build, was recently put up at auction, but as the highest bid was only $250,000, it was withdrawn from sale. The auctioneer described it, and very properly, as "one of the most princely homes in the kingdom."

A Tampa Bay hotel guide killed, near Turkey creek, the other day, a rattlesnake seven feet six inches long, which had fourteen rattles and a button, and is said to be the largest ever found in that part of Florida. Before he killed it the snake had stung his pointer dog to death.

Off the northeast coast of New Guinea the Island of Kitaba, surrounded by a wall of coral three hundred feet high on the outside, and from fifty to one hundred feet on the inside, maintains thirteen villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions.

"Really, Mr. Graduate," said the broker to his new clerk, a this-year graduate of Yale, "I am very sorry, but after Saturday I shall have to dispense with your services. I of course admire your enthusiasm, but I really can't stand having you giving your college yell every time the market rises a few points."—Harper's Bazar.

The anti-Jew bill, recently introduced in the Austrian Diet, provides that all Jews shall be excluded from citizens' rights and their property confiscated; also that corporal punishment shall be reintroduced for criminals of that race. In addition to this an amendment has been offered to the bill making it a crime for a Jew to marry a Gentile.

The term grenadier was originally bestowed on a soldier whose duty it was to throw hand-grenades. As the duty was excessively dangerous, and they were always first in the assault, only veteran soldiers were selected for this service, and thus they formed a kind of elite. When hand-grenades went out of use the name grenadier was continued.

One of the native Indian princes is determined that his infant heir shall be acquainted from his earliest days with English luxuries and British music. For the convenience of this fortunate child a perambulator has been constructed which will play as the wheels go round, all kinds of British airs—lullabies when the infant wishes to go to sleep, and martial strains when it is in a wakeful mood.

"Courts of Love" were established in the middle ages, when chivalry was at its hight, and love the serious occupation of life among the higher class of society. The first "Court of Love" was established in the south of France in the twelfth century, and was composed of knights, poets and ladies, and their decisions on subtle questions connected with affairs of the heart were given with great formality.

Emil Swanson, a milk dealer, who lives on the outskirts of Portland, Conn., says he has had a valuable Jersey cow stolen, and another, exactly similar as to color and spots, substituted. It is a poor animal, and gives no milk. The stolen one bears several wounds, which were caused by a barbed wire fence, and by which she can be easily identified. Search is being made, though there is no clew to the thief.

Both were very young. They stood gazing into a store window, admiring the pretty frocks that children love so well, and, turning to look at the ragged figure beside her, Marjorie said compassionately: "Little girl, poor little girl! are those your bestus clothes?" "No," the other responded with a solemn shake of her head; "my bestus clothes is wored out."—Boston Herald.

"It is altogether a mistake to talk about answering letters," said a young woman. "I don't think I ever had a letter answered in my life. People don't think of such a thing as answering. There is no use of asking a question in a letter. Unless it is reiterated over and over again. I have never had a relative or friend yet who would give it the slightest attention. I am in doubt sometimes as to whether my letters are ever read, and I often make a resolve to give up writing altogether."—New York Times.

A big swordfish caught at Reggio di Calabria was recently presented to the Pope. It was taken up the marble staircase of the Vatican on the back of a strong porter, who was preceded and followed by squads of the Swiss guard. In the Pope's antechamber the fish was stretched out on a white cloth upon a marble table, surrounded by lemons and oranges and covered with lemon and laurel leaves. Near it was placed the fishing gear with which it had been caught, the pole, nets and arras. Pope Leo came out to see the fish, walking erect and looking very strong for him, and had a long talk with the Capuchin monk who had come to present the fish to him in behalf of the Reggio fishermen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

New York Post (Dem.).

The editors of newspapers are overwhelmed with inquiries concerning this, that, and the other aspect of our present financial problems, and concerning economic history in general. It would be ungracious to deny that many of these inquiries are made by intelligent men, and show an intelligent comprehension of the nature of the crisis through which we are passing. Nor ought any one to deprecate the acquisition of knowledge in this way, whether it be monetary science concerning which curiosity is aroused or any other subject. Especially in political matters, we are all necessarily being educated, and our form of government is such as to make the proper exercise of the suffrage a matter of conscience. Hence our journals generally welcome discussion, and cheerfully undertake to satisfy every correspondent who sincerely asks for information.

Nevertheless it is quite evident that a great many people are spending their time in inquiries that are practically irrelevant. We are confronted with a comparatively simple problem, the question whether this government shall permit any one that owns any silver to take it to the mint and have that quantity of it which the owner can now sell for only 53 cents in the market, stamped with the dollar mark. Of course, there are a thousand collateral inquiries bearing more or less directly on this main question.

Some persons do not understand the difference between the effects of free coinage and restricted coinage. Some do not know that we have at present the gold standard. Some wish to be assured that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was a just measure. Some require proof that silver has depreciated and that gold has not appreciated. Some question whether we are not suffering from a lack of money. Some wish to know whether a rise of prices does not stimulate industry, and whether the increased use of money following increased trade would not bring silver dollars to a par with gold. Many are perplexed by the inconsistencies, real or fancied, in the arguments on both sides, and the question. How do you explain this? or, How will you answer that? may be heard on every side.

But, as we have urged, and must continue to urge, what we are confronted with is a practical measure with very pronounced moral and economical bearings. We may concede, for the purposes of argument, that gold has appreciated in value, and that a mistake, or even a crime, was committed in demonetizing silver in 1873. We may admit that rising prices stimulate trade, with its corollary that prices must be kept rising perpetually, or trade will collapse. We may even go so far as to grant that laborers get better wages when prices are high, although we know of no facts to prove it and many to disprove it. We may go to the extreme length of admitting that an act of Congress can raise the value of an ounce of silver the world over from 70 cents to 129 cents in gold. Or we may even allow that our Congressmen can put up the value of silver here, by free coinage, while it remains the same as it is now in India and China, if any one chooses to advance that proposition. But having made all these concessions, the true issue would remain unaffected.

For no one can deny that the possibility of free silver coinage has already occasioned very great losses to many poor people who are innocent of the crime of 1873, or of any responsibility for the gold standard. They had been earning wages before the present agitation began, and now their wages have ceased. They had been doing business, and now find there is no business to do. Others had owned securities, and they have been forced or frightened into selling them at a loss. No one in his senses can honestly maintain that employers are discharging workmen because they are afraid the present standard of value will be maintained. They are doing it because they fear it will not be maintained. That is what they all say, and that is what the facts prove. Nor can any one assert that he knows any creditor, rich or poor, who wants to be paid in the future silver dollars instead of dollars of the present standard. And this being so, it appears to us that people who know nothing at all about standards of value, or prices, or monetary science in general are perfectly competent to determine what is their present duty.

Men are often heard to say that the more they read and talk about this silver controversy the less they understand it. Then let them cease worrying about it and reading about it. Let them ask themselves whether, leaving silver out of consideration, it has an honest look for Congress to ordain that any article that now sells for 50 cents shall sell for a dollar. We know that they will be assured that the fiat of Congress can make the article worth a dollar; but there is nothing but assertion offered to support this claim; and on the other hand, a very large number of people, very probably a majority of them, feel that they would be defrauded by such a legislative fiat. If it is not probable, is it not at least possible, that their fears are well grounded and that they will be defrauded? Does it recommend itself as just and wise and honorable to any fair-minded man to vote for legislation that will probably, or even possibly, defraud a very large number of people of a particularly defenseless class? Can he imagine any way in which the losses suffered by these people can be repaired in case the claims of the free coinage advocates are mistaken? And is he ready to take the responsibility, the awful responsibility, of doing what is in his power to commit our Government to an experiment which may possibly, and which it is believed by a very large proportion of the best-educated and most conscientious members of the community will certainly bring shame on our country, create panic among the wealthy, and spread poverty among the poor.

There was a time in New England when eternal salvation was made to depend on the correct answer to a number of difficult if not incomprehensible metaphysical propositions. Many of these have been since generally abandoned as erroneous, and we have come now to believe that the man who sincerely tries to live a pure and upright life may safely trust his salvation to the grace of the Almighty, even if he can not understand the Westminster catechism. The common sense that has come to prevail concerning eternal salvation may properly be called on to display itself in the solution of our financial problems. Instead of puzzling over ratios and values and appreciation and depreciation, let people ask themselves and ask others, which side in the present contest stands most clearly for national honor and good faith, and for honest and just dealing between man and man? There is plenty of sophistry to be heard on both sides, we admit; but with this simple touchstone the voter who sincerely desires to do what is right will not find it difficult to select the true course.

Gold Coming From Europe.

New York Herald (Ind.).

A further fall in the exchanges yesterday caused sight drafts on London to sell as low as $4.85 to the pound sterling.

At the same time financial circles were mystified by the news that one of the Wall street banking houses comprised in the recently formed "exchange syndicate" had ordered two million dollars gold to come from England by steamer leaving next Saturday.

Ordinarily it is not considered profitable to bring sovereigns from London unless sight bills were down to $4.83¾, or thereabouts. Within the past few years the exchanges have been so deranged by the struggles of various nations to accumulate gold and the payment of premiums for it that the metal at times flows to and fro regardless of the theoretical "shipping points."

It seems clear, however, that as an operation in exchange there would be a loss of at least ane and a half cents to the pound sterling on imports of gold based on bills at yesterday's lowest price, or, say, a loss of $7,000 on bringing over the $2,000,000 ordered yesterday. This, assuming that the gold is worth only its parity in our currency when it gets here.

If it were to be disposed of at a premium that would be another matter. Timid people who want gold in small amounts and who are unable to obtain the legal tenders wherewith to draw it from the Treasury have for some time past been purchasing it from bullion brokers, who charge a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. for their services in obtaining it. Such a commission or premium on $2,000,000 would amount to $10,000, and therefore the operation would be profitable.

While information touching the transaction is withheld, there is a general impression that it has no such sordid basis, but that it was inspired by the "exchange syndicate" and for a public spirited purpose. Merchants are distressed by the prevailing monetary stringency and a flow of money from abroad—and gold, whether it come in sovereigns or bars, is always money—would be a boon, indeed. The associated banks could give relief as they have in the past by issuing clearing-house certificates wherewith to settle daily balances among themselves and putting the currency which these would displace at the service of the community. This, however, is a measure that is resorted to only in extreme cases and should be averted if possible.

Prime mercantile paper was discounted yesterday at 9 per cent. If such rates are to continue—and there is no relief in sight at the moment—foreign funds must be brought to this country, either through the medium of the bankers acting in concert or individually. Money that is going a-begging in London at 1 per cent. can be used here at a splendid profit, and all that is needed to obtain it is a guarantee that its owners shall be repaid in gold. It is possible that the two millions to start next Saturday is being borrowed for monetary institutions which are willing to give this guarantee. In 1893 gold in small amounts was brought over at the end of June and increased in volume as the stringency progressed. The premium on currency of every kind ran as high as 5 per cent. in August and in the three months, July to September, inclusive, nearly fifty-two millions of gold was imported.

Happily, we are not now confronted by such conditions as existed at that time, but it is well to make their recurrence impossible by gathering up some of London's surplus funds and placing them at the disposal of our merchants and manufacturers. Even though the operation be a costly one, it is pleasant to see gold flowing into rather than out of the country.

Divination In the Watermelon.

New York Tribune.

"I can read character by the way people eat watermelon, too," said the young woman who understood palmistry.

Everybody at the table stopped eating, with a guilty air, and looked at the young woman, who understood palmistry. "You," she said to the young man on her right, "are a person of orderly habits. I know because you make a clean cut of the melon the whole length of the slice, as close to the rind as you intend to go, and then begin at one end and take the melon out in even blocks. And you," she went on, turning to the man on the other side of her, "do just the reverse. You cut out a cube here and an oblong there and it leaves the remaining part looking rough and jagged. I will venture to say from that that your office desk is piled up with letters and papers and books and one thing and another two feet deep."

Then she looked across the table "You," she said, "always want the best of everything and are not over-saving. I can tell that because you do not eat your melon down close to the rind. You leave a good, wide margin of red on the green, because you don't like that part of the melon so well as the heart. If you were of frugal habits you would eat everything down close to the green. As for myself, you see that I show my prudence and foresight by cutting off the heart first and then keeping it to eat last, because it is the best part of the melon. The rest of you don't think about that, and you eat the best first and keep the poorer part till the last, when you will not have so good an appetite."

And such is the terror of being found out, on the part of good and bad people alike, that for the next week everybody at that table tried to eat his watermelon in some unusual way.

Printing On Fruit.

In all the great European cities the fruit dealers sell peaches, pears and apples, etc., ornamented with armorial bearings, initials, names and designs of various kinds. This work is effected in a very simple way. Fine fruit is taken just before ripening and paper designs neatly cut and pasted upon it. After a while these are removed and the part of the fruit that has been covered is found to be of a beautiful clear white.

Carefully Managed Holland Roads.

Railroads in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

THE PARK THEATER CASE.

A Fight For Equality According To the Law.

The World.

The action of the young colored man of our city beginning suit against Dickson & Talbott, proprietors of the Park Theater, for refusing him privileges he had paid for is commendable, and, as we said last week, should receive the encouragement of our citizens generally. Looked at through the eyes of race pride, if that virtue is not extinct in this community, we are all sufferers with Mr. Burden, and for the same reason, and we can not avoid our share of the odium and humiliation he is smarting from, and for which he is asking the courts to award him redress for.

But above race pride there is still another view called up by this incident we should consider, and very earnestly. We are American citizens, and as such, the laws of our common country, supplemented by the laws of Indiana, guarantee us certain, or rather all the civil privileges and rights enjoyed by other races in our midst. Many of us are deprived daily of privileges and rights as citizens (for as colored people we have no rights in the law) for which we can blame no one but ourselves. We are pigeon-livered, and lack the moral stamina which belongs to real manhood to contend against these impositions. There should be no such thing, applying our reflections directly to Indianapolis, as a colored citizen being refused any civil right accorded to a white citizen.

In the law of Indiana, as it has been interpreted and passed upon, they are equal; there is no distinction made. When, therefore, distinctions are made, without color and right of law, through the arbitrary and prejudiced whim of the mere individual, people who are made to suffer and be humiliated therefor have their sure recourse, and if they fail to employ it, of the two, which is the more blamable? The keeper of a public place, who virtually says, by his action, "I know I have no lawful right to treat you this way, but I see by your color you will offer no objection," or the colored man who, offering no objection, virtually admits, "Yes, that's true; I am of a different color, although a citizen of the law, so for this reason I will not trouble you to insist upon my rights." Between a bull-dog, not afraid of his shadow, and a cowed, whining spaniel, with his tail tucked between his legs, we will take the bull-dog every time.

Either Would Do.

Town Topics.

Conductor—Your ticket, please.
Passenger—I'm traveling on my face.
Conductor—All right; I'll punch that.

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O-P-C Old Point Comfort suspensory

saves nervous energy by relieving the strain on the most sensitive nerves in a man's body. It brings a sense of security, of comfort, of strength. It is the only perfect and self-adjusting suspensory. Book about it free. Druggists and dealers in athletic goods sell and guarantee it. Made by

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Is shown in the fact that one can now buy a Long Havana Filler Cigar with Choice Sumatra Wrapper for Five Cents
This Cigar is
Cubanola
8,000,000 sold in Indiana in 1895.
The Record of 1896 will be greater.
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THIRTY MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT ANNUALLY MOVED TO THE GULF.

Once the Rivers of the Great Valley Were the Only Highways For Inland Commerce—New Orleans Then the Metropolis.

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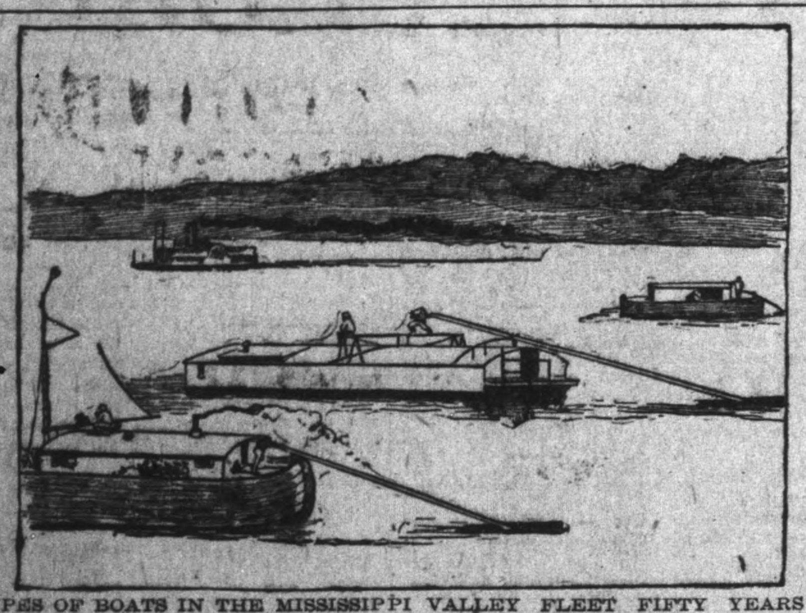
Engrossed as we are these days with White Squadrons, record-breaking Atlantic liners, yacht races and Henley regattas, we can with difficulty believe that far away from all these, on the waters of the Mississippi valley, there is a great fleet doing a vast business without fuss or noise, and yet it is true. Up and down the rivers of the Mississippi valley ply to-day 8,000 steamers and unrigged craft. The crew that mans them numbers fully 160,000. They move annually fully 30,000,000 tons of freight and carry more than 10,000 passengers. They earn in the gross some $17,000,000 and pay out perhaps $6,000,000 in wages.

It is a monstrous silent commerce, this of the wonderful valley, and it goes on unnoticed and unsung; yet there was a day, not fifty years ago, when the commerce of these rivers instead of that of the Atlantic, fixed the attention and kindled the imagination of the whole country. In those palmy days it was by these rivers almost entirely that the East and West, the North and South, held intercourse; the railroad had not linked the States into one, and all who would journey through the central United States, sent their wares hither, or would bring from without foreign products, did it by grace of the waters of the valley. The commerce which grew up thus was one of the most vivid, picturesque and energetic in all the history of water traffic.

The rivers were used for such a variety of purposes and by such a varied lot of humanity that the result was a conglomeration of craft which was probably



TYPES OF BOATS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLEET FIFTY YEARS AGO.

never equaled in the English channel or on the Thames. When the settlers arrived the savages held the streams. Their one water craft for pleasure, profit and war was the canoe, and though the savages went, the canoe remained to serve the whites. They soon improved upon it, making from the trunks of trees the pirogue, a true woodsman's boat. When they fitted out the pirogue with out-riggers and sails they had a craft safe, strong, commodious and easily replaced. After these primitive crafts came the rafts and flat-boats, made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber and caulked with tow; the variations of these were legion, and the keel boat, "broad horn," "ark," "Kentucky boat" held the river unmolested until the arrival of the steamboat.

Keel and Flat Boats.

With a raft or flat-boat as a foundation the river men built up some of the most grotesque craft conceivable. One of the strangest sights was their fleets of lumber formed by lashing together solidly with rope thirty or more long lumber rafts. The fleets came usually from the upper Allegany and floated down to the gulf, that is, they did if they escaped dashing into the bank and breaking apart, in which case the lumber generally reached the gulf a plank at a time. These accidents were not rare, for the lumber fleets were ungainly things to manage and their crew often careless or the worse for liquor.

Upon flat-boats and keel boats it was customary to build sheds, shanties or cabins, according to their purpose and the wealth of the owner. The entire hull was covered with a cabin in the produce boat and on top of this was a smaller cabin for the crew. As every man built as he pleased in those days there were hardly two flat boats alike on the river. Many of the boatmen painted their cabins in gay colors, others blazoned mottoes on them. "New Orleans or Bust," was a favorite legend, and an appropriate one, for so poorly were many of the crafts put together that it was as often "Bust" as "New Orleans."

These boats were manned by a crew from one to fifty, according to size. In the large keel boats there were usually some twenty men. They went down "under oars" when the water was low; if it were high they went "on top of the water," as the expression is, and needed only to steer. The fleets usually waited for high water. They carried often a crew of fifty men who were kept busy with poles and long oars guiding the sprawling thing.

Sails of Bedticking.

Many of the flat-boats rigged up sail for themselves and made good speed. The sail was of a kind to stagger a seaman. Bagging, bedticking, coats, anything was utilized, though not often were such queer sails seen as those Joe Jefferson tells of. It was in the early '40's, and he was traveling through the West with a strolling company of actors who were often put to shifts for means of transportation as well as means for paying for it. On leaving Nashville for New Orleans they had rigged up a barge with cabin and caboose, and were getting along famously, when one day on the Mississippi a fair breeze suggested sails. Steering into shore a hickory pole was cut and a drop-scene with a wood painted on one side and a palace on the other was unfurled to the breeze. "The wonder-stricken farmers and their wives and children," says Jefferson, "would run out of their log cabins and, standing on the river bank, gaze with amazement at our curious craft. It was delightful to watch the steamboats as they went by. The passengers would crowd the deck and look with wonder at us.

"For a bit of sport the captain and I would vary the picture, and as a boat steamed past we would first show them the wood scene, and then suddenly swing the sail around, exhibiting the gorgeous palace. Adding to this sport our leading man and the low comedian would sometimes get a couple of old-fashioned broadswords and fight a melodramatic combat on the deck. There is no doubt that at times our barge was taken for a floating lunatic asylum."

The First Steamboats.

The flat-boats and barges found a rival when the steamboat appeared.

The First Mississippi Steamer.

The first steamer voyage on the Western waters was made in 1811 by a boat called the New Orleans. The idea of introducing steam on the Ohio and the Mississippi originated with Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who built his boat himself in Pittsburg on the banks of the Monongahela, at a cost of some $38,000. The voyage was begun in September. When it was known in Pittsburg that Roosevelt intended taking his wife with him on this trip, which everybody regarded as a defiance of the laws of the universe, there was a great hue and cry in the town. A man might be justified in killing himself for science's sake, but he had no right to risk his wife's life. Mrs. Roosevelt, however, had great faith in her husband, and insisted on going on the New Orleans's trial trip. Besides Mr. and Mrs Roosevelt, who were the only passengers, the boat had a crew of thirteen and one Newfoundland dog.

All Pittsburg turned out to witness the departure, and at Cincinnati there was another ovation. The boat reached Louisville in the night and anchored. The roar of escaping steam aroused the whole town and the people came trooping to the river to discover what had happened. One explanation given before the steamboat was discovered, was that the comet of 1811, which was then causing general alarm, had fallen into the Ohio.

All the way from Pittsburg Mr. Roosevelt had met the objection that while he might get down the river easily he never could get up. The very crew of the New Orleans, all of whom were old rivermen, declared this. At Louisville the citizens were very confident of it. To convince them that they were wrong, Mr. Roosevelt gave a dinner on the boat. After the guests were seated a sudden rumble and motion was heard and frightened every one ran on deck. The boat was headed up stream, and up she went, to the amazement of the critics.

So far the trip had been a joyous one, but at Louisville came a first trial. The water was so low that the boat could not get over the falls and was obliged to lie until November, waiting for a rise. Finally, she got over, but while at anchor the next day there was felt the first of the terrible series of earthquake shocks which, in 1811, followed the comet. The effect on the occupants of the boat was terrifying, but they proceeded on their journey, only to be rocked and swayed again and again. The dread became something insupportable. The men whom they met on the river all felt it, and for days flat-boat crews passed them without a salute, only staring at them with haggard, horror-stricken faces. At New Madrid, which had been almost entirely engulfed, survivors begged to be taken from the town. To add to these terrors a body of Indians, who called the steamer a "fire-canoe," and seemed to think it connected with the comet, chased them. Again the boat got on fire; several times the pilot became bewildered so seriously had the channel been changed by the earthquakes, and declared himself lost. But at last, in spite of water, fire, Indians, and natural convulsions, the boat neared Natchez, practically the voyage was over, and Mr. Roosevelt had conquered. As the boat rounded up to the wharf at Natchez the current of the river was at first more than she could overcome, but a bit of extra steam and a few rapid revolutions of the wheel sent her ahead and she came up in fine style. In the crowd who watched the boat's struggle and victory was an old negro, beside himself with excitement. When he comprehended that the boat had really got the better of the river he slapped his thighs, enthusiastically exclaiming:

"By golly, sah; old Mississippi got her masa; hooraw."

The negro was right; the Mississippi had found her master.

A Rapid Increase.

The steamers increased rapidly as soon as their success was insured, more rapidly in fact, than on the Atlantic coast, for by 1820 there had been seventy-one of them built on the Western rivers. A curious result of the introduction of the steamer was that the owners of flat-boats frequently rigged up crude engines and tried to apply them to their crafts. "New Orleans or bust" came to mean more than ever after the steamers came West. Indeed, the steamer which didn't "bust" was a rarity. It was so generally taken for granted that they would that passengers usually sought the "aft" staterooms, because, as Charles Dickens himself noted as late as 1842, "the boat usually blew up forward." Some of the accidents are the most frightful in the history of our country. Such was the explosion of the Moselle, near Cincinnati, in 1838. The boat had left its wharf and gone up stream to take a family on board. As there was no running on schedule time in those days, the steamers accommodated their passengers by going out of their usual routes or by stopping wherever and whenever they were asked.

As the Moselle was a "new brag boat," while waiting for his passengers, the captain "held on to all the steam he could create, with the intention, not only of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of his boat as it passed down the river the entire length of the city, but that he might overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville but a short time previous." Hardly had he parted from his moorings, however, before the boilers burst. Those of the passengers and crew who were not killed by the explosion were drowned—some 200 persons in all. The whole performance was a fair sample of the skill and intelligence shown in managing the early river steamers.

The enormous traffic which grew upon the rivers gradually developed a peculiar people—"the river boatmen." Obliged to live in the rudest way on their rafts and flat-boats, away from their families, crowded when in towns into such quarters as the "swamp" in New Orleans, having few pleasures but drinking and gambling, these men became toughs of the most violent type. There are many of them whose deeds were so dreadful that their names are still historic in the Mississippi valley.

The Journey Back.

One curious feature of their business was that when they had reached New Orleans they were obliged to sell their boats, as they could not be got up stream, and to come back on foot, horseback or by steamer. More bought ponies of the Choctaw Indians and came on horseback in the early days than in any other way. It is a fact that many of the horses used by farmers in Ohio and western Pennsylvania at that date were bought from rivermen. The father of Howells, the novelist, speaks of owning a pony when a boy which his father bought from a returned boatman for $28.

The roughness of the life had exceptions. Now and then there were boatmen who led very happy, decent lives on their crafts. This usually was due to one or more of them bringing their wives and children. The dirty cabins soon became home-like then. Flowers appeared, awnings and hammocks were put up, rocking-chairs came out, children played up and down the length of the rafts and the dreary, hopeless place become a cozy floating home.

Very early in the history of the rivers there appeared all the various institutions incidental to any kind of organized living. Store boats sold the river men furniture, groceries, clothing, and alas; the worst of bad whisky; church boats offered them services on Sunday; there were even floating theaters, though rather for the accommodation of the towns on the river than for the sake of the rivermen. These floating theaters had many amusing experiences, which made up in a degree for the hard financial luck which usually attended them. Among the theater managers who took companies down the river on a barge was the entertaining Colonel Bateman. Though the trip was a series of financial makeshifts the Colonel laid in a stock of dinner table stories there which lasted him all his life. One of the best was the following:

One evening when he was playing "King Lear" to an almost empty boat, Edgar rushed on to the stage in the middle of the storm scene and exclaimed: "By Jove, Colonel, Cordelia has got a bite." Cordelia, who was not wanted from the end of the first act to the fifth act, had been fishing at the stern of the barge.

Influence of River Life.

The tremendous part the river life played in developing the ambitions and intelligence of the Western settlers can never be estimated. To them it brought all they knew of the civilized world. By it alone they touched men and progress.

For many years it was the habit all through the West for the small farmer to carry his poor produce himself to New Orleans to sell. He would build a rickety flat-boat, pack on it his few vegetables, hay, pork and sundries, and off he would go. In appearance his voyage was in the interests of commerce, but in fact it was due to his irresistible desire to see the world. The undertaking was generally a financial loss, for if his raft didn't go to pieces, and his potatoes to the bottom, he had to spend all he made to get back. What matter! He had been to "Orleans," and ever after life meant a thousand new things.

And if they couldn't go down the river they could turn out when the steamers came by. Invariably the whistle of a coming boat brought men, women and children from far and near. For years after the steamers appeared on Western waters this excitement continued. There were towns in which it was even customary to fire a cannon at their approach. To the boys of the country a life on the rivers came to be the only one worth coveting. They might sometimes plan to run away with the circus, says Mark Twain; they might dream that if they lived and were good, God would permit them to be pirates, but these were passing ambitions. The one permanent aim of their lives was to be rivermen. And just as Mark Twain reached the river at last, so did many another boy and found there what the world is like and what it costs to conquer it. One of the greatest of our country, indeed, got his first glimpse of the world on the rivers of this valley, Abraham Lincoln. His months of ferrying on the Ohio and of flat-boating on the Mississippi were an incalculable impulse to him.

But this is all past. The fleet on the rivers of the Mississippi valley was never greater or more prosperous, but instead of monopolizing commerce, of drawing travel, of carrying news to the people on its route, of dazzling the youth of the land as it once did, it has sunk to the dead level of commonplace. It has become a thing good for heavy burdens for which nobody is in a hurry, and that is all. To-day it is the railway train, the telephone, the telegraph, which unites the valley with the seaboard, gives color to life and stirs the imagination. The fleet is relegated to the canal boat and wax candle period of our history.

IDA M. TARBELL.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Treaty of Peace Negotiated at Shimonoseki.

General Foster, who accompanied Li Hung Chang on his mission to negotiate peace with Japan, in the capacity of confidential adviser to the Emperor of China, contributes a characteristic sketch of the Chinese Viceroy to the August Century. Concerning the treaty of Shimonoseki, Mr. Foster says:

While he thus bore the most important trust ever committed to him by the Emperor, it was by no means a task to his liking. He was by nature high-spirited, and his military and political success had made him haughty and imperious. He was proud of his country, of its past history, and of its institutions. He partook of the national feeling of contempt for the Japanese, and he felt keenly the humiliation which the war had inflicted upon his people. He knew the mission to which he had been assigned would make him unpopular, and expose him to fresh indignities from his partisan enemies. He felt that he was taking his life in his hand when he should place himself on Japanese soil, and he so expressed himself to the incredulous foreign diplomates at Peking; but he dared not shrink from the duty which his sovereign had imposed upon him.

Seldom has a public man, under such trying circumstances, borne himself with such true heroism and patriotic devotion. A high-spirited and proud man, he went to the land of the despised but triumphant enemy to sue for peace; and yet he never failed to maintain his accustomed demeanor or his country's dignity. And it is due to the Japanese plenipotentaries who were designated to receive and treat with him at Shimonoseki, to state that they exhibited toward him the highest marks of respect, and during the entire negotiations allowed no word to escape from their lips, and nothing to occur, which might be considered personally offensive to their distinguished guest. He had the good fortune to conduct negotiations with two compeers, men of marked ability, and worthy representatives of their government and race. Marquis Ito, the prime minister, is a typical member of the progressive party, educated in Europe, and trained in modern political science and methods of government, but an ardent and patriotic Japanese. He had a valuable colleague in Count Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been long in his country's service at home and abroad. Marquis Ito, ten years before, had been sent by his government to Tientsin to arrange with the Viceroy Li a settlement of Korean affairs; and the same subject brought the viceroy to Japan, but under changed conditions for the negotiators.

At a Disadvantage.

The defeated party always negotiates at a disadvantage, and the viceroy did not fail to appreciate the situation; but the judgment of the impartial observer is that he came out of it with as much credit as was possible, and it is quite certain that he obtained better terms for his country than any other Chinese official could have secured. This was due in part to the personal consideration shown him by the Japanese negotiators, but mainly to his own diplomatic experience and his thorough knowledge of his own government.

Japan was robbed of a large measure of her triumph by the interposition of the European powers, and it has been stated that the viceroy consented in the treaty to the cession of the Liaotung peninsula only because of his knowledge that these powers would compel its return to China. But this is not a fair statement of the facts. Neither the viceroy nor his government had received any information from Russia or other power, before the treaty was signed, as to its action on the subject; but he had been a close student of European politics for many years, and his action was based upon convictions born of that study. He neither reads nor speaks any foreign language, but he has secretaries charged with the duty of keeping him informed of current events, and has had much intercourse with diplomates and other intelligent foreigners; and he well knew that Russia, if no other nation, would not allow the domination of Korea by Japan, or its permanent lodgment on the continent so near to Peking and Russia's own possessions and he was willing to make the Liaotung cession in order to escape other harsh terms.

But the viceroy's statesmanship and strength of character were most conspicuous in his conduct after the treaty was signed and he had returned to China. He sent urgent telegraphic representations to the Emperor and to the Foreign Office, calling for prompt ratification and exchange of the treaty in spite of the foreign influence and the national clamor. His personal enemies were actively exerting themselves against the treaty, led by the Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, who had written the highly laudatory address on the occasion of his birthday celebration, and who to that end was fomenting the rebellion in Formosa, and supplying the rebels with arms from the imperial arsenal at Shanghai. It greatly redounds to the credit of the young Emperor that in such a grave crisis he followed the advice of his venerable counselor, and ratified the treaty.

Discovered the Secret.

San Francisco Post.

They had only been married two weeks and had just commenced their life in a cottage.

"I'm going to bake some biscuit, dear," she announced. "Won't you help me?"

"Certainly, love," he replied.

They kissed and took down the bread pan.

"Now, let me see, dear; I take a little baking powder. There—a spoonful and a half."

He kissed her rapturously.

"Now a little salt, dear. There, I think that will do. Now, a little pepper—no, how silly of me."

They both laughed and kissed again.

"Now, some water, dear," and she poured a cupful in the pan and stirred it up.

"Oh, dear; now I've forgotten what else I must put in," she sighed.

"Wouldn't a little—er—flour help it out, love?"

"Oh, yes; flour," and they kissed again.

Cost of English Cabs.

The cost of a London four-wheeled cab is from $350 to $400, that of a hansom about $350.

MUST WEAR THE SASH.

FASHION HAS DECREED IT IS THE PROPER THING.

It Will Be Proper Not Only In Evening Costumes But In Street Gowns—Strictly Up-To-Date.

The revival of the sash will be a feature of the fall fashions. The sash will be worn not only with evening gowns, but street costumes. With the revival of the sash this coming season will be introduced many and novel ways in which it may be used. It will have lost some of its old-time simplicity, but in picturesqueness and beauty it will not have changed. The majority of the new sashes will be made of wide ribbons, and never have they been more beautiful than they are at present. Among the newest ribbons for fall and winter are those of moire antique, with a satin back. The moire ribbons were high in favor four years ago, but since then the different varieties of taffeta have taken their place. The new moires show the watered effect clearly, and are much more desirable because of their satin back.

Changeable glace ribbon, with a black satin edge, is another novelty. It makes an exceedingly stylish sash. Then there are the new liberty satins, which promise to be much the vogue. These ribbons are much like a double-faced satin, only they are softer, and consequently make a more graceful belt.

In addition to these ribbons, which are the chief novelties, many ombre ribbons, with tinsel effects, will be worn, and broad brocaded velvet ribbons for sashes are also to be the fashion, particularly black velvet ribbons. The gay Roman sash will be worn, and hand-painted sashes with evening gowns. These sashes will be one of the expensive novelties of the season.

The colors which promise to be most in favor are the new red shades. A cherry pink is one of the latest exquisite colors, also a soft, brownish cherry. Any of the new red shades in the changeable glace ribbon, with the black edge, are most effective. All the varying tints of violet and mauve will be fashionable this fall, as well as the greens, shading from a delicate lettuce color to a rich, deep emerald. Sashes with fringed ends will be seen, also those having the ends finished with edging of feathers.

Many of the debutantes will wear with their party gowns sashes of filmy tulle. These sashes, when tied in a big butterfly bow at the back, give a delightfully airy touch to a costume.

A Novel Way.

One of the most novel ways of wearing a sash with an evening gown is to let it form part of the bodice, and then be tied in a bow on the left shoulder. A sash used in this way is shown in the center illustration. It is draped over the corsage, brought up across the back and tied in a pert bow, with long ends, on the left shoulder. The soft liberty satin ribbons are particularly adapted for this purpose.

Another new way of wearing the sash is to let it start from the back and be drawn over the corsage, much like a very short bolero. Right in the front it lies in a bow, with full loops and long ends. When the sash is worn around the waist it is very broad in front, tying at the back in exceedingly small loops, with long ends. This is one of the favorite ways in which the sash is worn in Paris. The sash which is draped over the hips and tied in a knot at the left side is also new. When it is arranged in this fashion it may be worn with a street gown or evening costume. In its appearance it slightly suggests the overskirt. A woman with large hips should never attempt it, but to the slender woman it is most becoming.

The sash worn with street or reception costumes is always very broad in front. It has much the effect of a wide crash belt.

For street costumes the newest sash is of black satin, about eight inches wide. It looks much like a corselet. In front it fastens with two small bows. In the back it fits the figure, and is trimmed with two rows of buttons, which give it the appearance of fastening by means of the buttons. Below the waist line the sash ends fall down over the skirt. This corselet sash is high in favor with French couturieres, who are using it on many of their smartest fall toilets.

A Collection of Sashes.

The coming season will find the fashionable girl as intent on making a collection of sashes as she was last year stocks of collars. If she is to be strictly up-to-date, she must have a sash for every gown, with the exception of her tailor-made costumes. Not that she need always wear a sash, but merely that she will have one to wear whenever her fancy dictates. Her collection will not be considered complete unless she has at least three velvet sashes —one in black, one in some dark shade to match a certain frock and another in a delicate tint to wear with an evening gown.

Then she should have three or four changeable glace sashes—a sash or two to be worn in Empire fashion, a tea gown, a tulle sash and two or three of the new moire antique ribbon, to say nothing of a Roman sash, should she be fortunate enough to have inherited one from her great-grandmother. The Roman sashes are considered desirable only according to their age. No fashionable girl will buy a Roman sash this season. It is only as heirlooms that they are prized. And when the unfortunate father of the up-to-date girl receives a bill for his daughter's sashes—those girlish ribbons which he thoughtlessly so much admired because of their sweet simplicity—he is apt to receive a shock not easily forgotten.

SOME SASHES THAT WILL BE SEEN THIS FALL.

PROFIT-SHARING.

The System Has Not Been So Satisfactory to Employes as Expected.

American Journal of Sociology.

From extensive correspondence with all the firms and corporations known to have tried profit sharing in the United States, Paul Monroe has made an important resume of results up to date. The reports, given chiefly in the language of the concerns themselves, are summarized as follows: Of the fifty firms which have adopted the system twelve continue it, five have abandoned it indefinitely and thirty-three have abandoned it permanently. Those which continue the plan have an experience extending on an average through seven years. The second class average but one year, and, recognizing the insufficiency of such a trial, have not decided it a failure. The third class vary in length of trial from a maximum of eight years to a minimum of six months; the majority have tried it for a period of from two to three years. In comparison with European experience, one is struck with the brevity of the trial. As to a fundamental principle, the large majority are of the opinion that such a plan results in a financial loss to the employer, he being recouped if at all in noncomputable ways. Those which continue the plan do so, not as a matter of philanthropy, but as a matter of justice, if not of business. These are about equally divided in their opinion as to the direct financial benefit of the plan to the firm. While it is true with any such question one success will prove that it can be done with profit, and any number of failures not prove the contrary, yet it is, as a general type, not as an individual variation, that such a system has social significance. A further study will justify two general conclusions: (1) That such a system will succeed only with a select few of employers, those with whom social motives have an extraordinary influence, and with a grade of skilled or intelligent labor. (2) Such a system is of some importance to society from a statical point of view, but little, if any at all, from that of social progress.

MORE GOLD.

Electricity Is Lowering the Cost of Mining In California.

San Francisco Argonaut.

There is a prevalent opinion, outside of California, that the placer deposits of this State have been worked out years ago, and that the gold production of the State is nearing its limit, and must soon decline. When it is remembered that the gold deposits have been exploited for nearly half a century, and that during that time $1,300,000,000 have been produced, the fear that the store shall become exhausted is but natural. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that of this production $250,000,000 came from Nevada county alone, $200,000,000 from Sierra county, and $220,000,000 from Tuolomne county. These three counties are located on the "mother lode," and indicate how extensive that celebrated body is. It extends in an unbroken line along the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas for a distance of 120 miles, and in places widens out to twenty-five or thirty feet. It runs through Tuolomne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas and Shasta counties. It has produced immense quantities of gold, but the work of exploitation has barely commenced.

This increased activity in mining operations is due partly to the general attention that has been called to the richness of the mines in this State, and partly to the improved methods of operation. New and powerful explosives are now available; there are improved machine drills and air compressors for underground work, improved winding gear and improved pumps; the ore-reducing apparatus and concentrators are now more efficient and cost less to operate. With new and cheap processes for the extraction of the precious metals from the pulverized quartz, the grade of ore that can be profitably worked has been notably reduced.

