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VICTORIA IN LONDON

BEGINNING OF THE CELEBRATION OF HER DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Enormous Crowds Greet the Queen Upon Her Arrival from Her Castle at Windsor.

SHE TRAVELS IN A GORGEOUSLY APPOINTED SPECIAL TRAIN.

The Scenes Along the Way—London Profusely Decorated in Her Honor—Alfred Austin's Poem—The Special Religious Services at St. George's Chapel.

London, June 21.—Queen Victoria is now in London. An immense crowd gathered near Paddington station in the early hours of this morning and waited in stolid patience. The early hours were enlivened by the pealing of bells, and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by 8 o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station was lined by a mass of people gathered to see the Queen depart. Flags and flowers were everywhere, and the order of the day, "God save the Queen," appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the Queen near the castle was decorated and gorgeously canopied in the renaissance style, and tall Venetian masts with their fluttering pennons lined both sides of the route.

Queen Victoria left Windsor castle at noon by the sovereign entrance facing the long walk, and traversed part of the high Thames streets of Windsor on her way to the railroad station. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postilions and outriders. The Queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, and by Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry of Batenberg, who occupied another carriage, preceding that of her Majesty. The Queen, on arriving at the railroad station of Windsor, walked through the private waiting room, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and entered her carriage.

The railway station was beautifully decorated in scarlet and gold, flowers in bloom, and tall, artistic palms. The Queen was received by the directors of the railway. "The Queen's train"—used for the first time to-day—was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine, "Queen Empress," beautifully painted and decorated with gold-leaf, carried the royal arms, emblazoned in gold and colors, in front and royal heraldic devices over the splash-boards of the driving wheels. The train was composed of six carriages, built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the States.

The Queen's Carriage.

The Queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons and is mounted on two "bogie" trucks swung under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages it is painted in Great Western colors—chocolate with cream panels. The headings are in gold and the door handles, with their molded lions' heads are gold plated. The doors are emblazoned with the royal arms. The running gear is encased in mahogany with a carved lion's head at each corner, above which is a gilded imperial crown. The interior is divided into three compartments—the center, the Queen's room, at one end an open saloon for Her Majesty's maids, at the other an open saloon for the gentlemen in attendance. The Queen's room has plate-glass bow windows and a domed roof, the ceiling of which is white enamel, with hand-painted borders. The curtains and upholstering are in white silk rep. The door handles, curtain poles and incandescent lamps are silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the other doors are carved with the royal arms.

Near the windows is the Queen's favorite swinging arm chair and sofa. A small folding writing table, on which is an ivory electric bell, completes the furniture of the apartment. Sliding glass doors communicate with the two saloons. That for the gentlemen is furnished in white morocco, that for the dresser in white silk rep. Two other saloons, each fifty-nine feet long, equally rich in decoration and furniture for the suite, a corridor carriage for the officials of the company and two vans fitted with oil cooking stoves complete the train.

The start for London was made at 12:10 a. m., and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employes everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering people.

Arrival at Paddington.

Paddington station was reached at 12:30. Here the immense terminus had been transformed on the "up side" into a hall of resplendent crimson, garlanded with fringe gold, fragrant with the odors of countless blossoms, walled on either side by parterres of people. The state carriages from Buckingham Palace were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the Queen had taken her seat, the Life Guards drew up in front and rear as a roar of cheers proclaimed to waiting thousands beyond that she had arrived. Before starting, a loyal address was presented by the Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of Paddington and chairman of the Paddington vestry, who was accompanied by the two members of Parliament for Paddington.

The Queen graciously received the address presented to her by the Vicar of Paddington, and handed back to him a written reply, expressing gratification at the generous instincts of her people toward the poor, aged, sick and young that had produced such remarkable results. The late Prince Consort, like herself, the reply of her Majesty continued, manifested great interest in charitable institutions, and her children shared that feeling which formed not the weakest tie between herself and her people.