Another factor that is beginning to be felt is the use of electricity for power and lighting. This force has been employed to a certain extent in cheapening the cost of working the mines, and will in the future be used to a considerably greater extent. By means of electrical transmission, the water-power of the rivers can be utilized to work mines that can not now be operated owing to the scarcity of water. The Rawhide mine has now changed from water and steam to electric power, deriving the power from a stream at a point near Columbia, nine miles distant from the mine. A project to utilize electrical transmission for working a number of mines, now lying idle through lack of power, was advanced recently, and, though it is not yet an accomplished fact, it is at least an indication that European capital is looking into the mines of California with a view to investment.

Had No Use For It.

Harper's Bazar.

Chappy—Ma told me to call here and ask you if you couldn't give me something for my head.

Dr. Blunt—You run home and tell your ma I wouldn't take it as a gift.

ABOUT THE IDEAL GUEST.

TACT AND UNSELFISHNESS ARE ABSOLUTE REQUIREMENTS.

Dr. Watts Is a Model That All Hostesses Would Gladly See Their Visitors Follow—What Not To Do.

"What attitude did you take, Mary?"

"Well, she was never invited here again," was the laughing answer.

Mary had just been telling me about a really clever woman who had visited them some years before, but who made the fatal mistake of quite ignoring her hostess during the day—spending her time in reading, resting, sleeping or in the weightier matters of the toilet, preparatory to emerging at eventide a gay and brilliant butterfly, intended to dazzle the men of the household. It was looked upon as a very good joke at the time, but somehow as the seasons rolled around, this same sparkling lady didn't get honored with another invitation to the house.

I chanced to know of another fair woman who lost her footing in the same household by committing the indiscretion of taking cigarettes with her after-dinner coffee. It didn't happen to be just the time and place to exhibit her Bohemian tendencies—all of which proves that "how to be an agreeable and welcome guest" is quite as worthy careful consideration as the more frequently exploited question, "how to entertain."

Many years ago Dr. Watts went to visit Lord Abney in the Isle of Wight for a fortnight, but they made him so happy and he proved such an attractive guest that he remained forty years. This was doubtless a longer visit than any of us would care to make under the most favorable circumstances, but it would be nice to leave so pleasant an impression behind that our friends might wish that we might remain half a century instead, as is often the case, breathing a sigh of relief as they settle down again to their usual occupations after "speeding the parting guest."

Observation and Tact.

Observation, tact, with a soupcon of unselfishness is a good old-fashioned recipe for carrying one creditably through anything—even the most complicated social straits. If to this one can but add the flavor of savoir faire, and a ready adaptability of temperament to different points of view and modes of living, one is not likely to want for invitations into the most delightful and exclusive homes.

In this country, where invitations are a much more elastic sort of affair than amongst older civilizations, it should be an inflexible rule with the guest in accepting her invitation to state definitely the day and hour of her expected arrival, and at the same time to allow the length of her proposed visit to be understood; as it more than frequently happens that the family has some plan of its own which it is holding in abeyance until it shall have learned the intentions of its guests.

Whatever you do, never let yourself seem a dead weight on the hands of your hostess; always have a pretty piece of work in which you are really interested, and some book sufficiently absorbing to relieve one of any anxiety as to your entertainment; not so much so, however, but that you can leave it with alacrity for any little scheme especially devised for your pleasure. It is a very good idea when visiting to take one's self off a portion of every afternoon on the excuse of a nap or what-not, so that the hostess may depend upon some time in which she is in no way responsible for your happiness.

Under no conditions is the old maxim, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do," more applicable than when one is in the position of an honored guest. One of the first duties upon domesticating one's self should be to ascertain the hours which govern the household routine, and conform strictly to them; not keeping one's friends up at night beyond their usual hour, and above all, never being guilty of the unpardonable negligence of appearing late at table. Indeed, not to be prompt at meals, at a proposed drive or any function whatsoever, is a manifestation of ill-breeding sure to be noticed and remembered.

Old-Fashioned Virtues.

It is, after all, the old-fashioned, solid virtues that count when one is making up one's household, and not to be orderly, for instance, may weigh more heavily against one in the quality of a guest than to be dull. Only a short time ago I heard a woman readjusting her whole estimate of a quondam friend's character, apropos of the disorder which she created while a visitor in the former's home. As may be expected, the much disturbed hostess did not fail to remark that it would be a long time before the visit was repeated upon her invitation. To keep one's room in order, to refrain from scattering one's belongings about the house, to be becomingly gowned, to make small demands upon the servants are all characteristics of the ideal guest. Nor does she forget that a little fee to the servants often does much toward perpetuating the pleasant relations between mistress and maid. And while dwelling upon these homelier qualities, it may be as well to add that neither does the ideal guest forget to go well stocked with all sorts of small supplies—pens, paper, ink, stamps, scissors, thread, needles, etc.—so that it will never be necessary to call the attention of the hostess to the fact that she has been remiss in fitting up her guest room should that happen to be the case.

Whatever accomplishments one may possess, whether it be singing, playing or talking, should be at the disposal of one's host and her friends; for to be gracious to the friends of the family is more essential than to do honor to the heads of the household themselves. I was once visiting with a very famous woman of exquisite nature and great talents at the house of a mutual friend. A little luncheon was given, at which she was, of course, the guest of honor. But to the great disappointment of every one, she did nothing to grace the occasion beyond being present and looking amiably pleased. Although "to talk to shine" is undeniably vulgar, not to talk in this instance was distinctly selfish, and not the less so because it was unconscious.

MARION DEPEW.

Photographed By Lightning.

Correspondence Baltimore American.

A mysterious vagary of Tuesday night's tornado and electrical storm is reported from Stoughton, Mich. A large barn had been recently erected by Abner Millikan, facing the main street, and he, being an ardent Republican, decorated the newly painted sides with large lithograph portraits of McKinley and Hobart, "the workman's friends." During the progress of the storm lightning played about the building repeatedly, and during the second storm, which came at 1:30 a. m., a blinding flash of lightning was seen to envelop the building in a sheet of flame. Millikan and his hired man hastened to the building, expecting to find it afire in a dozen places, but, to their astonishment, the bolt appeared to have done no harm. When daylight came it was seen that the lithographs had been torn bodily from the barn, and in their place was a perfect reproduction of the portraits, to the smallest detail, photographed on the newly painted sides of the building.

The Point of View.

Washington Star.

"I understand Bryan gives up the fight," remarked the pugilist.

"I hadn't heard anything to that effect."

"Well, 'twasn't so stated direct. But havin' lost 'is voice, what else kin the man do?"

An Accurate Gauge.

Buffalo Times.

Mrs. Elmore—I wonder how many stops that new organ of De Smyth's has got?

Elmore—Only three, I should judge. One for each meal.

Style.

Detroit Tribune.

Customer—The doctor says the gown you have made me leaves no room for my liver.

Modiste—Doctor, indeed! Now what does a doctor know about the styles?

A Strong Bridge.

The Forth bridge is capable of sustaining the weight of two ironclads slung from the center.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (hulled corn) Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can. 10c.

RAW WITH ECZEMA

NO REST NO SLEEP DAY OR NIGHT

My hands were completely covered with Eczema, and between my fingers the skin was perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held up, and away from the fire. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. I tried the best physicians, but their medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, and did so, although my husband had to go twenty miles to get them. As soon as he got back, I used the CUTICURA, and in *five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy, and slept soundly all that night.* Before I commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES I could get no ease night or day. I could not bear to get warm, it would put me in a rage of itching. I always keep the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house now, and recommend them to everybody, because of their wonderful effect. Yours gratefully,

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

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Game Called at 3:45 P. M.

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Rev. J. H. McKenzie, rector of Howe School, will be at the Bates House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 31, September 1 and 2, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

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MISS HARRIET NOBLE will reopen classes in English Literature for the winter, both mornings and evenings, beginning the last week in September.

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The Academy and Dormitory building is complete in every particular, entirely new, ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, finished in hardwood, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, has hot and cold water, baths, lavatories, and all modern toilet conveniences.

The course of study thoroughly prepares cadets for college, scientific schools, business, West Point or Annapolis.

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STAR STORE NEWS

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131 N. MERIDIAN STREET.

SATURDAY IN THE MARKETS

CHANGES IN THE PRODUCE AND GROCERY MARKETS.

Wheat and the Chicago Situation—Views and Gleanings From Many Sources—Quotations On All Lines.

The Condition of Trade.

New York, August 21.—Bradstreet's report says to-day: General trade throughout the United States is practically confined to staple lines. The volume of business is no larger. Where orders have increased in number they are smaller in size. In almost all instances they are based on near-by requirements. The feature of the week is the increased difficulty in making collections and the higher rates for mercantile discounts. Credits are being scanned more closely than heretofore, and are granted less freely. Business in South Carolina is retarded by drought and in north Louisiana, Texas, southern Arkansas and Mississippi prolonged drought has so interfered with business in some sections that it amounts to a calamity. Some Northwestern lumber mills have shut down, owing to low prices and difficulty in obtaining money, while demand for woolens for spring delivery is not yet sufficient to start up machinery. More favorable trade advices are received from Baltimore, where business is satisfactory, owing to better Southern purchases based on the early cotton crop. Among Southern cities Atlanta is conspicuous for reporting better trade. At Chicago there is a more hopeful feeling among dealers in dry goods, clothing and shoes, in which sales have increased. Southern and Southwestern buyers have appeared in St. Louis and are buying with material freedom for fall wants. Kansas City reports good sales in all lines, and that rains have assured large corn and fruit crops in Kansas. At St. Paul there is a better demand for hardware and drugs. Wheat exports continue well maintained, total shipments from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week (flour included as wheat) amounting to 2,991,693 bushels, against 2,635,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,389,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and with 3,182,000 bushels two years ago.

The total business failures in the United States is 264 this week, sixty-four more than last week, seventy-five more than in the week a year ago and thirteen more than in third week of August, 1894, the period of extreme depression after the panic of 1893. The feature of the week's failures is found in the number of embarrassments among concerns of large capitalization, thirty-five with from $5,000 to $20,000 capital or one more than last week; twelve with from $20,000 to $50,000, the same as one week ago, and nine with from $50,000 to $100,000 capital, compared with six last week. Only two failures are reported with from $100,000 to $500,000 capital, against five last week. There are thirty business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against thirty-five last week, thirty-seven in the week one year ago and thirty two years ago.

Grain Reports To the Government.

Chicago Trade Bulletin.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture and State reports on the condition of crops indicate that the damage by floods and other causes will not be as great as had been feared. In the Southern States the week has been very unfavorable, owing to continued excessive heat and general lack of rain. Under the excessive heat and dryness of the past week the deterioration of cotton has continued over the greater portion of the cotton belt. Premature opening of bolls and shedding are generally reported. In the Southern States corn has suffered further injury, and only a very light crop in that section is promised. In Arkansas the crop is reported as almost a failure, and very unfavorable reports are received from Oklahoma, Tennessee and other Southern States. Corn has also deteriorated in southern Missouri and southwestern Nebraska, and hot winds have badly damaged late corn in Kansas, except in northern counties. The general outlook, however, is for an exceptionally fine corn crop in the principal corn producing States. Much of the crop is now practically safe from frost. In Kansas some has been cut and in Illinois will begin this week. The reports indicate that in the central valleys corn will be safe from frosts from ten to fourteen days earlier than usual, and that late corn will generally be safe from September 1 to 10. Tobacco has been greatly injured by worms and drought in Kentucky and Tennessee. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia the crop is in good condition and cutting is progressing favorably. Light frosts occurred in eastern Idaho and heavy frosts in western Montana. Only slight injury resulted in Idaho, but in Montana considerable damage was done to vegetables. State reports follow:

Minnesota—Grain harvesting finished except in Red River valley, where it has just begun. Stacking is progressing. Some threshing done. Showers and cooler weather have benefited late crops. No frosts.

An Advance In Wheat.

Wheat to-day made nearly a 2c advance from yesterday's close, selling at 57⅝c for September. There has been a good deal of talk of cash business and a liberal export inquiry. But the main feature of the trade is the fact that ten days ago there was great apprehension about the inability of holders to obtain money to carry wheat in elevators. This fear was based upon the theory that leading elevator people were so tangled up with Diamond Match stock as to seriously incommode them in their usual occupation.

This view led to much short selling, with quite a break in prices. But it appears that these sanguine bears had sold the other fellows' wheat, and for two or three days these venturesome traders have been trying to buy against these sales. The result has been that the price is 2½c higher than on last Saturday.

The exports for the week are 2,991,000 bushels; for the day 332,000 bushels. The price has for some time been so low that nothing but financial stringency could force it lower, and an improvement was due. Should the market make further advance early next week, the chance will favor profit-taking, and it will require very strong bull news to prevent holders from selling.

Corn has been very dull and has not shared in the improved wheat market.

Oats ruled weak to-day. They have shown strength at various times this week, but indicate an evened-up market.

Provisions were dull even for Saturday. The price has declined for the week. Lard and ribs have held better than pork. The shipment of lard has been large, it being considered a soft investment by foreign buyers.

Advice To Apple Growers.

Chicago Trade Bulletin.

There is promise of a good apple crop. A large trade is expected, and in order to have the outcome satisfactory it will be necessary to give strict attention to sorting and packing. With this end in view the following suggestions are submitted, and it is earnestly hoped that they will be carefully followed:

Country shippers and packers of apples should make it a point to pack their fruit honestly; that is, have the fruit run alike all through the barrel. Do not endeavor to cause deception by placing good, sound, large fruit on the top and bottom of the barrel, and fill in the middle with a lot of gnarly, wormy and decayed fruit. It does not pay. The deception is easily detected upon investigation, and merchants do not care to have fraud practiced upon them, neither do they care to practice it upon their customers.

Stocks and Bonds.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

New York, August 22.—The stock market was extremely dull but steady to strong to-day. The disposition to sell, which prevailed at the close yesterday, was checked at the opening by the advance of 1⅞ scored in Western Union owing to the publication of a story that the company had secured control of the American Bell Telephone Company. The price broke 1¼ subsequently, but later it recovered most of the decline. The story met with official denials, but there was an effort made in certain quarters to encourage the idea that there was some foundation for it.

The dry list advanced under the lead of St. Paul and Baltimore & Ohio, and Sugar gained one point. The bank statement proved to be more favorable than had been expected. New York cable here says reliable information confirms report that the Russian crop is short.

The bank statement is fully as bad as was expected. Cudahy has been a seller of October and January provisions all day.

Domestic and foreign demand for hog products continues, causing a good, active cash market, which has a tendency to harden prices. There is a feeling, however, that the hog product is still much higher than corn, and that cool weather may bring out much larger receipts of hogs and cause a further decline in provisions.

The Chicago Grain Feeling.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

Chicago, August 22.—The situation in wheat has not changed materially during the past few days. The demand for domestic and foreign use continues exceedingly good. Local sales for to-day aggregate about 350,000 bushels, about half of which are for direct export. Another sharp advance is noted in nearly all the outside markets, St. Louis, Toledo and Duluth being most prominent. The fear of liquidation that prevailed a few days ago, coupled with the rumor that the Lasalle-street disaster might cause hitherto rather strong parties to withdraw from the business in order to take care of their other interests, is somewhat dispelled by the fact that these same parties are about the only buyers of September and sellers of December wheat. It is also a notable fact that the usual large lines held by the country, or general outside traders, will not be liquidated as usual at the end of this moth, from the reason that they have nothing to liquidate. Not for years has the outside trade had so little wheat as to-day. This is rather a strong feature.

Chicago, Ill., August 22.—Wheat is feeling the effects of big clearances, higher cables, light Argentine shipments and the Snow report concerning winter and spring crops. Short interests seem to have been well covered yesterday. Corn and oats were firm, but not noticeably higher.

First Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 608,000 bushels, against 562,000 bushels the corresponding day of last year.

Minneapolis received 125 cars of wheat and Duluth 308 cars, a total of 433 cars, against 536 cars the corresponding day of last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat, 103,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels.

Toledo: Receipts—Wheat, 42,095 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats, 7,624 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 27,500 bushels; corn, 1,200 bushels; oats, none.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat, 85,840 bushels; corn, 259,145 bushels; oats, 248,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 241,866 bushels; corn, 833,614 bushels; oats, 1770,298 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 480 cars; oats, 330 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

Omaha received 3,000 hogs and Kansas City 2,300 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 137,831 bushels; flour, 42,664 packages, equivalent to 332,000 bushels of wheat; corn, 240,462 bushels.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 22.—Hogs—Lower; select butchers' $3.35@3.45, fair to good packers $3.25@3.30, fair to good light $3.35@3.50, common and roughs $3.10@3.25.

Cattle—Steady; fair to good shippers $3.60@4.15, good to choice butchers' $3.10@3.65, common $2.25@3.00.

Sheep—Steady at $1.50@3.00. Lambs—Slow and lower at $3.00@5.75.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations On Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cottons—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 6c; Blackstone, 26 inches, 6¼c; Cabot, 26 inches, 6¼c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 7½c; Clover, 36 inches, 5c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 10c; Dwight Anchor, 5-4, 11c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 5c; Farwell, 42 inches, 7½c; Farwell, 45 inches, 9c; Fruit, 36 inches, 6¾c; First Call, 36 inches, 4½c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 4½c; Harvest E, 36 inches, 5c; Hill, 36 inches, 6½c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6¾c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¾c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 10½c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 14c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 17c; Sea Island, No. 1, 36 inches, 7c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 5½c; Utica, 9-4, 20c; Utica, 10-4, 22c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 5c; Bates, 5c; Everett classics, 5½c; Johnson's Sea Island, 10c; Johnson's Imperial, 8c; Lancaster, 5c; Normandie dress styles, 5½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toil du Nord, 8c; Warwick, 5½c.

Colored Cambrics—Edwards, 3¾c; Slater, 3¾c; Genessee, 3¾c; Concords, 3½c; Warren, 3¾c.

Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 8c; Argus, 6½c; Victory O, 5½c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Hamilton stout awning, 9½c; Lenox fancy, bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 5½c; Lewiston, 36 inches, 12½c; Lewiston, 30 inches, 10c; Warren, bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke D, 6½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 30 inches, 8c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 10½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 30 inches, 12½c; Savage, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 9½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 11½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 7½c; Economy, 6½c; New South, 6c; Rotunda, 5½c; Riverside, 5½c; Tuxedo, 5½c; Otis, 6½c; Amoskeag plaid cheviots, 7½c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 8c; Edinburg, 7c; Everett Chambray stripes, 8c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 6c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5¾c; Atlantic P, 36 inches, 5c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4¼c; American Mills, 36 inches, 4c; Armory shirtings, 26 inches, 6c; Archery, 26 inches, 4c; Comet, 36 inches, 5½c; Constitution, 36 inches, 5c; Boot C, 26 inches, 4¼c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 6c; Boot XX, 36 inches, 5½c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5½c; Badger LL, 26 inches, 4¼c Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Criterion, 36 inches, 5c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4½c; Statue Liberty, 26 inches, 5c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 14c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15½c; Utica C, 3¼c; Utica, 9-4, 18c; Utica, 10-4, 20c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 5c; American Indigo, 4c, American shirtings, 3½c; Merrimac shirtings, 3¾c; Arnold cloth, 7¾c; Arnold long cloth C, 6¾c; Berwick fancy, 3¼c; Berlin solids, 5c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX turkey reds, 9c; Cocheco fancies, 5c; Cocheco madders, 3¾c; Portsmouth robes, 5½c; Harmony fancies, 4½c; Manchester fancies, 5c; Pacific mousselines, 5c; Pacific mournings, 4¼c; Simpson mournings, 5c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 20 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6½c; Crescent A, 7½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 9c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis sugar prices: Dominoes, 5.48c; cut loaf, 5.60c; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.23c; granulated, 4.98c; fine granulated, 4.98c; extra fine granulated, 5.10c; coarse granulated, 5.10c; cubes, 5.23c; XXXX powdered, 5.35c; mold A, 5.23c; diamond A, 4.98c; confectioners' A, 4.85c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 4.73c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 4.73c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A—4.73c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 4.73c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 4.67c; 6 Ideal golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.60c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.48c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.35c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.29c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.23c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.17c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.10c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.04c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 3.92c; 15 yellow, 3.67c.

Roasted Coffees—Packages: Puritan, Lion, Arbuckle's, Jersey and Blended Java, 21.88c; Bulk, in 50-lb bags: Capitol, 20½c; Pilot, 20c; Dakota, 19c; Brazil, 18½c.

Nuts—Almonds, Tarragonia, 15c; almonds, Ivica, 14c; Brazil nuts, new, 8c; filberts, 10c; walnuts, Naples, 15c; walnuts, French, 14c; pecans, Western, 10@12c; peanuts, Virginia, best, 8@9c; Virginia, good, 5@7c.

Spices—Unground: Allspice, 10@15c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 72@90c; cloves, 12@15c; ginger, 20@25c; pepper, 12@15c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 2-lb, 75c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 80c; 1-lb light weight, 60c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.80; 2-lb light weight, $1.20@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, $1.00@1.10; pie, 70@75c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 70c; salmon, 1-lb, $1.40@1.80; pineapples, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; pease, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 62½@1.25; marrow, 85c; soaked, 70@80c; tomatoes, 3-lb, 75@80c; corn, sugar, 65c@$1.10; apple butter, a dozen, 3-lb, 90c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 3¾c; currants, 3¼@5c; citron, 15@16c; figs, 13½@14c; raisins, loose, a box, $1.50; raisins, Valencia, a pound, 6½@8c; evaporated apricots, 9½@11½c; dates, 4½@8c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 35c; choice, 40@42c. Sirups—Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 25c; corn sirup, bbls, 15½c gallon; half-bbls, 17½c gallon. Vinegar—Malt (40 grain test) bbls, 9@10c gallon. Beans—Hand-picked pease, $1.10. Rice—Carolina, 5@6½c; Japan, 4½@5c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 3@3¾c; champion gloss, 1 and 3-lb packages, 4½@5c; corn, 1-lb packages, 5@6½c. Candy—Stick, 6½c lb; common mixed, 6½c. New Pickles—2,400 in barrels, $4.60; 1,200 in barrels, $3.60; 1,200 in half-barrels, $3.30; 600 in half-barrels, $2.50. Oatmeal—Barrels, $3.30. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $2.90.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list:

Sugar-cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 10¼c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 10¾@11¼c for "Reliable," 10¼@10¾c for "Indiana"; block hams 11¼ for "Reliable"; "Indiana," 10¾c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 12c; Morgan & Gray, 9c; "Peerless," 10¼c; Lily, 8 to 9 lbs, 9¼c; 10 to 12 lbs, 7¾c; 6 lbs, 7½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 lbs average, 5½c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 5¾c; clear sides, 20 to 30 lbs average, 6c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 5¼c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 6¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 5¾c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5¾c; clear backs, 10 to 14 lbs average, 5¾c; clear backs, 7 to 9 lbs average, 5¾c. French backs, 4½c; flitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 4¼c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 16 lbs average, 6½c; 12 lbs average, 6¾c; Morgan & Gray, 16 lb average, 6¼c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 7c.

Lard—"Indiana," 4¾c; "Reliable," 4¾c; kettle-rendered, 5¼c.

Pickled Pork—Bean, clear, $11.00; family $10.00; clear backs, $9.00; rump, $8.50; "Porter," $8; "Hughes," $7.50.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs 7½c; short cuts, 10 to 13 lbs, 8c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs, 8½c.

Cottage hams, 6c; skinned shoulders, 6c; ham butts or pork roasts, 6¾c; tenderloins, 14c; spareribs, 5c; trimmings, 4c; hocks, 3½c; small bones, 3c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' head, 3½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 10c; outsides, 7¾c; insides, 11¾c; knuckles, 12c.

Sausage—Bulk, 4½c; link, 5c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices are:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, 10 to 12 lbs average, 11¾c; 15 lbs average, 10¾c; 18 lbs average, 10¼c; 20 lbs average and over, 10¼c; skinned hams, 11¼c.

Hoosier Breakfast Bacon—11c.

English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 12c; English-cured breakfast bacon, bellies, 12 lbs average, 7¾c.

California Hams—12 lbs average, 6½c.

Cottage Hams—6½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 5¾c; clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 5½c; clear backs, light average, 6c; clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs average, 6c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5¾c; clear bellies, 12 lbs average, 6½c; clear bellies, 16 lbs average, 6c; clear bellies, 20 to 22 lbs average, 5½c.

Flitches—4¾c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Selling prices:

Lemons—$6.00.

Bananas—Single bunches, No. 1, $1.00@2.00; No. 2, 7c.

Apples—New, $1.00@1.25; choice, $1.50@1.75; fancy, $2.25.

New Potatoes—20@25c a bushel.

New Beans—35@40c.

New Honey—18c.

Pineapples—$1.50@2.00 a dozen.

Tomatoes—25c bushel.

New Onions—$1.00@1.25 barrel.

Yellow Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$2.00@2.25 barrel.

Cauliflower—$1.00 a dozen.

Watermelons—$10.00@17.50 per 100.

Peaches—50c@$1.00.

Canteloupes—25c a basket; 75c a barrel.

Grapes—10-10 basket, 30c.

Pears—Bartlett, $2.25 barrel.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 24@27c. Alum, 3@4c. Asafetida, 25@30c. Borax, 10c. Bromide of potash, 45@48c. Camphor, 50@55c. Chloroform, 60@65c. Opium, gum, $2.20 a lb; powdered, $2.75@3.00 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.25 a lb. Cinchonidia, 12@15c. Iodide of potash, $2.90@3.00. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 35@40c an ounce: German, 32@37c. Morphine, $1.25@2.00. Cocaine, $4.55@4.80.

Bicarb soda, 3@5c. Epsom salts, 4@5c. Saltpeter, 8@10c. Resin, a barrel of 200 lbs, $2.50@2.75.

Castor oil, 90c@$1.00. Lard oil, ex. No. 1 winter steamer, 35c; No. 1, 55c. Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish oil, 49c. Linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c. Turpentine, 35@40c. White lead, 5¼c.

Alcohol, $2.50@2.60. Oil of Bergamot, $3.00 a lb. Oil of Lemon, $1.50@1.75.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying prices: Red, $4.00; English, $4.00. Selling prices: From 25c to 50c advance. Alsyke, $5.10.

Timothy—Selling price, $1.85@2.00.

Blue Grass—Fancy, $1.00; extra clean, 75c; red top, 75@90c.

Orchard Grass—$1.40@1.50.

Alfalfa—$4.50.

Alsyke Clover—$5.00.

German Millet—70c@$1.00 a bushel.

Common Millet—65@80c a bushel.

Hungarian Millet—65@85c a bushel.

Seed Corn—70@80c a bushel.

Dressed Meats.

Fair quality cows, 400 to 500 average, 5¼@5½c; good quality choice cows, 550 to 650 average, 5¾@6c; fancy heavy cows, 600 to 700 average, 6@6¼c; light heifers, 300 to 400 average, 5¾c; good heifers, 400 to 500 average, 6@6¾c; fancy heifers, 500 to 600 average, 6½@6¾c; steers, medium, 700 to 600 average, 5¼@5¾c; steers, good, 500 to 709 average, 6@6½c; steers, fancy, 700 average, 6½@6¾c; veal, 8@8½c; mutton, 6@6½c; lamb, 9@10c.

Wire Nails.

Base price, $2.80.

Common, fence, shingle, tobacco, flowing and common brands advance on base price:

10d to 60d, 50c; 8d to 9d, 60c; 6d and 7d, 75c; 4d and 5d, 90c; 3d, $1.20; 2d, $1.50.

Smooth finishing nails: 10d and larger, 75c; 8d and 9d, 90c; 6d and 7d, $1.10; 5d, $1.25; 4d and 5d, 90c; 3d, $1.20; 2d, $1.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Shippers paying 8c.

Butter—7c.

Poultry—Fowls and chickens, 7½c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 6c; geese, 25c apiece.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather 24@32c; sole leather, hemlock, 22@26c; sole leather, oak, 22@28c; French calf, $1.00@1.80; French kip, 70c@$1.10; domestic calf, 75c@$1.00; domestic kip, 50@75c.

Merchant Iron.

Bar iron, $1.50@1.60 base.

Horseshoes, $3.50@3.75 per keg of 100 lbs.

American cast steel, 9c.

Plow steel, 3c.

Jobbing Prices In Flour.

Wholesale prices: Patent, per barrel, $4.00@4.25; spring patents, $4.00@4.25; fancy, $3.60@3.75; family, $3.00@3.25. Low grades according to quality.

Hides and Tallow.

Indianapolis dealers are paying: No. 1 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4¼c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 calf, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, 2¼c; No. 2 tallow, 2c.

Wool.

The following prices are for wagon lots:

Medium, unwashed, 12c in good order; fine merino, unwashed, 12c, in good order; choice, tub-washed, 23c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Hogs a Trifle Stronger On Some Grades—Cattle Quiet.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Aug. 22.

Cattle—Receipts light. Shipments none. As usual on Saturday there was no quotable change in the general cattle market to-day.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Choice to prime 1,350 to 1,450-lb. steers	$4 00@4 25
Fat well-finished steers, 1,250 to 1,450 pounds	4 20@4 30
Medium to good shipping steers	3 75@4 00
Common to fair steers	3 25@3 65
Good to choice feeding steers	3 50@3 70
Fair to medium feeding steers	3 25@3 20
Common to good stockers	2 75@3 25

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers	$3 50@3 75
Fair to medium heifers	3 15@3 40
Common light heifers	2 50@3 00
Good to choice cows	2 75@3 25
Fair to medium cows	2 25@2 60
Common old cows	1 00@2 00
Veal calves	3 00@5 50
Heavy calves	2 50@4 25
Prime to fancy export bulls	2 60@2 90
Good to choice butcher bulls	2 25@2 50
Common to fair bulls	1 25@2 00
Good to choice cows and calves	2 75@3 15
Common to medium cows and calves	15 00@20 00

Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head. Shipments 1,500 head. The hog market opened with packers and shippers in the deal, and sellers maintained steady to 5c higher prices for light hogs. Heavy grades dull. All were soon sold. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$3 10@3 45
Mixed and heavy packing	3 15@3 45
Good to choice lightweights	3 25@3 60
Common lightweights	3 20@3 55
Pigs	2 50@3 60
Roughs	2 00@3 00

Sheep—Receipts light. Shipments none. There was no quotable change in the sheep and lamb market to-day.

Good to choice lambs	$4 50@5 00
Common to medium lambs	2 75@4 25
Good to choice sheep	2 75@3 25
Fair to medium sheep	2 25@2 65
Common sheep	1 00@2 00
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, August 22.—Cattle—Official receipts yesterday 4,251 head; shipments 2,616 head. Sheep—Receipts 11,488 head; shipments 2,642 head. Hogs—Receipts today 15,000 head; official receipts yesterday 19,330 head; shipments 6,218 head; left over 500 head. Estimated receipts of hogs Monday 27,000 head; light steady; others weak to 5c lower, light $3.30@3.65, mixed $2.95@3.50, heavy $2.70@3.30, rough $2.70@2.85. Cattle—Receipts 400 head; market quiet and barely steady. Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head; market steady. Lambs—Market weak.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By L. W. Louis, room 13, Ind'p'l's Board Trade

Articles.	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	—Closing.—	
Wheat—					
Sept	56⅛-⅜	57⅝	56⅛	57⅝	55¾
Dec	59⅜-⅞	61⅜	59⅜	61¼-⅜	59¼
Corn—					
Sept	22⅞-23	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
May	26⅞-27	27	26⅞	26⅞-27	26⅞
Oats—					
Sept	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17¼-⅛
May	19⅞-⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞-⅞	19⅞
Pork—					
Sept	5 90	5 97	5 85	5 97	5 95
Jan	6 95	7 00	6 95	7 00	6 97
Lard—					
Sept	3 40	3 40-42	3 37	3 40-42	3 40-42
Jan	3 77	3 80	3 77	3 80	3 80
Ribs—					
Sept	3 25	3 27	3 25	3 27	3 27-30
Jan	3 47-50	3 50	3 47	3 50	3 50

Closing cash markets: Wheat 57⅛c, corn 23c, oats 16½c, pork $5.97c, lard 3.42c, ribs 3.27c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red 57½c, No. 3 red 48@52c, No. 4 red 40@43c, wagon wheat 57c.

Corn—Steady; No. 1 white 23½c, No. 2 white 23½c, No. 3 white 23½c, No. 2 white mixed 23c, No. 3 white mixed 23c, No. 2 yellow 23c, No. 3 yellow 23c, No. 2 mixed 23c, No. 3 mixed 23c, ear 21½c.

Oats—Steady; old No. 2 white 23c, No. 3 white 22c, No. 2 mixed 20c, No. 3 mixed 19c, new No. 2 white 19½c, No. 2 mixed 17c.

Hay—Old No. 1 timothy $12.00@12.50, old No. 2 timothy $11.00@12.00, new No. 1 timothy $8.00@9.00, No. 1 prairie $5.50@6.00.

Inspections—Wheat 6 cars, corn 64 cars, oats 1 car.

New York Provisions.

New York, August 22.—Butter—Receipts 5,272 packages; quiet and steady; Western dairy 8½@12c, Western creamery 11@16c, Elgins 16c. Cheese—Receipts 1,059 packages; quiet; large 5@8½c, small 6@8¼c, part skims 2@5c, full skims 1@1¼c. Eggs—Receipts 4,038 packages; firm; State and Pennsylvania 12@15c, Western 12@14c. Sugar—Raw steady, refined steady. Coffee—Quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, August 22.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Firm and higher at 60½@61c. Corn—Quiet at 24½c. Oats—Easy at $1.89. Rye—Quiet at 31c. Provisions—steady. Whisky—Quiet; sales 498 barrels at $1.19.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Unusually Dull — The Various Quotations.

New York, August 22.—The stock market opened quiet and uninteresting, aside from Western Union, which was conspicuous for an initial improvement of 1⅞ per cent. to 75½. Realization quickly depressed the price to 74, but subsequently the stock rallied to 74¾. The changes in the balance of the list were unimportant, and the tone was fairly steady. The stock speculation was extremely light during the first hour, and but little significance was attached to fluctuations, owing to the apathy of the market. The tendency of values, however, was toward improvement, with Sugar and the Grangers most in demand. Western Union moved erratically, but at 11 o'clock was close to yesterday's final sale on the official denial of the report that the company had acquired control of the Bell Telephone Company, which was reflected in a gain of 1⅞ per cent. at the outset. The weekly bank statement was the subject of considerable discussion, and operators were content to curtail ventures until the exhibit was published. An idea of the dullness that prevails can be obtained from the fact that up to 11 o'clock not a single transaction had been recorded in Louisville & Nashville.

The bank statement was a complete surprise to the street, as estimates of the probable decrease in reserve had been very heavy. The actual loss was only $127,525. The exhibit is explained as being due to the gains by the banks from the subtreasury about offsetting the shipments to the interior. The unfavorable features are the heavy loss in deposits and the contraction in loans. The publication was followed by slight purchases for both accounts, resulting in gains of sharp fractions. Western Union improved to the early high figure, and Manhattan was well supported. The closing was strong at fractional gains generally. The aggregate sales were 55,900 shares.

Money.

Money on call easy at 3 per cent.; last loan 3; closed 3. Prime mercantile paper 7@9 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½ for demand, and 484¼@484½ for sixty days; posted rates 485@486½ and 486½@487½. Commercial bills 483½@484. Bar silver 66½. Mexican dollars 51¾.

Bonds.

State bonds dull; railroad bonds irregular; Government bonds steady. New 4s reg. 112¾, coupon 112¾, 5s reg. 103¾, coupon 103¾, 4s reg. 104¾, coupon 106, 2s reg. 91½. Pacific 6s of '97, 100.

Stocks.

By L. W. Louis, room 13, Ind'p'l's Board Trade

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
American Tobacco	56¼	56⅝	55¾	56⅜
C., B. & Q.	58⅝	59⅜	58½	59⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	23	23	22¾	22¾
Chicago Gas	51½	52	51¼	51¼
C. & O.	13	13	13	13
Erie	12	12	12	12
Leather pfd	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½
General Electric	23	23	23	23
Jersey Central	92	92	92	92
Kan. & Tex. pfd	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
Lead	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18¼
L. & N.	38⅞	39⅛	38⅝	39
Manhattan Consol.	75¼	75⅜	74¾	75½
Northern Pacific pfd	16	16	15⅜	15⅜
N. Y. Central	92	92	92	92
Northwestern	92¼	93¼	92½	93
Pacific Mail	18	18¼	18	18¼
Reading	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Rock Island	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼
Southern Ry. pfd	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½
Sugar Refinery	104	105	104	105
St. Paul	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅜
Tennessee Coal	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Union Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Western Union	75½	75⅜	74	75⅜
Wabash, pref	13	13	13	13
W. & L. E., pfd	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅞

Indianapolis Clearings.

	August 22.	August 15.
Clearings	$596,741	$552,282
Balances	40,345	24,641
	For the Week.	Last Week.
Clearings	$3,269,707	$2,941,718
Balances	160,899	178,148

Clearings In Other Cities.

	Aug. 21.	Aug. 14.
New York	$69,651,174	$75,259,196
Chicago	10,997,399	11,521,789
Boston	12,239,395	11,428,045
Philadelphia	9,696,234	8,519,989
St. Louis	3,026,563	2,382,650
Baltimore	1,941,324	2,002,945
New Orleans	1,379,123	939,481

Exchange on New York: Chicago, before clearings, at $1.15 discount; St. Louis, $1.25 discount bid and $1 asked.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, August 22.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$27,525
Loans, decrease	5,984,700
Specie, decrease	66,400
Legal tender, decrease	2,334,900
Deposits, decrease	9,095,100
Circulation, increase	576,000

The banks now hold $9,272,650 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

U. S. CORN AND WHEAT REPORT.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, August 22, 1896:

	Number of stations report-ing.	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.
Chicago, Ill.	26	82	66	.40
Columbus, O	13	78	64	.54
Des Moines, Ia	13	84	66	.66
Indianapolis, Ind.	11	78	65	.84
Kansas City, Mo.	14	96	68	.92
Louisville, Ky	17	82	68	.22
Minneapolis, Minn	15	80	54	.18
Omaha, Neb	13	84	60	.30
St. Louis, Mo	13	92	72	.04

Indianapolis District.

	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.	State of weather.
Auburn	85	64	.20	Rain.
Bloomington	78	63	.40	Cloudy.
Cambridge City	73	60	1.96	Cloudy.
Columbus	73	68	.51	Cloudy.
Farmland	75	64	2.06	Rain.
Indianapolis	73	70	.36	Cloudy.
Lafayette	77	71	T.	Cloudy.
Logansport	75	62	.96	Cloudy.
Marion	75	64	2.77	Cloudy.
Vincennes	80	54	.00	Clear.
Washington	84	71	.00	Clear.

REMARKS—Warmer weather prevailed, with local rains everywhere in the corn region.

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

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall.

Note.—The average maximum and minimum temperatures and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

JOHN M'KENZIE, AGE 102.

Death of a New Jersey Farmer Who Never Knew Worry.

New York, August 22.—John McKenzie, who, during his 102 years and five months of life, was temperate, good-humored, never worried about anything, and seldom went to church, is dead, at his home in Jersey City. A widow, eighty-three years old, two sons and two daughters survive him. He had been married sixty-two years.

Mr. McKenzie was of Scotch descent. He was a farmer, who never affiliated with any political party, and never held office. Tobacco in any form he never used, and seldom touched liquor. He never worried and to this his kindred attribute his long lease of life. He had not a gray hair. Until he had passed the century mark Mr. McKenzie never required the services of a physician. His death is supposed to have been hastened by the excessive heat.

HEAVY STORM AT SEYMOUR

THE LIGHTNING CAUSES A LOSS OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Died In a Street Brawl — Mamma Broke the Strike — Handsome Recognition of a Catholic School—Other News.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Seymour, Ind., August 22.—Last midnight a frightful storm passed over this city and county. For an hour there was one constant and vivid flash of lightning and one continuous roll of thunder, intensified every few seconds by peals that shook the ground and made every house in the city tremble. No wind prevailed during the heavy downpour of rain. Fire alarms added to the luridness of the scene as the fury of the storm abated. The three-story brick barn of Charles H. Hustedt, the undertaker, was discovered to be on fire, and the fire alarm was sounded by the fire bells and factory whistles. The whole interior of the building was gutted, and two fine hearses, two cabs and a carriage and harness were totally destroyed, involving a loss of over $30,000, with no insurance. The stable door was left open, and the two horses and cattle escaped. The cause is supposed to have been lightning.

A Wash-Out Near Marion.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Marion, Ind., August 22.—There was a terrific fall of rain here this morning, accompanied by a vivid electrical display. Between 3 and 6 o'clock the precipitation was 2.77 inches, which is the heaviest since the spring of 1892. Two houses were struck by lightning, but the damage done was not serious. Some streets were washed out, and many cellars were filled with water. On the Clover-Leaf road, two miles east of here, there was a washout seventy-five feet long. Freight and passenger trains are backed up on each side and the damage will not be repaired before midnight to-night. Thus far this month the rainfall in Marion has been eight inches, which is an inch in excess of the rainfall for the first eight months of last year.