The passageway to Praed street was lined by the Eighteenth Middlesex Regiment, which also provided the guard of honor. The route to Buckingham Palace was via Oxford and Cambridge terrace, Grand Junction roads and Edgware road to the marble arch; thence by Hyde Park and Constitution Hill. Over the distance, excepting the portion of Great Park, every house in the background of the picture was superbly decorated, flags, flowers, banners and festoons, and endless mottos on the order of the day: "God Save the Queen." At Edgware road a handsome triumphal arch was erected by the Paddington authorities and another had been put up by the Marylebone vestry near the marble arch.

Throughout, the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its sightseers, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gardens, the paths and chairs and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The Queen drove slowly to gratify her people. Her face everywhere loosened the voice of the multitude. In unrestrained strength the rich and tumultuous expression of loyalty and affection broke forth. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above the constant roar of acclamation. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved in welcome, every one vied with his neighbor in active demonstration of loyalty and delight.

Elaborate Decorations.

Nearing Piccadilly, the Queen saw, for the first time, the conspicuous evidence of what had been prepared for the morrow. The grim, gray walls of Apsley House were gone—in a profusion of decoration the grand-stand at the side and front of it, garlanded with flowers, flags and mottoes, stood crowded with some of the Queen's nobility, no less exuberant in their welcome than that from the packed windows and roof of St. George's Hospital and the stands in front, full of the Queen's commoners.

Through Burton's gate the Queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham Palace, always between the living lanes of her subjects, always the object of endless homage and salvoes of cheers, which continued until the gates had shut the Queen from view.

Next to Paddington, the crowds selected Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suites and the Indian officers invited to luncheon to be afterward presented, had already begun at noon, and many were the speculations relative to the identity of the ordered officers as they drove up in royal carriages or smart royal hansoms hired for the occasion. In the latter case the drivers wore cockades and had badges on their left arms, velvet pads, with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold.

Americans with Kodaks.

The police were kept busy attending the fainting women, but the crowds were in good humor and chaffed every one. A number of Americans armed with kodaks stationed themselves opposite the palace gate, and somebody in the crowd shouted: "Now, Yanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good-natured laughter.

On the right of the palace gateway, the Duchess of Connaught and her children, and some of the Battenbergs, awaited the arrival of her Majesty. A few minutes before 1 o'clock a hoarse roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the Queen. The cheering grew in strength until it amounted to a deafening storm of applause as the sovereign reached the vicinity of the palace. The Queen was dressed in black, and bowed slowly to the right and to the left to the greetings of her subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles, and appeared no more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be.

The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her Majesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Henry of Battenberg sat opposite the Queen and the Empress. The Princess Christian wore a lilac costume, and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. As soon as it entered the palace yard the carriage passed direct to the quadrangle, Princess Henry of Battenberg waving her hand as she passed to her children, who, with the Duchess of Connaught, saluted her Majesty amid enthusiastic cheers. The guards then paraded in the palace yard, and the Duke of Connaught, who followed soon afterward, was warmly welcomed. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and the children, and then was saluted by the life guards as they rode off.

The Queen, after she entered the palace, preceded to her private apartments for luncheon, and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room. Levee costumes were worn and the suites who were also in levee dress had luncheon in the garden and in the vestibule.

The Great Reception.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty received the Imperial and Royal Envoys. The room is sixty-four feet long, finely proportioned and richly decorated. At the end opposite the entrance was the alcove, formed by two wall pillows, surmounted by a carved and gilded wreath borne by two winged figures, to which were attached medallions bearing royal initials. The walls are hung with crimson satin, those of the alcove with crimson velvet, both relieved with a profusion of golden hues. The ceiling is richly carved, and all in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century, embossed with armorial bearings, and has a white marble frieze, adorned with bas-reliefs, illustrative of the wars of the roses. Immense crystal lusters hung from the ceiling. The dais, canopied in velvet, was carpeted with royal Axminster, the gift of the women of England, at the suggestion of the Duchess of Teck, a beautiful example of the carpet-weaver's art, made at Bridgnorth, Shropshire. It is sixteen by sixteen feet, and of unusually fine texture. The center, in two shades of crimson damask, discovers the monogram "V. R. I.", in bold letters of gold, supported by a Tudor rose and Star of India, the whole being inclosed in a garter bearing the old familiar motto, "Honi Soit qui mal y Pense."