Cloudburst at Hartford City.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Hartford City, Ind., August 22.—A cloudburst this morning caused much damage in the city. Water fell in sheets, the sewers were inefficient, and water backed up into basements and the lower floors of many residences, driving people from their homes. West Main street is under four feet of water, and many acres of the residence portion are submerged. Block pavements floated away, and the city will be put to great expense for repairs, saying nothing of the thousands of dollars of damage to property-owners.

Heavy Loss Near Winchester.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Winchester, Ind., August 22.—The heaviest wind and rain storm that has struck this section for years happened here this morning. During the storm the barn of Frank Bundy, three miles south of here, was struck by lightning. It was the largest barn in the county, and was stored full of grain, and it had just been shingled—79,000 shingles being used. Three horses were burned. The loss will probably reach $10,000, with no insurance.

Fate of the Norwegian Building.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., August 22.—The summer residence of William Niles, of this city, located at Point Judith, Pine lake, was struck by lightning last night and burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partially covered by insurance. The building was moved to this city after the close of the World's Fair. It was originally built by the government of Norway, and at the World's Fair was known as the Norwegian building.

Several Persons Shocked.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., August 22.—At an early hour this morning there was a terrific rain storm, lasting for a considerable time. It was accompanied by a high wind and severe lightning. Trees were twisted and their limbs were broken off, and the steeple of the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning. Several persons were shocked, but none seriously.

Barnes and Live Stock.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Valparaiso, Ind., August 22.—A terrible electrical and wind storm swept over this county early this morning. The damage was slight, but in the country wind carried grain for miles, distributing the same all over the county. The damage is estimated at $5,000. Several barns with live stock were struck by lightning and burned.

A Boy Instantly Killed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Ligonier, Ind., August 22.—This morning lightning struck the barn of George Clock, near Rome City, destroying it and contents to the amount of $1,000. Arthur Foss, who was in the barn, was instantly killed. He was twelve years old.

Fatally Prostrated.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. Suinn, wife of a plate glass worker, was struck by lightning last night and probably fatally injured.

HANDSOME RECOGNITION.

The Sisters' School Carry Off a Number of Honorable Rewards.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rushville, Ind., August 22.—The Immaculate Conception Catholic School of this city has been the recipient of several prizes from the World's Columbian Exposition, the latest favor to arrive being a large bronze medal, received recently. The first prize received was a diploma for merit in class work presented by a committee of Catholic archbishops. That was received in 1894. A few months later came a diploma of honorable mention for Sister Mary Leoba, teacher of mathematics, presented by the Government examiners of the educational exhibit. Shortly afterward a similar diploma for Sister Justina arrived. The fore part of the present year there came a handsome diploma from the Government examiners, "for excellent presentation, thoroughness and progressiveness in all lines of work." The accompanying medal just received is of bronze, three inches in diameter and a half an inch thick. It is beautifully engraved and lettered on both sides. The school feels very proud of its awards. The sisters in charge are members of the Order of St. Frances, with headquarters at Oldenburg.

DEAD IN A STREET BRAWL.

Young Claude Kable Is Instantly Killed By Daniel Wolfe.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Oaktown, Ind., August 22.—Claude Kable, eighteen years old, son of B. F. Kable, a leading farmer, was shot and instantly killed last night by Daniel Wolfe, who is a man of family. The cause of the difficulty is not stated. The firing was begun by Kable, three shots failing to take effect, after which Wolfe fired twice, one bullet passing through Kable's brain. Wolfe is described as a drunken, quarrelsome man, while Kable was popular with his associates. Much indignation followed the killing, and Wolfe was hurried away to jail at Vincennes to avoid violence. He was removed in time, as the senior Kable soon appeared upon the scene, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, determined upon revenge.

MAMMA BROKE THE STRIKE.

Punishment Administered To Riotous Leaders of a Labor Revolt.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., August 22.—About forty boys engaged in cleaning brick on the new Spieth building went on strike last evening and prevented other boys from taking the job. None of the participants is over thirteen years old. Finally the matter was compromised by paying the money. Last night they went on the rampage again and a number were arrested. This morning Mayor Whitesides had the ringleaders, Readie Noon, Porter Davis, David Wyatt, James Ewing and Bob Melvin, escorted to their homes by the police, who saw to it that the mothers administered a castigation. This has broken the strike completely.

State Convention of Phrenologists.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kokomo, Ind., August 22.—The State convention of phrenologists began a three days' meeting here to-day, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the discovery of that science by Dr. Gall. The sessions are being held morning, afternoon and evening in the City Hall. Among the prominent guests from abroad are: Louise E. Francis, of San Francisco; Madam Lillia D. Windsor, of Washington, D. C.; Prof. J. A. Houser, of Indianapolis; Prof. F. B. Pratt, of Painesville, O.; Prof. N. N. Riddell, of Chicago; Prof. A. J. Clauser, of Iowa; Prof. Nelson Sizer, of New York; Prof. L. A. Vaught, of Chicago, and Prof. Allen Haddock, of San Francisco. The program consists of lectures and papers on the various phases of phrenological science, and the sessions are interesting and well attended. On tomorrow the visitors will occupy the pulpits of all the local churches.

Contesting the Robbins Will.

Greensburg, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. Ollie McCoy has brought suit to set aside the will of her father, John E. Robbins, deceased. Mr. Robbins died some weeks ago, leaving an estate variously estimated in value at $500,000. The deceased was president of the Third National Bank, of this city, and he owned four thousand acres of land, besides other property. He left a widow and nine children. He was stricken with paralysis in 1893, during which year he executed a will directing that his real estate be sold and the proceeds divided among the children. In his first bequest the plaintiff was cut off with $500, but afterward he deeded her 220 acres of land. She alleges that the other children will receive bequests aggregating $50,000 and more, while her portion will not exceed $20,000, and that undue influence was exercised against her. Mr. Robbins never regained his health after the first stroke of paralysis.

Sixty Thousand Cans Packed Daily.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Terre Haute, Ind., August 22.—The Terre Haute Packing Company has done the biggest business in its history this season. It has been idle but two days, and most of the time has been running nearly its full capacity of 60,000 cans per day. Even with this enormous output it is unable to supply the demand and was compelled this week to reject an order for 12,000 cases. The tomato season is now at its hight, and 500 employes are kept busy until late every night. The pumpkin and bean crops also promise to be unusually heavy this year, and the plant will run a large force until late in the fall.

A Traveler Sick and Delirious.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—A man giving his name as William Mitchell, and his home as Gallup, New Mexico, left the Chicago & Erie fast express at Huntington last night, while ill and delirious. He is in the employ of the Rocky Cliff Mining Company of Gallup, and was bound for Liverpool, England, having a through railway ticket, Chicago to New York, and a first-class ticket on the Cunard line, New York to Liverpool. He was taken to the county jail and later removed to the county infirmary for treatment. He had a large sum of money in his clothing.

Habeas Corpus Writ Denied.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Terre Haute, Ind., August 22.—Judge Taylor last evening declined to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mary Wintermute, who, it is alleged, is unlawfully committed to the Union Home for Invalids, as of unsound mind. The court held that the fact that the committment was issued before the judgment was entered and signed, and the additional fact that the entire proceedings were had in vacation, had no effect upon the validity of the committment.

Hog Cholera In Wabash County.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—Hog cholera has appeared in this county, and though the disease thus far is confined to a dozen or more farms, it has been exceptionally fatal in the droves attacked. The Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of this city, this week lost ten head of hogs, and John Reahard, of Pleasant township, has had fifty in a total of 100 head to die. Farmers are apprehensive of a further spread of the malady.

Pear Tree In Full Bloom.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kokomo, Ind., August 22.—I. H. Kellar, of this city, has a pear tree that belongs in the list of freaks. The tree is full of white blooms, so thick on the branches as to completely hide a bushel or more of grown pears nearly ripe enough to pick. Apple trees have been known to bloom twice in this section, but this is the first instance of a pear tree wanting to raise two crops in one season.

Sixtieth Anniversary.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Ligonier, Ind., August 22.—Middlebury, Elkhart county, one of the pioneer towns of northern Indiana, will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary September 3. The event will be celebrated by a public demonstration, which will include a parade and patriotic speeches and music. Hon. A. F. Wilden, of Goshen, will be the principal speaker. The evening will be devoted to a band concert and fireworks display.

Forty Years' Growth of Beard.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kokomo, Ind., August 22.—George W. Harness, of this county, an uncle of Senator Harness, who began voting in 1840, is wearing old-time whiskers, in consequence of a vow, made in 1856, in which he declared he would never put a razor to his face until Fremont was elected President. He has kept his word religiously, the beard of forty years ago still remaining, being quite long and as white as snow.

Elm Tree Consumed By Lightning.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greensburg, Ind., August 22.—A peculiar freak of lightning is noticed at Kingston, just north of this city. About three weeks ago a large green elm tree, apparently sound, was struck by lightning. About a week afterward smoke began issuing from the tree, and Friday it burned to the ground, having burned from the heart out.

Sold at Receiver's Sale.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Milton, Ind., August 22.—The plant, real estate, stock and furniture of the Kitts Manufacturing Company was sold yesterday by the receiver at public sale for $540; the purchaser assuming mortgages for over $6,000. It is said that the plant will be put in operation immediately by a Springfield (O.) company.

A Large Mastiff Unearthed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Logansport, Ind., August 22.—What was supposed to be a large serpent was tracked to its lair by Galveston people yesterday. After several hours' work a big mastiff was unearthed. A heavy wooden clog attached to his neck by a chain made the terrifying track in the sand.

Pastoral Relations Dissolved.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lafayette, Ind., August 22.—The California Presbytery has dissolved the pastoral relations of the Rev. H. H. Hartley with the Presbyterian church at Riverside, that State. Mr. Hartley has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

New Paper at Topeka.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Ligonier, Ind., August 22.—Topeka has a new paper, the Topeka News. It is edited by J. W. Morrison and published by W. G. Keist, formerly of Pierceton.

The Watson Kidnapping Case.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. Dr. Watson, of Fradyville, continues firm in the belief that her husband was kidnapped by persons who belonged to the White Cap organization with him at the time John Davidson was hanged, and who feared that he might divulge the dread secret. Mrs. Watson is also confident that her husband is dead, as she believes that he would not want to live after his hair had been cut off. The neighborhood continues much excited over the disappearance.

A Quarrel Over Cards.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., August 22.—A mysterious shooting affray occurred last night at Frankton, seven shots being fired, and some unknown man being dangerously wounded. He was spirited away, and can not be found. A court of inquiry failed to elicit any information. It is rumored that the shooting was caused by a quarrel over cards, and that an Elwood man was shot.

General State News.

The old settlers will meet at Parker City on the 29th inst.

Angelo Niccolatti, of Logansport, fell dead while playfully scuffling with a friend.

Harry Bryant, son of Oscar Bryant, of Patriot, was accidentally drowned in a cistern.

Frederick Honstrettor, near Seymour, kicked by a horse, is reported dying of lockjaw.

An abandoned gas well on the James Kincaid farm, near Fortville, has developed into an oil producer.

Harvey Smith, of Milledgeville, was stabbed in the back in a fight at Lebanon with George Edlin, a neighbor.

A barbecue will be held at Fortville on the 27th inst., at which time ex-Governor Hanna will deliver a non-political speech.

In a runaway accident, near Farmland, Roy Goings and his sister Lillie were thrown out, and the last-named was seriously hurt.

A family horse, twenty-eight years old, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins, near Anderson, died of fright upon seeing an elephant in a circus parade.

William Willard and George Thornburg were victims of a runaway accident at Marietta, their horse taking fright at a woman bicycle rider. Willard is reported as fatally hurt.

The Thorntown Argus thinks that perhaps the mysterious recluse who died at Branchville was H. A. Bradshaw, the defaulting trustee of Clinton township, Boone county.

Frank Barr, of Ft. Wayne, fooled with a companion who was sharpening a pencil, and the blade of the knife cut an artery in his hand, from which he narrowly escaped bleeding to death.

James McCormick, who was arrested at Ft. Wayne for complicity in the murder of Elmer Ferguson, of the Pompeii show, has been discharged. Raphael Hicks, property man, is to await further developments.

James McCarty, near Brownsville, committed suicide because of disappointment in love. His attentions had been rejected because of his dissipated habits, and he tried the Keeley cure without effecting a permanent reformation.

The village of Greentown was flooded with a scurrilous circular, attacking a number of well-known people in the vilest manner, but giving particular attention to Stanley J. Cooper, the energetic and efficient deputy prosecuting attorney.

Percy Kessler, nephew of W. R. Myers, ex-Secretary of State, has returned to his home at Anderson, having graduated from West Point with honors. He has been assigned to the artillery, and in October will be detailed to the coast defense, near Boston.

Harry Long, George Kannapel and Gustav Fisher, of New Albany, members of Company C, Indiana militia, have each been fined $5 for failing to attend the Indianapolis encampment. Cyrus Rhinehart and Joseph Schell have been dishonorably discharged.

HOLTON COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Its Affairs Placed In the Hands of Isaac N. Richie.

The W. B. Holton Manufacturing Company made an assignment this morning to Isaac N. Richie. The deed of assignment does not give the amount of assets and liabilities, but the debts will amount to about $32,000 and the resources are probably $45,000.

W. B. Holton said that the inability to collect outstanding accounts was in a measure the cause of the failure. "We have first-class paper. All of our accounts are gold-edged," he said, "and if we could have collected up, there would have been no trouble. The farmers have nothing to pay with, and the indications are that the year will be a very hard one on them. The trouble started some time ago over one of our notes that went to protest. The note was bought by a bank, and it was agreed that the note would be protected, but in spite of the fact that the bank has double the amount of the note in securities, it protested it, and this alarmed the other creditors.

"Yesterday a young man came to us with a claim of $1,000. The proper amount was $800, and I insisted that we had paid the other $200. This he disputed and we had some rather strong words. His firm telegraphed that we were correct, but instead of looking the matter up the traveling man rushed off to a lawyer. The attorney came at once to see us and tried the usual bulldozing tactics, and then he tried persuasion. I told him all the time that we were willing and anxious to pay the claim; I had offered first-class collateral and all the money we had on hand, but the agent would not take it, and he insisted that I should go and see some of my friends and have them become my security. This I refused to do. I have never asked any one to indorse for me, and I did not propose to start in now. The lawyer said he could place us in the hands of a receiver, and that meant $2,000 or $3,000 fees to his firm, but he preferred not to do it. I did not want our business dissipated, as I knew it would be if it got into the hands of a receiver, and so after consultation with our attorney we decided to make the assignment. If we had had a little more time, everything would have been all right."

The firm has no preferred creditors, but turns everything over to the assignee, including a large amount of real estate and a stock of buggies, bicycles and farming merchandise of different kinds. Mr. Holton does not know whether he will remain in charge of the business or not.

The W. B. Holton Manufacturing Company is located at 177 and 179 East Washington street. It does a general business in the retailing of farm supplies, wagons and buggies, and lately has been building the Holton bicycle. It is the successor of the Bradley-Holton Company, which was organized here about fifteen years ago. The present firm has been in existence for about two years. The firm is composed of H. S. and W. B. Holton and George J. Macy.

W. B. Holton served for some time as president of the Board of Public Works under Mayor Denny.

The Rev. Mr. Carr Exonerated.

The Rev. J. W. Carr and twenty other colored Baptists returned to-day from the Evansville meeting of the General Baptist convention of Indiana, where the charges against Mr. Carr were considered. Resolutions were passed stating that he had made satisfactory explanation. He showed, the resolution says, "That from a moral standpoint he is not guilty of the original charge, and, under the circumstances, not responsible for the technicalties upon which he was held." He was exonerated and commended to the Baptist brotherhood. The resolutions were signed by fifteen ministers, including the president and secretary of the convention.

Richard Smith Tucker's Funeral.

Richard Smith Tucker was buried this morning at Crown Hill cemetery. His death was due to a physical condition which had its cause in the trials and sufferings of the Sibley campaign to northern Minnesota to suppress certain Indians, who had massacred a settlement of whites. He was then a volunteer member of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, having enlisted the previous year. This regiment was forced to take a long and tedious march through a wild country, and many fell by the wayside. He was compelled to go to the hospital after this campaign, owing to an attack of lung fever. He recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment in the Southwest, but never, it is said, was again free from the pains about the heart, which condition finally brought about his sudden death.

The Governor at Mackinac.

Governor Matthews telegraphed from Mackinac that he arrived safely and was feeling better than when he left this city. He is expected home next Wednesday.

THE PORTRAIT OF HARRISON

FORBES'S COMPLETE WORK NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Two Other Pictures of His Son Also Shown—The "Real" and "Ideal"—Where the Idea of "Adrift" Came From.

The portrait of General Harrison, completed in all its details, has been received here, and during the week it will be on exhibition at Marten's art store, in North Pennsylvania street. The portrait is the work of J. Colin Forbes, R. C. A., who came here to spend ten days at Mr. Harrison's home, in preparation of the work. The portrait was exhibited for a few days before entirely completed, and now that the finishing touches have been added, a better idea of the artist's work may be had.

The portrait has been viewed by several of General Harrison's intimate friends, who pronounce it far the best that has ever been painted of him. General Harrison is shown sitting in a high-back chair, three-fourths of his body being represented on the canvas. In his right hand are his eye-glasses and in his left a few pages of a paper, indicating that he may be in the act of dictating a letter or speech; the expression of the face is altogether too serious for a conversational position. There is lacking in the face some of the familiar lines which give General Harrison the expression the people here at home are used to seeing.

Mr. Forbes is quoted with saying that General Harrison was one of the worst subjects for sittings he ever met. In conversation the General's face would light with expression, but no sooner did Mr. Forbes begin on his work than the General seemed to put on a mask, and through this the artist had to paint his impressions obtained in conversation. The face is shown full and pink, the coloring being more profuse than is generally observed in the General's face, but the local conditions under which the sittings were made had some influence on this, it is said.

Two Other Pictures.

With the portrait of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Forbes sent two others for exhibition during the week. In each the artist's own son is the model. One is a portrait of the real, the other of the ideal. The one which reveals the real shows the boy in the studio, down on the floor, with paints and colors before him. Boy-like, he has everything down. Back of him is an easel, on which is shown an unfinished picture. Before the boy is a paper on which he has begun a rough sketch. His large blue eyes are upturned as if interrupted at his work, and there is an expression shown in which delight and uncertainty concerning how his actions will be taken are mingled.

The other picture has for a theme the boy Handel, of whom it is said that he would arise during the night or early morning to play some melody that came to him. The artist has placed his golden-headed boy on a stool before a large organ. The golden hair is disheveled and the boy is dressed in a scant night garment, telling that he is not long out of bed. A window opens to his left, through which a gentle light falling on the landscape indicates that it might be early morning. A slight ray of light illuminates the boy's face in which no trace of consciousness is shown. The boy's eyes are slightly turned upward as if lost in the strains that come from the organ.

The Artist's Adventures.

On his first trip to London Mr. Forbes was on board the Hibernian, which went to the bottom one thousand miles out from London. Mr. Forbes and twenty-nine others alone were saved, and it was by a circumstance almost providential that they were not lost. As the ship was sinking Mr. Forbes cut from the frame a portrait of his mother which he had painted. One signal match was wrapped in this, and this one match proved the only dry one by which the signal of distress was given to a passing steamer. In this experience Mr. Forbes got the idea for "Adrift," a picture of a shipwreck, which won him fame, and which was afterward destroyed, with other portraits, in a fire at Toronto. Again, in 1880, Mr. Forbes lost everything in the Summer Hotel fire at Wiskok. On January 29 of this year he and his family were in the Castle Hotel fire at New York, in which many of his works were destroyed, and from which he rescued his family with great difficulty.

TWO GIRLS MISSING.

Mrs. Wills Reports That Her Daughter and a Companion Disappeared.

Mrs. Wills, employed in a laundry in West Maryland street and living on the third floor of the Cleaveland Block, reported to the police that her twelve-year-old daughter had run away. She thought at first that the child had been stolen. Investigation by the detectives showed that the girl's clothes had also been taken, and that Lola Rogers, a fifteen-year-old girl neighbor, had also disappeared. Later it was learned that Mrs. Wills's trunk had been broken open and $12 taken. The police think that the girls have gone off together and will be found before long. Mrs. Wills went to the police station again to give additional information to the police, but when questioned closely as to her daughter's habits she left the room, saying: "If I have to answer all these questions, I don't want police protection."

$3—ROUND TRIP—$3.
St. Louis.
Tickets good four days. Via I., D. & W., Clover Leaf. Train leaves 11:15 to-night.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.
$7—Mackinaw—$7. $6—Petoskey—$6. Round Trip.
Personally conducted excursion will leave Indianapolis 5:10 p. m., September 3. For particulars, sleeping car space, etc., call on agents, 48 W. Washington st., 46 Jackson Place and Union depot.

$3—ROUND TRIP—$3.
St. Louis.
Tickets good four days. Via I., D. & W., Clover Leaf. Train leaves 11:15 to-night.

Are You Going To Buy a Furnace?
If you wish to buy a first-class furnace, and have it well put up, at a low price, call at our new location, Nos. 223 and 225 E. Washington st. KRUSE & DEWENTER.

$3—ROUND TRIP—$3.
St. Louis.
Tickets good four days. Via I., D. & W., Clover Leaf. Train leaves 11:15 to-night.

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

THE REPUBLICAN OPENING

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS TO SPEAK AT TOMLINSON HALL.

The Marion Club Will Escort the Speaker To the Hall — Other Clubs That Will Attend— Other Political News.

Nearly all the Republican clubs in the city and suburbs will march to the Tomlinson Hall meeting to-night. The Marion Club will be the escort to Charles W. Fairbanks, the speaker. The club members will appear in their new uniforms. The following clubs have served notice that they will attend the meeting:

North Side Republican Club, South Side Republican Club, C. W. Fairbanks Club, Columbia Lincoln League Club, Herculean Club, Fourteenth Ward O. P. Morton Club, East End Republican Club, Northeast Republican Club, North Indianapolis McKinley Club, Fourth Ward Harrison Club, Columbia Club, Fourteenth Ward McKinley Club, Haughville Republican Club, West Indianapolis Republican Club, Brightwood Republican Club, Southeast Republican Club, Fifteenth Ward Republican Club, West Indianapolis, Haughville, Oriental Club and Commercial Travelers' Republican Club. The suburban clubs have chartered electric cars for the trip in and out.

Most of the opening meetings throughout the State were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

S. A. Elbert Appointed.

Dr. S. A. Elbert, of this city, has been appointed a member of the national colored Republican executive committee for Indiana. He will go to Chicago to consult with his associates and the Western members of the national Republican committee with reference to a complete organization of the colored men in the various States in the interests of McKinley and Hobart. Dr. Elbert served in McKinley's regiment through the war.

A Catholic, Not An A. P. A.

John Rochford, chairman of the Democratic county committee, was asked if he were the same John Rochford who was treasurer of A. P. A. Council, No. 16, last year, as is reported.

"I did not know that a Roman Catholic was allowed to belong to the A. P. A." was his answer. "The report is absurd."

"Are you a Roman Catholic?"

"I certainly am."

Committeemen's Resignations.

It is reported that six of the Democratic precinct committeemen in the Eighth ward will hand their resignations to Chairman Rochford, of the Democratic committee. They are protesting against the appointment of the member of the executive committee from that ward.

THE STREET BLOCKED.

Financial Discussion Turns Aside Traffic at the Postoffice.

Between 11 and 11:30 o'clock this morning the crowd on the Market-street side of the postoffice extended from the wall of the building to the curb, and passers-by had to take to the street. The financial question was under discussion.

An old colored man found his way into the crowd at the postoffice corner to-day, and edging his way into the center of the throng, declared that he was for gold.

"But you haven't got any gold," said the free silver man, who had been leading the discussion during the forenoon.

"Oh, yes, we has," said the colored man.

"But where is it; you never see any, and neither do I," said the silver man.

"Now, see heah," said the colored man. "Dar's a cou't-house ober dar?"

"Yes."

"Well, dat cou't-house has got a foundation?"

"Yes."

"Did you eber see dat foundation?"

"No."

"Did I eber see dat foundation?"

"No."

"But dat foundation is dar, is'nt it?"

They sometimes get personal in these curbstone meetings. A young "gold bug," after having labored in vain to convince a free silver man that the independent coinage of silver would be disastrous to the country as a remedy for the "crime of '73," said: "You remind me of the Irishman who swallowed a potato bug two years ago, and, after having worried over the act until a few weeks ago, took paris green."

"I have been looking with suspicion upon the figures given of alleged polls taken in the postoffice crowd of financiers," said Moses Thompson, of Haughville, "and I went there this morning to help along the two silver fellows said to be battling against a horde of gold standard men. There were more than a hundred men there when I was there, and perhaps nearer two hundred. If there were any gold men in it, they kept still about it. One would come into the crowd and take a shot at us, but as soon as we surrounded him he would break out and skip up street. Either those crowds polled by the papers were pre-arranged, or Van Vorhis's speech has furnished new ammunition to the silver men, and they hurried to seek battle again.

An Irishman whose brogue had a telltale freshness, was on the Tomlinson Hall corner last night abusing McKinley in a savage way. The crowd about was silent for a time, until a gray-bearded old fellow stepped up and said:

"I'm getting tired of hearing you abuse a man that enlisted in the war as a private soldier, and gave four years of good service to his country, and has ever since contended for the prosperity and honor of his country. Now here's a dollar," drawing a coin from his pocket. "I will be one of one hundred to make up a purse of $1 each to send you back to Ireland, where you evidently belong."

The rebuke ended the silence on the part of everybody except the offender.

A man called at the comptroller's office this morning for a dog check.

"What is the name of the dog?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"Pop."

"Why do you call him that?"

"Because he is so much like a Populist."

"In what way?"

"Why, he don't do a cursed thing but sit around and howl."

THREE FEET TALL.

Mary F. Braun Celebrates Her Twentieth Birthday.

Mary F. Braun, a daughter of William Braun, will celebrate her twentieth birthday to-morrow. She is but thirty-six inches tall and weighs but thirty-seven pounds. She is healthy and sound. All the rest of the family are of average size, and no else connected with the family is a dwarf.

She was born at 105 Buchanan street and still lives there. She has had many offers to travel as a curiosity, but has never consented to leave her home yet. Her brother, Julius Braun, is the proprietor of a printing-house.

RICKETTS PROPERTY OFFER.

Commissioner Sloan Says That It Was Not Specific.

The School Board's committee on buildings and grounds has received a letter from St. Louis making a tentative offer of $75,000 for the Ricketts property, in North Pennsylvania street. This property was purchased by the School Board for $50,000, the money for the purchase being borrowed in such a way that $60,000 worth of interest notes had to be issued, making the total eventual cost of the property $120,000. George W. Sloan, of the committee on buildings and grounds, says: "I do not want to say anything about the proposition for the Ricketts property at this time. The letter I have received is not for publication. I will say that it does not contain a specific offer. It is for that reason that I did not present the matter to the board meeting. Whenever a man comes with a specific offer for the property, backed up by a check, showing that the offer is a bona-fide one, I will consider it."

WABASH COUNTY SWEPT.

age From Electricity and Wind.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—Wabash and vicinity had a cloud-burst early this morning, the face of nature being temporarily transformed into a vast lake. All the creeks are on the rampage and a number of small bridges are carried away. Trees were blown down throughout the city, and along the Michigan division of the Big Four railway, between Warsaw and Wabash, taking the telegraph wires down with them. The electrical display was magnificent, there being a continuous blaze of lightning for nearly two hours. Near Lincolnville, the large barn of Ben Wolf was struck by lightning and completely destroyed, nothing being saved. The loss is estimated at $3,000, with insurance of half that sum. The dwellings of John Bumgardner and Melville Tiller, near Lagro, were also struck and considerably damaged. Mrs. Baumgardner is confined to her bed from the shock. Much damage was done to the streets in this city by the torrents which fell.

Covered Bridge Blown Down.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greensburg, Ind., August 22.—A severe rain storm, accompanied by heavy wind, passed over this section last night. Corn was laid flat and trees ridden of fruit. Flatrock river is on the rampage, doing much damage. A covered bridge over the river at Moscow was blown down.

Old Settlers' Meeting Closes.

The Old Settlers' meeting at Broad Ripple closed last night with the announcement of the winners in the later contests. For the best singing, the choir of the North Indianapolis Christian church got the first prize (the organ), and the Mapleton Methodist choir the second prize. Mrs. Florence Gray got the prize for the finest head of hair; Mrs. Hannah Heaton for the best art work; Mamie Ferguson, twenty-nine days old, for being the youngest baby at the meeting, and Mason Light for winning the child's bicycle race.

Paid High For Their Peaches.

Peaches are very cheap, but those that four boys, named Clarence Wheeler, Herbert Jordon, Leslie Underwood and Alexander Printz, ate yesterday cost them $12.01 each in Justice Lockman's court today. The boys were charged with invading the peach orchard of Emanuel Lanpher, six miles south of the city on the Madison road, and each was fined 1 cent and costs, the latter proving a very expensive part of the finding.

Found at Hadley.

Information was received at the police station this afternoon that the Wills and Rogers girls, living in the Cleveland Block, who disappeared from their homes, were at Hadley, Indiana. They used to go to school there, and are with friends.

West Indianapolis Suit.

Caroline Okey has brought suit against the city of West Indianapolis for $3,000 damages. She claims to have fallen because of a defective sidewalk and injured herself. Henry Maag, contractor, is made a co-defendant.

Mrs. Malvena Orme Paddock.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Franklin, Ind., August 22.—Mrs. Malvena Orme Paddock, wife of Daniel Paddock, near Glenn's Valley, is dead of consumption. She was fifty-five years old.

The Union National Appeal.

A transcript in the Union National Savings and Loan Association receivership case was filed last night with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The appeal is from acting Judge Hammond.

Taken To the Police Station.

Annie McComb, the City Hospital patient charged with child murder, has been taken to the police station.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. W. B. Schwartz has gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Eagle will visit in Rushville for a week.

Miss Ella Phillips has gone to Wawasee for a week.

Mr. Leon R. Mauzy will visit with friends in Rushville to-morrow.

Miss Katie Mahan will visit relatives and friends in Paris, Ky., for three weeks.

Miss Belle Adler, of North New Jersey street, is visiting relatives in Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Miss Nellie Michelson, of Buchanan street, is spending her vacation in Martinsville.

Miss Alma C. Watts is spending a fortnight in Columbus, Ind., as the guest of Miss Kate Crump.

The Rev. D. L. Mackenzie, pastor of the First Lutheran church, is spending his vacation at Mt. Clements, Mich.

Miss Alta Connell will entertain friends next Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Farris, of Chicago, who is her guest.

Miss Gertrude Lytle entertained the "I Doubt It" Society at her home, 1,126 North Delaware street, Wednesday evening with a watermelon party. The favors of the evening were sunflowers.

A wheel party was given Monday evening by Miss Stella Tutewiler for her guest, Miss Ada Pearce, of Richmond. Next week Miss Pearce will visit Miss Leona Rudy, of Park avenue.

Miss Winona McClellan, daughter of Leonidas H. McClellan, residing at 334 Miami street, returned last Sunday from a visit to friends and relatives of Erlinger, Ky., a suburb of Cincinnati, O.

J. O. and Mrs. Henderson entertained at dinner last night the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Buchtel, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Cline, W. D. and Mrs. Cooper, John and Mrs. Reagan and W. C. and Mrs. Van Arsdal.

Dr. Frank C. Ferguson, who has been dangerously ill, is rapidly recovering.

The Mercy and Help Department of Wesley chapel Epworth League will give a social at Mrs. Blaisdel's, 7 Coble street, Monday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Second Presbyterian church will give a lawn social at Beach Bank, the old home of Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, four miles southeast, on the Churchman pike, Tuesday evening, August 25.

Miss Grace Osborn, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Osborn, of Irvington, will be married to Mr. John Coffin, in the Methodist church at Irvington, at noon of September 2. The couple will leave for Lynn, Mass., after the wedding, and their home will be made there.

An enjoyable trolley party was given Thursday evening, with music and refreshments on the car. The party composed the Misses Barbara and Lucile Langhorne, Mae White, Blanche Weakly, Lucile Newhall, Otto and Maud Roberts, Nettie Howie, Stellie and Maud Glossbrenner, Florence Neate, Jessie Hoagland, Martha Johnston, Winefred Fessler and Messrs. Dr. Read, Dr. Howie, Harry Hoover, Blanchard Pettijohn, Harry Moore, Dr. Robertson, I. Burt, Charley Norrell, Fred Fox, Harvey Marten, Albert Williams, Scott Denny and Dr. Van Natta.

Restoring Books and Engravings.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Valuable books and engravings that age and the book-worm have defiled are restored by using paper of a special kind, made into a pulp and by careful experiments tinted the exact color of the pring or page that is to be mended. A bit of gum arabic or gum tragecanth is put into the mixture so that it will hold together. A thin sheet of something firm, glass or moca, or celluloid, is put under the spot to be repaired, which is filled in with a pulp, which, by a delicate touch, is worked to just the surface texture of the paper that surrounds it.

Classified.

Chicago Record.

"Is Blinker a man of any force?"

"Well, he is one of these fellows that carry palm-leaf fans around with them all day."

LIGHTNING STRIKES HOUSES

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED DURING THE SEVERE STORM.

One Barn and Its Contents Struck— Brilliant and Continuous Flashes of Lightning, With Heavy Wind and Rain.

Indianapolis was again in the path last night of one of the worst thunder storms that has been experienced in this part of the country this stormy summer. It came unheralded and was partial in its favors. North of the city the rain and wind were heavier than elsewhere. Forecast Official C. F. R. Wappenhans said that he was in his room in the Ingalls Block all night, and that the storm appeared to be the worst so far this year. The wind was high, and heavy rain was blown in sheets on the down-town buildings. Blinding flashes of lightning were followed by peals of thunder, not so sharp in the city as north and east, in the suburbs, where the storm seemed to center. The lightning flashes were so frequent that an occupant of a room in a high building could sit at the window and read a newspaper without any other light than that from the heavens.

The storm began at 12:50 a. m. It started at a point southwest of here and wound up by storming the effete east. It passed this place at 1:40 a. m., and left .31 inches of rain with some hail and very many scared and excited residents. Twice as much rain fell along the river and the creeks.

Rain is expected to-night, and the low barometric area will be central here by to-morrow night. After Tuesday he expects cooler weather and less rain. The hot season has passed, as has also the summer rain period.

During the rain last night the thermometer registered 70, and after the storm was much hotter, though it dropped a good deal before morning.

Houses Struck By Lightning.

A house belonging to J. L. Vinson, an employe of the New York store, who lives at 53 Temple avenue, was struck by lightning early this morning. The stroke hit the roof and passed through the house, cutting a piece out that was as neatly done as if cut with sharp tools. The loss will be about $30. The noise woke the occupants of the house, and after it was discovered what caused the noise the men began looking for fire, but no fire was found.

It is thought that the same bolt of lightning struck the house of R. T. Lashley, across the street from the Vinson home, at 56 Temple avenue. The loss here is about $50, and the hole torn out by the bolt of lightning is much more ragged than in Mr. Vinson's house. No fire was caused here, either. A big tree in the rear of the house was struck by lightning and uprooted. In addition to tearing the tree out of the ground the lightning tore it to pieces and scattered it all over the yard. The crash could be heard above the storm all over the neighborhood.

Milton Powell's barn was struck by lightning and burned, together with all of its contents, including horses. Powell's farm is one mile east of Broad Ripple, and is rented from the Culbertson heirs. About 1 o'clock Powell heard a tremendous crash and, looking out of his window, saw that his barn was afire. The neighbors were summoned, and they did what they could, but their efforts were useless, and the whole crop of hay, some corn, together with three horses, farm implements, two wagons and a buggy were burned. The barn was not near any other building. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, with a small insurance.

W. W. Woolen, the lawyer of this city who spends the summer months at Summer Cage, his home near Broad Ripple, says that the storm last night was worse than the one in June. The lightning was blinding, and the wind was so high that a person could hardly walk in the country. Many trees were blown over, and some trees were struck by lightning. Mr. Woolen says that all of the farmers in that part of the country were up all night. They are unanimous in declaring this the worst season for lightning within their memory. Many trees and buildings have been struck, and the storms seem to follow the waterways.

A Car Struck By Lightning.

North Illinois street car No. 561 was struck by lightning last night during the thunderstorm that began shortly after midnight. The car was proceeding northward at rapid speed when the lightning struck the trolly. The car was brought almost to a standstill, the sudden stopping throwing the passengers off their seats. The motor box in the front end of the car flashed with a fierce, quick blaze, but in a few minutes the car was able to resume its way. No one was hurt.

THE STRIKE AT ELWOOD.

The Company Stocking Up With Provisions and Preparing For Siege.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., August 22.—The tin-plate situation to-day assumed an acute phase, and some exciting times seem probable. The statement is made that the company has concluded to start the factory, and that nothing will alter them. Two refrigerator cars, filled with provisions, arrived from Richmond, and are side-tracked at the factory. One department has been changed into a sleeping-room, and another into dining quarters. The many tables have been spread and thoroughly supplied with eating equipments, extensive arrangements have been completed for a long siege, and the company has spared no expense in preparing for an endless struggle. They do not propose to yield, and the prospects are gloomier than ever for settlement.

No men in this city have accepted positions, and the company say they have secured all the necessary men from St. Louis, Irondale and Joliet. It is now said the company will not ship in the men on Monday in box cars, but will put them in a fast mail train and unload them in the tin-plate yards, in order to avoid any trouble. The company states that they have received over nine hundred applications for positions by skilled laborers. The intention is to start the factory on Monday, and the men will probably arrive Sunday night.

The strike is creating some hardship among the one thousand employes of the factory, who get no allowance from the Amalgamated Association, and robberies are beginning to occur. Last night the big bakery of Emsley Wenn was broken into and about $100 of eatables were carried away. Other minor robberies of like nature are reported, the thieves being after something to eat. Since the strike tramps have been scared out of the city, and not one has been seen in Elwood for almost a week.

LI HUNG CHANG'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Arrangements For It Made By the Washington Officials.

New York, August 22.—John Zager, private secretary to the Secretary of War, announces the following program for the entertainment of Li Hung Chang while in this country:

"Earl Li Hung Chang, special ambassador from the Emperor of China, will arrive in New York by steamship St. Louis on Friday, August 28. Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the department of the East, who has been designated by the President to act as his representative, will meet him on his arrival and escort him, with a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, to the Waldorf Hotel, where he will remain during his stay in New York as the guest of the nation. The State Department will be represented by W. W. Rockhill, first assistant Secretary of State. General Ruger will attend the Viceroy during his sojourn in this country, and be in charge of all arrangements pertaining to his visit. The President of the United States, who is to be in the city as the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, will receive the special ambassador at the latter's residence on the following day, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and possibly other members of his Cabinet being present.

"On Sunday a visit will be made to Gen. Grant's tomb at Riverside. Monday will be spent in a trip to the Military Academy at West Point by the United States ship Dolphin, and a sail under the Brooklyn bridge and up the East river. Tuesday the party will be entertained at lunch by representative business men of New York and later in the day an opportunity will be given the Chinese residents of the city to meet the Earl by arrangement with the Chinese consul. Wednesday will be occupied by a visit to Brooklyn on the invitation of the mayor of that city, and in the evening the Viceroy will be tendered a review by the Seventh Regiment in its armory. Thursday the party will go by the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, where suitable entertainment will be provided. Friday and Saturday will be spent in Washington, and Sunday at Niagara Falls, where the Viceroy will be met by representatives of the Canadian government, who will escort him to Vancouver, from which port he sails for home."

Li Sails For New York.

London, August 22.—Li Hung Chang took a special train for Southampton today, where he embarked on board the American line steamship St. Louis, for New York.

WINONA PARK ASSEMBLY.

The Season Will Close With the Services To-Morrow Evening.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Eagle Lake, Ind., August 22.—A most delightful conference was held yesterday afternoon led by Dr. Meyer, on Hamilton Hill, in the south part of the grounds. About a hundred men were present, mostly ministers. Seated on the grass they held converse together with reference to the deep things of Christian experience and sought the infilling of the Holy Spirit. It will be long remembered by those present.

The general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. are in session here to-day. The Bible conference has its morning sessions with Drs. Meyer and Ottman taking part, but there will be no exercises this afternoon. The assembly band gives its last concert this evening. To-morrow, Sunday, Dr. Meyer will preach in the morning, and Dr. Chapman at night, while the Y. M. C. A. secretaries will have a meeting in the afternoon. The night service in the auditorium will close this, the second season of the Winona Assembly. The management regards it as in every way successful. The attendance has been large and the receipts satisfactory. Arrangements are already in process on a large scale for next year. Improvements in preparation for the coming of the General Assembly next May will be pushed vigorously to completion. While the assembly season has closed, Winona Park will still be a busy place.