This is surmounted by the imperial crown, entwined by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. The border, on an ecru ground, is composed—in rightful colors—of the rose, shamrock, thistle and lotus flower, for India. At the angles are animals properly colored and life-like in attitude, allegorical of the colonies—the Indian tiger, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver and the Australian kangaroo. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band worked in soft gold.

The Royal Banquet.

The Queen to-night entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests. The spacious supper-room was a fairy sight, and its exquisite costumes, diamonds and countless gems, the most brilliant of uniforms, stars, orders and crosses, without end, the royal liveries, the table and buffet loaded with the famous gold plate, the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers and lights glittering up to the highly-enriched ceiling with its foliage and floral ornamentation, while in, around and over all was that air of old-world dignity, which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirrors between the windows and to command the approval of the stately George IV in his coronation robes upon the wall.

After the dinner the Queen proceeded to the grand salon to receive the diplomatic corps and some of the more distinguished of the special guests. Here, again, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. To the royal and princely guests of the banquet were added ambassadors and ministers, envoys and suites, in the variegated uniforms and dress of all the courts of Europe, a kaleidoscopic, dazzling scene of color beneath the profusely enriched ceiling, with its tall, Corinthian columns of purple scagliola.

The Eve of Jubilee Day.

If the streets can be taken as a forecast for to-morrow, Queen's Day will be signalized by the assembling in London of not less than eight millions of human beings. At all the London termini since early morning people have been pouring into the metropolis in thousands. And for thousands there is no other shelter than the streets. But the utmost good humor prevails.

In spite of the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession to-morrow are almost going begging. Many of the city syndicates to-day are distributing seats gratis among their disappointed share-holders. The rapacity of the business companies which yesterday trebled the prices of their wares also had a set back, and they, in many cases to-day, reduced prices to the regular rates.

Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in Paris, and the arrival in England of many foreigners known to be connected with anarchy, the Scotland Yard authorities have been very active. The whole route of the procession to-morrow has been closely examined, especially the bridges and the streets in the vicinity. Socialist and anarchist leaflets, treating the jubilee in threatening terms, have been issued. One of them describes the Queen's reign as "sixty years of cowardly wars for gold on ignorant and defenseless savages," and as "an increase of the wealth of Great Britain, but not for the mass of working people, whose condition is worse than sixty years ago." The leaflet quoted also says: "The appalling mass of lunatics sent to the asylums yearly have been driven mad by the stress of the difficulties of life during Victoria's 'glorious reign.'"

SERVICES AT ST. GEORGE'S.

The Queen and Royal Family Participate in Them.

London, June 21.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her diamond jubilee yesterday, as was fitting her entire career, before the altar of her faith. Throughout London, the United Kingdom and the empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the Established Church of England, was held services similar to those at St. George's chapel, Windsor, where Her Majesty paid her devotions and offered solemn thanks to God. The scene was most impressive and the service very simple. Her Majesty sat in the chair of state immediately in front of the communion rail and just beside the brass plate whose inscription designates the spot which was the temporary place of burial of the prince consort.

The service lasted forty minutes, the Queen remaining seated throughout and following closely the special prayers and hymns. At the end there was a pause. The Queen, with bowed head, continued in silent prayer. Then followed a touching scene, which will ever linger in the memory of those who witnessed it. Summoning Empress Frederick, who bowed low at her side, the Queen kissed her on both cheeks. The Duke of Connaught and the others of the family followed, receiving on bended knee a similar token of affection. In many cases the recipient was kissed several times.

The Queen was profoundly moved, and tears rolled down her cheeks. At last, and evidently with great reluctance, she beckoned her Indian attendant, and, leaning on her arm, passed slowly out of the chapel, the entire congregation standing, the soft light falling through the multi-colored windows, and the exquisite strains of the organ rising and swelling beneath the Gothic bannered roof.

Two special services were held at St. Paul's church, this city, in honor of the beginning of the jubilee, and in all the other churches of the city.

RICH AMERICANS IN LONDON.

They Are Preparing to Entertain Lavishly During the Jubilee.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the Journal from London says: The Americans will have all the best of it during jubilee week, as they will enjoy the hospitality of their English friends, and reciprocate their attentions after the tumult is over. Preparations are being made to exhaust all the possible resources. Dinners, receptions, balls and afternoon teas will follow each other in quick succession, interspersed here and there, when the weather permits, with garden parties and river trips.

William Waldorf Astor has already set the ball rolling by entertaining the masses before he received the aristocracy. He has published a jubilee edition de luxe of the Pall Mall Gazette for one penny, against six pence and one shilling charged by the other newspaper proprietors. He has done this without any hope of possible gain, as there is no chance of any profit accruing from it. In addition, he will receive royalty and all distinguished foreign visitors in finished style at his town mansion. Carton House terrace will have its doors wide open all the week, while special functions will occur during the week following.

Mrs. Mackaye, one of London's greatest American hostesses, will remain secluded. This is a matter of deep regret to many of her English and American friends, but she is preserving her strict mourning.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott, will be one of the foremost American entertainers. Her new house in Piccadilly, once the mansion of the late Sir Julian Goldsmith, has been brilliantly decorated, and will be the scene of several elaborate balls, the first of which will occur on the 28th. It promises to equal, if not to eclipse, that of the Duchess of Westminster, which precedes it on the 25th.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, whose dinner for the Prince of Wales at Wimborne House was pronounced the social success of the season, will repeat the affair on a still more gorgeous scale. Long rows of German kings and Russian princes will fill her spacious corridors and listen to prominent operatic artists, free of charge, for carriage hire even is being provided for them by the British government whose generosity has been excited by the occasion of the diamond jubilee.

The Duchess of Marlborough will entertain very little. It is said, however, that Spencer House will be open to her intimate friends the week following the jubilee. In the meantime, it is said, in some quarters, that she will not be in town on the great day itself, but will wait in the country until the first outburst of loyal turmoil has subsided.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly has taken a house in St. James's square. It is her first season as a full-fledged hostess in London society, and she has signalized it by having her residence adorned by perhaps the most startling illuminations of any private dwelling in the city. At night it is one blaze of colored lights in which the initials "V. R." are most prominent. Strange to say, there is not the slightest vestige of any American device in the whole set of decorations. Most of the other Americans sport the stars and stripes conspicuously, sometimes lovingly, intertwined with British emblems and in other cases alone as a national display.

Jefferson M. Levi, of Monticello, will entertain a party of Americans at Watsingham House, Piccadilly, where they will have an excellent view of the procession. It will be an all-day affair, during which luncheon, tea and dinner will be served.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are at present at the Savoy Hotel. They have not yet succeeded in getting a suitable house. They will speedily do so, and not be behind in hospitality.

George Vanderbilt is living quietly at Long's Hotel. He has one of the highest priced seats for the parade, and will be guest at some of the affairs of Mrs. Goelet and Mrs. Chamberlain. Beyond that he will do little but drive daily in the parks.

THE QUEEN'S ASCENSION.

Mr. Shadwell's Account of Her First Privy Council.

London Times.