A Revival at Zoah.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Scottsburg, Ind., August 22.—Elder Brock, pastor of the Christian church of this place, is conducting a highly fruitful series of meetings at Zoah, four miles west of here. Although a warm period in which to hold revivals, the house is crowded every night, and a deeper interest in religion has not manifested itself in that section for years. The meetings have been in progress a little over a week, and about twenty accessions to the membership of the church have been made. Yesterday fourteen of the converts were baptized in Ox creek, near the church, in the presence of a large assemblage.

Helping Out Island Park.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Ligonier, Ind., August 22.—An effort is being made to keep the Island Park Assembly upon its feet. A stock company has been organized to place it upon a more substantial foundation than ever. A camp-meeting has been organized, of which L. J. Naftzger is president, William E. Grose secretary and J. F. Snyder treasurer, with vice-presidents in each of the presiding elder districts of the Northern Indiana Conference.

A FAILURE AT CINCINNATI.

The Haydock Carriage Company Makes An Assignment.

Cincinnati, August 22.—The T. T. Haydock Carriage Company assigned to-day to the Union Savings and Trust Company. The attorneys are Thornton Hinkle and Charles Prior. The assets are $200,000, including five big shops and stock. The liabilities are $150,000, and the attorneys do not expect them to exceed this amount. The officers of the company are: President, Mrs. T. T. Haydock; vice-president and general manager, E. P. Pelpho; secretary, C. C. Wick. Mr. Haydock died in 1885, and his estate was represented by his widow. The firm has been in business here over forty years. The failure is due to the recent failures of other carriage companies.

Pensions For Indianians.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., August 22.—Pensions have been granted to the following citizens of Indiana:

Original—William Thompson, Frankfort; John J. Rathbun, Collett; Lemuel Bailey, Fortville; James Brake, Bunker Hill; William J. McCullough, Indianapolis; Jonathan S. Marshall, Danville.

Restoration and Reissue—Henry A. Slabaugh, Nappanee.

Increase—Loyd T. Copeland, Osgood; William Hyler, Auburn; John R. Bledsoe, Coffee; William E. Golding, Shelbyville; James M. Neihardt, South Bend; Lorenzo L. Lamkins, Pierceton; John Blum, Evansville; Christopher Seay, Spencer; Samuel Whisler, Middlebury.

Reissue—Jeffrey Creegan, National Military Home; Benjamin Hershey, Westfield.

Reissue and Increase—James Shuey, Williamsport.

Original Widows, Etc.—Nancy J. Marsh, Patoka; Mary C. Kellogg, South Bend; Anna L. Barnard, New Castle; Mary L. Rule, Indianapolis; Luvica Lockhart, Jeffersonville.

Widow Indian Wars—Martha A. Shinn, Anderson.

Supporting Bryan and Sewall.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Plymouth, Ind., August 22.—A. R. Zimmerman has become the sole owner of the Plymouth Independent, and hereafter it will support Bryan and Sewall. The Plymouth Democrat, which has supported the party without flinching for forty years, does not take kindly to the new deal, and it wants to know if the Independent is to be the personal organ of the contributors who aided Zimmerman in its purchase, and what will be their political status to the Democrat during the pending campaign. The Democrat alleges that before its conversion to Bryan and Sewall the Independent management turned to the Republicans for aid, but was refused.

One Horse Killed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brownstown, Ind., August 22.—During a severe electrical storm here early this morning lightning struck Harman Neiman's barn, which, together with all his grain and implements, was destroyed by fire. One horse was also killed by lightning. No insurance.

Old People In Reunion.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Valparaiso, Ind., August 22.—The annual reunion of the old people of this county is being held at Hebron to-day, nearly two thousand people being present. Fifteen settlers are present who are over ninety years old and fifty over eighty.

Crofton Not To Be Retired.

Washington, D. C., August 22.—Proceedings of the Chicago army retirement board, which recently examined Col. R. A. Crofton, has been received at the War Department. The report does not recommend Colonel Crofton for retirement.

Boycotting the Cigarette.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greensburg, Ind., August 22.—The City Council last night passed an ordinance requiring cigarette dealers to pay a license of $300 per annum. There are about two dozen stores now handling the "coffin-nails."

HUNTING LI HUNG CHANG.

AN INCIDENT IN THE TAIPING REBELLION FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Gordon Had Sworn To Riddle Him With Bullets, But Li Was a Good Sprinter and Outdistanced His Pursuer.

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The most lionized man on the face of the globe is Li Hung Chang, China's leading statesman and diplomate, soon due in New York. No reigning monarch could have been received at the various European courts with greater marks of respect, none could have been more sumptuously entertained than this yellow-faced almond-eyed Richelieu. His whole European journey has been a fitting sequel to a singularly brilliant career in his own country where, for well-nigh forty years, he has pulled the strings that kept the huge and unwieldy governmental machine in motion.

Still, even Li has had his troubles! And when I say this I am not only referring to the temporary withdrawal of his yellow jacket or his peacock feather during the war with Japan two years ago. Let us go a good deal further back than that—to the time when a formidable rebellion threatened the very existence of the reigning Manchu dynasty, and we find that on one occasion, for three long days and nights, the great Li was engaged in dodging in a most undignified manner an avenging nemesis in the person of "Chinese" Gordon.

"CHINESE" GORDON PURSUES LI HUNG CHANG.

Li was a comparatively young man in those days and presumably a good sprinter, and it is to this circumstance that he probably owed his salvation, for Gordon had sworn to riddle him with bullets on sight.

How all this came about, I will endeavor to explain briefly as follows:

In the year 1850 there broke out in the south of China a formidable insurrection against imperial authority, headed by a schoolmaster named Hung-tsue-Schuen, of Taiping. This individual declared himself to be an emissary from the gods sent to remove the Manchu dynasty and to occupy the throne of China. He styled himself the "Heavenly King," gathered around his banners many thousands of followers, and by a bold dash captured the important and populous city of Nanking. With this place as a basis of operations, he organized a systematic campaign against the government forces and being uniformly victorious began in 1860 to threaten Shanghai and the other ports. It was at this juncture that the Chinese authorities bethought themselves of turning to the Europeans for aid, and two American adventurers named Ward and Burgevine were commissioned by the government of Shanghai to raise troops for the defense of the city.

Alternate Failure and Success.

Ward's first military operation—an attack on a point called Sung-Kiang—was a failure, half his men, American and foreign sailors, being killed and the rest being driven off. A second attack, however, supported by several thousand well-drilled imperialists, resulted in the capture of the place and the conferring on Ward's forces of the bombastic title of the "Ever Victorious Army." For a time fortune continued to smile on the Imperialist cause, Ward leading his men from victory to victory. Then suddenly the tide turned. The Taipings received large reinforcements from the interior, swept all opposition before them, bottled Ward's army up in Sung-Kiang and advanced rapidly on Shanghai.

It was a critical moment, and but for the energetic intercession of the foreign naval forces in the harbor, the town would doubtless have fallen a prey to the savage and remorseless foe. In a desperate conflict on August 18, 1860, outside of the city walls, the Taipings suffered a first defeat. On the following day they were routed with great carnage and driven back to Soochow, their starting point.

The aggressiveness of the rebels was but temporarily curbed, however. Two years later the "Heavenly King" made a fresh move on Shanghai, only to be defeated once more. In September of the same year, in the heat of the campaign, the indefatigable Ward received his death wound, and the command of the imperial army devolved upon his second, Burgevine. The latter proved unequal to the task, and besides this was caught pilfering the Chinese treasury at Shanghai. Accordingly in January, 1863, he received his walking papers, and the Chinese government made a formal application to the English for the loan of an experienced officer from the ranks of Her Majesty's army. And thus it came to pass that Charles Gordon, an officer of the royal engineers, received the appointment as commander of the imperial forces in the campaign against the Taipings.

Gordon's Magnetism.

The strong personality of this remarkable man is familiar to the general reader, combining as it did the practical sense of the modern Anglo-Saxon with the chivalry and mysticism of the crusader of old. With nothing but his powerful walking-stick which he used with the effect of a magician's wand, Gordon inspired his men with an almost superstitious awe, and led them on to victory. He received full charge of the military operations proper, but stood nominally under the orders of Li Hung Chang, Governor-General of the province, who accompanied the army as the personal representative of the Emperor. Gordon's first success of importance was his capture of the fortified town of Taitsan. The event also became the occasion of his first disagreement with Li. Among the prisoners were seven leaders who had aroused the special enmity of the mandarins and orders were issued for their execution by slow torture. Hearing this Gordon put in a vehement protest, declaring that no such acts of barbarity should occur while he was commander. Li's authority, however, being paramount, the cruel decree was carried out to the letter, and the victims were martyred many long hours previous to decapitation.

The capture of Taisan was quickly followed by the reduction of the fortifications of Quinsan and the capture of the forts of Leekux and Wauti which achievements completed the investment of Soochow, the rebel capital. The siege of the place was fraught with dangers of the most serious nature. Its fortifications were exceedingly strong and it contained a numerous and well disciplined garrison, well provided with provisions and munitions of war. A first attack was beaten off triumphantly and it looked as if the place would only fall after a protracted siege. Now, however, an unexpected opportunity presented itself to the besiegers. Several of the Taiping generals, wearied of fighting in a hopeless cause, secretly approached Gordon with a proposition to admit his troops into the city on a given date providing their lives and liberties should be spared. The matter was referred to Li Hung Chang and a solemn compact to that effect was at once entered into between the two parties, both Gordon and Li staking their honor on its faithful fulfillment. The consequence of this was that when the imperialists next approached the city gates they found no opposition, and entering the town planted the imperial standard on the citadel.

Horrible Barbarity.

The honorable and chivalrous soldier that he was, Gordon's first thought after the occupation of the town was for the Taiping leaders who had rendered the achievement possible. But what was his dismay when he learned that they already had been placed in a row and decapitated behind the city gate by Li's special order. Tears of poignant grief welled into his eyes, but they soon gave place to the most savage rage and an outbreak of vindictive feeling, boding little good to his treacherous colleague.

Arming himself with a revolver Gordon rushed from his tent in search of the latter. Li, it is said, got wind of his danger in the nick of time, and being fleet of foot succeeded in outdistancing his pursuer through the alleyways of tents in the grand camp and hiding himself amid the army supplies in the commissariat department. The pursuit, however, lasted in one way or the other for several days. Gordon was determined on vengeance and called upon his officers and men to help him find the culprit, but of no avail. Li kept well out of sight, and did not emerge from his hiding place until through the efforts of several high officials, the irate Englishman's anger had been somewhat appeased. Gordon was, however, thoroughly disgusted, and sent in his resignation to Peking, and it took many months of entreaty and persuasion on the part of the Emperor to induce him to reconsider his decision and complete his work of subduing the Taiping rebellion. When this was accomplished he returned to England, after making his final peace with the crafty Li.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Ernest Hankemeier and Della Dewitt.
Harmon Blum and Lizzie Reed.
William Boots and Mary Johnson.
George Clickarido and Ida Gates.
Total number of marriages for week, 24.

Birth Returns.

Frank and Louise Satelle, 49 Russell, boy.
John and Emma Burke, Russell, boy.
Jacob and Catherine Smith, 23 Dawson, girl.
John and Lizzie Webber, 8 Leon, girl.
W. J. and Ida Thisselle, city, boy.
Total births for week, 55.

Death Returns.

Infant Fiske, 234 S. Linden, inanition.
Infant Bishop, Orphans' Home, entero-colitis.
Mary Hasson, 61 years, 385 N. Pennsylvania, thrombosis.
Infant Struggo, 104 Minnesota, whooping cough.
Richard S. Tucker, 55 years, 64 English, heart failure.
Clara Weissinberger, 1 year, 1413 E. Ohio, cholera infantum.
James Proctor, 21 years, 126 Weghorst, malarial fever.
Elizabeth Howe, 33 years, 201 Columbia, stomach trouble.
Chasteen Owens, 34 years, 8 Lynn, pernicious fever.
Mabel Bramon, 3 years, 127 N. East, tuberculosis.
Infant Thisselle, 191 Blake, stillborn.
Total number of deaths for week, 32.

Building Permits.

E. Hanschill, 66 Hosbrook, addition, $75.
John Guedelhoefer, frame house, 374 S. Delaware, $2,050.
Chenoweth & Carson, shed, 173 N. Pennsylvania, $125.
Indiana Chain Company, brick building, Fifteenth and Belt railroad, $4,000.
Henry Weghorst, frame house, Downey, $700.
Total building permits for week, 25.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sheriff to Selenia J. Morgan, lot 37, Brinkman Hill addition	$80 00
Ella S. Harold to David C. Bryan, lots 5 and 6, Johnson and others' Hillside addition	6,000 00
John D. Holliday to Edward J. Holliday, lot 14, James Morrison's addition	4,000 00
Edward J. Holliday to Edmond B. Holliday, same	4,000 00
Martha J. Locke et al. to Augustus Spiegel, lot 14, and part lot 42, O'Neal & Adams's addition	20 00
Wm. T. S. Bray to Herman H. Ahlers, lot 17, Watter's addition, West Indianapolis	700 00
Herman H. Ahlers to Wm. T. S. Bray, same	1,100 00
Frank L. McQuiston to Agnes H. Grey, lot 529, Stout's Indiana-avenue addition	750 00
Thomas M. Richardson to Arthur L. Porter, lots 23, 42 and 43, Ritter's third subdivision, part Irvington	1,750 00
Total transfers, 9; consideration	$16,400 00
Total for week, 68; consideration	120,083 99

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

A. J. Burbank, quartermaster-general, G. A. R., Chicago, is in town to-day in consultation with Commander-in-chief Walker and Adjutant-General Robbins.

The Salvation Army will hold services at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Wildwood Park. In the evening the Rev. G. L. Mackintosh, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, will preach.

"Indianapolis of To-day" is the name of a pamphlet issued by the Consolidated Illustrating Company. It gives much of the history of this city, and contains the portraits of a number of prominent citizens and well-known buildings.

Indianapolis people registered at New York hotels: St. Denis, J. A. Finch, R. M. King, O. R. Lieber, L. D. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. Whitely, S. Canfield, F. Brookshire, A. S. Blackledge; Hoffman, J. Cockram; Broadway, E. H. Evans; Astor, J. Horner, W. Kittle, E. H. Reed; St. Cloud, F. S. Bell.

In the neighborhood of the Lake Erie & Western crossing and Alvord street this morning, about 1 o'clock, was heard the voice of a man calling for help. He appeared to be in the deepest distress. Many who heard him thought that some one had been injured by the cars, and a number of persons went to the place from whence came the sounds, but no one was there. This morning it is reported that two men had a fight, but no other information could be secured concerning it.

ELECTRICITY'S NEW RIVAL.

COMPRESSED AIR NOW DOING BATTLE WITH THE UNKNOWN FORCE

Put To a Marvelous Variety of Uses —Improved Machinery and Methods of Application Have Cheapened It—Soon Will Be Piped.

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It is only with its recent very successful application to the purposes of street traction that the general public has awakened to the immense utility and the wide possibilities of compressed air. Within a few years, very largely within the last decade, it has come to undertake such a multiplicity of tasks that a mere enumeration of them is astonishing. We have long known of the value of air for stopping cars in the shape of the Westinghouse brake; now it is used to start cars as well. We are fairly familiar with its work in drilling out rock excavations for the modern sky scraper; it is another matter to learn that this same compressed air drill, used in the mine, has enormously added to our wealth of gold and silver, of coal and iron, and copper, through the cheapening of the production it has caused. It is still a further matter of surprise that this protean force has turned canal digger, and was the largest single agent in the construction of Chicago's great drainage canal, in many respects the most wonderful canal in the world.

We are again acquainted with the pneumatic dynamite gun, where compressed air is employed to throw a huge charge of high explosive to the distance of a mile or so; it is another matter to think of this same force cleaning carpets and dusting cushions. It has been successfully employed to propel locomotives in mines; it is equally useful to shear sheep. It will operate a block signal or it will steer a ship. It was a novel thing when we read of the buildings of the World's Fair being painted by compressed air, but it is a common enough thing now; it is even used to polish and sandpaper cars as well. In Paris it is employed to run clocks and as a cooling agent in refrigerators; it runs motors, propels sewing-machines, lifts scenery in the theaters, drives lathes and printing presses and street cars, and is the motive power in all the little shops which turn out the curious articles de Paris, which are so great a source of revenue to the French capital.

We know of its use in carrying mails in pneumatic tubes. It is now proposed to make it carry freight. It is employed to raise sunken vessels, and very shortly it will be introduced on the Erie canal to operate the locks. By the Dutton pneumatic high-lift lock it is proposed to pick up a great ocean liner and lift it as high as Niagara with less effort and in less time than is now required to elevate a clumsy barge the hight of a bean-pole.

Its Use In Railroad Shops.

In the railroad shops it is everywhere, running machinery, hoisting huge loads, riveting bolts, driving hammers, is employed in forging and in every conceivable variety of work. In Kansas City beeves are slaughtered and the meat dressed all by compressed air. It is an excellent pump, especially for deep wells; it is used to pipe oil and pump chemicals. It is used by the physician and the surgeon in many delicate operations. It makes a good elevator hoist for grain. With compressed air you may dump a whole train of coal cars or dirt cars with the pressure of your thumb. It is used in sculpture and in stone carving. It makes a good dredge, it raises and lowers railroad gates, it will copy your letters, run summer fans, it is used in the sugar refinery and in the making of asphalt and of rubber, and still again in the delicate manufacture of fine silk. In fact, there seems hardly a limit to the uses to which it may be put.

The wonder of it now seems that all this has not been done long ago. Compressed air is not new in the sense that electricity is new. How, then, does it come that it is only of very recent years that it has been generally used? Probably the chief reason will appear with hardly any explanation at all. It was largely a mania for things electrical. It seems absurd to say that the business world has been carried away with a mere enthusiasm, and yet that is literally the case. The beginnings of the use of compressed air were almost coincident with the introduction of electricity. And compressed air being known, its possibilities being capable of more or less accurate definition, it was literally neglected for its less known, more showy, and mysterious rival.

It is a frequent matter of remark, now, that had a tithe of the money and brains and genius been expended in the development of compressed air as has been given to electricity, the present relation of the two forces would be reversed. For a long time electricity represented the unknown; its possibilities were unquestionably great; for a time they appeared boundless. Now, however, its capabilities are more clearly outlined, its powers definitely known, and mechanical and inventive genius is turning to the development of the force of air.

The three chief factors of recent progress are, perhaps, the perfection of the compressing apparatus and of the reheating process and of the non-bursting steel reservoir. When compressed air was first tried it was found that the loss of power in the process was enormous. Then again there were thermodynamic difficulties without number. If you put a thousand cubic feet of air into a space of a single one, you develop a high degree of heat, and in order to use the air this heat must in some way be drawn off. Similarly air at high pressure when released cools rapidly; the result is freezing and clogging. It used to be thought that these difficulties were for practical purposes insuperable.

Now, however, these very difficulties, or rather the causes which produce them, are turned to profit—to such excellent profit as to afford an apparent paradox. It seems idle to assert that you are able to get out of a machine as much power as you get into it—that this is perpetual motion. And yet this is almost literally true in the present day use of compressed air.

A Very Small Loss.

In this country there are air compressors built so perfectly that the loss of mechanical efficiency in compression is only about 5 per cent., and of the total efficiency only 15 or 20 per cent., that is to say, if you use up a hundred horse-power in the compression of the air, you will have a force that will, in the case of the best type of compressors, give you eighty or ninety horse-power in return. Here incidentally is another triumph of American mechanical genius. In the famous Popp system in Paris, where compressed air is distributed through 125 miles of mains, the efficiency realized is less than 50 per cent., a little more than half that in this country.

as the four stage type. That is to say, the air is first driven up to about eighty pounds pressure and then cooled by a water jacket, then turned into a second cylinder, where it is compressed still further, then cooled again, and so on up to the desired point, the air thus being kept at about the same temperature as that of what Mr. Shakespeare would call the circumambient atmosphere. Now, if the air be used in this condition, technically known as "cold," it will, as I have already noted, realize an efficiency of 80 per cent. or more. But if, as it is released, it is passed through a heater or shot through superheated hot water, it will, under the well-known properties of air, enormously expand. It has been found possible to add one-horse power to each horse power of compressed air for one-eighth the original cost of compression. One form of heater that has been devised adds 35 per cent. of efficiency with about this expenditure in the shape of coal burned. Adding to the efficiency of the compressed air when used "cold," to the amount of power developed by reheating, it will be seen that the total amount of power realized is about equal to the power expended in generation. Theoretically the total efficiency is actually greater, but it is a matter of act in practical use it is slightly less. It is, nevertheless, true, that in tests made on the Hardie street car motor it has been found possible to realize about 5 per cent. more energy or work from a given quantity of coal by burning the coal in a good type of air compressing apparatus and using this air, under reheating, in the Hardie motor, than as if the coal were put into an ordinary locomotive and used directly for the generation of steam power. The apparent paradox is due to the added power gained from reheating the air.

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Comparing American and Parisian appliances again, the efficiency developed under the Popp system in Paris, with reheating, is stated at from 60 to 70 per cent. —73 per cent. being given as the maximum. Assuming a loss of from 3 to 5 per cent. under the American method, it follows that the degree of efficiency realized under the Popp system is something more than 20 per cent. less than that attained in this country. It is to be noted further that compressed air began to be used in Paris long before it was taken up in this country, the Mekarski system of surface transit alone having been in operation for more than ten years.

With the perfection of compressing apparatus, and the reheating system, has come a third important development, which has chiefly made possible the use of compressed air for street cars. This is the invention of what is known as the Mannesman tubes for the storage of the air. The latter is simply a seamless tube or flask, made of mild steel of any desired size and capable of receiving and holding air charged to a very high pressure. Up to the time of its introduction it had been practically impossible to provide a suitable reservoir or holder. Those which were employed were enormously heavy, took up a wholly impracticable amount of space, very often exploded and always leaked. The loss in one way or another was very great. The Mannesman tube solved the problem by providing a chest that was practically air tight, that if it burst did not fly to pieces, but simply ripped as would a leather bag, and was therefore not a hazard to life; it was light and it took up very little space.

Can Carry Almost Any Charge.

These tubes are now made to carry almost any charge of air. In the case of the Hardie motor their testing strength is 4,000 pounds per square inch, and the maximum charge about 2,000 pounds. These steel cylinders are distributed underneath the seats and under the car body in such a way as not to infringe upon the room of an ordinary street car, and hold fifty-one cubic feet of air, sufficient to run the car fifteen or eighteen miles. For the reader apprehensive of sitting over so highly charged a device, it may be stated that the whole effect of an explosion of one of these tubes would be a loud report, a rush of air and a slight disturbance of the atmosphere immediately adjacent. There would be no flying pieces of pipe, no steam or hot air to scald, and all you would see afterward would be an ugly rent in the tube.

By virtue of these improvements the reduction in the cost of manufacture has been very great. As computed by Compressed Air, to the editor of which I am indebted for much information, air may now be compressed to high pressure for considerably less than 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. It is probable that air could be compressed, piped through a large city and sold at a profit for 5 cents. It is to this cheapening, not less than to its mobility and the ease with which it may be applied, that the wide use of compressed air at the present time is due. Once a cheap power was offered, it thereafter remained but to develop the various special devices and appliances by which it could be utilized. One after another these inventions have been made until it is now estimated that this wonderful force is employed for something more than two hundred distinct purposes.

When we consider the probable future of the new force, as such it may fairly be called we live over again our experience with its rival, electricity. The immediate conclusion, after a survey of the sufficiently marvelous things that it can and actually does do, is that there is hardly a limit to be set to its possibilities. But a brief calculation will define its limits with some accuracy. To compress a given quantity of air requires a given amount of power, and the result to be realized in work can not be greater than the amount of power employed in generation. Otherwise you have perpetual motion—a proposition that is not patentable and is otherwise open to suspicion. It follows, with a reasonable degree of cogency, that compressed air will not be utilized save where, by reason of greater utility or convenience, it is economy to convert your original power into this form of potential energy. It is not probable that compressed air will be used to run railway trains or steamships, although it is conceivable that it might be valuable in days to come, when we shall fly through the heavens.

But, on the other hand, compressed air is superior to steam piping or any form of shafting for the conveyance of power. By far the largest use, however, will come when compressed air is manufactured in huge central stations, similar to that of the Popp system in Paris, and is distributed in mains and sold commercially, just as are gas and water and electricity. Then hardly a limit may be set to its usefulness. It will be in every house, as in every office. Every house will have its elevator, by which, with the turn of your hand, you may lift yourself from floor to floor. The housewife will sweep and dust with air, and I do not doubt that in time, madame, it will come to wash your dishes and smash your choicest chinaware with all the dexterity, if not with the same sangfroid, of your most accomplished handmaiden. It may supply fresh and cooling air in the summer time to the over-heated offices, the factory or the sleeping-room. The time may come when it will whisk a letter from New York to San Francisco between the opening and the closing of the business day. What else it may do is probably wrapped in the grain of the seedy and neglected gentleman of invention and applied science.

CARL SNYDER.

An Investment In Bullion.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—A half dozen business men of Converse, who are determined not to get left if free coinage triumphs, have formed a pool and bought $2,000 worth of silver bullion at 68 cents an ounce. They have deposited the metal in the Exchange Bank at Converse, and expect to exchange the 68-cent silver at $1.29 after the Democracy gets into power. As silver has fallen slightly since they invested they are now out 2 cents per ounce.

Fatal Jump From a Train.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., August 22.—Charles Lackey, fifteen years old, was fatally injured last evening in jumping from a fast freight on the Erie road at Rochester. He fractured his skull so the brain protruded, and his legs were broken and crushed in a frightful manner. He is still alive, but his condition is hopeless.

John B. Bradley Dead.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Valparaiso, Ind., August 22.—John B. Bradley, a resident of this city for forty years, died this morning. He was sixty-eight years old.

The Rev. Robb Zaring, pastor of the First church, West Indianapolis, will preach in the Central avenue Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow morning.

A COOK BOOK FREE

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal card request. This book is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining-room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest, as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

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THE BUCKEYES DEFEATED.

DAVIS LOSES A THUMB NAIL DURING THE GAME.

Columbus Players Failed To Make Good Use of Their Opportunities—Results of Other Western and National League Games.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C't.
Minneapolis	102	63	39	.618
Indianapolis	103	62	41	.602
Detroit	102	59	43	.578
St. Paul	105	60	45	.571
Kansas City	102	54	48	.529
Milwaukee	109	49	60	.450
Columbus	110	39	71	.355
Grand Rapids	109	36	73	.330

Better a defeat than victory yesterday, for, while the champions won a fairly interesting game from the Buckeyes, Wiley Davis was hit on the thumb by a terrific line drive from Strauss's bat, which tore the nail loose and put him out of the game for at least two weeks. Had the hit gone safe the Buckeyes would probably have won the game. Davis pitched a good game up to the time of his injury, and the boys played without an error behind him. Bob Wood, crippled as he is, caught one of the best games of the season, and his two timely hits had much to do with the result.

The Buckeyes played a poor game on the bases, and they lost several opportunities to score. In the first inning four of them reached first base on three clean hits, but not a man got around. Daniels did the twirling for the Buckeyes, and was not as effective as usual, as the champions were able to bunch hits on him in two innings, and made enough runs to win the game.

The game started off briskly for both teams. Butler opened with a hit, but was thrown out at second; Sharp and Wilson lined out singles and Frank got a base on balls. This filled the bases, but two men were out, and McCarthy gathered in Cantillon's fly. In the last half Daniels hit Farrell with a pitched ball, but he went out at third on McCarthy's hit to Parrott. Hits by Motz and Hogriever scored McCarthy. The game was won in the second inning. Esterquest hit safely; Wood got a base on balls, but was forced at second; Farrell made a hit, scoring Esterquest; Schiebeck hit to Latham, who fumbled the ball badly, letting two men cross the rubber.

The Buckeyes got one in the fourth on a hit for three bases by Frank and a double by Strauss. Both teams scored in the seventh. Strauss put Davis out of the game, stole second and went to third when Daniels drove one at Cross, who had relieved Davis, which hit him on the shins. Butler hit safely, scoring Strauss.

In the last half Wood hit safely, stole second and went to third when Wilson made a wild throw. At this point the game was called for a few minutes on account of rain, and when the men were finally called back on the field, a single by Farrell sent Wood over the rubber. At the end of the eighth inning the rain again fell and the game was called. The score:

Columbus.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Butler, cf	4	0	3	1	0	0
Latham, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	1
Sharpe, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	5	2	1
Frank, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Cantillon, cf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Strauss, 1b	3	1	2	3	2	0
Parrott, ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Daniels, p	2	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	31	2	10	21	10	2

Indianapolis.

	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Farrell, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Schiebeck, ss	4	0	1	2	6	0
McCarthy, lf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Motz, 1b	4	1	0	10	1	0
Hogriever, rf	3	0	2	1	0	0
Stewart, 2b	3	0	0	3	3	0
Esterquest, 3b	3	1	2	1	1	0
Wood, c	2	1	2	3	2	0
Davis, p	2	1	0	1	0	0
Cross, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	5	9	24	13	0

Columbus ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2
Indianapolis ....1 3 0 0 0 0 1 *—5

Earned runs—Columbus 2, Indianapolis 2. Two-base hits—Strauss, Motz, Wood. Three-base hit—Frank. Stolen bases—Wood, Strauss. Double plays—Latham, Wilson and Strauss; Schiebeck, Stewart and Motz. Bases on balls—Off Davis 2. Hit by pitched balls—Farrell, Wood. Struck out—By Davis, 2, by Daniels 2. Left on bases—Columbus 7, Indianapolis 4. Time—1:45. Umpire—McDonald.

OTHER WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Kansas City Defeats St. Paul — Detroit Wins From Grand Rapids.

Kansas City 12, St. Paul 3.

St. Paul, Minn., August 22.—The Cowboys succeeded in defeating the Saints yesterday, and every one is trying to figure out how it happened. The score:

R H E
St. Paul .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 11 4
Kas. City ...0 1 6 5 0 0 0 0 *—12 10 2

Batteries—St. Paul, Mullane and Spies; Kansas City, Callahan and Lake.

Detroit 22, Grand Rapids 12.

Detroit, Mich., August 22.—The Tigers and Yellow Jackets both pounded the ball hard yesterday, but the Tigers, with their usual luck, had little difficulty in winning. The score:

R H E
Detroit .. ...6 4 2 1 1 0 8 0 0—22 20 5
G. Rapids ...4 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 2—12 14 6

Batteries—Detroit, Egan, Gayle, Twineham and Fisher; Grand Rapids, McFarland and Hodge.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, Washington, New York and Baltimore Win.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.Ct.
Baltimore	101	70	31	.693
Cincinnati	101	69	32	.683
Cleveland	100	62	38	.620
Chicago	104	59	45	.567
Pittsburg	99	55	44	.556
Boston	100	55	45	.550
Brooklyn	99	46	53	.465
Philadelphia	101	46	55	.455
New York	102	46	56	.451
Washington	98	37	61	.378
St. Louis	99	31	68	.313
Louisville	97	25	72	.258

Cincinnati went a few paces behind the flying Orioles yesterday by losing a close, but not well-played, game to Boston.

Darkness put an end to the game between Pittsburg and Brooklyn, when the score was 2 to 2.

Washington helped Cincinnati along yesterday by defeating Cleveland in an exciting game.

Up to the eighth inning it looked very much as though the Colts would win yesterday, but then the Giants found Friend.

Keener, of Philadelphia, held the Colonels down to three hits, while Frazer was an easy mark for the Phillies.

Baltimore shut out St. Louis in a game that was featureless and uninteresting. The scores:

At Boston— R H E
Boston ......0 0 3 5 0 0 0 2 *—10 17 4
Cincinnati ..0 2 3 0 1 0 1 0 2—9 14 5

Batteries—Boston, Sullivan, Nichol and Bergen; Cincinnati, Dwyer, Rhines and Peitz.

At Brooklyn— R H E
Pittsburg ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 2
Brooklyn ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 4

Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Brooklyn, Payne and Burrell.

At Washington— R H E
Washington .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—2 5 2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 2

Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Cleveland, Wilson, Wallace and Zimmer.

At New York— R H E
Chicago ......0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—6 9 4
New York ...1 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 *—8 10 4

Batteries—Chicago, Friend and Anson; New York, Clark and Zearfoss.

At Philadelphia— R H E
Philadelphia 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 8—13 14 3
Louisville ...2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 3 4

Batteries — Philadelphia, Keemer and Gray; Louisville, Frazer and Dexter.

At Baltimore— R H E
Baltimore ....3 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 *—7 8 2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 3

Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Clark; St. Louis, Kissinger and Douglass.

Base-Ball Notes.

The team returns Monday to open a series with Columbus.

Another new pitcher has been added to the staff of the Indianapolis team. Kellum, who has done excellent work in the Southern League this season, has been signed, and will report here the first of the week.

Princeton has one of the best amateur teams in the State this season. The club has won twenty-two out of thirty games played. This includes several games with the Evansville team, which is in the Kentucky and Indiana League.

Treasurer Golt received a message from Manager Watkins last night which read: "Wiley Davis split his thumb; will be out of the game for two weeks. Change the office." Can it be that the manager is weakening on his oft time assertion that 13 is his lucky number?

Chauncey Fisher is here, and will join the champions on their return from Columbus Monday. Fisher will pitch one of the Columbus games. Fisher looked just a little heavier than he did this time last season, but says that he never was in better condition in his life and feels satisfied that he, together with Cross and Dammann, can land the Indianapolis team a winner a second time. He says that he is glad to get back to Indianapolis, as he will now have a chance to do regular box duty.

Talk about a crippled team. Look at the men in the hospital list. Bill Phillips out of the game for the season, and gone home discouraged; Wiley Davis laid up for two weeks, and Buckley for the same length of time; both Cross and Dammann suffering from injuries but still trying to play; Wood in frightful condition, but forced to keep in the game. Roat and Shannon at home nursing injuries, and Monroe—well, no one seems to know anything about him except that he is not pitching ball. This is enough to discourage any manager, but the boys are doing the best they can, and winning more games than one would think possible under the circumstances. Manager Watkins has the wires hot all over the country looking up players, and says that Indianapolis will win the pennant.

SURPRISES AT THE RACES.

Fast Time Made By Surpal and Minuet—The Results.

A difference of opinion makes a horse race, so Mark Twain said, and this being the standard of judgment there were two very fine races at the Fair grounds yesterday, for concerning the results of two of them there was a vast difference of opinion. The races referred to were the 2:35 trot, with eight starters, and the 2:25 trot, in which nine horses got the word to go. The chief feature of the 2:28 trot was the appearance of Emma Offut, the little gray bay mare from Kentucky, who has been defeated but once this season. Two years ago she was for sale for $250. Including her winnings westerday she has brought her owners, G. and C. P. Cecil, of Danville, Ky., $9,467.50 thus far this season in purses alone. She is a fine performer, and although not crowded yesterday, her trotting was well worth seeing.

The crowd was small, for the sky looked indicative of rain. Occasionally there was a slight drizzle which seemed to say the racing must cease, but the rain held off until the day's program was completed. The rain of the morning did not injure the track, improving it if anything.

The 2:35 Trot.

The bookmakers could see but one horse in the 2:35 trot, and that was Exploit. The bookmakers were right on the race, but Surpal, a three-year-old gray stallion, owned by Alexander & Renshaw, of Tipton, Mo., gave Exploit a hard fight, and thereby won a name for himself. Surpal is young, and he had never won a race or heat in his life. The Missouri horse took the lead at the start and would have won, but near the stretch he became over anxious and lost his feet, allowing Exploit to win, although by a fine finish Supral was a close second.

In the second heat Surpal was unsteady on the start, and lost ground, but, striking his gait, he moved forward, passed the field and again crowded Exploit for the heat. By the third heat the young stallion was in fine shape to win, so, taking the lead, he set a fast gait, and came in under the wire as if he could have gone another mile equally as well. His time was 2:20½. Surpal again demonstrated that he possesses speed in the fourth heat, winning it pretty much as he pleased and gaining for himself a mark of 2:16 1-6. In the last heat, however, he showed the results of his hard work, and broke several times, catching and passing the field, however, on each loss. With Surpal out, Exploit came in winner, making his three heats in exactly the same time.

Minuet's Remarkable Performance.

The sensation of the day was the performance of Minuet, a trim little bay mare by Strathmore, owned by L. E. Maddox, of Montpelier, Ind. She possesses remarkable speed, although previous to yesterday she had never been allowed to show it. The Indiana mare entered the race with a record of 2:23¼, and finished with one of 2:13½. Being in a class of star performers of the circuit, and it being her first appearance, she could not be expected to count for much as a possible winner. Notwithstanding, there was a quiet tip out that the little bay was going to do something, so she was backed some, although Nancy L and Stella B were the favorites.

Not since Franklin, the Muncie horse, without a record at the time, defeated a large field at the Indianapolis track, has there been such a performance as that of Minuet. She trotted to win from the word go, and led the large field all the way. There was not a skip, break or halt about her moving, and each time she came down the stretch, she did so as if she had an unlimited amount of speed still in reserve. Red Star could not catch her in the first heat. Pearl C tried it in the second and failed. In the third no one had any hope of catching her, so the fight resolved itself into a struggle for second place. Notwithstanding Minuet's first mile, the crowd could not believe she was the best of the field, but after the second it began to dawn upon them that she was the best for that race at least.

The 2:28 Trot.

The 2:28 trot was rather uninteresting. After the first heat in which Emma Offut showed that she was in form, she was barred in the betting. "Old Man" Fuller made a fight for second place in the first heat, but his steady trotter Philonides could not catch Splan with Newberger. The second heat ended with no driving finish, the horses coming in a length apart as told in the summary. In the third heat Newberger tried to drive Emma Offut to a break, but lost his own feet instead, and "Old Man" Fuller came in second at a steady gait trot. Summaries:

2:35 trotting; purse $500:
Exploit, g h, by Clay (Hathaway) 1 1 2 2 1
Surpal, gr s, by Electricity (Ecker) 2 2 1 1 3
Greenfield Boy, blk g, by Mambrino Boy (Boyce) 4 3 4 3 2
Kitty Stone, blk m, by Graystone (Berry) 3 4 7 4 5
Dr. Wilkes, br g, by Garmoza (Dickerson) 6 7 6 4 5
Axwood, blk c, by Axtell (Young) ....5 6 3 6 dr
Bessie K, ch m, by Sentinel Wilkes (Van Meter) ....7 5 5 dis.
Dr. Brock, ch g, by General Brock (Disher) ....8 dis.
Time—2:19¼, 2:19¼, 2:16½, 2:19¼.

2:28 trotting class; purse $1,000:
Emma Offut, b m, by Gambetta Wilkes (Rea) 1 1 1
Newberger, r h, by Cornelian (Splan) 2 2 3
Philonides, br s, by King Wilkes (Fuller) 3 3 2
Packet, ch g, by Pactolus (Bocock) .4 4 4
Time—2:12½, 2:14½, 2:13½.

2:25 trotting class; purse $1,000:
Minuet, ch m, by Strathmore (Pearce) 1 1 1
Red Star, b s, by Red Wilkes (Dickerson) 2 3 3
Nancy L, b m, by Norseman (Ecker) 8 2 5
Rushtell, b g, by Axtell (Young) 7 8 2
Stella B, br m, by Anteros (Shank) .3 6 7
Jack Dawson, blk s, by Director (Splan) 5 5 4
Darling, b g, by Dan Mitchell (Snyder) 4 7 9
G. D. B., b g, by Norwood (Murphy) 9 4 8
Woodford C, by Redfield (Gosnell) ..6 9 6
Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:13¾.

The betting on the races yesterday was light, and consequently the book-makers offered small odds. Many thought the wheel of fortune offered better inducements for speculation, so the game under the grand-stand attracted an interested crowd.

Buffalo Races.

The horses did some good work at Buffalo yesterday. The best race of the day was the 2:10 trot, which was won by Sphinxetta after an exciting struggle of seven heats. No sensational time was made during the afternoon. The summary:

2:10 pace; purse, $2,000—
Sphinxetta, b m, by Sphinx (Spears) 2 1 1 3 8 2 1
Miss Rita 1 2 4 2 2 1 3
Heir-at-Law 8 7 2 1 1 3 2
Gazette ....3 3 6 4 3 dr
Star Plex ....4 8 3 5 7 dr
Nettie Jefferson ....5 6 5 6 5 dr
Gold Band ....6 5 8 8 4 dr
Fred K ....7 4 7 7 6 dr
Time, 2:08¾, 2:09¾, 2:11¾, 2:12, 2:10½, 2:10¼.

2:14 trot; purse, $2,000—
Pilot Boy, g g, by Pilot Medium (Welty) 2 1 1 1
Rifle 1 2 2 3
Ben B 3 3 3 2
Queen Allan 4 4 4 4
New York Central 5 6 5 5
Obediah 6 5 6 6
Time, 2:13¾, 2:14, 2:14, 2:14¾.

Free-for-all trot; purse, $2,000—
Fantasy, b m, by Chimes (Geers) 1 1 1
Beuzetta 3 2 2
Onequa 2 3 3
Time, 2:10, 2:09½, 2:10.

2:11 trot; purse, $2,000 (unfinished)—
Bouncer, b m, by Mummer (Andrews) 1 1 5 3
Cephas 2 2 1 2
James L 3 3 2 1
Fred Kohl 5 5 4 5
Maud C 6 4 6 4
Ernsie 4 6 3 6
Time, 2:12¼, 2:13½, 2:12¼, 2:13¾.

Patchen Goes In 2:03.

Joe Patchen established a new world's record for stallions yesterday at Rigby Park. Driven by Jack Curry, he paced a mile in 2:03 flat, taking a quarter of a second off of John R. Gentry's time. The conditions were not very favorable for the trial, and when it was announced that a new record had been made, the crowd went wild. The summaries:

2:23 Trot: Purse, $1,000—Nicholas won the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:16½, 2:18, 2:18. Eddie B. won the second and third heats in 2:15, 2:15. Maple Valley, Donna Inez, Maud McGregor, John R. Baldwin, Jubilee, Gussie Leonard, Monturo and Fanny Boy also started.

2:12 Pace; Purse $1,000—Roan Wilkes won in straight heats. Time 2:10¾, 2:08¾, 2:09. Jug was second. Woodshed, Viola, Merrill and Red Lady also started.

2:28 Trot; Purse $1,000—Belle G won in straight heats. Time, 2:16½, 2:16½, 2:16½. Etiquette was second. Agnes, Zanita, Zerbrinow, Leighton, Mickey, Queen Wilkes and Teasle also started.

THE L. A. W.'S RULE DISPUTED.

Big Manufacturers Combine To End Its Control of Racing.

Philadelphia, August 22.—Information of a reliable character has reached here that a syndicate of bicycle manufacturers has been formed, with the intention of wresting from the League of American Wheelmen the control of racing. The prime movers are said to be E. C. Stearns & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., and A. G. Spalding & Bros., of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It is the intention of the new combination to have a circuit. The cities composing this will probably be Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Syracuse and Chicago. One or two other towns where the greatest interest is shown in the sport may be taken in. Control of a track will be secured in each city or a track rebuilt. There will be two race meets a week in each place where there is a track throughout the entire season.

Men who ride in these races will, of course, come under the ban of the L. A. W. As a compensation they will be guaranteed good prizes, plenty of sport, and no effort will be spared to induce the crackerjacks to cast the league aside and make the new scheme successful by their co-operation.

Alleged arbitrary action by the league racing board is said to have brought about the break.

Capital City's Second Meet.

The Capital City Club will give its second race meet on next Friday night. The directors of the club received a number of valuable suggestions from the professional riders who were here last Tuesday, in regard to improvements on the track. Many of these have been adopted, and an engineer was put to work Wednesday rebanking the turns and reducing the sharp curves along the lines suggested by "Mother" Webb, Sanger and Dumbleton. The new track last week was an experiment, but the management intends to have it in first-class shape for the next meet.

Track Too Soft.

The bicycle races at the Ripple yesterday afternoon were postponed on account of the soft condition of the track. There was a fairly good crowd present, and the riders ready, but as the weather was threatening, and a little later began to rain, the management decided to postpone yesterday's program until some time next week.

AERIAL ACTS

To Be Seen In Ringling Brothers' Circus—Some of the Features.

One of the remarkable features of Ringling Brothers' circus, which will appear in this city Monday, September 7, is the performance of the DaComas family on the flying trapeze. The family is composed of one man and two girls. The crowning feature of the performance is one in which the young girl exibited a precision rarely acquired by gymnasts. Swinging under the immense dome, head-down, forty feet apart, Lewis and Marie toss their sister Fancion across the intervening space, catching her with outstretched hands, and repeating the maneuver until the audience is fairly electrified by the startling dexterity of the performance.

The performance of the Three Picardos upon the aerial bars is a novelty, and worthy of being classed with the best of high-class arenic acts.

M'lle Irwin, known as the "human top," is also attracting attention. She is drawn to the dome of the amphitheater on a cable stretched at an angle of 45 degrees, and then, suspended by the teeth, glides to the ground. Another feature of M'lle Irwin's performance is the speed with which she spins while thus suspended high above the heads of the audience, turning with such rapidity that the contour of her figure is lost in a perfect maze.

BIG FOUR.

Official Route To the National Republican League Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

$7.55 for round trip via Chicago and rail.
$6.50 for round trip via Chicago and boat.
$6.30 for round trip via Benton Harbor and boat.
Three trains each way via Chicago and rail.
Two trains each way via Chicago and boat.
One train each way via Benton Harbor and boat.
Tickets will be sold for all trains of the 23d and 24th, good returning on all trains and boats leaving Milwaukee up to August 29, inclusive.
Call at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., 36 Jackson Place and Union station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

WE ARE ALL GOING

On the Knights of Pythias Grand Excursion To Cleveland Via Lake Erie & Western Railroad Sunday, Aug. 23, 1896—Only $5 For the Round Trip.

Special train will leave Indianapolis Union station at 7:30 p. m., via Sandusky and steamers.
For tickets and general information call at 26 S. Illinois st., Union station, or Massachusetts ave. depot.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

St. Louis, Mo. $3—Round Trip—$3. Saturday, August 22, 1896.

Tickets good on trains leaving Indianapolis 11:45 a. m. and 11:20 p. m., reaching St. Louis 6:56 p. m. and 7:30 a. m. Good returning on trains leaving St. Louis Sunday and Monday, August 23 and 24. Trains leave St. Louis 8 a. m., 12 noon and 8:25 p. m. Last train leaves St. Louis 8:25 p. m., Monday, August 24. Sleepers and reclining chair cars on 11:20 p. m. train from Indianapolis and 8:25 p. m. from St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car accommodations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., 36 Jackson Place, Union station and Massachusetts ave.
H. M. BRONSON.

PIANOS FOR $5 CASH,
And Then One Dollar a Week.

Vose & Sons piano....$160
Knabe piano....125
J. & C. Fischer piano....125
Chase piano....125
Newton piano....150
Crow & Christopher....85
Indianapolis piano....65
Square pianos from $40 to $75.
CARLIN & LENNOX,
31 E. Market st.

Milwaukee, Wis., and Return, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets sold August 23 and 24. $7.55 round trip via Chicago and rail. $6.50 round trip via Chicago and boat.

FOR FINE OLD WHISKY

For Medicinal Purposes Go To Caspar Schmalholz, 29 South Meridian Street.

Special sale of McBrayer whisky this week.
McBrayer 1885, price $2 per bottle, this week $1.40.
McBrayer 1889, price $1.50 per bottle, this week $1.10.
McBrayer 1890, price $1.25 per bottle, this week 90c.

WAIT FOR THE SPECIAL

Niagara Falls Excursion Via Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Sunday, August 23.

Special train leaves Union station 7:30 p. m. Return limit seven days. For full particulars call on or address A. H. SELLARS, City Passenger Agent, 26 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

EXCURSION TO LOUISVILLE.

Pennsylvania Line, Sunday, August 23.

$1.50 for round trip. Special train leaves Indianapolis Union station 7 a. m. Returning leaves Louisville 6:30 p. m. Ticket offices, No. 48 W. Washington st., No. 46 Jackson Place, Union station.
GEO. E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

$5 To Cleveland and Return.

Tickets good going on trains leaving Indianapolis 4:15 a. m. and 6:25 p. m., Sunday, August 23, and 4:15 a. m., Monday, August 24; good to return on all trains for ten days.
Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., 36 Jackson Place and Union station and Massachusetts ave.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Cincinnati Excursion, Sunday, August 23, 1896. $1—Round Trip—$1.

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union station 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves Central Union station, Cincinnati, at 7 p. m., same day.
Special features: Shoot the chutes at the Lagoon, Coney Island. 100 wild Sioux Indians at the Zoological Gardens. Chester Park.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

$3—ST. LOUIS AND RETURN—$3.

Via Vandalia Short Line.

Leave 12:40 noon and 11:20 p. m. Saturday, August 22. Returning leave St. Louis 10:30 p. m., August 23, and 8:10 a. m., 8:24 a. m., 1 p. m., 10:30 p. m., August 24. See bills.

CEDAR LAKE.

Sunday, August 23, Via Monon, Fisherman's Excursion.

Special train leaves Union station 6:30 a. m., Massachusetts ave. 6:40, arrive Cedar Lake 11 a. m. Returning, leaves Cedar Lake 6:30 p. m. Tickets and information at Union station, Massachusetts-ave. depot and 2 W. Washington st.

St. Thomas.

Was it St. Thomas who once spoke,
Avowing for the stomach's sake
A little wine would bring good cheer?
Were he but here, this present year,
His voice would be for Tafel beer!
Yes, for the Original Tafel beer of the Indianapolis Brewing Co. He would telephone 690, or leave order at Tonica Temple.

At Most Reasonable Terms.

The best funeral service. Lady embalmer. FLANNER & BUCHANAN, 172 N. Illinois st.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup the best remedy for their children. 25c.

Royal Steel Plate Furnaces.

My own make. Best in use. P. M. PURSELL, 30 Massachusetts ave.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

Beecher's Indianapolis Church Organ.

The pipe organ used in Henry Ward Beecher's church, this city, is offered for sale. Can be seen at the German Reform church, Merrill and Alabama sts.

Excursion Rates.

$1 to $5 saved on all railroad tickets at WEBB'S ticket offices, 5 and 128 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 300.

If you want the best fire insurance, buy a Glens Falls policy.

The Bates Barber Shop

Is still in the lead.

O. H. Thomas, Dentist,

With Dr. E. E. Reese, 24½ E. Ohio st. (between Penn. and Meridian.) Teeth filled without pain by latest scientific method, cataphoresis.

New and second-hand typewriters, ribbons and typewriter supplies of all kinds can be bought at very low prices at H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO., 27 to 33 Capitol ave., north.

Building Material.

A. B. MEYER & CO., 17 N. Pennsylvania st.

Tornado Insurance.

A. J. MEYER & CO., 33 Lombard. 'Phone 130.

Do You Need a Truss?

Try Zimmer, 82 E. Washington st.

When You Want

A strictly pure, high grade flour, use Diadem patent. Every sack guaranteed. Sold by all grocers. NOBLESVILLE MILLING CO.

We don't ask you to spend a cent until you've had positive proof that our prices really are lower than other people's prices—and that positive proof we stand ready to furnish you at any time. Repairing done as it should be done. J. C. SIPE, Jeweler, room 4, 18½ N. Meridian st.

Stop

And see our photos at 85 cents per dozen. J. H. CLARK, 66 E. Washington st.

Dentist—Mary C. Lloyd—Dentist.

19 Fletcher's Bank Bldg. Painless extraction.

Piano tuning and repairing at WULSCHNER'S.

Rheumatism Relieved In 3 Hours.

And quickly cured; "Mystic Cure"—Detchou's.

Mrs. Bruce.

Trimmed hats at cost. 39 W. Washington.

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.

MONARCH
84 E. Washington
Groceries

TEL. 1453..............84 E. WASH. ST

Mail and telegraph orders promptly filled. Money refunded if goods are not as represented. Street cars stop in front of Monarch.

It is not economy to buy trashy goods, if ever so cheap. THE MONARCH sells first-class goods at cut prices. It is true economy to trade there.

$3.40 Barrel
Roller Process Flour.
20cts Gallon
for best Cider Vinegar, for pickling.
25cts Pound
for best Mixed Pickling Spice (usually sold at 40c.)
6cts Pound
for pure Leaf Lard.
20cts Pound
for fresh roasted Rio Coffee.
30cts Pound
for 50c Teas.
3cts Pound
for best Pearl Laundry Starch.
1ct Dozen
for Clothes Pins.
2½cts Bar
for German Laundry Soap.
10cts Box
3 cakes fancy Toilet Soap (worth 25c.)
5cts Package
for best Corn Starch.
Headquarters for Dressed Poultry.
12cts Pound
Spring Chickens.

We have the finest Meats that can be bought. Our prices are low.

Boiling Beef, 4c pound.
Suet for shortening, 3c pound.
Veal and Lamb for stew, 5c pound.
Bacon, sugar-cured, 8c pound.
California Hams, 7½c pound.
Best Round Steaks, 10c pound.

Hosiery

To-night until 9:30.

Men's Fast Black and Tan Seamless Half Hose, fine gauge, double heels and toes; to-night, - - - 10cts

Ladies' full, regular made Hose, "Hermsdorf" black boots, fancy striped and plain tops, 25ct quality, to-night - - - - 12½cts

500 pairs Ladies' French Lisle Thread Hose, boot patterns, solid colors and opera length, bought to sell for 50cts; to-night - - 25cts

Children's Seamless Fast Black Cotton Hose, sizes 5 to 7 inches, 12½ct quality; to-night - - - - 5cts

Another case Boys' extra heavy Bicycle Hose, 25ct kind; to-night - - 15cts

H. P. WASSON & CO.

Semi-Annual Dividends on Fully Paid Shares

Monument Savings and Loan Association

Capital - - $1,000,000
Home Office, 27 Wright Block
Indianapolis, Ind.

DEFINITE CONTRACT—A Definite Contract is issued to every applicant for shares. There are no "estimates" or "believe-we-can-mature" figures given. All is Definite. You can get a Certificate, in which the withdrawal value of your shares for each month is printed. You do not have to go to the secretary or any one else to find out the value of your shares. It is all set down in the certificate, and you know exactly at any time what your money has earned you. And if you borrow money of the association, you sign so many notes of a fixed amount each, one note payable each month till all are paid—then the mortgage is discharged. It is no "pig-in-the-poke" way of doing business. It is DEFINITE. It is business-like.

ASSETS.

Mortgage Loans	$199,600 00
Stock Loans	3,337 00
Advanced on Approved Loans	3,500 00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,392 40
Real Estate	1,167 32
Dues, Interest and Premium unpaid	294 64
Dues for Insurance and Taxes	227 05
Cash	13,300 88
	$222,839 29

LIABILITIES.

Dues on Installment Stock	$ 36,082 50
Dividends Credited	1,473 20
Prepaid Stock	181,400 00
Due on Loans	528 74
Surplus	3,354 85
	$222,839 29

79 79
TWO WELL-KNOWN FACTS!

If a man had his life to live over again, he wouldn't have the courage to try it.

But the man or woman who visits our store to investigate Furniture and learn prices, always returns with confidence.

"THE REASON:"

First-class goods, lower prices, and courteous treatment.
Sideboard Sale this week.

CHAS. WILLIG
79 W. Washington St.
OPP. PARK THEATER
79 79

Notice to Ladies

We are now open and ready to do all kinds of repairing and making your old garments into new ones. We will make you a nice collarette out of your old garment. We are the cheapest house in the city on all kinds of work. Seal and mink garments redyed. Call and see us before you have your work done.

KAUFMAN, THE FURRIER
21½ West Washington St.
Over Burford's Book Store.

OLD RELIABLES!

JEWETT PIANOS

In the market since 1860. The tone, action and durability are not surpassed by any, and equaled by no other Piano of its price in the market. See them at WULSCHNER'S before deciding on a Piano.

EOS CLEANS.
James S. Kirk & Co.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full sized package.

You Will Find

it more comfortable and pleasant to wear a Sweater when taking a bike spin these cool days. We have received a new line of Men's and Boys' Sweaters that we put on sale this morning at the following low prices:

Men's Maroon and Navy Sweaters, with wide sailor collars, at - - - - - - - $1.39
Boys' Navy Blue and Maroon Sweaters, with wide sailor collars, at - - - - - - - 85c

The When

You have eight days to vote on the pony for your favorite boy.
The following program will be rendered by the When Band at the When Concert this evening:

1. "Sherman Band March ....
2. Selection, "Isle of Champagne"..
3. "Ye Olden Times"..........
4. "La Paloma," cornet solo..........
5. "Ben Bolt," by request ....M. B. Kryl
6. "All the Rage"..........
7. "Golden Blonde"..........
8. "De New Bully"..........
9. "Ella Waltz"..........
10. "Sweetest Story," by request......
11. "Hungarian Dance"..........
12. "King Cotton"..........

The Indiana State Fair

SEPT. 14 to 19

AN EXHIBITION UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

BICYCLE AND MOTOCYCLE RACES!

16....TROTTING AND PACING RACES....16

Your Bones Photographed

WHILE YOU WAIT, by Prof. Dayton C. Miller, of the Case Applied School of Science.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 7.

The Big Sale Continued

Auction sales and auction prices are not "in it" with our big Bicycle Clearance Sale. Wheels are not guaranteed at auctions. We guarantee each and every wheel sold in this sale.

We Are Making a Price

On Models A, B, C and D ARROWS, the like of which has never been known in this city. Come in early this week.

The H. T. Conde Implement Company
27 to 33 Capitol Avenue, North.

REMEMBER—Every wheel sold is fully guaranteed, and the stock is not shop-worn and second-hand.

Our Fall Fabrics

are now in. All the novelties, that is latest and nobbiest. Come and see them. No such stock, so varied, so extensive, ever before shown in Indiana.

To the Ladies

Our offer continues good. We'll sell them any Woolens we have by the yard at what they cost us.

KAHN TAILORING CO
22 and 24 East Washington St.

Bread making is an art. Good bread is the result of years of experience, and this is one reason why BRYCE'S BREAD is the best. "Bread Muscle Making Bread."

TRY OUR EGG DRINKS

Phosphate, Chocolate, Lemonade, Cream, Sherbet, Vichy.

They are delicious, healthful and strengthening.

Alcazar Fountain
Next door to News office.

Piper Heidsieck Cigar
THE POPULAR 5c SMOKE.
Sold Everywhere.

HARNESS — $6, $8, $10

See my $12.50 Harness; hand-made, actually worth $15. CASH OR PAYMENTS
WM. VANDERPOOL - - 226 East Washington St.
LINE OF FINE RIDING SADDLES.

FREE COINAGE AND WAGES

SIMPLE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Discussion of the Decline in Prices—Effect of Free Coinage On Wages—What 16 To 1 Means—About Money.

New York Post.

Q.—What is proved by examining the statistics of money supply and production? A.—Three facts: (1) That the money supply of this country and of the world at large is not contracting, but increasing rapidly; (2) that the low price of farm products is caused by increased production, not by contraction of the currency; and (3) that the farmer's condition would not be at all improved by free coinage of silver.

Q.—Do not many of our fellow-citizens, however, believe that free coinage will make them prosperous? A.—They do.

Q.—Why not try the experiment, then, and satisfy these people? A.—Because the experiment would involve general ruin and distress.

Q.—Would the rich suffer most from such an experiment? A.—They would suffer least of all.

Q.—Who would chiefly suffer? A.—All wage-earners, all employes at fixed salaries, all depositors in savings banks, all holders of life insurance policies, all veterans receiving Government pensions, and finally all purchasers of food, clothing and other necessaries of life.

Q.—Why would free coinage harm the wage-earners? A.—Because their income would remain unchanged, or would change but slightly, while their living expenses would increase enormously.

Q.—Why would their expenses increase under free coinage? A.—Because of the violent, general and permanent rise of prices.

Q.—Would such a rise in prices be inevitable? A.—It would necessarily follow the lowering of the money standard.

Q.—Would everything which a wage-earner buys advance in price? A.—Everything; there could be no exception.

Q.—But would not wages and salaries advance correspondingly? A.—All of the world's exeperience in currency inflation proves that they would not.

Q.—Has this country had any experience in the results of such currency experiments? A.—It has.

Q.—When? A.—Between 1860 and 1865, when the gold standard was abandoned and the currency inflated with paper money.

Q.—Did prices in that period rise faster than incomes A.—Very much faster.

Q.—Give the figures. A.—Between 1860 and 1865 the inflation of the currency caused an increase, in the average price of all articles in this country, of 116 per cent.

Q.—What was the increase in wages? A.—During the same period wages increased on the average 43 per cent., against the increase of 116 per cent. in prices.

Q.—What did this mean? A.—It meant that the cost of living increased nearly three times as fast as wages and salaries.

Q.—Where are these figures obtained. A.—From an expert investigation made in 1892, by order of the United States Senate. This investigation covered actual market prices of all articles for a series of years, and actual wages in all employments. Its report is standard authority.

Q.—Is the United States Senate's report our only witness to the high prices of 1865? A.—Its figures are confirmed by the newspapers of the period, which may be consulted at any large public library.

Q.—Give some of the actual prices. A.—A barrel of flour in 1860 cost $8.25; in 1866 it cost $16.25. A pound of butter cost 17 cents in 1860; in 1865 it cost 55 cents. In 1860 a pound of coffee cost 11½ cents; in 1864 it cost 43 cents. A brussels carpet cost $1.20 a yard in 1860; in 1864 the cost per yard was $3.50. A ton of coal cost $4 in 1860; in 1865 it cost $10. These are only wholesale prices; retail prices rose even faster.

Q.—Give some actual comparisons of wages. A.—Day laborers' wages in the mechanical trades of cities rose, on the average, only from $1 a day in 1860 to $1.50 in 1865. Average compositors' wages rose only from $1.66 to $2.50. Locomotive engineers in the East averaged $2.30 a day in 1860, $2.88 in 1865.

Q.—What was the result with such people as these of the abandonment of the gold standard? A.—Inability to live as they had lived before, and in many cases suffering and want.

Q.—What other classes of people suffered? A.—People with small salaries—clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, clergymen, store salesmen, railway employes. Few of such salaries increased as much as 50 per cent., but the cost of living doubled.

Q.—Who else experienced hardship? A.—All families living on an insurance fund left at the death of a husband or father. All people drawing interest on savings bank deposits. All Government pensioners. The income of these people did not increase at all, but prices of what they had to buy went up 116 per cent.

Q.—Would the experience of all such people be the same under free silver coinage? A.—There could be no other result.

Q.—Might not wages and salaries rise faster now, under currency inflation, than they did after 1860? A.—They could not rise as fast.

Q.—Why? A.—Because in those years the army enlistment of laborers and salaried employes had made the home demand for labor abnormally active.

Q.—What, then, do the free coinage leaders ask of the wage-earners, the salaried man, and the savings bank depositor? A.—His vote to increase the cost of living.

Q.—Is this a reasonable request? A.—As reasonable as if they asked him to vote for lower wages.

Are Lower Prices An Evil?

Q.—Has the decline in prices during this generation been a misfortune to the American people? A.—It has not.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because people whose earnings are small can now enjoy comforts such as never before in the history of the world were within their reach.

Q.—But have not wages fallen since 1872, along with prices? A.—They have not; in the great majority of cases they are higher.

Q.—How is it possible that producers and manufacturers should pay higher wages, when prices of their products have declined? A.—Prices declined because of great improvements and economies in production; the laborer's share was therefore increased.

Q.—Is this true with grain production? A.—Even with grain.

Q.—What has been the chief result of the decline in the price of grain? A.—Plenty of food within reach of everybody.

Q.—Was this true before the recent enormous increase in the world's grain product? A.—It was not.

Q.—What was one familiar incident of the earliest part of this century? A.—Famine.

Q.—Caused by what? A.—Frequent scarcity and high prices for food.

Q.—When was the last destructive and fatal famine? A.—In Russia in 1891.

Q.—What followed that famine? A.—Cultivation of new grain country all over the world, immense additions to the grain in store-houses, and a great decline in the price of wheat.

Q.—Is the world likely, under these new conditions, again to witness widespread famine? A.—Probably never again.

Q.—Is not this a gain to civilization? A.—Combined with the cheapened cost of clothing, it is one of the greatest blessings of modern history.

Q.—Do the free-coinage advocates describe this cheapening of food and clothing as a blessing? A.—They denounce it as a curse.

Q.—Where, for instance, is it so denounced? A.—In last month's address of the silver leaders to the American people.

Q.—Is it the purpose of these leaders to put an end to these low prices? A.—Their words leave no doubt on that point.

Q.—Can such an attempt be successful? A.—Only when the wage-earners of the United States vote to substitute poverty for comfort, want for plenty.

Q.—Are the wage-earners likely to do this? A.—Not if they retain possession of their senses.

What Is Meant By 16 To 1?

Q.—What is the meaning of free coinage at 16 to 1? A.—It means that sixteen ounces of silver shall have the same debt-paying power in this country as one ounce of gold.

Q.—Does this mean silver produced in the United States only? A.—It means all the silver in the world, in whatever form it may exist.

Q.—What is the present market value of silver, as compared with gold? A.—Sixty-eight and three-quarter cents per ounce.

Q.—What ratio between the two metals does that price correspond to? A.—About 30 to 1.

Q.—What would the silver dollar be worth under free coinage, as compared with the gold dollar? A.—About 53 cents.

Q.—What would be the effect of free coinage at 16 to 1 on the prices of commodities? A.—The prices of all imported and exported commodities would immediately rise in the proportion of 53 to 100. That is, every such article which can now be obtained for 53 cents would cost $1. Other articles would rise eventually in the same proportion, but more slowly.

Q.—What would be the effect on wages? A.—The first effect would be great confusion, because all business would be disarranged. Many employers would fail and many workmen would be out of a job in consequence. Since wages do not rise spontaneously, the workingman would at first lose 47 per cent. of their pay; that is, they would nominally receive their present wages, but it would be worth only 53 cents on the dollar in the purchase of commodities.

Q.—How could they recoup themselves? A.—Only by successful strikes or by voluntary concessions of their employers.

What Money Ought To Be.

Q.—What is the indispensable quality and first requisite of money?. A.—That it should be universally acceptable.

Q.—Is there any kind of money universally acceptable but gold? A.—There is not.

Q.—Would not silver be equally acceptable if it were equally legal tender? A.—Silver dollars are legal tender. Give any man the option of taking one hundred of these pieces or ten gold pieces of $10 each, and he will choose the latter. Therefore, they are not equally acceptable.

Q.—Is the difference in weight the only reason why gold is more acceptable than silver? A.—It was the only reason when civilized nations made their choice between the two.

Q.—What reasons exist now that did not exist then? A.—A variation of 50 per cent. has taken place in the value of the two metals. In addition to being sixteen times as heavy, silver has lost one-half of its value during the interval.

Q.—Have you mentioned all the reasons why gold is acceptable as money and silver is not? A.—The most decisive reason is that the civilized world has adjusted itself to the gold standard during a long period of time. All business is bottomed on it. It is an accomplished fact coextensive with the commercial world. To change to another standard would be literally turning the commercial world upside down.

Q.—Is the preference for gold universal? A.—It is universal among civilized men. Even the silver advocates in the United States prefer gold in their business affairs. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, makes his mortgages payable in gold. When he was reproved for this bad example, he said that he merely followed the universal custom on the Pacific coast, where he lives. So we have his authority for the statement that in the section of the Union where the demand for silver is most vociferous everybody prefers gold in his private business.

Q.—Can you give any other examples? A.—Governor Altgeld, the chief of the free silver movement in Illinois, is a gold man in his private business. He is the president and largest stockholder of the Unity Building Company in Chicago. All the rents of this building are made payable "in standard gold coin of the United States." The New York Herald published a fac-simile of one of these leases in its issue of July 15.

Q.—Can you give any other examples? A.—The territory of Arizona brought a bill before Congress two or three years ago, asking authority to issue bonds payable specifically in gold, on the ground that the money could be borrowed at a considerably lower rate of interest than if they were payable in dollars without specifying the kind of dollars. The State of Utah is negotiating a specific gold loan now for the same reason. Yet both Arizona and Utah are politically for silver.

Q.—What do these acts signify? A.—Two things: First, that gold is preferable to silver in the genral estimation of mankind; second, that payment in gold is an advantage to borrowers.

Why No More Bond Issues.

Springfield Republican.

Bond issues by the Government for gold have been caused by an extensive gold drain to Europe. The gold drain has been caused mainly by an insufficient excess of exports over imports of commodities to meet our annual charges to Europe on account of interest on investments here, expenditures of American travelers abroad, etc. This insufficient excess of exports has been caused by a comparatively high level of prices in the United States, which has tended to increase imports and diminish exports. This high level of prices has been caused by an excessive volume of money in various forms in circulation.

Now of what use have been the bond issues? Manifestly of much use in diminishing the causes of the gold drain. Whether in the end they have yielded gold to the Treasury or only legal tenders, it is all the same. They have served to contract the currency. The contraction of the currency has brought about lower prices. Lower prices have brought about a reduction of commodity imports and an increase of exports; and this, in turn, has increased the favorable trade balance and brought about a larger settlement of current foreign debt in goods instead of gold.

Of no effect, the gold purchases of the Government? Here is the foreign trade statement for July to prove the contrary:

July.	1895.	1896.
Merchandise exports	$56,541,589	$67,714,735
Imports—Free of duty	32,815,769	22,571,780
Dutiable	40,209,877	29,355,786
Total	$73,025,646	$51,927,566
Excess of exports		$15,787,169
Excess of imports	$16,484,057	

Thus, through contraction and lower prices, a heavy adverse trade balance last year has been turned into a large favorable balance.

Take the statement for the seven months of the year to July 31. An excess of exports over imports of $90,743,609 is exhibited, where last year in the same time, because of the inflation operations of the bond syndicate, an excess of imports over exports of $21,219,092 was shown.

Advocates of the Chicago platform are telling the country that the bond issues have been of no avail, and that future issues will be as necessary to maintain gold payments as past issues have been. The absurdity of the claim must be manifest from the facts presented. Contraction has now proceeded so far, and the level of prices has been reduced to such an extent in consequence, as to assure a favorable trade balance nearly or quite large enough to meet our current foreign charges as long as this contraction and this level of prices are maintained. On such a trade exhibit as that of July gold can be drawn out of the country to any extent only to pay the principal of the foreign debt of the country—to take up securities now held abroad. And such liquidation will halt as soon as the maintenance of the gold standard is assured.

The fact is, then, that bond issues are becoming less and less necessary, and the necessity will, in all probability, disappear entirely with a popular verdict against silver.

Caught Him By the Nose.

The Rev. Sam Jones.

"I know a preacher named Brother Stewart. He went out to hunt an opportunity.

"Brother Stewart has a bright nose, the largest in his community. He walked along the street and a small boy, a farmer's boy, followed him. Brother Stewart asked the boy why he did so. The boy said he would follow him all day just to hear him blow that nose.

"Now, Brother Stewart did not get mad, so the boy went on to tell him about another man, with a nose just like his, who was going to the devil. Brother Stewart hunted that man up, and said to him:

"'Where did you get my nose.'

"'I don't know,' said the man.

"'Well, you have it,' said Brother Stewart, 'and you must not take it to hell.'

"And then he talked to the man, and got him to come to church, and the man was converted. Later he told Brother Stewart, 'I'm not going to take your nose to hell; I'm going to take it to heaven.' This was human extremity God's opportunity; but, then, every one hasn't such a nose."

Interferes With Cooking.

Atchison Globe.

Culture is dangerous when it reaches the point of taking a woman's mind off the thing she has in the oven.

NEED FOR "MORE MONEY."

BY J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

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The proposition to change the existing gold standard for one of silver (which would be the result of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1) would bring about an upheaval in the commercial world equal to that produced in the physical world by an earthquake, which changed the level of the sea coast relatively to that of the water. And when some persons suggest that free coinage be tried as an experiment, and that if its advocates should prove to be mistaken, it could be given up, it is exactly as if the Japanese should have tried the experiment of an earthquake and tidal wave on Formosa, thinking to give it up in case it did not work well. But, meanwhile, the change of level had submerged millions of property and robbed 50,000 people of life. So would it be with free coinage of silver. The experiment of getting from one level to another is a destructive thing. After the damage has been done, you can not get back where you were before.

But by some the change of standard is favored on the ground that "more money" is needed, and that "more money" will bring posperity. Unless it is wished to change the standard with the effects described above, the only possible reasons that can be urged for "more money" are: (1) That we need more money as the "standard," with which goods are compared, and in terms of which their values are expressed; or (2) that we need more money as the "medium of exchange" by means of which goods are exchanged against each other. (I here omit the question of indebtedness, which demands separate treatment.)

To suppose that the standard should be increased in number because the things to be compared with it may have increased, is fallacious on the face of it. In order to insure a satisfactory standard of weight, a single Tory pound deposited in the Tower of London is sufficient to set the standard for other weights all over the world. Two of these would be no better than one, for the essential idea is to have at least one of unchanging weight. Stability of weight is not acquired by having many weights, but by being exact with one particular weight. Other weights made exactly after this standard can be multiplied according to the needs of weighing. One-pound weight and one pair of scales will last through a thousand weighing operations; so it is absurd to suppose that a pound weight is needed for every pound of goods to be weighed, or in any such proportion. Then scales are invented, which save the actual use of weights.

So it is, in general, with money, when regarded as a standard of value. In comparing goods with money, one does not need actually to use the money. From selling one dozen eggs, the farmer knows the value of all other eggs in the market that day.

But surely, it will be said, in selling and buying goods, the more money, the greater prosperity. Let me point out, however, that exchanging things does not increase their number, nor does increasing one kind of thing thereby increase things of another kind. Increasing the number of hats does not mean an increase of bricks. So, increasing one kind or commodity, like gold or silver, does not increase the wheat or corn which is to be exchanged. In fact, the essential thing to every man is the quantity of property he owns, not the amount of money he is, at any moment, using.

We are constantly confusing the supply of things we need for daily use with the mere instrument by which those necessary articles are transferred to us in return for work or for some of our own property. My day's labor is paid for in money, but I immediately exchange the money for provisions. In reality, I exchanged my services for provisions, using money only as a go-between. Indeed, the money played the least important part in the operation; the main things are the labor and the quantity of provisions I got for it. To suppose that increasing the money increases provisions is as absurd as to suppose that increasing the dinner-pails will increase the number of good dinners.

When a teamster gets a chalk-mark for every load of earth he dumps, putting down more chalk-marks doesn't increase the earth-pile; indeed, to increase the counters without bringing more loads of earth is an attempt to get credit for something he has not done.

A very simple fact will make the whole matter clear. Since 1875 more gold and silver has been produced than in any like period in the history of the world: $2,539,000,000 of gold and $2,209,000,000 of silver, or $4,748,000,000 together. It is an unparalleled production of the precious metals, which are used as money. If more gold and silver brings prosperity, why are we not growing in riches and prosperity? An increase of gold or silver, however great, means nothing whatever as regards the quantity of bread, meat and clothing necessary to the well-being of the greatest number of men. Of course, those who own this increase of gold and silver are richer; but also, a man who owns an increased quantity of cattle, would be richer.

And here are other facts which put the same case in a still stronger light. In 1873, the total money of the United States in circulation, according to official reports, was $751,881,809; in 1895, it was $1,601,968,463. That is, the money was more than doubled—and yet we are complaining of hard times. While population, since 1873, gained 71 per cent., money gained 113 per cent., and yet times are hard. Does that not show that the amount of the circulation and the amount of employment for labor have very little to do with each other? Increasing the money does not increase prosperity, for the same reason that increasing the number of wagons does not increase the corn to be carried by the wagons. Increasing hay-presses does not increase the hay to be bailed.

In short, prosperity in any true sense means large production, large crops, abundant employment, and an equitable distribution of wealth. To obtain more food, more clothing, one must produce more, or do more labor, to exchange for them. If a farmer has raised a crop of 1,000 bushels of wheat, I can get some of it only by offering him something in return for it. When the Government prints paper money, in Washington, or coins silver bullion for silver owners in our mints, that would not enable me to get the farmer's wheat. The silver coins belong to the silver owners just the same as the bullion did, and unless I work for such persons as these silver owners, or give my property to them, I can get no more silver with which to buy this farmer's wheat. If the money is good and of full value, I must always give full equivalent for it, just as for any other thing of value. It is only when the money itself is worthless that one can get it for nothing.

If one has things of value—eggs, butter, corn—one will have no trouble in getting other things for them, through the medium of money. If any one speaks of lacking "money" he really means that he lacks corn, cattle and stock to be exchanged for money. If he has these forms of saleable wealth he can get money to the value of his property easily enough. To cry for money, when one has no goods to sell, is like an infant crying for the moon. Indeed, the truth is simple enough, when once stated. When we speak of a man being worth $10,000, we do not mean $10,000 in money, but only that he has property which, expressed in terms of money, counts up to $10,000, and that he probably never has at ordinary times in his possession more than $50 of actual money. In fact, actual money in his hands is never earning anything; it is only when a man parts with his money for materials, machinery, etc., that he puts his wealth into the form where it can earn anything. To every one, then, it is not the quantity of money which is important, but the quantity of goods and property one controls.

Since the possession of articles which every one wishes to consume is the result of prosperity, the mere exchange of these goods is a secondary—although necessary—process. To transport goods by railway is necessary, but you can not transport any thing, unless first of all there are goods to be transported. So, exchanging goods is a process secondary to their production.

Money is merely a machine for the more convenient exchange of goods. There is no more need of money in amount equal to all goods than there would be a need for as many gates to a walled city as there are inhabitants. Through one gate you can pass thousands upon thousands, in small numbers at a time. And that is what takes place in exchanging goods. By exchanging goods first for money, and then giving the money for goods, we pass the goods, so to speak, through the gate of money, a few at a time. All goods are not being offered at once at the same place. So a small sum of money will serve for large transactions in goods.

Hence, what we wish to accomplish in public legislation is to further the measures which will insure that quiet, steady condition of business likely to help in keeping production constantly growing. Tinkering with the currency is like working at the wrong lever—it does not start the engine; and if you pull too hard it may break, and the engine be disabled, so that it can not go at all.

If one would go into a great city and see how goods are exchanged it would be understood that very little money is actually used. The practical business men have ingeniously devised methods so that, by help of the banks, they offset what they sell (which is expressed in terms of money) against what they buy (which is also expressed in terms of money)—and thus little or no money actually passes from hand to hand. Indeed, in large wholesale transactions actual money is used only for paying balances, and 90 to 95 per cent. of the transactions are settled without any money whatever.

In one year the amounts are enormous—fifty to sixty billions of transactions are settled without money, and solely by the aid of banks and clearing-houses. The amount of money needed, in such methods is only that called for by customers in the smaller payments where checks are not used, and to convince all depositors that they can have cash whenever needed. It is only in times of business alarm and panic that much cash is called for; and reserves are kept mainly to secure confidence.

It must now be clearly apparent that "the amount of money needed by trade" is dependent on the business habits of the community. No one can say just how much it will be; with a proper system, it will regulate itself. The monetary needs of civilized countries do not increase in any proportion whatever to transactions, as Mr. Bryan would have us believe in his speech of acceptance.

Who says there is not money enough? How does he know? If he thinks there is not enough money, because he is poor, the difficulty with him is that he lacks goods, not money; that he confuses property with the means of transferring property. The vague feeling that we can secure prosperity by "more money" has no basis of reason either on the grounds of the functions of money as a standard, or as a medium of exchange, as was shown above. To propose "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1," therefore, on the ground that it would give "more money" is doubly fallacious; (1) it would contract, instead of expand, the circulation, and (2) even if it could expand the circulation it would not produce prosperity.

The silver-using countries of the world have a smaller per capita circulation of money than the gold-using countries. Great Britain has $20.78; France, $35.77; Belgium, $27.82; Germany, $17.59. These are on the gold standard. But Russia has only $8.49; Mexico, $4.95; China, $2.08. These are on the silver standard.

The theory that prosperity can not be produced by increasing the quantity of money in circulation is a fundamental proposition of political economy; therefore, on this ground, free coinage of silver can not be justified. What astounding folly to propose a measure not only unsupported by economic reasoning, but certain to bring overwhelming disaster to business. There is nothing to be gained for prosperity by increasing artificially the quantity of money—absolutely nothing to counterbalance the devastating commercial ruin sure to follow the change of the standard from gold to silver.

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

LONDON IN A HEATED TERM.

People Are Never Prepared For An Unusual Rise In Temperature.

London Telegraph.

The curious thing is, as far as concerns the people of this country, that a warm summer always takes them by surprise. It catches them in the national costume, which is absolutely the worst fitted in the world for a spell of really hot weather. The tall silk topper, the frock coat and the dark, constraining trousers—what miserable abominations are these to wear in dog days compared with almost any other land's garments worn in almost any other land where the sun shines! The artisans and the workman's dress is little better suited to a hot spell than that of the professional man or London lounger, but at least these can fling aside coat or jacket and work in their shirt sleeves. Roasted out of conservatism by the thermometers, a few bold spirits do, indeed, under present circumstances, discard altogether the superfluous waistcoat, and go about fearlessly with a silken cummerbund around the waist, a straw hat or white cap on the head, and the neck judiciously freed from starched collar and stiff cravat. Yet their number is comparatively few. There were only five white hats worn at the Queen's garden party, and the streets have been rife with the ridiculous sight of citizens who hold their chimney-pot of light and torrid silk in one hand, while with the other they mop a fevered brow, and furtively unbutton a too rigid waistcoat and trousers' band.

Stolid and perspiring, the hapless police of the metropolis go about all these fiery days in their dark and hot blue tunics. Not so much as the distant idea of a possible summer time seems ever to have entered the minds of those who clothe these faithful servants of the public. Nay, the public itself—as we have said—confronts the hot weather with a sort of stupid astonishment, wearing the same articles and style of garb which suited winter and early spring, but which become outrageous, absurd and intolerable in the tropical noons which year after year now glow and glitter in our once temperate zone. The female portion of the population displays more courage and good sense. In muslins and cambrics, in cool, pretty prints and fluttering blouses of silk and satin, the women set a charming example to the black-coated, silk-hatted, tight-buttoned half of the community. Meanwhile, the wretched, conventional, tortured, ridiculous man goes on enduring the agony of his black broadcloth, the anguish of his silk hat, the horror of his starched shirt collar, and the penalty of his pointed patent leather boots as if the thermometer did not enjoin upon him to be wiser.