Mr. Arthur Shadwell sends to the Times the following details of her Majesty's first privy council taken from a private letter written on the same day by his grandfather, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, who was Vice-Chancellor of England at the time, and the last holder of that office:

"Yesterday on coming to London I inquired at the first turnpike if any express had passed that morning, and was told that at 4 o'clock an express passed with a note to the Duchess of Northumberland, stating that the King died at 2:15. The gatekeeper said he saw the note himself. As I passed on I saw every shop with its shutters up in Kensington. I ordered my servant to drive to the Chancellor's house. The Lord Chancellor had heard nothing of the death. Lord Shaftesbury came to inquire. He had heard nothing. I suggested to the Chancellor to write to Lord Lansdowne, the president of the council. He did so and at a quarter of 10 Lord L. sent word that my news was true, and that the privy council was to meet at Kensington at 11. None of the courts sat. We went to the palace, where a large number of people assembled by 12. The privy councilors met in an outer room, where a long table was set with one chair, quite a common one, at the head. We sent in a formal deputation to her Majesty to inform her of the death of the King and that the crown had devolved upon her. She then came into our room without any female attendant, attended only by Sir W. Fremantle, took her seat, and read her declaration in the most beautiful manner—firmly, gently, modestly, and in the clearest voice. After some formal business we were then sworn in privy councilors and kissed the little Queen's hand. The Duke of Sussex told me the King was conscious to the last. Almost the last thing he did was to sign a pardon. On Sunday night he said he should get up in the morning and go through the day, and that was all he should do.

"When the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex kissed hands they also kissed their sovereign niece's cheek—i. e., the Duke of Cumberland kissed her really. She turned her cheek to the Duke of S., and he made a feint. I stood close behind her, and saw what took place. There was more heart in the real Tory kiss than in the Whig pretence.

"Her first signature I noticed—it was Victoria R."

From this account (Mr. Shadwell says) it appears that Wilkie's picture, which represents the Queen in a sort of high chair and several members of the council seated, is more pictorial than accurate. You may, perhaps, find room also for an account by the same eye-witness of the scarcely less interesting council at which Her Majesty declared her intention of marrying Prince Albert:

"November 23, 1839.

"Some firmness is required when a young lady, in the presence of upward of one hundred men, no other lady being present, declares her intention of marrying some favored youth. Yet the dear Queen has just now exhibited that firmness. I think there must have been at least one hundred privy councillors assembled—after several had left the room I counted sixty. The Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington, Norfolk and Devonshire were there, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, but no other of the clergy. The Duke of Wellington seemed feeble, and when I spoke to him pressed my hand in a very feeling manner. When we had arranged ourselves at and by the side of a long table, Her Majesty entered and sat down in a chair at the top of the table. She held a paper in her hand which she read, declaring her intention to marry Prince Albert. She read with firmness and her voice did not falter. But, as I observed to Lord Lansdowne, she read with a proper measure of feeling, for toward the end her hand shook so much that she could hardly hold the paper. When she had finished reading Lord Lansdowne, as lord president of the council, requested of Her Majesty that she would allow the paper to be printed. She handed it to him in silence and retired, and so did we. Nothing else was said or done. All the time the sun shone beautifully into the room. Peel came up from Drayton on purpose to attend."

ALFRED AUSTIN'S POEM.

The Poet Laureate's Contribution to Jubilee Literature.

London, June 21.—The Times to-day prints Alfred Austin's poem on the diamond jubilee. It is entitled "Victoria," and is in thirty stanzas. The poet laureate begins by describing how they placed a crown upon her fair young brow,

"Silent she gazed as one who doth not know
The meaning of a message. When she broke
The hush of awe around her 'twas as though
Her soul that spoke:

"'With this dread summons, since 'tis heaven's decree,
I would not falter, even if I could;
But, being a woman only, I can be
Not great, but good.

"'I can not don the breastplate and the helm;
To my weak wrist the sword I can not gird;
Nor in the discords that distract a realm
Be seen or heard.

"'But in my people's wisdom will I share;
And in their valor play a helpful part;
Lending them still in all they do or dare
My woman's heart.

"'Never be broken, long as I shall reign,
The solemn covenant 'twixt them and me
To keep this kingdom, moated by the main,
Loyal yet free.'"