In the East, where summer and winter dress are always rational, it is easy to be temperate. The body, lightly and pleasantly clad, takes as a blessing, not a provocation, the glorious golden weather. The perspiration, continuous but insensible, produces only a light thirst, readily quenched by the delicate and simple beverages of the Indian sherbet shop or the Japanese tea-house. But here, in these burning English summers, the Briton, cased in ugly and unseasonable garments, provokes a desudation which leads to a thirst, fierce, uncontrollable, imperious, so that he actually manufactures his own misery and demoralization. If Sir Wilfrid Lawson wants to strike a real blow at intemperance, let him assail the top hat, the frock coat and the cloth dress in summer. Diana would be a draggle-tail and Apollo be run in for taking too much nectar if they wore the usual London clothes in a London July.

The Modern Way.

Pearson's Weekly.

Friend—How soon will you graduate from the High Science Institute?

Modern Girl—Next year. But after that I must take a four years' course at a medical college, to be followed by a special course in surgery.

Friend—Do you intend to practice medicine?

Modern Girl—Horrors, no! I am going to write novels.

Applied To Umbrellas.

Atchison Globe.

Don't loan anything; you know yourself how careless you are in paying back anything you borrow.

MR. BRYAN.

London Spectator.

The eyes of the whole English-speaking race are turned upon the new man who has suddenly sprung from the ground in America. A fortnight ago no one in England, and only political Americans, knew Mr. Bryan's name. Then came the volcanic outburst at Chicago which not so much changed the Democratic party as threw up an utterly new mountain from the bowels of the earth. The world watches the new peak among political parties, and wonders whether it will last, or whether after a few months' activity it will be shattered to atoms by an explosion even stronger than that which raised it. Meantime every one wants to know what manner of man it is who is Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. Is he a strong man? Does he know his own mind, and intend to have his own way, or is he merely the veil behind which other men will work in silence? What are the personal influences that affect his character? Does he really believe in the wild schemes which he advocates, or has he merely adopted them because they pay and are popular? The air is throbbing with a hundred questions like these, but as yet there is little vouchsafed in the way of answer. Still, already a certain amount of information is accumulating concerning Mr. Bryan, and a human outline, even if a faint one, is forming behind the mist.

Mr. Bryan is a Western man in the fullest sense of the term. Now, of Western men there are two distinct, well-marked types. In the first place, there is the shrewd, hard, loud, pioneer in business and in land whose ways are rough and violent, but whose brain is clear, cynical and swift. This type is materialistic and irreverent, caring for little except to push and strive—the type that wants to win at any cost. The other type is equally restless and vehement, but it is not materialistic or cynical, or rather its cynicism is shot through and through by a queer mixture of dreaminess and zealotry. Instead of being unidealistic, it is far too much possessed by crazes and ideals. The first type abounds among the farmers and dealers and business men. The second is to be found among the lawyers, the newspaper men and the members of the other professions. Unless we mistake, Mr. Bryan belongs to the second type. He is the Western lawyer who began life on a farm, who left it to get education, and who, passing from one Western academy or university to another, ravished, as it were, the goddess of learning, and by violence possessed himself of no little mental wealth. In this way he seems to have become a man of ideals if not of ideas—"a crank," as his materialistic countrymen would call him.

In the West most men smoke and drink pretty freely, but Mr. Bryan neither smokes nor drinks. He does not, however, seem to carry his asceticism to extremes, nor does it prevent him from being the chosen leader of a party which has no desire for temperance in any shape or form. In other words, Mr. Bryan seems to be like the Puritan politicians so well defined by Macaulay. He is a man of the world, as well as a zealot, and those who class him with the usual teetotal fanatic will find themselves mistaken. If the pictures published of him are like Mr. Bryan, he looks old for his years. He is only thirty-six. The head is a powerful one. The brows are square, as is the chin, and the nose is large and well shaped. The eyes are a little sunk under the forehead, and the whole face wears an air of great keenness and determination. It is distinctly the face of a man who knows what he means. That it is the face of a man who would always insist that his audience should know what he really means we are not prepared to say.

That Mr. Bryan is an effective, if not a great orator, is perfectly clear. If ever man forced his way to the front by sheer command over words it is he. When the Chicago convention met he was only a possible candidate. After he had spoken in defense of the platform he was the only candidate possible. His words produced an impression which was nothing but electrical. Not only did he sit down with the convention ready to do his instant bidding, but that impression remained with them. The convention was adjourned in order that the effect of the speech should evaporate and the other candidates be given a chance, but it was found that these tactics were of no avail. When the body reassembled they were as eager to elect Mr. Bryan as when he sat down. Mr. Bryan has to perfection the art of phrase-making, the art which enables the orator to lead men by words as one leads a horse by the bridle. As Disraeli said, "by words we govern men." But though this is true, the feat is more often tried than accomplished.

Bishop South shows in his great sermon on plainness of speech how often in history a good rattling phrase has stirred men's hearts and made them like wax in the speaker's hands. The difficulty is to find the phrase which will work the charm. Lord Beaconsfield was perpetually trying, but only once was he really successful. His "Imperium et libertas" was too pedantic, but his phrase, "Peace with honor," no doubt for a time put the mob on his side, lulled the country into forgetfulness of the Afghan disaster and the other blunders of the ministry of 1874. In any case, Mr. Bryan succeeded admirably at the Chicago convention in shaping a set of words which would sting his countrymen into wild revolt against the existing order of society. "You shall not set on the brow of labor a crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold." That may be proved to be cheap rhetoric and in shocking taste, but for all that the words are electrical and in a flash put before the Western mind what they believe to be their grievance.

The Western farmers believe that an unjust law is forcing them to pay their debts in gold, a commodity which they have not got, and which they declare they can not get while wheat is at its present price. Up till now their grievance has only smoldered, though with a dull, subdued force. The comparison of their wrongs with the Passion at once blew it into vehement flame.

Here was a metaphor which every man, however unintelligent and uneducated, could understand—one indeed which came with even more terrific force to the minds of the uncultivated than to those of the cultivated. Metaphors lose their force because we hear too many of them, but here was a metaphor which would appeal to men in whose daily speech there was no room for tropes and artifices. But the metaphor did more than merely awaken the minds of those who heard it to a sudden and new sense of the wrongs they believed themselves to be suffering. It did far more. It gave them also the sense that they were suffering in a holy war, that they were martyrs, that they testified by their sufferings to a great and good cause, and that to relieve these sufferings was a noble work. In a word, the phrase seemed to the Western men who heard it to sanctify their cause. The moment before it was spoken the silverite platform was a political matter, a thing of the world, but the phrase changed all that. In an instant it and the Democratic party were transfigured, and what had been a scramble and a faction fight became a crusade.

One expects in a great emotional orator a certain unworldliness, a touch of the temperament which keeps poets and painters and sculptors always in difficulties. Mr. Bryan seems to be the exception. He is an artist in words, even if a rough one, but he does not seem to have the artistic temperament. He has Mr. Bright's tongue, but he has Mr. Cobden's shrewdness and political foresight. At least, that is the report given of Mr. Bryan, and of the way in which he conducted himself while he was a Congressman. There he is said to have made himself very popular with friends and opponents, and to have conducted delicate and difficult negotiations with tact and readiness. If this is true, and if Mr. Bryan is in reality a zealot who is amenable to reason and self-interest, and a great and persuasive popular orator who has also a political head, it is clear that he is a most formidable candidate, and that the great explosion at Chicago has thrown up a new and very remarkable personality. Time will show. Meantime we can only wish disaster to Mr. Bryan. We do not like his opponent, and we like certain of Mr. Bryan's views, notably those on the tariff, but no nation can thrive on a policy of repudiation. At the same time we think it only right to say that a great many of Mr. Bryan's views seem to have been exaggerated. It is fair to call him a repudiationist, but it is not fair to call him a socialist. Asking for tariff for revenue only, and for an income tax, and condemning trusts and monopolies, is not socialism, but the exact reverse.

The Arizona Kicker.

M. Quad in Philadelphia Press.

A man, supposed to be "Pete" Frazer, who was warned out of this town two weeks ago as a duffer, attempted to hold up the Pine Hill coach last Wednesday evening, at Cub run. He might have made a big haul, as there was plenty of money aboard, but as soon as Hank Green, the driver, yelled at him he made a dive for the bushes and was not heard of again. Hank has got a roar on him like a wounded bull, and his yells that evening were heard three miles away. If the man really was "Pete" Frazer, we hope he was not scared out of the country. He would come in very handy by and by when our vigilance committee had nothing to do and wanted to keep their hand in. Should the Pine Hill folks get hold of him first they will please remember that our people have first claim.

PRICES PAST AND PRESENT.

Boston Herald (Ind.).

The cause of the fall of prices of all commodities except labor, coffee, india rubber, hemp and a few others, about which there is now so much hot dispute, is not to be found by confining our attention to the brief period from 1873 to 1896, or to one set of facts, but must be sought in a survey of the whole field of recent history, of modern science in its application to industry and of latter-day expansions of the area of agriculture. We must, for a full view of the movement of prices, go back to the first years of the present century, when prices were highest, and trace their variations in connection with contemporary events. The secret of the decline will be thus detected, and we shall get rid of the petty idea that it has been brought about by the scheming of malicious capitalists who desire to enhance the value of their income. The decline of silver and other commodities will be found, after careful inquiry, to be due to causes of a wide and general character, operating through an entire century, and beyond the power of any set of men, however rich or powerful.

A valuable help to a study of prices in connection with historical events and industrial improvements is provided in Sauerbeck's chart showing the "course of average prices of general commodities in England" from 1818 to 1894. Forty-five principal commodities are taken and the average prices of the years 1867-77 are called 100. The variations from this figure indicate whether, upon the whole, prices for the forty-five articles have gone up or down. It is to be objected to the list that it does not include labor, which is the commodity most bought and sold. It does not, therefore, accurately indicate the variations of the price of gold, which now buys less labor per unit of value than formerly, but it usefully shows the fall of other commodities, silver included. Briefly stated, the chart shows that prices were highest in 1818, when the "index number" was 142. This was the period of scarcity and wretchedness introduced by the wars of Napoleon.

From 1793 to the battle of Waterloo there was a vast destruction of life and property. Large areas were made barren, production was curtailed and prices were "scarcity prices." Plenty was rapidly restored, however, by peace, and in 1822, the year after the Bank of England resumed specie payments, prices had fallen to 100. During a great depression and crisis in 1825 they mounted rapidly to 116. They fell equally rapidly in 1826, and in consequence of large harvests the general average in 1830-34 was but 90. After this time and until 1841 commercial depression and crises, with deficient harvests, advanced the average of prices to 101. Large harvests, with railroad speculations, were responsible for a sudden dip to 82 in 1843. During the Irish famine, in 1847, prices mounted to 94, but with the widespread disorder and political revolutions on the continent, in 1848, came a tremendous fall of prices and a great depression that lasted till 1852. The average of prices in 1849 was but 74, and this low level lasted for several years. Anxious as to the future, men checked their expenditure and lessened their investments in new enterprises, very much as is the case in the United States at the present time. The result was that what under ordinary circumstances would have been, perhaps, a normal supply of products, turned out to be in excess of the demand, and prices fell off to figures not afterward reached again till the May collapse of the American railways in 1884.

But during the great depression of 1848-52 gold began to be mined in abundance in California and Australia. Prices regained in one year the level of 1847, and the active demand for products in 1854-55, during the Crimean war, put prices up further to the index number, 102. The Indian mutiny, in 1857, caused a further advance to 105. This figure, pending the boundary dispute with the United States and the crisis of 1858, fell quickly to 90. The index number, however, averaged about 100 from 1855 to 1870, when the Franco-German war brought a sharp advance in prices. The war caused great losses for France, and "scarcity prices" to some extent prevailed. From 1869 to 1873 there was a great railway mania in the United States, during the continuance of which 28,400 miles of railway were built. Speculation was widespread. Collapse came in 1873, when prices had mounted to 111. There were that year severe crises in New York, Vienna and Germany, and two years later large failures and consequent depression in England. Prices, accordingly, tumbled rapidly in 1873, and have continued to decline, with little interruption, to the present time. The index number for 1894 was 63.

The cause is to be seen in the characteristic events of the period 1873-96. It has been notably a period of peace. There has been no great war (the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 was localized) to detract the attention of Western Europe and the United States from the arts of peace. What are the arts of peace? They are arts that tend to cheapen production—inventions of machinery, new discoveries of chemical processes, improvements in metalurgy, improvements in the steam engine, the telegraph, steamship and railroad, and the creation of the telephone and electric motor as active factors in business. Since 1873 the instruments of production have been vastly multiplied and improved, so that labor is rendered a hundred fold more productive. The effect is higher wages for labor and cheaper products of labor—lower prices for nearly all commodities except labor. Cheapened transportation has widened competition, thus further quickening invention and cheapening production. Argentina and other areas formerly unknown in the world's markets now compete with the Dakota farmer, who was himself unknown in the world's markets in 1873. It is not to be forgotten that the low prices of the present day are a blessing to the poor. The laborer finds his wages greatly increased since 1873, while at the same time the purchasing power of his dollar has nearly doubled. Such is the blessing of a long period of peace. More of the necessaries and comforts of life are in the reach of the poor. In view of this fact, to restore high prices by debasing the dollar is a retrograde step which the people will ultimately refuse to take.

GLASS AND GLASS-MAKING.

Crystal glass was made and sculptured by the Persians 532 B. C.

Scent bottles of yellow and blue glass were made in Egypt in 1590 B. C.

Glass mosaics were first employed by the Persians at Persepolis in 521 B. C.

Two gallon wine bottles of blown glass were made in Egypt in 1900 B. C.

Windows of mosaic glass were in use among the Singhalese in 306 B. C.

The Greeks employed glass for architectural ornamentation in 409 B. C.

The Phoenicians made all kinds of blown glass at Tyre and Sidon in 1450 B. C.

Astronomical instruments of glass were used by the Chinese as early as 2283 B. C.

Blown and cut greenish transparent glass bowls were made by the Assyrians in 722 B. C.

Painted representations of glass-blowers on the walls of the tombs at Beni-Hassan date from 2851 B. C.

The oldest piece of dated glass known is an Egyptian amulet now in the British Museum, which was made in 2064 B. C.

Nilometers and other objects of blown glass; bracelets, beads and ornaments of cast glass, in inlays, etc., were used in Egypt in 1703 B. C.

The Persians in 516 B. C. invented a transparent glass varnish, which they laid over sculptured rocks to prevent them from weathering; this silicious coating has lasted to our day, while the rocks beneath are honeycombed.

English Brewers Flourishing.

London Letter New York Sun.

This year, as far as it has gone, has been exceptionally prosperous for the brewers. The number of barrels on which duty was paid was 14,456,501, an increase of over 1,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. The United States has not been taking as much as formerly, but Egypt is rapidly developing a taste for English beers. In South Africa the same growth is noticeable, and the export of ales to Australia is augmenting.

The Bowen-Merrill Co

HAMMOCK SALE

GREAT VARIETY

LOW PRICES

During August we will sell the remainder of our immense stock of Hammocks *at very low prices.* There are too many kinds to specify.

See the Stock.

The Bowen-Merrill Co

THE CAMPAIGN.

VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS.

There are more sneers, insinuations and innuendoes than sense in the average curbstone political discussion.—South Bend News (Ind.).

The paramount issue is not, with Mark Hanna, either tariff or silver. It is how to defeat Bryan. And Mr. Hanna will pay handsomely for a correct solution of the problem.—Lafayette Journal (Dem.).

Indiana has for many years been the battlefield of very fierce political contests. It is apparent that this campaign will be no exception to the rule. The silver hosts are in fine trim and will put up a fight that must win out. — Muncie Herald (Dem.).

It was eminently proper that Mr. Bryan should cite Coin Harvey as authority on the subject of finance. Besides, it is only by such tutorship that the boy orator could have arrived at the conclusion that the Government can create value by a legislative act.—Peru Sentinel (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan sets his creed against the teachings of history, against the almost unanimous judgment of business men throughout the world; against the voice of the most learned political economists of all the ages, and appeals to the passions and prejudices of the masses to corroborate his views.—Ft. Wayne News (Ind.).

These free silver fellows really seem to think that if Bryan should be elected, all they will have to do to get all the money they want, will be to take a scoop-shovel and gather it out of the gutters. It will have to be earned in the same way as at present. The Government is not going to give it away without value received. And that is a fact.—Evansville Journal (Rep.).

A great deal is said about the immense sum that is to be collected by Marcus Hanna for the purpose of electing McKinley and Hobart. Why, this is a small matter compared to the millions that the silver mine owners will contribute for the election of Bryan, their "hired man." The silver barons are the men who will be mostly benefited by Bryan's election.—Evansville Journal (Rep.).

It is to the credit of party managers that men who are not thoroughly posted on the money question shall be restrained from going on the stump. No possible good could result from having such individuals talk finance. They would only confuse the minds of those who might listen to them, and that should be avoided as far as possible. The demand of the hour is sound sense and solid argument.—South Bend Times (Dem.).

The silver move at the start was denominated a bubble, a fad, a scheme on the part of some for gain, others for notoriety. It is going down the grade; it has reached its hight; it has spent its force; it is shooting the chute with great velocity. It went to high water mark with the acceptance speech of Bryan in New York; then it began to go down the toboggan. It will soon be at the bottom of the slide and stay there.—South Bend Tribune (Rep.).

Just now the average citizen of the United States is in a perplexing quandary. Everybody is mentally posting his books, taking inventories of his assets and figuring up liabilities to determine to which class he belongs—the debtor or the creditor class. In most cases the conditions are so complicated that it is feared the election will be around before a fellow can determine whether by taking this or that side he isn't going to beat himself.—Hammond Tribune.

It has been only four short years since Bryan, in the same silvery tones he now uses, was making a thousand promises a day that free trade would make everybody prosperous. His promises were not fulfilled. They were, rather, more unfulfilled than any promises ever given by a man. He now promises prosperity if free silver is established. He is a smooth prevaricator, and everybody with a grain of gumption ought to see that he is. His promises aren't worth their weight in polecats.—Muncie News (Rep.).

Every man employed in the transportation service of this country ought to be and should be a friend of the farmer. The farmer produces more than half the products that are transported by rail. If he is ruined, every man employed in the transportation service of the country is injured. The single gold standard is crushing the life out of the American farmer, and if the policy is continued four years more, thousands of farmers, yes, hundreds of thousands, will be forced to abandon their farms.—Logansport Pharos (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan's one great argument is that this country can manage its own monetary affairs without the aid of any foreign country. But when it comes to the tariff he sings a different tune. He does not grow so "patriotic" when it comes to the protection of American workingmen. He does not want this country to manufacture its own goods without the aid of foreign countries. He does not want the American farmer to raise all the wool used in this country, nor American factories to make all the iron used in this country. Only in one thing is Mr. Bryan so "patriotic" as to wish this country to get along without the aid of foreign countries, and that is in the free and unlimited coinage of silver.—Huntington Herald (Rep.).

The common sense of the American people can always be trusted to assert itself when the critical time comes. Any flimsy theory, financial or other, can get a hearing in this country and will have adherents. But it has always been found, in the long run, that the level-headed people are in the majority and take the helm in their own hands when the old ship of state is in danger of breakers. The captain of a ship is the quietest man on deck, but his command comes like a clap of thunder when mutiny is threatened on board. The sober, thinking people may seem to be in the minority at times when agitators of wild schemes are pawing the earth and bellowing like bulls of Bashan, but when the ballots come the wild schemes go to the wall with a sickening thud and the place where they were knows them no more forever.—Richmond Palladium (Rep.).

It is most proper for General Harrison to take part in this campaign against the common people and in favor of the gold sharks. He was the first President of the United States to violate the law making Government obligations payable in coin payable only in gold. It was under his administration that the single gold standard panic began that has paralyzed every business interest of the country except the speculation in gold. It was under his administration that $57,000,000 premium in gold was paid to favored bond-holders on bonds he purchased in advance having many years to run before maturity. It was uner his administration that the nearly $300,000,000 left in the treasury at the end of Cleveland's first administration was squandered and turned into a deficit of over $9,000,000. It was under his administration, after all this unparalleled squandering upon favorites of the people's money, that the plates for a bond issue were engraved and left in the treasury vaults to be ready for use should he be re-elected, and which Mr. Cleveland used for his first issue of bonds to keep up the gold standard. It is most meet and proper, therefore, that General Harrison enter the canvass in favor of a gold standard.—New Albany Ledger (Dem.).

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The man who loses an arm or a leg, a hand, or a foot, has 421 different varieties of artificial limbs or members at his command.

The American housewife ought to make good preserves, for this art is covered by 1,541 patents, either of appliances or of methods.

The annealing and tempering of metals have called for much attention, no less than 736 devices for these purposes having been patented.

The manufacture of the staff of life is carried on by the use of 764 devices employed to make it or used as material in its manufacture.

The irrigation problem, together with the necessity of having water in every room in the house, has called forth 7,707 patented appliances.

Lamps and their various parts have received much attention from the inventor, there being 8,211 patented appliances in this line of lighting.

More patents have been issued from our Patent Office to British subjects than to the natives of any other foreign country, the number being 689.

Every American wears shoes, but not every American knows that 9,348 patents have been taken out on the machinery used in making them.

The processes of grinding and polishing surfaces of metal, stone, wood or glass may be accelerated by the employment of any one of 2,598 patents.

The problem of fencing farm land and city lots has received extensive attention, there being no less than 6,807 patents upon fencing devices and posts.

Won His Bet.

Lewiston Journal.

A bewildered looking farmer stood in the center of Haymarket square looking at the trolley wire. The electric car came along and slowed up. They rang the bell and shouted at him and ordered him to move. He still kept looking at the wire and making inarticulate sounds with his lips.

"Get off the earth, you Jersey calf!" shouted the motorman.

The old man was fairly bumped by the slow moving car before he moved. Then he jumped up and said: "I did it, by thunder! Where's my money?"

He looked around cautiously, and then he said: "You seen a red-faced feller with a white mustache waxed? I want him. He bet me $5 I couldn't look at that ere wire three minutes and count 200. I've done it."

"Did you put up the money?"

"Sure," was the reply.

"Dingdong!" went the bell.

Grass Stains In the Duck Skirt.

If grass stains in white goods are rubbed with alcohol before articles are put into soap and water the stains may be readily removed.

OUR TIRED STOMACH

"I have no appetite," you say, "and the little I do eat does me no good. At first it feels cold and dead in my stomach and by and by I have aches and pains that sometimes go to my chest and back. I feel weak, low spirited and out of sorts all over. I fancy the demon of dyspepsia has got me." That's the way you talk, and no wonder. But wait a moment. Let us reason together. Perhaps thus far your stomach is merely tired. You have been eating too much, eating the wrong things, and irregularly. You have given it too much to do, and like all living things, when overworked, it stops at length from sheer exhaustion. There may not be an actually diseased condition as yet. Still it is nature's warning, and you must heed it or worse will follow. "But I must eat or starve," you say. True enough, but safety usually lies in middle courses. Here is one for you. You don't need drastic purges or exciting stimulants. Your condition is one easily relieved if we go about it gently and sensibly. The tired stomach won't work under whip and spur. It has probably had too much of that already. What you require is something that is at once a food and a digester of food. Such an article is the Shaker Digestive Cordial, discovered and prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. Taken right after eating, so as to mix with the food, it does the stomach's work for it, gives it the advantage of further rest, strengthens you in a natural way, and soon enables the stomach to do full duty. There is nothing else like this simple, safe, certain and palatable remedy. Yet the Shakers respect your doubts, and authorize druggists to sell a trial bottle for ten cents.

MARIE ANTOINETTE HAIR DYE

Comes in nine shades. Every lady can restore her gray hair to its original shade. Different shades of the coloring are as follows: No. 1, black; 2, dark brown; 3, brown; 4, medium brown; 5, light brown; 6, light chestnut; 7, blonde; 8, light blonde; 9, drab blonde. Persons giving Marie Antoinette Hair Coloring a test will make no mistake, as the first trial will convince them of the efficiency of this phenomenal chemical discovery. For sale by all hair dressers, druggists, and M. E. PHELAN, 16½ E. Wash. st. $1.50 and $3. MARIE ANTOINETTE CO.

Sloan Drug Co. and Bates House Pharmacy Agents.

A Mother's Privilege

IT ALSO INVOLVES A DUTY

A mother's pride and delight in her children's robust energy is one of the most satisfying enjoyments which comes into a woman's life; yet many a mother unknowingly robs herself of this joy and satisfaction through her own ignorance or neglect of the natural laws of life.

A mother's duty to her children begins before they come into the world. A mother who wants her child to be strong and healthy and able to fight its own battles, ought herself to be as strong and healthy as possible during the time when the little one is expected.

A prospective mother who forgets this fact or ignores it, wrongs both herself and her baby. It is her double duty during the expectant time to maintain her physical vigor and condition at the highest point by every means which nature and enlightened medical science affords.

Thousands of mothers have been made stronger and happier, more capable of bearing the trials of motherhood, and better able to give their children an inheritance of vigor and cheerfulness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It imparts direct health and elastic endurance to the delicate organism concerned in motherhood; it gives special tone and recuperative energy to the nerve centers, and creates thorough constitutional vitality and power.

Taken as early as possible during the expectant time, it frees motherhood from all its dangers and most of its pain; makes the coming of baby comparatively easy, and fortifies the mother against prostration and all those dangerous mental disturbances and nervous complications which so frequently follow.

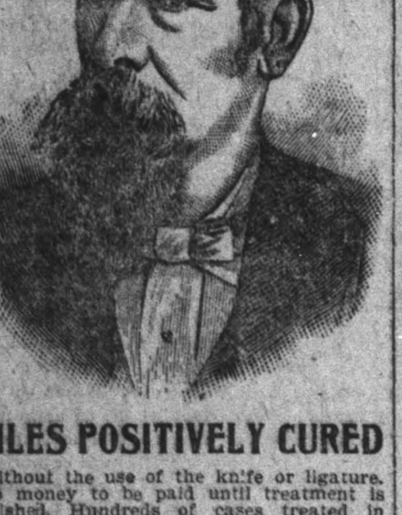
It provides an abundant secretion of healthy nourishment for the child, and a directly increased stock of physical force to start with in his battle with the world.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised by an educated and skilled physician and eminent specialist in the treatment of women's diseases.

It is a positive specific for all the delicate complaints and weaknesses peculiar to the feminine organism. It strengthens and heals and cures. It was devised for this one purpose by a doctor who has had thirty years of successful experience in this particular field of practice.

A woman suffering from any weakness or disease ought not to risk her life and health to the advice of a mere nurse or any incompetent person. There are so-called remedies in the market, prepared by unskilled, unscientific persons who lack the necessary knowledge to prescribe safe and proper remedies for the complicated ailments of women.

Every woman who hopes some time to be a happy mother ought to read Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," containing the fruits of his thirty years' experience as chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. This magnificent volume was formerly sold at $1.50; but for a limited time, a paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy, send ten extra (31 stamps in all), for postage and extra expense.



PILES POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the knife or ligature. No money to be paid until treatment is finished. Hundreds of cases treated in the last eighteen years. Good boarding, and every attention rendered to patients to make them comfortable and cheerful.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To any person for a case of piles that I can not cure by my treatment when under my care.
Come and see us.

DR. CLARK ROBBINS,
Mooresville, Ind.

On I. & V. R. R., 15 miles from Indianapolis.

This Advertisement Appears Every Saturday.

THE "Monarch" BRAND SHIRTS ARE GUARANTEED GOODS

U.S. BARKEEPER'S FRIEND

METAL POLISH : Sure, Quick, Easy. Gives a brilliant, durable luster; never spoils. Guaranteed. Pound box, 25c; at dealers. G. W. HOFFMAN, Manufacturer, Indianapolis.

SOME MID-SUMMER EFFECTS

SERGE OR LINEN THE COSTUME PAR EXCELLENCE OF THE MOMENT.

Feasible Adaptations of the Passe Summer Gown — Fancy Bodices With Black Silk Skirts More Than Ever To the Fore.

At this period of the season little may be expected in the way of new fashions. It is too early for autumn styles and too late for summer ones, so that neither the dressmaking establishments nor the shops have anything novel to show.

New York, too, as far as the fashionable world is concerned, is still deserted, the streets being filled with out-of-town and business folk, and, in the way of dress, presenting that democratic look that goes with the tail of summer. The shirt waist and plain skirt, of duck, serge or linen, is par excellence the costume of the moment, but here and there, driving in the park, or sitting in some smart eating-place, will be seen a dressier frock, a damaged summer resort butterfly, with its tumbled gauzes and laces, that has wandered back to town. With their attendant tulle-trimed hats and pale, fluttering robbons, there is a world of pathos about these faded summer gowns. Like the grasshopper, they have danced their last dance, and are here to tell us that the streets of summer are dying and that the chill winds of autumn are coming.

Those who have old materials that may be utilized for fancy bodices will doubtless be glad to hear that plain, black skirts, with odd bodices, will be as much worn this autumn as ever. The combination has proven too practical and effective to be done away with, and between seasons, before other modes have declared themselves, there is nothing safer or more economical to fall back upon. On the cool days that have appeared here and there through August many taffeta silk shirt waists have been seen in the street, worn usually with plain black serge skirts and by the smartest women. The shops are also continually showing fresh supplies of them, which would indicate the probability of their being worn straight up to winter.

Only plain taffetas are used, and the colors are the same strange purples, blues and greens that appeared at the beginning of the season.

In design the taffeta shirt waists copy exactly the cotton affairs. There is the

CORN YELLOW SILK MUSLIN AND VIOLINE VELVET.

same yoke at the back and moderately full front, with one stud plait, smallish bischof sleeves, straight and square cuffs. At the neck, with a narrow bow tie, an adjustable linen collar is worn, either a turned-down or stand-up shape, with bent points at the front. On a trim figure, belted neatly and with properly simple accessories, these shirt waists are very fetching. Some have a half-fitting lining, but only the yokes of the others are lined, and so simply are they made that, with a pattern, any woman who knows how to handle her needle at all cleverly may fashion them at home.

For dressier bodices, for evening, house and carriage use, a few fresh breadths from an old summer gown will do wonders toward helping out a slim autumn wardrobe. It is not necessary to have stuff enough for the entire bodice, as lace, silk, gauze and velvet may all appear in one corsage, and with the deep girdles now being worn many a short length may be hidden at the waist in a cunning way the world little dreams of.

In Paris, this summer, deep ceintures of all sorts have been the rage, whether for short bodices or for those with basques. Sometimes the belt was in the shape of a wide velvet bias that met slanting at the left side and fastened, perhaps, with a strass buckle or a great grasshopper bow. Again, several rows of narrow velvet, ribbon or gilt braid, would form the wide ceinture, or an airy gown would have a deep belt of silk elastic the same shape as the costume, or else one sewn thick with spangles or rich with embroidery.

These wide girdle effects will doubtless be used for many of the new autumn and winter bodices. Some of the late summer gowns worn here by ultra-fashionables have already shown them, and on slight figures they proved very becoming. For bodices of made-over materials they will be found invaluable, as, besides eking out a shortness of stuff, they provide excuse for the strong contrast in color a once used material requires.

One of the prettiest in the groups of bodices illustrated gives an idea of what

FOR STREET WEAR.

may be done with an old silk muslin evening dress. Muslin in several other tints may combine with the same shade of velvet, but in this instance a tender corn yellow is blended with a rich violine. The bodice of the yellow muslin is laid in fine

DRESSY FALL BODICES.

plaits and hung in a seamless blouse over a lining of violine silk, which gives violet shadings to the plaited outside. The velvet is used for a slashed blouse effect over the kilted muslin, the cutting out of the neck, giving a full, lifted look to the chest, and a long, slender point running down to the waist, back and front, increasing its smallness. Sleeves close coat affairs of the violine silk, covered with shirred muslin and finished at the shoulder with two kilted frills of the same. The folded girdle is of the velvet and at the top; instead of the ribbon stock so long seen, a narrow violine velvet plaiting finishes the top of the tall neck band, which is covered with the folded mousseline.

The sleeve bottoms, slashed in scallop at the outside, come low over the hand in the present approved fashion. They are also edged with a narrow velvet quilling. These little quillings are made of velvet on the bias, doubled and then side or box-plaited. Lately they have been the neck finish to several handsome imported gowns seen, and fashion authorities predict that in the winter they will entirely take the place of the ribbon stocks. Like the wide girdles the velvet neck quillings have the merit of novelty, but one trusts will stay with us just a little longer. And even if popular favor has vulgarized narrow belts, it is better in many cases to have the waist look small, if a shade behind the times though strictly up to date and thick. N'est ce pas.

So take the hint, and if you have a big waist stick to a narrow belt for your new bodices.

Glace silk, changeable or striped, is an excellent combination material for the model with the Turkish jacket, and which is an excellent evening design for a young lady. Say the silk is white, with opaline shadings, blue, green or pink, and showing no pattern. If for strictly evening use the jacket may be one of the imported Oriental affairs, but it will be just as effective, less expensive, and if anything, in better taste, if made of velvet and appliqued with guipure. Since it is to be so covered up the velvet used could be even defaced and not show it, and if the pattern is carefully chosen the lace might be of a most inexpensive quality. Short, loose jacket effects of all sorts have lately given dash to some of the choicest imported gowns and nowhere could be found a freak of fashion that lends itself better to bodices of scanty or made-over ma-

FIGURED SILK.

terials. With sleeves and basques of striped or figured silk there could be a short square bolero, hung in box plaits from the shoulders, of soft, plain silk or satin. Heavy lace in black or white, separate guipure applications, or narrow tinsel braids, are handsome additions to the bolero, and may appear in trim collar effects and smart little revers. These last, however, must be very small indeed for the proper caper, as the old stiff, wide-shouldered look is giving way to lines with drooping tendencies.

Last, a corsage on this order may have a wide belt of dark velvet and an entire front of white tucked silk muslin; and lo! out of these "many pieces" realizes something that street fashion not only put her stamp upon, but that is considered very cocky indeed.

Corsages For Maid Or Maiden.

For either maid or young matron, a becoming little corsage is demonstrated in pale blue shot silk and blue silk muslin. The bodice is of the muslin, in fine kilts, and overhung back and front with an eccentric blouse effect of the silk with a finish of narrow black lace. Insertions of this also show in the sleeves, which are made in three puffs at the shoulder and go in close cuffs to the elbow, where they are finished with ribbon twists. The same ribbon, a black and white striped design in this instance, is used for belt and stock. Made in this way black-dotted Swiss and yellow Valenciennes lace would be most effective over a silk lining in a rich color. For the yoke, blouse and sleeves, a figured silk in the tones of the linings and the same black and white ribbon finishings.

The fourth dressy bodice is of butter white tambour muslin over stem green silk. Ribbons, pale green patterned with raised white flowers. This model is especially suited to slight, youthful figures and sloping shoulders, and the materials here employed are sufficiently elegant for almost any evening occasion. Less expensive materials for the same design could be white or colored mulls, chiffon or silk muslin; if foulard or plain surah are liked, they could also be used, and the same model serve for practical wear.

For evening bodices the possibilities of a fichu drapery are endless. Though chronicled as no longer the thing, all summer many of the smartest dance frocks have shown fichu kerchief effects in soft laces and muslins, that are not only charmingly becoming to young cheeks, but seem to soften old ones. Several jeweled buttons of uncommon beauty also sometimes appear on the low-cut corsage, catching the lace down like a real gem, holding up a billow of the sleeve or keeping a little belt tight together. For very young ladies, however, these buttons are not considered in exactly good taste, though they come under the head of legitimate fasteners.

Sleeves are growing every day smaller, and there is no probability that they will stop doing it for the next six months. Those of all the latest gowns have shown a leaning toward the quaint old time models that wrinkled over the arms like a glove and half covered the hand. At the shoulder the breadth that one is not yet quite willing to do away with is made commonly by an extra trimming, small puffs, cap frills and draperies of all descriptions.

NINA FITCH.

SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

How To Make Tomato Catsup—Other Good Suggestions.

Salmon Mayonnaise—Turn out a tin of salmon and arrange the fish on a plate, carefully removing all skin and bone. Next prepare the sauce. Place a yelk of a very fresh egg, perfectly free from the white, into a small basin, and stir with a wooden spoon, mixing in at the same time to taste, and about half a saltspoonful of mustard. Have a small bottle of salad oil in your left hand, cut a hole in the cork so that the oil will drop slowly through it; stir vigorously the whole time. Directly the mayonnaise begins to thicken, the oil may be added in larger quantities, though still slowly. When about a gill of oil has been used, add a teaspoonful each of tarragon vinegar and lemon juice, and if the sauce is still too thick, thin it down with a little cold stock. Prepare some lettuce and lay it on a dish, and on this arrange the salmon, pour the sauce over, and garnish prettily with slices of cucumber and capers.

Tomato Salad—Take three or four tomatoes, which must be firm and ripe, and cut into slices, and two heads of crisp celery. Prepare a dressing of one part of oil, two parts of vinegar, a little tarragon, pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of cream. Lay the celery and tomatoes alternately in a salad bowl. Pour over the dressing and serve.

Raspberry Cheesecake—Line the edges of a pie dish with light puff paste. Half fill the pie dish with stewed raspberries from which a good deal of the juice has been strained. Take two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour, make this into a batter and beat ten minutes. Spread this on the fruit and bake in a very quick oven. Place a paper frill round the pie dish and sift powdered sugar over the cheesecake.

Sago Blanc Mange—Soak five ounces of sago for five hours in one pint of cold water, then stir it into one and a half pints of boiling milk, add a tablespoonful of sugar and flavor with vanilla to taste. Cook all for twenty minutes while stirring, then pour into a mold. When cold, turn and pour custard round.

Green Tomato Pickles—Slice one peck of green tomatoes and one dozen large onions, and pack them in a jar in alternate layers with salt between. Let them stand twenty-four hours; then take them out and drain off the brine. Add one ounce of mace, one of white ginger, one of celery seed, one-half ounce of cloves, one-half pound of white mustard seed, two tablespoonful of black pepper, three pounds of brown sugar and one quart of vinegar. Boil until tender.

For Tomato Catsup—Put the tomatoes into a kettle, cover them closely, and set them where they will be hot enough to burst. Take them out to cool, throw away the water which rises, then pass them through a sieve, and to each quart add two-thirds of a wine glass of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, quarter of a wine glass of allspice, two-thirds of a tumbler of vinegar and two onions (which should be removed after boiling). Add one wine glass of brandy, boil the mixture twenty minutes, and bottle when cold.

A Delicious Dessert—Pineapple mousse makes a dainty dessert. To prepare it the following ingredients are required: One pineapple, powdered sugar enough to make it very sweet, three level teaspoonfuls of Jamaica rum and three times the bulk of the fruit in whipped cream. Peel the pineapple and cut a few slices of it into a bowl. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a very little rum. Cover and set away until wanted. Grate the rest of the pineapple into an earthenware bowl. Add to it the vanilla, rum and sugar. Set the bowl over ice and stir until very cold. Meanwhile have ready beaten over a pan of ice the cream, which should then equal three times the bulk of the fruit. Fill an ice cream mold with the mixture. Fit the cover on closely, cover the joint with a strip of muslin dipped in melted butter to keep out the salt. Pack in salt and ice, the layers one inch deep. Cover with a carpet, and set away in a cold place for three hours at least. When ready to serve, turn out the cream, place around it the slices of pineapple and its sirup and serve.

The Very Acme of Revenge.

Atchison Globe.

When we hate a woman, we always hope that she will chew gum on the streets.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

Chambers's Journal.

It is well known that in legal matters lawyers often commit the most egregious blunders, and at least three judges and one Lord Chancellor have had their wills disputed. Only recently an eminent Q. C., an ornament of the Chancery bar, left a will so very abstruse in its construction that his family, all being on the most friendly terms, called in three of his late conferrees to determine how the provisions of the will should be carried out. Their decision in the matter is worthy of being transcribed:

(Private and Confidential.)

"London, March 15, 189—.

"Dear Mrs. ——: We regret that, after considerable deliberation, we are quite unable to arrive at a conclusion as to the manner our late friend wished to bequeath his estate, and can only suggest that probate be paid according to the demands of the Legacy and Succession Duty Department, and that the estate be then apportioned by you in the manner in which you believe your late husband desired; taking for your guide in the matter his various conversations with you on the subject, and altogether ignoring the provisions of the will. With kind regards, yours sincerely,

"A.
(Signed.) "B.
"C."

A striking example of the proverb, "A man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client!" That doctors commit mistakes as well as lawyers is not so generally known, although cases from time to time find their way into the newspapers. Dr. Carpenter, who may be said to have introduced the scientific study of human physiology into England, burned himself to death while attempting to take a Turkish bath in his own room by enveloping himself in a blanket and sitting over a spirit lamp. However, when a man poisons himself, it is his own peculiar business which is involved; but when he takes to poisoning others, not with any malicious intent, but simply in error, a natural apprehension may well pervade the public mind. Protection in the matter is extremely simple, as the following narrative will show.