The poet laureate refers to her "princely helpmate, scorner of wrong and lover of the right," and continues in the eighteenth stanza of the poem:

"So when the storm of wrath arose that drave
Scared rulers from their realms, her throne, deep laid
In liberty and trust, calm shelter gave
To kings dismayed."

The poem then tells of her sorrow at her husband's death, but how "I am hunted to my people and have wed their deathless will," and concludes from the twenty-fourth stanza, as follows:

"Then to the winds yet wider was unfurled
The flag that tyrants never could enslave,
Till its strong power governed half the world,
And all the wave.

"And panoplied alike for war or peace,
Victoria's England furroweth still the foam,
To harvest empire wiser than was Greece,
Wiser than Rome.

"Therefore, with glowing hearts and proud, glad tears,
The children of her island realm to-day
Recall her sixty venerable years
Of virtuous sway.

"Now, too, from where St. Lawrence winds adown
'Twixt forests felled and plains that feel the plow,
And Ganges jewels the imperial crown
That girds her brow;

"From Afric's cape where loyal watch dogs bark
And Britain's scepter ne'er shall be withdrawn;
And that young continent that greets the dark
When we the dawn;

"From steel-capped promontories, stern and strong,
And lone isles mounting guard upon the main;
Hither her subjects wend to hail her long
Resplendent reign.

"And ever when mid-June's musk roses blow
Our race will celebrate Victoria's name;
And ever England's greatness gain a glow
From her pure fame."

A THRIFTY YOUNG PRINCE.

He Sold the Queen's Letter to Him for $22.50.

New York, June 21.—A big sensation has been caused in London, says a dispatch from there, owing to an insult offered to Queen Victoria by her grandson, Prince Alexander, son of the late Henry of Battenberg. The young Prince, the story goes, is inclined to be extravagant. A week ago he was given a sovereign by his mother. This he quickly spent and asked for another, which was refused, his mother explaining that she could not afford to support such waste.

The young Prince then wrote to his grandmother, the Queen, asking her for the amount. Her Majesty replied in the same strain as did her daughter, at the same time refusing to give the young Prince the money. This made the boy angry, and he sent the following reply to the Queen, which was received by her yesterday:

"Dearest Grandma—I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you did not send me the money. It was kind in you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s ($22.50). Your loving grandson,

"ALEX."

Her Majesty is said to be highly indignant at the receipt of such an epistle from the son of her great favorite, the late Prince of Battenberg, but the newspapers take the incident as an example of the old saying: "What is bred in the bone is bound to come out in the flesh," pointing out that the late Prince Henry was of an extremely commercial nature. When Prince Henry married into the English royal family he had only a capital sum of about $3,000.

No Services at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—Because a deputation from the local Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Association called on Bishops Glennon and Hogan recently and asked them to order prayer in their churches for Queen Victoria, and did not wait on the dignitaries of the Episcopal church with a similar request, the Rev. P. F. Duffy, of the Episcopal church of Kansas City, Kas., deeply incensed, resigned from the association. In his letter of resignation addressed to British Vice Consul Philip E. Burrough, of this city, he says a flagrant insult has been offered the Protestant Episcopal church, which in England is the Church of England, and through that church the affront has been transmitted to the Queen. As a result local Episcopal churches yesterday did not offer prayers for her Majesty.

An Unfounded Rumor.

London, June 21.—In regard to the revival of the periodical rumor of the Queen's intention to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales, which the Exchange Telegraph Company again circulates, the Westminster Gazette says: "When the rumor was circulated, months ago, we were informed on the highest authority that it was unfounded."

THE CELEBRATION HERE.

Arrangements Made by St. George's Society and Caledonian Club.

Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebration will be observed in Indianapolis under the auspices of St. George's Society and the Caledonian Club to-morrow. St. George's Society is composed of English-born residents of Indianapolis, and contains over 600 members. The Caledonian Club draws its members from Indianapolis people who were born in Scotland, and is a thriving society.

The celebration will take place in Armstrong's Park. There will be a game of foot-ball under Rugby Association rules, the Scotch will have a match of quoits, and in the afternoon the St. George's Cricket Club will play cricket against a picked eleven. The grounds will open at 10 o'clock. In the morning there will be sports for boys and women, and there will be a foot-race for men over fifty years of age. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the Rev. Edward F. Lee, of Grace cathedral, will deliver an address. At its conclusion the national song of England, "God Save the Queen," will be sung by all on the ground, led by Mr. Hoenig, choirmaster at St. Paul's.

The rest of the afternoon will be given over to athletic sports. There will be a married women's race, a one hundred yards' dash, open to all; throwing the hammer, standing and running jumps, a tug of war, the contesting teams being the English against the Scotch, and there will be a race for a greased pig. For all these events there will be suitable prizes, the prize in the pig race being the pig, which the winner will have to take home unaided. The entertainment will end in the evening with dancing in the pavilion. Admission to the grounds will be on cards of invitation only. There will be no admission fee.

DENOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT.

Herman Warszawiak, Who was Seeking to Enter the Ministry.

New York, June 21.—Herman Warszawiak, the Christianized Hebrew, who has been seeking admission into the Presbyterian church as a minister, and who for a long time had the support of the Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian church, was yesterday publicly denounced before the congregation of that church as an immoral person and guilty of gambling. He was also suspended from the communion of the church. When the judgment was read to the fashionable congregation, Mrs. Warszawiak, who was present, arose and declared in a loud voice that her husband was innocent. She was put out of the church, while the pastor announced a hymn to quiet the congregation. Mrs. Warszawiak said: "My husband is innocent. I can not hear him harshly spoken of before so many people and not defend him."

The ushers, at a signal from Dr. Pritchard, of Alexander chapel, who had taken Dr. Hall's place for the day, led Mrs. Warszawiak from the church. The congregation had begun to sing the hymn announced. Mrs. Warszawiak at first resisted, but was finally induced to leave. Notwithstanding the singing of the hymn, the excitement, though suppressed, was intense. After the incident the services went on as usual.

The announcement of the finding in the case of Warszawiak was the culmination of one of the most interesting church suits of recent years. The young man had done missionary work among the Hebrews, his own people, whom he had left. Supposedly prospering in his work and taken into the friendship of one of the most influential preachers of this city, he had, by the finding of his church, been declared a hypocrite and gambler. The session of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian church had been investigating for a long time the status of Warszawiak. Detectives had been employed to look into the charges, and they had been aided by Anthony Comstock. The specifications on which he was found guilty charged him with playing roulette and gambling in a pool-room and gambling house in Weehawken, N. J., called the "Hoffman House."

LIKE A BALL OF FIRE.

An Aerolite that Caused Excitement at Wichita, Kan.

Wichita, Kas., June 21.—With a flash that lighted up the city a ball of white fire shot across the sky at 10:30 o'clock last night. The flash lasted one and three-quarter minutes. It seemed about the size and shape of a barrel, and bright, stiff blazes flared out from the sides and followed it. The streets became light as day. In the northwest the thing burned to a bright coal and dropped on down to the horizon after which was heard a sharp, heavy report that rumbled like distant thunder for fully a minute. George Daisy, who was driving, two miles northwest of town, was severely shocked, and his horse was knocked to the ground. People ran out on the streets in excited crowds.

Mulvane reports that the shock was distinctly felt there, and that the light appeared about as it did here. The night operator at Burton, northwest, and between this place and Hutchinson, reports that the shock there was severe, and seemed to come from the south. Nothing could be learned from Hutchinson. At Garden Plain, due west of here, the shock came from the north. Col. E. G. Ware, who is here; Dr. J. G. Johnson and the local weather observer, Major Ewing, are of the opinion that a great aerolite has fallen northwest of town.