About 8 o'clock on a June evening, a victoria, drawn by a pair of high-stepping bay horses, drove up to a celebrated chemist's shop in Bond street, and an elegantly dressed lady of about twenty-five years of age descended from the carriage. She walked hurriedly through the shop into the dispensing department, and, throwing a piece of paper on the counter, said:

"Please make up this prescription and send it at once. I would wait and take it myself, but I am just going out to dinner; it is very important."

The assistant bowed, took up the prescription, and then seemed to hesitate.

"Well," said the lady, who seemed of a highly nervous, irritable disposition, "well, what is the matter?"

"I am afraid, madam," returned the assistant, "that I can not dispense this prescription."

"Oh, nonsense," replied the lady; "that is what they said at —— in Mayfair, so I brought it on here, I suppose Dr. Blank knows what he prescribes."

"Doubtless, madam; but although Dr. Blank is one of the most eminent of his profession, I dare not make up this prescription, as the strength at which the drug is here ordered is not allowed by the British Pharmacopoeia."

"Oh, nonsense," repeated the lady, commencing to patter on the floor with her small foot; "this is monstrous. Here is my husband waiting for medicine of the utmost importance to his condition, and two chemists' assistants think they know better what is good for him than one of the leading men of the College of Physicians. Give me the prescription, and I will get it prepared elsewhere." The assistant was loth to part with the paper.

"If you will allow me, madam," he said, "I will take a cab to Dr. Blank's, and if he confirms the prescription, I will then prepare it."

"No, I will not," returned the lady, who was now in a state of extreme irritation, "I will not; my husband is in a serious condition, and I shall be late for dinner. I have already lost half an hour, and I can not have further delay." With that she snatched up the prescription and hurried out.

The assistant was seriously perturbed. The mistake in the prescription was a grave one, so grave, indeed, that the administration of a single dose would probably prove fatal within two hours. It was possible that some young or inexperienced assistant at some small chemist's, overawed by the great name of the physician and by the lady's imperious manner and elegant attire and equipage, would be found to dispense it. Then trouble would ensue, which might be stopped now. Thinking thus, the assistant told his fellow-worker in the dispensary that he would go to Dr. Blank's, and, hurrying into Houd street, jumped into the first passing hansom, and in five minutes was ringing the bell of the doctor's house in Harley street. The footman who opened the door said Dr. Blank was out.

"Where was he?"

Really, the footman did not know.

"Very important, was it?"

Ah! well, then, he (the footman) must inquire. This he leisurely proceeded to do, and the chemist's assistant, who was of an imaginative turn, amused himself by picturing meanwhile the death of the patient, the professional ruin of himself, the Mayfair chemist, and the great physician, the grief and self-reproach of the lady, who, despite her wayward, irritable, and careless demeanor, was evidently fond of her husband; and he had already arrived at the coroner's jury's verdict of manslaughter when the footman returned with the intelligence that his master was dining in Maida Vale. The cab soon whirled the errant knight of the pestle and mortar into the Edgeware road, drew up at one of the large houses which lie on the right-hand side of Maida Vale, immediately after passing the canal. Dinner was evidently in full progress, and the footman showed the assistant into an ante-room with no very good grace. Here another wait occurred, which preyed on the already irritated nerves of our friend, even more than the previous one at Harley street. At last the door opened, and the doctor entered. He was a dapper little man, about five feet in hight, with a pale, thin face, and hair and mustache the color of tow. His clear, steel-blue-gray eyes saved his appearance from being insignificant. He looked inquiringly at the assistant, who, bowing, said:

"I am a dispenser, sir, at Messrs. ——. At about 8 o'clock this evening a lady, Mrs. ——, presented a prescription signed by you, in which potassi arsenica was ordered in three-drachm doses."

"Good God!" cried the physician; "is it possible?"

"There can be no doubt of it," replied the assistant, "as the prescription was refused by another chemist."

The doctor walked hurriedly up and down the room.

"Can it have been altered?" he muttered.

"I looked carefully for that, but there was not the slightest sign of an erasure. No, sir," continued the assistant; "I am afraid it is a little mistake on your part. I only fear that it may be made up and administered, and therefore went at once to your house, and learning where you were, came on here."

"Quite right, quite right," said the doctor; "have you a cab waiting? That's well. I'll go with you at once to the patient."

It took but a few minutes for the doctor to make his excuses and return ready for departure, and the cab, once more in motion, turned toward the neighborhood of Eaton Square. The house at which it now pulled up betokened far greater wealth than either of the other two at which it had stopped since chartered in Bond street; but an air of quietude, peculiar to residences in which invalids lie in very critical condition pervaded the place. The street door was opened noiselessly by a footman before the occupants of the cab were fairly on the doorstep, and the doctor was shown into a room on the ground floor which answered the purposes of a library as much as such rooms usually do in London houses.

"Send me nurse Moore," said the doctor.

"Nurse Moore is out for exercise," replied the footman. "Nurse Norris is on duty, I happen to know, for she took the new medicine which I carried up not five minutes ago."

Dr. Blank was a little man, and little men are usually quick in their motions; but never did man, little or big, fly upstairs at the same rate as he did before the last words were out of the footman's mouth. The assistant followed, but had only reached the first floor when the doctor entered the bedroom on the second. Nurse Norris was standing by the bed measuring a dose of medicine from a bottle. She was a tall, dark young woman of twenty-five, very pleasant-looking and apparently pursuing her vocation with care, as she did not even look up when the doctor entered.

"None of that, nurse!" exclaimed the doctor.

"I beg pardon, sir?" said the nurse, now aroused to the sense of some incongruity in the physician's manner, which became intensified when a strange young man, very much out of breath, almost fell into the room from the passage.

"I should say, how is the patient? A very warm night and likely to render him uncomfortable," continued the doctor, with his soul in his eyes and his eyes on the bottle.

"I think I am a little better, Doctor," said a weak voice from the bed, on which lay a man of about thirty with the peculiarly emaciated and drawn look which invariably follows a prolonged or very severe illness, "a little easier."

"That's right," said the doctor, feeling the invalid's pulse, "that's right; yes, a marked improvement." Then, having completed a rather lengthy examination, he turned to the nurse. "A decided improvement, nurse; for to-night we will discontinue all drugs; give nothing except his usual nourishment until I come again. Dr. W—— will return to-morrow, and when we have a local practitioner once more in attendance you will take your instructions from him; in the meantime give no medicine. Indeed, I will take it with me." And without noticing the hurt and resentful look of the nurse, the Doctor pounced on the bottle and transferred it to his coat pocket.

On that particular June evening the assistant at Messrs. —— had been gravely cogitating whether he would be justified in wedding the girl of his choice, who was too delicate to be able to add to the common purse, on a salary of £100 a year, and had decided in the negative. Six months after, a quiet but very happy wedding party returned to a very flourishing chemist's shop in the neighborhood of Cavendish Square, which bore the name of the assistant over the front as its proprietor. And if you have ever occasion to consult the great physician, you may be sure that, whatsoever his opinion of your case may be, he will add, as he hands you your prescription: "Be sure you have it made up at a good chemist's. Mr. —— is an extremely careful dispenser, and in addition, personally analyzes every drug which goes into his place. Thank you. Good morning."

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Jewelers' Circular.

Foreign exchanges continue to dilate on the revival of earrings.

The number of open-faced watches has increased in all grades.

Both useful and ornamental are the bread forks with pierced tines and heavily chased handles.

Furless sealskin is a novelty introduced in the making of card-cases, jewel boxes and other leather goods.

New cane cabinets and tables are reproductions of empire styles in rosewood, enriched with applied decoration in gilt.

Glove clasps are numbered with revivals. Exceptionally pretty ones are in dull gold mounted with tiny olivines and diamonds.

A useful addition to toilet articles is a pumice stone, set in silver, after the style of a nail polisher. It is designed to remove ink spots, fruit and other stains from the hands.

Jewelers continue to cater to the athletic of both sexes. Shirt waist sets, sleeve links, studs and scarf-pins simulate gold sticks and balls, tennis racquet and ball or bicycle wheels, as the case may be.

Suicides In Austria.

New York Medical Journal.

Suicide appears to be epidemic in Austria at present. Vienna had 207 suicides during the first six months of the year, which is double the average for the last ten years. At Lemberg, in the same period, seven soldiers in the Thirtieth infantry regiment killed themselves. Quite recently a shoemaker in Vienna adopted a spectacular mode of exit. He joined a party of English tourists visiting the steeple of St. Stephen's Cathedral. When they had reached the platform from which Count Starkemberg watched the Turks during the siege of 1683, he jumped off, landing on his neck on the roof below.

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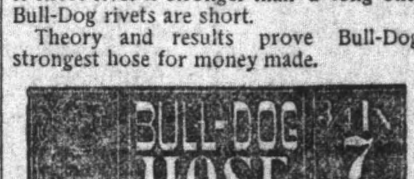

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A DOUBLE CASE

Remarkable Cure of a Boston Man Who Was Afflicted With Salt Rheum and Rheumatism

BOTH PROMPTLY CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS'S PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

From the Herald, Boston, Mass.

Those who have had the misfortune to be afflicted with salt rheum, more especially when it has come in early childhood, can appreciate what it is to "doctor" for this almost incurable trouble. They almost all testify that they have "doctored" for years, and often with some of the leading physicians, spending large sums of money without obtaining relief. When this is complicated with an attack of rheumatism, especially in the case of a man whose vocation is one that exposes him to it, the serious nature of his physical ills may be imagined, and also the potent efficacy of such a remedy as Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, which has proved able to conquer such a consensus of bodily problems, and to put the man into a condition of vigor as a substitute for one of a most disheartening outlook.

In view of the circumstances, it is not surprising that many in Boston, especially those of the railroad men, who have been familiar both with the individual and the attendant circumstances, should make so much comment on the cure wrought in the case of Mr. James Freeman, for a number of years past employed as a brakeman on the Old Colony Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. This gentleman had been afflicted with salt rheum from infancy, and his blood had a decided tendency to humors, in addition to which the exposed character of his occupation promoted an aggravated attack of muscular rheumatism, which threatened to destroy his usefulness and deprive him of this means of livelihood.

But, learning of the remarkable testimony which had been given to the efficacy of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, whenever tried for these and kindred difficulties, particularly such as arise from an impoverished or disordered condition of the blood, he was induced to try them, and the result has been so gratifying that he has become a pioneer in recommending them to his fellow-workmen, who, through his words and the manifest results of his example, have shown a constantly increasing use of the pills.

In view of the degree of attention which the case attracted, particularly in its effect of promoting the use of the pills among men who are not in the habit of taking medicine, the circumstances were deemed worthy of personal investigation, and accordingly a reporter made a call at the cozy home of Mr. Freeman, 233 Shawmont avenue, Boston, Mass., where he and his wife were found to be thoroughly free and unreserved in stating the facts, and most cordial in appreciation of the Pink Pills.

"Yes, it is true," he said, in response to inquiry, "I have the greatest satisfaction in giving my word as to what Dr. Williams's Pink Pills have done for me. I have no personal interest in speaking about the matter, except that I feel grateful for the cure they have caused, and I think it is only right that I should try and let others have the same opportunity for benefit as myself." In regard to the origin of his use of the Pink Pills he remarked:

"I was first led to try them on account of a certificate from a Montreal man which was published in the papers, and I thought the same thing that had done so much for him would help me.

"I needed to take the Pink Pills for the condition of the blood and for rheumatism. The fact is that my blood has been of a very humory nature, and I have been troubled with salt-rheum from infancy. My head was covered with it, and a good deal of my hair came off. It was very uncomfortable, and nothing that I could do seemed to cure it.

"Then came my rheumatic trouble during three months of last winter. I think it came from exposure in the railroad yard during bad weather. It was muscular rheumatism, and was located principally in my right arm, so that I could hardly lift it that high."

Here Mr. Freeman raised his outstretched right arm slowly to a position below the middle of his breast, and gave a graphic idea of the difficulty and distress which accompanied that effort before taking the Pink Pills.

"I began to receive benefit from the first time that I took the pills, and I have never known them to fail of doing good. The trouble with a good many people is that they think they do everything by taking the first small quantity of any remedy. I am not one of those who are satisfied with that kind of sampling, and when I became satisfied that they were the right thing for me I resolved to use them with fullest effect. I soon secured about twenty-five boxes. I bought them mostly from Janes's apothecary store, on Washington street. One of the first good effects I found was an increase of appetite and the benefit of a general tonic. My blood became purer and better, and the effects of the muscular rheumatism rapidly disappeared. As I took no other medicine, the whole effect must have come from Dr. Williams's Pink Pills. I was so gratified with their effect that I must have bought altogether about eighty boxes.

"The result was that I was enabled to attend to my work as a brakeman on the cars, which you know requires a pretty free strength in the arms, and I found my general health and spirits toned up.

"In the early periods of taking the pills I took one as a dose, and latterly I increased to two and then three, the toning effect being all the stronger without any disagreeable effect.

"I was so pleased with the results of the Pink Pills in my case that I recommended them to all the railroad men and others within my knowledge that I knew would need their benefit. As a consequence quite a number began their use, and from all that I hear their effects were very satisfactory, so that I doubt not they would be willing to reinforce my certificate with their own testimony."

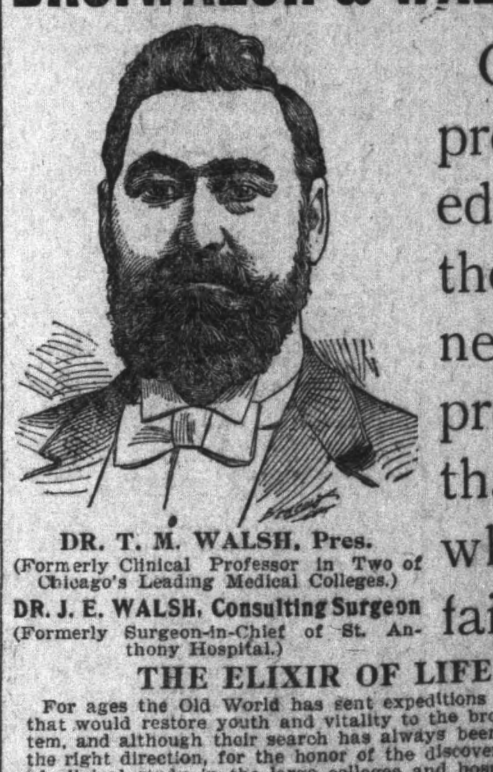
Mr. Freeman's remarks were corroborated at intervals by his wife, who was a participant in the conversation and manifestly shared his genuine enthusiasm for the curative effects of which she had been a witness, and for which the name of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills has become synonymous.

He certainly looked well and no one could imagine by his appearance and manifestation of energy the double siege of rheumatism and salt-rheum from which the Pink Pills had rescued him.

"I am so satisfied," he said, "as to the true results which the Pink Pills have brought me that I can readily give an affidavit before a notary to that effect. All who know me and the circumstances of my case will, however, feel convinced without the need of that."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DRS. WALSH & WALSH, Specialists



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THE HITZ BAKING CO.

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BEST 5c CIGAR IN THE MARKET.
JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

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CHAPTER IX.

In Which Nathan Makes a Perilous Swim.

It is more than likely that the Senecas and their white allies underestimated the strength of the party in the flat, or else the discovery and demolition of their ambuscade drove them to such desperate measures. At all events they speedily found they had made a mistake, and in the brief and sharp struggle that followed they got scarcely a show.

Of the four Indians who scrambled over the bulwarks, three cleared the crouching men and landed beyond them, and the fourth fell heavily on top of Barnabas and McNicol. Before he could use his tomahawk he was pounced upon by the Scotchman, and the two began a lively scuffle.

Mrs. Cutbush carried a loaded pistol at her waist, and while she pushed Molly behind her with one hand, with the other the courageous woman drew the weapon and shot one of the three remaining Indians through the head. The second managed to inflict a severe slash with his tomahawk on Cato's arm, and then Barnabas knocked him senseless with the butt of his musket.

The third did not wait to be killed, but with a screech he vaulted over the far side of the boat and disappeared, narrowly missing a shot that Cutbush sent after him.

At that moment the Seneca who was struggling with McNicol broke away, leaving his tomahawk in the other's hand, and as he bounded for freedom Morgan Proud jumped in front of him. They grappled, and fell heavily against the bulwark. The wall of timbers gave way under the strain and both splashed into the river.

There was a quick rush to that side to help Proud, but he and the Indian had vanished utterly. As the missing man's friends anxiously scanned the water a Tory belonging to the attacking party scrambled up on the stern of the boat. McNichol instantly saw him and fired and the man dropped back with a cry.

Meanwhile, during the entire struggle, Simon Glass had been crouching unseen amid the deep shadows at the bow of the flat, from which place of vantage he had more than one opportunity for a certain shot at his enemies. Now, just as McNichol fired at the Tory in the stern, Nathan caught sight of the figure at the opposite end. With his empty musket in his hand the lad ran toward the spot, little dreaming of the man's identity or that he was affording Glass just the chance for which he had been watching and waiting.

The ruffian rose a little higher, leveled his musket and fired. But for the second time he missed his victim at close range, the ball whizzing within a fraction of an inch of Nathan's ear. The report drew the attention of the others, and Godfrey discovered and shot at the Tory just as he made a bound to escape. He half jumped, half fell, into the water, and all ran eagerly to the bow of the boat, which was now drifting slowly down to the falls.

"Was that Simon Glass, lad?" exclaimed Barnabas.

"Yes," declared Nathan, "and he very near did for me."

"There he is now," cried Godfrey, as a dark object rose to the surface near the verge of the falls. An instant later it slipped over and vanished, nor could it be seen again. Equally futile was the search for Morgan Proud and the Indian. Beyond a doubt, they had perished together.

"It's no use," muttered Barnabas. "Poor Proud is gone! But I have my doubts about that Tory ruffian. He's got as many lives as a cat, an' it's possible he's making fur shore now, out of sight yonder below the falls."

"Where's the rest of the party?" asked McNichol. "It ain't likely we cleaned them all up. We'd better be looking." With this he led his companions back to the stern, past the bodies of the two Indians. Mrs. Cutbush was engaged in binding up Cato's wounded arm and Molly was sobbing hysterically from fright as she clung to her mother's gown.

The whole affair had transpired in such brief time that the cumbrous boat had moved only a short distance. In plain view above was the mysterious little island, now readily seen to be a long, narrow canoe, trimmed with bushes and pine boughs. The collision with the flat had upset it, but it still rested stationary on the water, showing that it had been anchored.

There was no sound or motion in the near vicinity, but a subdued splashing in the channel between the canoe and the promontory told clearly enough that some of the enemy were swimming to the shore.

"It ain't likely they kin do us any more harm," said Barnabas, "fur I reckon their guns an' powder are wet. Of all the infernal tricks I've heard of, that was the neatest. They got ahead of us by land, run acrost that canoe somewheres, an' anchored it yonder where they knew we'd have to pass within close range."

"And expecting to pour in a volley while we were exposed above the bulwarks," replied Nathan.

"Exactly, lad," assented Barnabas, turning to Cutbush; "we're nearly at the falls."

Just then Mrs. Cutbush—who was in the bow—uttered a cry, and a tongue of fire was seen to leap up from the bed of dry grass in the middle of the boat. Evidently a bit of wadding had lain there smoldering, and now a breeze had fanned it into a blaze.

Godfrey was nearest, but before he could get to the spot the fire reached an open powder horn that lay in the grass. It blew up with a dull report, and instantly the whole bed was a mass of hissing, roaring flames. And in the very midst of the blaze, where it had been thrown that morning to protect it from the damp floor, lay the cask of powder.

All realized at once their terrible danger. "It's too late to outen the fire!" yelled Barnabas. "The explosion may come any minute! Jump for your lives!"

Just then the flat swung over the falls, quivered and tossed briefly among the rocks and waves, and darted on to the deep and sluggish water below. Barnabas and Cutbush sprang past the leaping flames to the bow, the former taking Molly in his arms and the latter grabbing his wife. They and Cato sprang into the river at the same time that McNichol and the two lads jumped from the stern, and as hard as they could the whole party swam out toward mid-channel, scarcely heeding the two shots that were fired at them from the cover of the bank.

They safely gained a cluster of rocks, with a fringe of gravel at the base, and from behind this shelter they turned to watch the blazing flat as it drifted by at a distance of twenty feet. They had hardly looked when a terrific explosion came, casting a red glare all around, and seeming to shake the very bottom of the river. A shower of sparks and splinters fell, and huge waves rolled in all directions. For a second or two the shattered craft bobbed up and down, still blazing here and there. Then it lurched under and disappeared, and darkness and silence settled on the scene.

II.

The situation of the little band was now disheartening. They were stranded on a rocky bar well out in the channel, dripping wet, and without means of getting safely away. They were almost defenseless in case of attack, and to attempt to swim to shore would be a desperate and foolhardy proceeding under the circumstances.

But in the stupor that followed the explosion the first impression of the castaways—one and all—was a feeling of intense gratitude for the perils they had escaped, and before they could realize how badly off they still were a faint shout came floating over the water and a dark form was seen struggling toward the rocks from a ledge higher up stream and nearer the bank. The swimmer made a gallant fight against the current, and when he finally gained the bar all were surprised and overjoyed to recognize Morgan Proud.

"Given me up, had ye?" the plucky fellow exclaimed, as he clased hands with his friends. "Well, I had a close call. That redskin stuck to me till we went over the falls. Then we parted company, and after I reached yonder rock I didn't spy him again. I was lying over there getting my breath back when the flat took fire and blew up."

"Did you see anything of Simon Glass?" inquired Barnabas.

"Aye, he shot by, swimming like a fish," declared Proud, "and I lost sight of him among the ledges and shoals below my rock. I daresay he got safe to shore."

"I'm sure he did," Barnabas muttered grimly. "So that ruffian is still alive, an' there's likely half a dozen more to keep him company. We're in a purty tight place, comrades. We can't make the far shore without a boat, an' if we try to swim to yonder bank it means certain death. Glass an' what's left to his party are prowlin' about on watch now—you heard them fire twice as we were swimmin' away from the boat. An' worst of it is we're defenseless."

Immediate investigation proved the old woodsman to be right. Nathan and McNichol alone had held to their muskets when they plunged from the flat, and Mrs. Cutbush had her empty pistol. But all the weapons were wet and useless, and though several of the party had a supply of ball, the only powder that had survived the explosion was a small quantity in Proud's waterproof horn.

"It's aggrevatin' to think how near we are to the forts, and to Northumberland," said Nathan. "Glass will hardly dare to prowl about the neighborhood long."

"I'm sure he won't leave yet," muttered Godfrey; "that is, if he knows we are here."

"He does, lad," replied Barnabas. "The light of the burning flat showed us up plainly when we reached the rocks. The enemy will do one of two things. The first—which is to come down an' attack us in their canoe up yonder—I consider unlikely. The second is that they'll lie hid in the timber till mornin', expecting we'll believe they've gone by then, an' will venture over to shore."

"Hurrah," exclaimed Nathan, who had suddenly conceived a brilliant idea; "I know how to outwit them nicely, Barnabas, provided they don't try the first of those two plans."

"How, lad?"

"Why, the canoe, of course. I can get it by swimming over to the big island, running a quarter of a mile up the shore and then swimming quietly down and over to the spot."

"But Glass or some of the Indians may be up there now," said McNichol.

"No," replied Nathan, "I'm sure they are all straight across here, watching to get a shot. And they won't see me leave if I keep low in the water."

"The lad is right," declared Barnabas. "It's a good plan, but a mighty risky one, since we can't be certain of the whereabouts of the enemy. But I'll go myself."

"I only wish I could," muttered Godfrey, "but I'm a wretchedly poor swimmer."

"No, I'm going," insisted Nathan. "I am long-winded, and ever since I can remember I could swim like a fish."

"Don't risk your young life, my brave boy," pleaded Mrs. Cutbush. "Leave this to some of the older men."

But Nathan stoutly refused to yield, and since he was obviously the best fitted for carrying out the undertaking and the canoe offered the only means of escape for the party from a most perilous situation, a reluctant consent was finally given.

"Take this to cut the canoe loose," said Barnabas, handing the lad a sharp knife. "You'll likely find it anchored by a rope."

Nathan stripped off all but his light trousers, put the hilt of the knife between his teeth and swam quickly away from the outer edge of the rocks, followed by anxious eyes and heartfelt wishes for his safety.

Packer's island extended some distance below the falls, as well as above, and the current drifted Nathan nearly to the lower point before he struck shallow water. He waded the remainder of the distance and then ran briskly up the bushy and sandy shore. The night was dark, but he could dimly make out the jutting promontory when he came opposite it. He continued five hundred yards further toward the head of the island, and then softly entered the water for his diagonal swim of rather more than a quarter of a mile.

Only his head peeped above the surface, and a slight ripple trailing behind him was all that marked the gentle strokes of his arms and legs. He was soon in mid-channel, from where he could dimly make out the canoe. He swam to a point ten feet above it and dropped down with the stealth of a mink. As he drew near he saw that the craft lay bottom up and was held by a taut rope running down into the water from the bow. A couple of half submerged pine boughs still clung to it.

Now the lad had hold of the rope with one hand and with the other he took the knife from between his teeth. He was in the act of slashing when a husky screech made his blood run cold, and he looked up to see the painted face of an Indian glaring at him within ten inches.

The redskin had evidently been shot in the first volley from the flat, and had been clinging to the canoe ever since, too badly hurt to cry out or to swim to shore. But the sight of a hated foe revived his strength, and on the very second that he made his presence known he sprang at Nathan and clutched his throat.

Down went the two, entangled with the rope, and tearing it loose from the anchorage in their struggles. The lad kept one hand free, and while he held his breath he stabbed repeatedly with his knife. After a few terrible seconds the grip on his neck relaxed, and his body shot to the surface.

Nathan lost no time in striping for the canoe. He swung it around by the dangling rope, and started to swim with it down stream. Bang! went a musket from the promontory, and a bullet whistled overhead. A second shot followed after an interval of half a minute, but now lad and canoe were on the verge of the open passage through the falls. They went plunging down the slope of spray and waves, and three minutes later Nathan skillfully landed his prize on the other side of the cluster of rocks.

III.

The lad's safe return was a joyful given him up when they heard the firing. In a few words Nathan told the story of his adventurous swim, and some of the tributes to his bravery made him blush.

"Now let's be off while we've got the chance," cried Barnabas. "I judge from the shootin' that a part of the varmints are still lurkin' above the falls."

So the canoe was turned right-side up, and the fugitives hurriedly got in and embarked. They were a little crowded, but that slight discomfort they did not mind. Either the enemy's weapons were empty or else they could not see what was taking place; for no shots were fired from the bank, and presently a swifter current took the canoe past the distant lights of Northumberland and out into the broad channel of the main river. The two muskets were reversed and used for paddles, and an hour before midnight the fort at Shamokin was safely reached.

Here the weary fugitives were warmly welcomed, and provided with supper and lodging. Barnabas extracted the packet of papers from his boot, and after drying them over a fire he restored them to their hiding place. Much to Nathan's disappointment, no news had been received from Washington's army; but the tidings of the Wyoming massacre had traveled quickly, and great alarm was felt lest the enemy should advance down the Susquehanna to raid the extensive military stores at Carlisle, over in the Cumberland valley.

Cato was unfit for travel, and Proud and Cutbush, with the latter's family, decided to remain at Shamokin fort for a few days. McNichol also wished to stay, so that he might visit a married sister who lived at the settlement of Northumberland.

So at dawn the next morning Barnabas and the two lads said good-bye to their friends, and resumed their journey down the river in the canoe, satisfied that Simon Glass would give them no further trouble. Indeed, they were by no means sure that the ruffian had escaped drowning.

Below the point of junction of the two branches, the current of the Susquehanna was very swift, and the little party traveled rapidly. They made brief stops at McKee's fort and the Halifax fort, where they found the same ignorance to prevail concerning the seat of war. Just as the sun was setting they came in sight of Ft. Hunter, which stood on a jutting bluff half a mile above the beautiful Kittochtinny gap, where the river flings itself over a barrier of rocks as it leaves the mountains behind.

Barnabas hauled the canoe high and dry under the stockade, and led his companions up the bank and around to the gate. A sentry was on guard, and after a little questioning, he passed the party through. As they went across the yard they observed a horse tied to a post; the animal was saddled and bridled, and showed traces of recent hard uses.

In the middle room of the block house something of a stirring nature seemed to be taking place. The new arrivals heard voices raised in shrill and angry disputing, and as they entered they saw two soldiers roughly pushing a man toward a door at one side of the room.

The prisoner was strenuously resisting, and clamoring to be set free, and in his struggles he revealed his face to Nathan. With a shrill of excitement the lad recognized the last man he could have expected to find here.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TEXTS FOR SUNDAY THOUGHT.

Not Open To Other Eyes.

Faith sees worlds that are not open to any other eye. It has been well said: "The Holy Spirit can put an eye of faith into the soul, and thus make the things of God manifest to it, as He did to the Old Testament saints, who saw things afar off."—English Churchman.

The Christian.

The Christian, above all men, should be in earnest as to a properly enlightened conscience. He who accepts the revelation of God's will confesses that his conscience is no safe guide until it has been trained and instructed in that word, and that his own will is a thing of uncertain and spasmodic energy, willfulness rather than will, until it has been regenerated by the Holy Ghost. He can not, if he be in earnest at all, be satisfied that he is doing God's will unless he has taken as much pains to know it, understand it, resolve it into rules of action, as he has the calling which he follows for his bodily support or social standing. In a word, he will not only be conscientious, but in a much stricter sense he will be conscientious about his conscience.—Lutheran.

A Consequence.

Abuses (in politics) are a consequence of human weakness. * * * The more ignorant a people, the more frequent abuses are. If, instead of being supposed to know the law, every man really knew it, he would vindicate his rights and obtain justice in the majority of cases. * * * Unfortunately, there is a certain amount of inertia in us all, which prevents the seeking of reparation, whenever the damage done us is not very great. Sometimes, it is true, we are inspired by a laudable feeling of forbearance when the question is one of fact, and that an isolated one; but when it is a question of principle or precedent, it is the duty of every man to defend his own rights as well as the rights of those who are injured in his person.—Maurice Block.

The Master's Touch.

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble beauty hides unseen;
To make the music and the beauty needs
The Master's touch, the sculptor's chisel, keen.
Great Master, touch us with thy skillful hand;
Let not the music that is in us die!
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let,
Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie!
Spare not the stroke! Do with us as thou wilt!
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred;
Complete thy purpose, that we may become
Thy perfect image, thou our God and Lord!
—Bonar.

Communion With God.

Worship is communion with God. Communion is that mysterious commingling of souls which makes them one, and gives to each the gifts of the other. We feel it in human love or friendship. It is deeper than words and larger than sympathy. It is the opening and giving of heart to heart. Thus we commune with God. He dwells in us and we in Him. The world fades away. Our sorrows are forgotten. We are uplifted by new aspirations and holy impulses. We go forth into the world again with new light on our faces and new joy in our hearts. We have been with our God.—The Rev. W. S. Sayers, in The Churchman.

Public Sentiment.

Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed.—Abraham Lincoln.

Better and Happier.

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier. Each one of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each one of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow the influences that shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.—Dean Stanley.

A Service To Humanity.

A handsome service is rendered to humanity by every agency which helps mankind to better acquaintance, removing prejudices and softening antagonisms by making us more aware of our common nature. A bright and wholesome literature, or even a genuine bit of humor that spreads a smile across a million faces, is auxiliary to the "good news of God," and the exchange of thoughts and opinions between people of unlike persuasions is quite as helpful as the exchange of material commodities.—Christian Register (Unit.)

Guard Your Faith.

There was a shipwreck in midocean. The captain and several of the crew on a dark night got into the lifeboat. The wind blew out the lantern. "Have any of you a match?" asked the captain. After a long search just one match was found. On shore that match would not be worth half a cent, but now it is the most valuable thing they have, because, in order to be picked up by a passing vessel they must have a light. The sailors take off their coats, cold as it is, and hang them all around the match when it is struck, that the wind may not blow it out. Your faith, worthless in itself as the world may deem it, is the light that attracts the attention of God and of angels. It is the thing that saves you. Guard it at whatever expense. To be wrecked in faith is to be wrecked in character.—Churchman.

Much Easier.

How often is it found easier to teach twenty what were good to be done than to be one of twenty to follow our own teachings?—Presbyterian Messenger.

Truth Worked Into Life.

Of all questions none is more urgent than this, How shall truth be worked up into life? Probably there was never before so much truth as now; never such breadths of clear light shining over all the fields of thought and action; never so many wise and worthy things being said on all subjects which concern human culture and welfare, or ethics and religion. But, while there is so much truth, why is there so little goodness? Why does not life keep step with thought? Partly, perhaps, because our interest in truth is chiefly intellectual. We enjoy clear statements of doctrine and well-wrought theories, just as we enjoy spectacles, dramatic presentations, or fireworks; we forget that the light shines to show us our way and our work. A yet deeper mischief comes from the illusion of our vanity, or the curious, self-flattering notion that progress in mere knowingness is progress in character or in excellence. We are victims of the "proud self-love" which "admires her own intelligence." Our schools have helped to spread this subtle form of evil; for "education" has been narrowly used to signify mere brilliant brain-culture.—Christian Register.

PLANET NEPTUNE'S JUBILEE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF A FAMOUS DISCOVERY.

A Wonderful Mathematical Triumph —Two Astronomers, La Verrier and Adams Calculated the Exact Place In the Heavens.

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In the course of the present year we have to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most famous astronomical discoveries of modern times; indeed, it may truly be said of one of the most famous discoveries ever made in the whole annals of astronomy. There is no chapter in the history of science which contains incidents of a more dramatic character than those which are described in the narrative of the discovery of the planet Neptune. Nor are other associations wanting to lend additional attraction to this splendid achievement. The human element, without which no story could be completely interesting, is here also present, and a memorable controversy, the smoldering embers of which still occasionally burst into flame, has arisen with respect to the discoverer of the remotest planet in our system. At the present time when the lapse of just half a century has again stimulated a general interest in the subject, there seems to be a special propriety in attempting once more to draw attention to the series of never-to-be-forgotten investigations which brought Neptune into light.

To tell the story it is necessary to begin with the latter part of the last century, when those who loved to hear about the stars were astonished by the announcement of the first discovery of a planet which had ever been made since the time when history began. The older planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Venus and Mars, had been known to observers of the heavens prior to the very earliest ages of which we have any record. No fresh

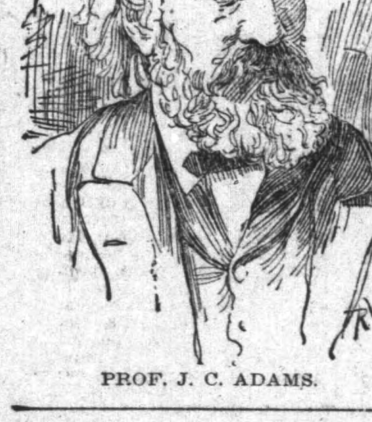
PROFESSOR LE VERRIER.

additions had been made to the slender list of five, until William Herschel, then organist at the Octagon chapel at Bath, suddenly sprang into fame by the announcement that with a home-made telescope, he had, on the night of the 13th of March, 1781, discovered the vast orb which presently received the name of Uranus. Herschel was led to this discovery by having imposed upon himself the task of examining all the stars he could find whose magnitude exceeded a certain limit.

Herschel's Discovery.

In the fulfillment of his scheme, he happened, on the night in question, to be reviewing the various stars in the constellation of Gemini, when his penetrating glance was attracted by an object which seemed different from the ordinary stars which are strewn in such thousands over the sky. Closer inspection revealed that this object was a planet. Hence came the announcement of the superb discovery of a mighty orb which revolved far outside the orbit of Saturn. An immense enlargement was thus given to the dimensions of the planetary system as they had been previously understood.

When Herschel had directed attention to this new object, Uranus, it was naturally submitted to careful observation by astronomers all over the world. They were anxious to learn all that they could with reference to the nature and the movements of this newly-added member of our solar system. It was presently found that the planet required a period of about eighty-one years for the accomplishment of a complete revolution around the sun. As the years passed by observations were accumulated showing the several points which the planet occupied in the different stages of its circuit. More and more accuracy was thus infused into our knowledge of the various circumstances of the



PROF. J. C. ADAMS.

motion of Uranus. At last astronomers were able to follow, with all needful precision, the mighty highway which the great planet pursued as it traced out what was then supposed to constitute the frontier of the solar system. It was found that, like the orbits of all the other great planets, the highway of Uranus was not exactly a circle; it was, in fact, an oval, or, as we should say more accurately, an ellipse, and the details of the size and position of this ellipse were carefully studied, and became exactly known.

A Time Tab Made.

As soon as the track of Uranus through the heavens had become determined, it was possible to find with some approximation the position which the planet occupied at any particular date, even though that date were antecedent to its discovery. In fact, a time-table was formed from which the locality of the planet, not only for each year, but even for each day, could be ascertained for any past epoch extending if necessary to centuries before Herschel lived. It happens, singularly enough, that a planet of the size of Uranus and situated at its distance from the earth, bears a striking resemblance though of a very superficial kind, to an ordinary star. Such a planet is indeed very liable to be mistaken for a star, and, as the history of Uranus was studied, it came to the knowledge of astronomers that though this object had never been recognized as a planet before the eagle glance of Herschel first detected it, yet that it had in a certain sense often come under the observation of preceding observers. Nor is this fact to be wondered at when we reflect that Uranus is bright enough to be visible with the most moderate telescopic power. Those earlier astronomers, who in the course of reconnoitering the heavens, happened to light on Uranus, not unnaturally took for granted that it was a fixed star. It never occurred to them that it was anything essentially different from one of the thousands of similar looking objects lying all around. They never imagined that it called for any further recognition than was implied by noting its magnitude and the exact position it occupied in the sky. These early observations in which the planet was mistaken for a star, and had its places recorded in catalogues with thousands of undoubted stars, have since proved to be of signal service, in connection with the immortal discovery which we are presently to set forth. Little could anyone of these ancient astronomers have suspected that while his attention was fixed on a supposed star whose place he was so carefully measuring, he was just on the very brink of a discovery which would have rendered his name famous throughout the ages. The records which these astronomers have left possess, however, great importance for our present purpose, because we are able by their aid to learn the track along which the planet was moving during the century which preceded its discovery. Thus the study of these early investigations permits us to learn the exact position occupied by Uranus years before attention had been directed to it by the achievement of Herschel.

Side Influences.

If a planet were permitted to pursue its movement without the interference of any external forces, so that it was guided solely by the supreme central attraction of the sun, then the orbit of the planet would be invariable. Each revolution would be performed along the same ellipse precisely as that which was traversed during the preceding revolution. When the highway which Uranus was following at the time of its discovery, and for years subsequent thereto, was compared with the track which the same planet was pursuing in those earlier years before Herschel's time, when it was unwittingly observed by preceding astronomers, it was found that the two tracks did not agree. No doubt the differences were but small between the actual position in which Uranus was found by the early observers, and the positions which calculations, based on the latter observations would have assigned to the planet. But they were quite large enough to be unmistakable when we remember how accurately the determinations of positions can be effected in our observatories.

It was, therefore, clear that there must be some other influence upon the planet Uranus, besides that which was due to the supreme controlling attraction of the sun. Astronomers had been long accustomed to find that the movements of the planets varied from the movements which those planets would have had if the sun's attraction had been the sole guiding force. In all such cases it had been the custom to seek for an explanation of the observed discrepancies in the effects produced by the attraction of the other planets. It was known, for instance, that the movements of the earth were in this way affected by Jupiter, and that the movements of Mars were affected by the attraction of the earth. In fact, every one of the planets exercises a disturbing effect on the movements of each of the other planets, the amount of those disturbances depending primarily upon the mass of the disturbing planet, and also, of course, on the other circumstances of the movements of each of the bodies.

The studies of mathematicians have so far perfected our methods of calculating the effects of these forces that we are able to determine how much each planet is forced to swerve from its track in virtue of the pull exercised upon it by every other planet. Generally speaking, the disturbances which observation showed to take place in the movements of the heavenly bodies admitted of being completely accounted for as consequences of such attractions. Thus, for instance, in the case of two mighty neighboring planets, Jupiter and Saturn, there was an irregularity in the movement of Jupiter which was most satisfactorily explained to be a consequence of the attraction of the planet Saturn, and a corresponding irregularity in the movement of Saturn was satisfactorily attributed to the disturbing effect of Jupiter.

A Mighty Problem.

When it appeared that Uranus was performing movements which indicated that the planet was affected by certain perturbations, attempts were naturally made to account for these perturbations by showing that they were the consequences of the attractive power of the other bodies in the solar system. The effects which Jupiter could produce upon Uranus admitted of being estimated, and so also the disturbing influence of Saturn, as well as of the other planets could be certainly ascertained. After due allowance had been made for all known sources of disturbances, it was, however, found that there were still certain discrepancies outstanding between the places actually occupied by the planet discovered by Herschel and the places in which calculation seemed to locate it. The belief in the universal validity of the laws of gravitation is so well founded that it suggested the possibility that the perturbations of Uranus, which could not be otherwise accounted for, must be due to the attraction of some other planet which was quite unknown to astronomers. This gave rise to one of the grandest intellectual problems which the mind of man has ever undertaken to solve.

Let it be observed that the facts with which astronomers had to deal in their quest for the unknown planet were simply these: The position in which Uranus was actually found differed from the positions which that planet would have held had there been no other agents acting upon it, except those which are already known. Accordingly two accomplished mathematicians, Le Verrier in France and Adams in England, undertook to investigate the whereabouts of a conceivable planet which should be capable of producing precisely these disturbances in the motion of Uranus which had actually been observed. It need hardly be said that the solution of this question involved refinements of mathematical research which could not be here reproduced.

Method Pursued.

We may, however, indicate an outline of the methods which had to be pursued in this extraordinary investigation. First, some well considered guess or assumption had to be hazarded as to the distance from the sun at which the suppositious planet might be likely to revolve. Its orbit should certainly be presumed to lie outside that of Uranus, and from a certain curious law which governed the distances of the other planets from the sun with some regularity, it was possible to anticipate what the distance from the sun of an additional planet revolving outside Uranus might be reasonably expected to amount to. The weight of the hypothetical planet could also in the first instance be only estimated rather vaguely, but the assumptions being made, it became possible to calculate the effects which such a body, if it really existed, would produce upon Uranus.

It could hardly be expected that a first attempt of this kind would provide a satisfactory explanation of the irregularities in the motion of Herschel's planet, but by making successive trials in which the unknown planet was placed at different distances from the sun, and assumed to have different magnitudes, light gradually dawned on the subject. Both of the illustrious astronomers, Le Verrier and Adams, each pursuing his researches independently of the other, came at last to the conclusion that it was quite possible to determine the whereabouts of the unknown planet from the study of its action reflected, so to speak, in the movements of Uranus. Indeed, it is a most remarkable circumstance that the two investigators should have concurred not only in determining the track of the unknown planet, but even in ascertaining the very spot in the heavens which the unknown object occupied. When Adams and Le Verrier found that this hypothetical body did exercise precisely that kind and degree of attractive power upon Uranus, which would provide the necessary explanation of its perturbations, their confidence that the hypothetical body must have a veritable existence rose to absolute certainty.

Le Verrier's calculations having been completed, he not only ascertained the track in which the unknown planet moved and the mass of that body, but he was able to learn its movement through the heavens, so as to know the place among the stars which it occupied day after day. At last he felt so confident that this planet could now be detected by the telescope that on the 18th of September, 1846, a day from henceforward to be memorable in the annals of astronomy, Le Verrier wrote to Doctor Galle, astronomer at the Berlin observatory, requesting him to direct his telescope on a particular spot of the sky which was carefully indicated, and there, said Le Verrier in effect, you will see a planet which I have not seen, and which no human eye has ever seen, but which, nevertheless, must lie in that spot, because my calculations have pointed out the necessity for its existence.

The Discovery Made.

It may sound almost like a romance when we are told that this astonishing prediction was literally fulfilled. On the very evening of the day on which Le Verrier's letter was received at Berlin, Dr. Galle was able to comply with the request made of him. He was fortunately in possession of an accurate chart of the stars of that part of the heavens which the spot indicated by Le Verrier was situated. This circumstance greatly facilitated his search. He compared the several bright points which his telescope showed him in the heavens with the stars which had been marked down on the chart. Most of the stars in the sky could be readily identified with the corresponding stars on the chart. There was, however, one starlike object in the field of the telescope which was not represented by any point on the chart. The attention of the experienced practical astronomer was instantly concentrated on this object. It was perfectly clear that the orb he was now looking at could not have been visible to the painstaking astronomer who had some years before been studying that part of the sky, and taking note of all the stars it contained with a view to the prepartion of the chart.

There seemed to be only two suppositions to account for the discrepancy between the chart and the sky. One would be that the object in question was a star which had sprung into visibility at some period subsequent to the observations made for the preparation of the map. The other supposition would be that the suspicious object was a veritable planet, that is to say, a wanderer over the heavens which had been in some other part of the sky at the time when the chart was being made, but which had since moved into the position where it was now met with in September, 1846.

Found To Be a Planet.

Closer examination showed that the latter was the true interpretation of the new object. It was found to be in motion; it was therefore indeed a planet. Subsequent investigations with high magnifying powers on the telescope, disclosed that this new member of the solar system possessed a characteristic by which a planet can often be distinguished from a star. No amount of magnifying power will ever exhibit a star otherwise than as a brilliant point of light. Such an object never presents the appearance of a disc with perceptible area and a circular or oval outline. On the other hand a planet may frequently be observed to show a distinctly marked disc. The test was here applied, and the new object was presently shown to possess the planetary figure, and thus its true character was illustrated in another way.

The scientific world stood amazed at this astonishing discovery. In any case to have added yet another magnificent planet to the sun's retinue would have been a notable achievement. But the circumstances under which this planet was brought to light, made the incident mark an epoch in the history of the human intellect. Here was a superb planet, eight times larger than the earth, discovered, not by mere accidental survey, but in consequence of refined mathematical anticipations, which illustrated in the most emphatic manner, the truth of the law of universal gravitation. The name of Le Verrier was immediately elevated to a pinnacle of renown transcending that which has been attained by any mathematical astronomer since the days of Newton.

Another Claimant.

It presently appeared, however, that the fame of the discovery of Neptune was not to be solely the property of Le Verrier, but that it would have to be shared by a young English mathematician, J. C. Adams, who had recently taken an exceptionally brilliant degree at Cambridge; had also, as we have said, discovered the planet by calculation ere it had ever been telescopically seen. Adams had also, like Le Verrier, provided instructions for the practical astronomer by which the telescopic search for the planet might be undertaken. Professor Challis, of Cambridge, began to search for the planet in accordance with the calculations of Adams, but he was unfortunately not provided with that special appliance for facilitating such a research which was available to Dr. Galle at Berlin. The Cambridge observer had not yet received a copy of that star chart, without which the task of discriminating the planet from among the hundreds of adjacent stars involved an arduous and tedious piece of work.

Professor Challis did, however, manfully undertake the laborious duty of instituting a careful survey of the region. We now know that in the course of his work he had, on more than one occasion, unwittingly observed the planet Neptune, so that there can not be the least doubt that the process which he was pursuing must necessarily in due time have resulted in complete success. But while Challis was engaged in this laborious work, news reached Cambridge of the discovery of the planet which had already been effected at Berlin. A considerable controversy thereupon ensued. The French nation claimed for Le Verrier the credit of the discovery of Neptune, and were at first inclined to deny to Adams any share whatever in the immortal achievement.

Final Decision.

They urged that Le Verrier, quite unconscious of the labors of Adams, had completely worked out the position of the planet, and in consequence of that work, and solely in consequence of it, the planet had been telescopically discovered at Berlin. Those who put forward the claims of the English mathematician, urged the undoubted fact that the calculations of Adams were really prior to those of Le Verrier, though it was admitted that the optical discovery by Dr. Galle anticipated the discovery which certainly would have been made by Challis when he had completed and compared his observation at Cambridge. The English claim demanded that the fame of the discovery of Neptune by mathematical research should be equally shared between Le Verrier and Adams.

Gradually this claim has come to be almost universally recognized as a just one. It is true that certain French writers occasionally speak of the discovery of Neptune as simply due to Le Verrier, but impartial judges generally refer to it as the joint result of the concurrent labors of the French and the English astronomers.

Its Discovery Certain.

There can be no doubt that even if Le Verrier or Adams had never lived, Neptune would in the course of the last fifty years have been discovered in some other way. We frequently read in the papers announcements of the detection of an additional planetary member of our system, but no one attaches to such achievements more than a very small fraction of the significance that must ever be attached to the discovery of Neptune. These small planets are usually discovered by diligent comparison of the stars in the sky with the stars on the chart, and whenever a new object is thus brought under notice, it is carefully looked after. There can be no doubt that Neptune would in course of time have been found by this simple survey work, and though its detection would have been a great reward to the diligent astronomer who was so fortunate as to have first dropped upon it, yet it would have been a matter of much regret, had Neptune been thus picked up, instead of having been the object of that wonderful mathematical triumph by which indications were given of the exact spot in which the search was to be made. Indeed, as a matter of fact, Neptune had once been very nearly discovered in what may be described as an accidental manner before either Adams or Le Verrier were born. Astronomer Lalonde records in his great celestial catalogue a certain "star" in a certain place on the 10th of May, 1795.

Subsequent inquiries instituted by Adams showed that this object was not a star as Lalande thought, but that it was really the planet Neptune. A reference to the original manuscript observations of Lalande, brought circumstances of much interest to light. It appears that the astronomer had observed this object on May 8, as well as on the date two days later, but as his observations showed a different position on the 10th from that which he had set down on the 8th, Lalande concluded that the latter was erroneous. We now know that the discrepancy in the two positions was simply due to the movement of the planet in the interval. Little did Lalande dream that a superb discovery had lain so nearly in his grasp, but we can not regret that he did not make it. Had he done so, it would have been what we may relatively describe as a mere accidental achievement. We should have been deprived of the most glorious illustration science has yet given of the principles of theoretical astronomy.

The Thirteenth Floor Avoided.

New York Recorder.

Rents on the thirteenth floor of the American Tract Society's Building were reduced a third on Saturday. It was forced by the superstition with which professional business men regard the number 13. Two or three sky-scrapers are in the same predicament. It is probable that thirteenth floors will soon become a big item of worry to the agents of the many towering office structures that are going up.

"Though the World Blames Thee."

Though the world blame thee, thou art not to blame;
Though the world praise thee, hearken not at all;
In thine own heart is the reward or a shame,
In thine own heart the victory or the fall.
What others think of thee stay not to ask—
Rather than please the many, serve the few;
Knowing that life's most glorious regal task
Is never quite too hard for thee to do.
—Arthur L. Salmon, in Academy.

WOMEN WANT TO KNOW.

TO WHOM CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

A Woman Answers "To Me"—Anxious Inquirers Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

Women regard it as a blessing that they can talk to a woman who fully understands their every ailment, and thus avoid the examinations, experiments and theories of incompetent physicians, whose sex deprives them of knowing by experience. The endless confidence placed in Mrs. Pinkham by American women, prompts them to seek her advice constantly.

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Here is testimony right to the point: "The doctors told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed, I could not live. I had falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb.

"I was in constant misery all the time; my back ached; I was always tired. It was impossible for me to walk far or stand long at a time. I was surely a wreck. I decided that I would give your Compound and Sanative Wash a trial.

"I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of Sanative Wash, and I am now almost well. I am stouter and healthier than I have ever been in my life. My friends and neighbors and the doctors are surprised at my rapid improvement. I have told them all what I have been taking."—Mrs. Annetta Bickmeier, Bellaire, Belmont Co., O.

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HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes: "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects. I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

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Refreshment and delicate nourishment.

SEEKING A ROYAL BRIDE.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR SAID TO BE COURTING WALES'S CHILD.

London High Life Greatly Exercised Over the Startling Story — Evidences That the German Peddler's Grandson Is Willing.

Chicago Chronicle.

All London, especially high life in the British metropolis, is very much exercised over the rumor that William Waldorf Astor, the man of many millions, is a suitor for the hand of the Princess Victoria of Wales. That there is something that the aristocracy does not like in the story is shown by the ugly things which are said of Mr. Astor whenever the topic is broached. The grandson of the German peddler is roundly denounced as an "American cad," but there is fear of the most pronounced type that the American millionaire will succeed in what everybody has come to believe is his design. In drawing-rooms and clubs of swelldom nothing else is talked of, and no such sensation, albeit having a bad taste for the mouths of the English nobility, has come to the surface in the reign of Her Majesty, for whom the lady in the case is named.

When anybody in court circles is asked why and wherefore the story is being discussed and upon what grounds it is being used with such vigor, that person will refer to the diamond wedding present given to Princess Maud by Mr. Astor. Then that person will shake his or her head, groan dismally and refuse to be comforted. Then attention will be called to the fact, regarded by far as the most significant, that

PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES.

Mr. Astor's wedding present was not returned. The fact that it was accepted by the bride and her family, although members of the ruling house of the kingdom, established the donor in the position of persona grata in the Sandringham household. Other significant facts have developed in the last year to indicate that Astor is stalking high game, and there is abundance of reason to believe that he really seeks an alliance with the house of the Guelphs.

To everyone who has taken the trouble to observe the cautious, deliberate course adopted by the American millionaire, it has been apparent from the very outset that he had in view some definite aim, some object upon which his ambition was centered, and to which everything, his newspapers, his magazines and his vast wealth, was subordinate.

After having during the past five years of his English sojourn maintained a most reserved demeanor, that, in fact, of a social chrysalis, he has, this year, burst forth as a full-fledged butterfly of the most gorgeous and magnificent species, a butterfly, indeed, who manifests a supreme disdain for all but the very choicest flowers of English aristocracy.

At one moment it was reported that he had in view a marriage with Lady Randolph Churchill, and many even went so far as to question her sons as to the date fixed for the wedding. But it has since become apparent that W. W. Astor flies at far higher game, that he aims at a matrimonial alliance grander than any that has ever fallen to the lot of an American—nothing less, in fact, than a match with British royalty in the person of Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Insensate as it may appear at first sight, the possibility of Mr. Astor's becoming a grandson-in-law of Queen Victoria, the

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

matter is very seriously discussed as a not at all unlikely project in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair, in clubdom and in court circles.

Others Wedded Commoners.

And let it be understood right here at the very outset that there is nothing whatsoever in the English constitution or law to stand in the way of such an alliance. One of Queen Victoria's daughters, the charming Princess Louise, is married to a commoner, her husband, Lord Lorne, being only accorded the title of marquis by courtesy, and being nothing more than mere John Campbell, Esq., in the eyes of the law. Indeed, in every official document on which his name figures he is always described as "John Campbell, commonly called the Marquis of Lorne." Moreover, the husband of the eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, although he is now a nobleman by reason of the dukedom of Fife, conferred upon him by the Queen on his wedding day, can scarcely be considered an aristocrat, since he figures in the peerage as a great-grandson of that Mrs. Jordan who was the "fair friend" of King William IV, after having, as "Dolly Bland," been one of the most notorious women in London.

The most eminent genealogical authorities in Great Britain have proved beyond a doubt that the founder of the family of his grace of Fife was Adam Duff, a Scotch peddler, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The family of W. W. Astor was founded some eighty years later by the German peddler, Jacob Astor, so that, after all, there is really not so much difference between the two. As both the Duke of Fife and the American millionaire are descended from peddlers of the eighteenth century and the British nation has accepted the Duke of Fife as a mate of royalty, there is no reason why it should not view with equanimity an alliance between Princess Victoria and Mr. Astor, which would at least have the advantage of relieving the junior branches of the reigning house of Great Britain from its chronic impecuniosity. In marrying Princess Victoria Mr. Astor, who would probably, like his future brother-in-law, receive the title of duke on his wedding day, might become as much a factor in the history of Great Britain as the lamented husband of Queen Victoria, known by the title of Prince Consort.

Sixth From the Crown.

For Princess Victoria of Wales stands at the present moment sixth in the line of succession to the throne. Between her and the crown there are the precious lives of her puny and delicate brother, the Duke of York, and his two frail children; her eldest sister, the Duchess of Fife, and her two equally delicate babies, no further family being expected in the ducal household by reason of the duke's ever steadily failing health, for his spine is seriously affected.

It must be remembered that King George III had an enormous family, yet it is the daughter of his sixth son, the Duke of Kent, who now occupies the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. It is, therefore, quite on the cards that Princess Victoria of Wales may succeed to the throne as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, in which event William Waldorf Astor would ipso facto become prince consort, would occupy the chair of state to the left of the sovereign's throne, while his son by the princess, should he happen to have one, would become the Prince of Wales.

Financial considerations, it is notorious, have played a great role in the intimacy of Mr. Astor with the Prince of Wales, and in the acceptance by the latter of the American millionaire as a suitor for the hand of his daughter.

The unfortunate prince, through no fault of his own, is frightfully in debt, his income of $500,000 being altogether inadequate to represent in a fitting manner the crown and the royal family among an aristocracy, many members of which have revenues amounting to five, six and eight times that amount, such as the dukes of Westminster, of Buccleuch, of Bedford, his grace of Portland, Lords Derby, Gerard and a number of others. The consequence is that he has had frequent recourse to loans. No one knows exactly to what extent he is indebted to the Rothschilds, but the latter, in spite of the social prestige which he has given them in London as well as in Paris, have long since closed their purse strings against him, covering their risks in the matter by means of insurance policies. At one moment his financial backer was a Scotch millionaire, who had gone out to Calcutta as a hatter and had made an enormous fortune there, and who on his return home was only too glad to devote a portion of his wealth to purchasing royal countenance and good will by means of large loans to the Prince of Wales. This was so well known that old Mackenzie used to go by the name of the benefactor in court circles and in society, and when he was created a baronet every one knew just what it was for, he having rendered no service to the crown.

Unfortunately, Sir James Mackenzie was in bad terms with his son, the prince, of course, siding with the father, and when the latter died very suddenly eight years ago, the son made an immediate demand upon the prince for the return of the money loaned, for which he held I O U to the extent of nearly £1,000,000.

The Wilsons of Trambycroft helped the prince with about $1,000,000 of that amount, which accounted for the presence of his royal highness at their country seat on the occasion of the memorable baccarat scandal, but it was Baron Hirsch who appeared upon the scene in order to furnish the remainder, eventually taking upon himself the whole of the prince's debt to the Wilsons. This was the origin of the intimacy between the prince and the baron, and few people, save those in the immediate entourage of the British heir apparent, have any idea of the number of slights and downright insults to which the prince was subjected, both at home and abroad, in consequence of his associating with Baron Hirsch.

The Prince Embarrassed.

The other day the baron in his turn died as suddenly and as unexpectedly as did Sir James Mackenzie, and his executors were compelled by the nature of their mission to call in all the outstanding loans to the prince. Once more in a terrible quandary, since it would never have done for his royal highness' name to appear as the defendant in a lawsuit for the recovery of money lent, the prince looked around him on every side for another benefactor, whom the probabilities are he found in the person of William Waldorf Astor, who was only too delighted at the opportunity thus offered to place the future King of England and Emperor of India under so heavy an obligation to himself.

The prince is not ungrateful, and he has shown by his visits to Cliveden, by his influencing the other members of the royal family to accept Mr. Astor's invitations and by his inviting him far more frequently than is stated in the newspapers to Sandringham, how much he appreciates the assistance afforded.

One of the most significant features of the situation is the supurb wedding present given by Mr. Astor to Princess Maud of Wales the other day. It was an unset diamond of huge size, of perfect purity and luster, and of immense value. It was a gift which a brother-in-law might give to a sister-in-law, or a kinsman to a relative, but hardly one which any mere acquaintance of the family's, a comparative stranger, would dream of sending. The royal family is very particular about the origin of presents and many a gift has been refused because the prince and princess did not consider that the value thereof was warranted by the degree of intimacy or friendship. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that William Waldorf Astor, descendent of a German pelt peddler, and late of America, is not only considered an intimate friend of the family of the Prince of Wales, but is in a position steadily to intensify that intimacy and worm his way to the throne, the left-handed consort's throne, itself. London society in convinced that this is Mr. Astor's purpose, and those luminaries of it who best know its inner workings consider that his chances of success are good.

The Hot Spell In Billville.

Atlanta Constitution.

"It seems to me," said the book agent, as he tugged at the windlass, "that your well bucket's mighty heavy?"

"I reckon hit is," replied the farmer, "fer hit's got the twins in it."

"The twins?"

"Yes; lowered 'em down to cool off 'bout a half hour ago. This here weather's mighty bad on babies."

GENTLE SPORT OF ANGLING

THE ROD AND REEL FURNISHES A FASCINATING PASTIME.

Most Women Prefer To Angle For the Smaller Fish — Some Experts With the Line—Popular Sport With Baltimore Women.

"Women, as a rule, delight in angling for the smaller fish, such as the sunfish and lake bass," said one of the oldest and best-known fishing authorities in America.

"There are comparatively few women in the country who follow the higher branches, trout and black bass fishing with the fly, for instance, and casting single-handed with the minnow. Their number, however, is rapidly increasing, and in the last few years anglers are very often to be met with who do not consider their fishing equipment complete unless it includes the finest kind of fishing tackle for their wives and daughters."

"Baltimore women are especially fond of the sport, and no place in the United States is so frequented by the Nimrods of the gentler sex as 'the Relay,' half-way between Baltimore and Washington. Here Baltimore beauty and Washington belle angle with earth worms for the little silver-sided gudgeons or the far less gamey sunfish.

"You know the gudgeon there is heralded as the harbinger of spring, and no sooner is the announcement made that 'the gudgeons are running,' than on any fine day crowds of men, women and children, of every age and condition, may be seen descending from the cars, laden with rods and creels, corpulent baskets and hampers, and eagerly rushing for some point of vantage by the picturesque stream, or some favorite rock, from which to cast one's line.

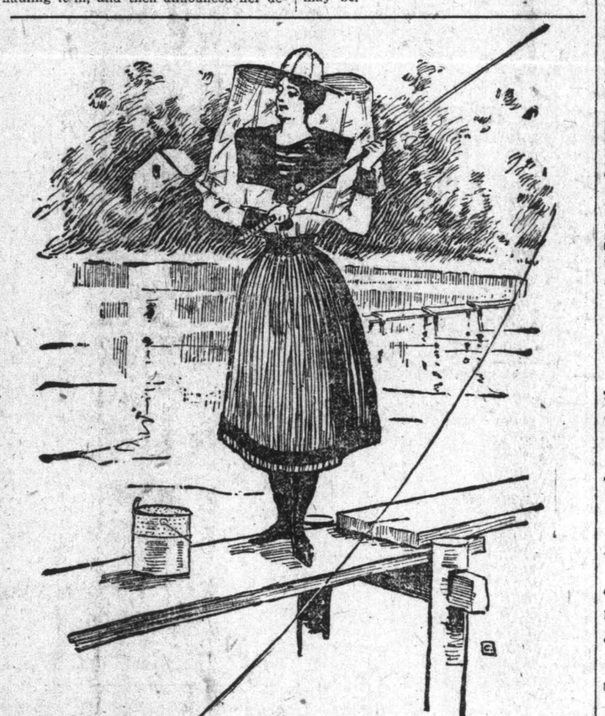
"In this vicinity, too, is a woman to whom Izaak Walton himself might well doff the hat. Mrs. William Mendenhall, of Washington, D. C, is the oldest and by all odds the most expert woman angler in America. And I don't know that I need lay any special emphasis on the word 'woman' either. As early as 1870 she was recognized as the most expert trout fisher with the fly along the trout streams of Pennsylvania. She was invariably successful, and could catch fish when skilled old fishermen came home with empty creels. She waded streams as unconcernedly as a man, and in those days used always to wear a checked flannel suit with bloomers to the ankles, a skirt nearly to her knees, and hob-nailed shoes. She never minded getting wet. You know good fishermen never do."

Virtue of Cold Water.

"But doesn't one risk one's health in remaining so long a time in the water?"

"Not a bit of it! For forty years I waded trout streams. Last year I stopped, not because I had ever felt any twinges, but because I was warned against it as inducing rheumatism. But my old friend, Judge ——, of '85, still keeps it up, declaring that the exercise and the cold splash, splash of the water against the legs is good for the health in general and rheumatism in particular. And if there is any virtue in the famous Kneipp cure, I should say that he must be right."

"But Mrs. Mendenhall is not the only woman in America who enjoys a proud distinction amongst anglers. Mrs. George T. Stagg, of Frankfort, Ky., goes down on record as having caught the largest tarpon ever landed with rod and reel. While fishing with her husband off the coast of Florida, a few years ago, she drew in a tarpon seven feet three inches in length and weighing 205 pounds. She was an hour and twenty-five minutes hauling it in, and then announced her determination to break her own record; but neither she nor another has as yet done so."



ANGLING FOR SUN-FISH.

"And what has been your own experience in fishing with women?"

"Oh"—with the most amused manner—"Her dearest, most adorable feminine weaknesses came out strong on a fishing trip. First her compassion. She will watch you with the keenest interest while you struggle manfully for half an hour to land a fish, but no sooner is it within your grasp than she pleads to 'let the dear thing go.' Then I have seen a woman actually faint from excitement when she jerked over the side of the boat a black bass weighing four pounds which she had caught—to say nothing of my friend who burst into a flood of tears at failing to land her beautiful, shining, speckled trout. But in these days, when men shed tears at political conventions, and weep in court, a woman may well be pardoned for shedding a few tears at seeing the brilliant beauty with which she has played successfully for half an hour elude her at last.

How To Throw.

"What women really need for this most exalted sport, is a little special muscular training. Her 'throw' has justly been a mirth-provoking incident since time began; and, instead of a sharp fling from the wrist, she is still too much inclined in casting her line to make that lunge from the shoulder that gives one the impression that she is trying to throw her arm off. And if by any chance a live frog is on the other end of the line, one of those uncanny throws of hers may produce a condition of affairs that is not 'all fun for the boys.'"

Continued investigation showed that from all sides is coming news of the increased interest that women are taking in fishing; and the sporting shops abound in tackle and costume of most alluring nature. A complete equipment in the way of fishing tackle may be obtained for from $5 to $40, the rods varying from $1.50 to $25. The cheaper rods are made of Japanese cane, are light, flexible and quite sufficient for ordinary sport. The more expensive ones are made of Calcutta bamboo. Those for $25 and upward are handmade, and are chiefly superior on account of their high degree of resiliency.

Best Rods Expensive.

The best grade bamboo rod is an expensive luxury, for the reason that out of 1,000 canes scarcely enough perfect ones are found to make twenty first-class rods. Reels range from $2 to $4, while a good creel costs $4.50 and the gay little flies $1.50 a dozen.

The best fly tiers in both Europe and America are girls and women, as they have a more unerring instinct for color, and the deftness of touch necessary to the handling of the tiny, delicate bright-hued plumage.

In the costume adopted by the gentle sisterhood of anglers, beauty must, of course, give way to convenience and adaptability. But in this very compromise a result has been achieved scarcely to be outdone in picturesque effectiveness. The petticoats are distinctly shorter than the conventional bicycle skirt, the boots decidedly heavier, with uncompromisingly flat heels and thick rubber soles.

Young girls who have taken up angling merely as a fad, crown this fetching costume with a jaunty little sailor, trimmed with ribbons to match the colors in their favorite fly. But the women bent on serious sport gives the finishing touch to her picturesqueness by a hat specially devised for anglers of both sexes. This is an affair made of either linen or black India silk—the silk being much the prettier—and may be clapped on over a soft crown made by sewing together six pieces cut in the shape of icoseles triangles. The brim is fully six inches wide, and is finished with a wire. From the edge of this brim depends a fall of mosquito netting reaching to the waist. A dexterous twist of the wrist, and this most fascinating bit of headgear may be flipped into a circle not larger around than a saucer, and need not occupy more space in one's luggage than a good-sized handkerchief.

EDYTHE HAMILTON.

RUBBER TIRES.

Sooner Or Later They Will Be Used On All Kinds of Vehicles.

The Motocycle.

Several years ago the veteran carriage-builder, Mr. Charles Caffery, of Camden, N. J., said to the writer that it would not be many years until all the world would be riding on rubber. At that time his prediction seemed much more probable than it does now. Residents of European countries had for so many years been experimenting to secure a satisfactory vehicle rubber tire without success that it seemed like striving after the unobtainable. It has, however, fallen to the lot of this country to solve the problem, and to-day you can get rubber tires put on your vehicles with a guarantee that they will last longer than steel tires will under the same amount of service. To many—to most—this seems impossible, but the writer has positive knowledge that it is not impossible, and will willingly aid any "skeptics" to ascertain the truth of the assertion.

The problems to solve in securing a satisfactory, or, better still, an economical vehicle rubber tire were to secure it to the wheel in such manner that it could not, under any ordinary usage, come off, and to get such a quality as to obtain the maximum of durability that rubber is capable of. European and some American experimenters solved the first, but in doing so entirely failed in the latter. To get durability and consequent economy in rubber tires for vehicle use, there are three things which my study of the subject has led me to feel sure are absolutely essential. First, you must have plenty of rubber for the weight to be carried and service rendered. Second, the rubber used should be a tough, elastic compound rather than a hard one; and, third, the rubber should be thoroughly compressed. You can lay it down as an axiom that the tire that excels in these three respects is the best. The users of rubber tires must learn this one thing: To get durability and consequent economy out of any tire, it must be heavy enough for the weight of the vehicle and the service to be rendered. If you have an ordinary buggy which is used for ordinary driving, seven-eighths inch tires may be plenty heavy enough, but if you are a doctor with a large practice, you would find one-inch tires more economical, no matter what tires they may be.

From the above some may be led to think that it is not a difficult matter to devise and apply a satisfactory tire, but let me tell them a remark made about two years ago by one who had done much experimenting in this line. He said: "The margin between success and failure in a vehicle rubber tire is the narrowest of anything I have ever known or had experience of." It is stated on the best authority that thousands of persons in this country and Europe have been experimenting in this line for the past ten years and more, and out of all these experiments not three have been a success. Owing to the great interest now taken in the subject, it will not be surprising if the market will soon be flooded with tires, and, owing to the very general lack of knowledge of what is requisite to make a good one, most any kind will find users, but it will be a case of the survival of the fittest. Tires will come and tires will go, but the best will go on forever. They have come to stay.

Sorry He Missed It.

Washington Star.

"I wish I could have heard Bryan's speeches at the railway station," remarked the sour-looking man on the cable car.

"They don't appear to have created any great furor."

"I don't care anything about that. I don't yearn for fine language or personal magnetism. I'm thinking about what a relief it would be to have a man stand on the back platform and say something besides 'Step lively, there.'"

How Are Your Kidneys?

Ever Have Your Back Ache?

JULIUS HOBBS, M. D.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills

make Healthy Kidneys and the Back Strong.

Healthy kidneys purify the blood by *filtering* from it uric acid and all other poisons or impurities.

Pure blood means perfect health. By purifying the blood Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Eczema, Anæmia, Pains in Abdomen, Backache, Kidney Weakness, and all inflammation of the Kidneys. Physicians and druggists recommend them. 50c. a box. Testimonials from thousands. HOBBS REMEDY CO., CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

HOW IS YOUR LIVER? Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills are gentle, don't gripe.

DR. MACARTHUR AND HIS VIEWS.

The New York Baptist Preacher Who Is Talking Politics In the Pulpit.

New York Herald.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist church, is calling to himself wide attention by the series of Sunday sermons that he is now delivering on morals in politics. What he had said in relation to the religious side of the present campaign has been quoted throughout the length of the land, and he is in receipt of all sorts of letters from every section, ranging in sentiment from the highest eulogy to threats that he will be silenced by force if he does not voluntarily cease his political preaching.

"I am glad when what I believe to be righteous receives approval, and I care nothing for idle threats from anonymous sources," said the doctor when I met him in his cozy study in the beautiful church in Fifty-seventh street over which he presides. "I have undertaken these sermons on the moral element that enters our politics from a patriotic motive. Though I am an adopted citizen of the Republic, I love her institutions, and can not help raising my voice against any attempt to lower her dignity or bring disgrace upon her. Last year, in my trip around the world, I carried the silk flag of our country which was presented to me, and always displayed it in my room. I can not see that flag disgraced by even a suggestion of repudiation, by lowering the standard of our currency, without a most emphatic protest.

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR.

"My summer plans, laid long ago, included a short trip abroad, and I had intended to sail last Wednesday, but when I read the Chicago platform, I felt my place was at home, to work patriotically and religiously for national honor. Cowardice may have influenced me, for, to tell the exact truth, I was ashamed to go abroad at this time and be continually called upon to apologize for my country. After the next election, and when another summer comes, I can make the tour with a high head, and unfurl my flag with a feeling of patriotic pride."

OLD-FASHIONED REMEDIES.

A relief for asthma is green persimmons, dried and ground and made into a poultice. Apply hot; change frequently. Will give speedy relief.

For Broken Bones—Always use rubber bandage, as it allows free circulation. After first ten days remove bandages and rub with hands gently and replace bandages.

For Granulated Eyelids—One teaspoonful of skinned apple seeds to three tablespoonfuls of warm water. Let stand for two hours. Bathe eyes night and morning. Use soft linen rag.

For Voice Culture—Bathe the chest and throat often with cold, strong salt water. Drink freely of milk at natural temperature. This will enable a singer to retain strength and sweetness of voice to a great age.

For Neuralgia—Take one pint of mushrooms to one pint of boiling water; steep five minutes; strain off part of fluid. Take teaspoonful every twenty minutes. Take balance of pulp and steam with a hot brick. Will relieve in one and a half hours.

A cure for dog bite is to take a lump of lime about five inches square and slack in bucketful of water; bathe the body with sponge. Take one tablespoonful of slacked lime to one teaspoonful of salt. Apply to wound and bandage. Repeat for three days. The patient should be kept on milk diet for three days. This is a positive cure.

For Bruises, Cuts, Bites of Animals—Apply to part injured salt and warm water from ten to twenty minutes. If bad cut, bandage above wound. Repeat, if necessary, every half-hour for first twelve hours. In case bone is bruised, bathe part injured for one hour at a time, about three times a day. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will prevent lockjaw.

How It Happened.

Fliegende Blaetter.

"Why, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter?"

"Bicycle."

"But you don't ride a wheel ——"

"No, but the other fellow does."

THEY STAND ALONE

There Is Nothing Like Them Or To Take Their Place

True Kidney Pills are perfect in their work.
But they should be.
They are the hight of medical science today.
They are Specialists in all Kidney troubles.
True Kidney Pills cure Backache at once.
True Kidney Pills cure Excess of Urine.
True Kidney Pills cure Scanty Urine.
True Kidney Pills cure all Bladder troubles.
True Kidney Pills cure Diabetes.
True Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease.
Observe we say cure.
A medicine you must take all the time
Does not cure; it simply relieves.
Backache is Kidney ache
And the first symptom of Kidney Disease.
Excess of Urine quickly follows.
And sleep is disturbed by getting up,
And the drain on the system soon tells.
They should be cured at once.
And True Kidney Pills
Are the only Remedy that will do it.
All druggists—50 cents a box.
Or mailed on receipt of price
By True Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our True Rheumatic Pills
Remove all Rheumatic pains in a few hours.
All druggists—50 cents a box.
Or mailed on receipt of price.
By True Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The True Woman's Pill
Is an Honest Pill for Honest women.
It is a life-renewer, not a life-destroyer.
It is for weak women a sure regulator.
All druggists—$1.00 a box.
Or mailed on receipt of price.
By True Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Itching Piles cured in 3 to 5 nights
By using the True Pile Ointment.
All druggists—50 cents a box.
Or mailed on receipt of price.
By True Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our True Eye Salve cures all sore eyelids.
All druggists—25 cents,
Or mailed on receipt of price.
By True Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale
SECOND - HAND DESKS
INQUIRE
INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.,
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Aldag
Aldag's Paint Store, 222 E. Wash st. Established ten years. Strictly first-class, high grade goods. Paints and Painters' Supplies. Varnishes Window Glass, Brushes, etc. Telephone 1334.

"It Bridges You Over."

Battle Ax PLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocketbook is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of $250,000 in presents.

CUT IN TWO!

We have decided to close out our stock of Juvenile Bicycles and offer our $40 wheels for $20, cash. These are all new 1896 wheels with Morgan & Wright quick repair tires. Have also a few high-grade wheels for ladies and gentlemen at half price.

KIPP BROS. CO.
37 AND 39 S. MERIDIAN ST.

Our SPECIAL Lady's or Gent's Wheel, **$50**
Our TOBASCO, Lady's or Gent's Wheel, **$60**
Equal, if not better, than some wheels that are called high-grade and list at $100.

WE HAVE OTHER MODELS

which are beauties and which we sell for **$75, $85** and **$100.**

Terms most liberal. Our spacious riding school, fitted with padded walls, is at all times under the supervision of competent and courteous instructors.

T. HEARSEY COLE CO., 115 and 113 N. Penn. Street. Riding School Open Day and Evening

DANIEL STEWART & CO.

— Manufacturers of —

Art Glass, Beveled Plate Glass and Mirrors.

Here's a Jingle!

Butter Crackers, Graham Crackers and Domestic Bread,
As by P. & T. they're made are the best, 'tis said;
P. & T. are baker men
On the street that's called South Penn.;
But the good things that they make
And in low-crowned ovens bake—
Things for which the children cry—
You can of all grocers buy.

Ask for P. & T.'s (Parrott & Taggart's) goods at your grocer's.

Patee Bicycles $60 and $85
YOU KNOW THEM EVERYBODY DOES
PEORIA RUBBER AND MFG CO
58 and 60 North Pennsylvania St.

WE USE "ANTI-SKEET."

WHY LET THE CHILDREN SUFFER FROM **Mosquitoes**

When a single **"ANTI-SKEET"** Wafer will clear the room of them and keep others out?

10c Per Box. Harmless and Pleasant.

One **"Anti-Fly"** WAFER Clears a room of **FLIES.**

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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT MOFFITT-WEST DRUG CO., Sole Agents, - - ST. LOUIS, MO. On Each Box.

The Present Price of Silver

places "The Art Metal," wrought by the GORHAM Manufacturing Company in innumerable forms of beauty, within the reach of thousands who have heretofore considered Sterling Silver beyond their means. Talk with your jeweler upon this subject. Ask to see the GORHAM wares—ask about prices.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

About Spectacles

Some people have an idea that because we make a specialty of Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses that we keep no other kind. This is a mistake. We have a full line of good, moderate-priced Spectacles and do all kinds of repairing.

MAYHEW'S SPECTACLES
THE BEST IN USE
SOLD ONLY AT 13 N. MERIDIAN ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Steamboat Excursions on Ohio and Mississippi Rivers

1,600 miles, fourteen days' board and room for $15.

GREAT SUMMER TRIP

Cincinnati to Memphis and return.
Through rates to all river points.
Vessels sail from Cincinnati Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 p. m. For particulars, address M. N. O. & C. Packet Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE RAILROADS.

Excursion and Regular Trains.

BIG 4 ROUTE.

National Encampment, St. Paul, Minn

September 1 to 4, 1896. $11.70 for the round trip from Indianapolis, and corresponding rates from all points. Official train of Commander-in-Chief and the Department of Indiana, G. A. R. and W. R. C., and Knightstown Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Band will leave Indianapolis via Big Four at 11:50 a. m., Monday, August 31, and run through to St. Paul without change or delay, via Chicago Great Western railway, Maple Leaf route, reaching St. Paul at 8 a. m., Tuesday, September 1. Train will be composed of finest sleeping cars and first-class coaches, and will reach Chicago at 5:30 p. m., at which point a dining or refreshment car will be added.

Round trip tickets at the above rate will also be sold for all trains of August 30, 31 and September 1, good to return until September 15, inclusive, with privilege of extension until October 2.

Big Four office, No. 1 E. Washington st.

WOODSDALE ISLAND PARK
GRAND EXCURSION
VIA C., H. & D.
SUNDAY, Aug. 23
Under Auspices of National Card Co.
$1.25 Round Trip.

Special train leaves Union Station 7:00 a. m., returning leaves Woodsdale Island Park 7:00 p. m. Tickets at Union Station and 2 West Washington street.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.
Shortest Line to **CHICAGO** THE WEST AND NORTHWEST
Pullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 12:40 night.
Arrive Chicago 12:20 p. m., 9:20 p. m. and 7:35 a. m.
Leave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 10:40 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 8:00 a. m., 4:35 p. m. and 3:25 a. m.
Chicago sleeper at west end Union station, ready at 8:30.
Detailed information at Union station and 2 W. Washington st.
GEO. W. HATLER, D. P. A.

$11.70
ST. PAUL, MINN., AND RETURN
— VIA —
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G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Tickets will be sold August 30 and 31 and September 1, good returning until September 15, or by depositing tickets with joint agent an extension will be granted to and including September 30.

All trains enter the Chicago Union Passenger Station.

Ticket Offices: 48 W. Washington st., 46 Jackson Place, Massachusetts-ave. or Union station.

For further information regarding special parties and sleeping car accommodations address GEO. E. ROCKWELL, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

$3.00
ST. LOUIS and RETURN
Via Vandalia Line.

Leave 12:40 noon and 11:59 p. m., Saturday, August 22. Arrive St. Louis 7:20 p. m. and 4 a. m. Returning, leave St. Louis 10:30 p. m., Sunday, August 23, and arrive Indianapolis 6:40 a. m., Monday, August 24. Leave St. Louis 8:10 a. m., 8:34 a. m., 3 p. m., 10:30 p. m., Monday, August 24, and arrive at Indianapolis 2:35 p. m., 5 p. m., 7 p. m. and 5:40 a. m., August 25. Local sleeper on night trains.

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