GIVE THEIR BRAINS TO SCIENCE.

A Curious Compact Made by Chicago University Students.

Chicago, June 21.—Pupils of Professor Frederick Starr, forming the Autopsy Society of the University of Chicago, have entered into a compact to give their brains to science, when they die. Each member will also write out a history of his mental process from the beginning to as near the end of his life as possible, and give a statement of the vices and virtues which have influenced him. Students of anthropology have found difficulty in obtaining the cerebral tissue of sound-minded persons. The brains of criminals and insane persons are easily procurable and interesting data has been gathered as to what a person should not be. But to learn the appearance of the brain of a normal person has been hard. By examination of the brains of these students, with the accompanying written chart, it is believed that the manifold shades of character may be located in the respective parts of the brain.

To Contest Her Uncle's Will.

Pomona, Cal., June 21.—Mrs. Dora Richardson Maxwell will start from her home in Puente, this county, for New York to-morrow to contest the will of her uncle, Joseph Richardson, who recently died there, possessed of a fortune estimated as high as $20,000,000. She is the daughter of Richardson's youngest brother. She has letters which she claims will prove her claim to a share of the estate.

AS MARK TWAIN SEES IT

WHAT THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE SUGGESTS TO HIM.

He Recalls Other Famous Celebrations in England's History—The Spirit's Narrative—The Great Advancement of the English.

New York, June 21.—The Journal's copyrighted special cable from London, written by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) says, regarding the Queen's jubilee:

So far as I can see, a procession has value in but two ways—as a show and as a symbol, its minor functions being to delight the eye, its major one to compel thought, exalt the spirit, stir the heart, and inflame the imagination. As a mere show, and meaningless, like a Mardi Gras march, a magnificent procession is a sight worth a long journey to see; as a symbol, the most colorless and unpicturesque procession, if it have a moving history back of it, is worth a thousand of it.

After the civil war ten regiments of bronzed New York veterans marched up Broadway in faded uniforms and bearing faded battle flags that were shot-riddled rags, and in each battalion as it swung up one noticed a great gap—an eloquent vacancy where had marched the comrades who had fallen and would march no more. Always, as the procession advanced between the massed multitudes, its approach was welcomed by each block of people with a burst of proud and grateful enthusiasm; then the head of it passed and suddenly revealed those pathetic gaps, and silence fell upon that block; for every man in it had choked up and could not get command of his voice and add it to the storm again for many minutes.

That was the most moving and tremendous effect that I have ever witnessed—those affecting silences falling between those hurricanes of worshiping enthusiasm.

History Back of It.

There was no costumery in that procession, no color, no tinsel, no brilliancy, yet it was the greatest spectacle and the most gracious and exalting, and beautiful that has come within my experience. It was because it had history back of it, and because it was a symbol and stood for something; and because one viewed it with the spiritual vision, not the physical. There was not much for the physical eye to see, but it revealed continual areas, limitless horizons, to the eye of the imagination and the spirit.

A procession to be valuable, must do one thing or the other—clothe itself in splendors and charm to the eye, or symbolize something sublime and uplifting, and so appeal to the imagination.

As a mere spectacle to look at I suppose the Queen's procession will not be as showy as the Czar's late pageant; it will probably fall much short of the one in "Tannheauser" in the matter of rich and adorable costumery; in the number of renowned personages on view in it it will probably fall short of some that have been seen in England before this. And yet in its major function, its symbolic function, I think that if all the people in it wore their everyday clothes and marched without flags or music it would still be incomparably the most memorable and most important procession that ever moved through the streets of London.

For it will stand for English history, English growth, English achievement, the accumulated power and renown and dignity of twenty centuries of strenuous effort.

Many things about it will set one to reflecting upon what a large feature of this world England is to-day, and this will, in turn move even the least imaginative to cast a glance down her long perspective, and note the steps of her progress and the insignificance of her first estate. In this matter London is itself a suggestive object lesson.

London Always Existed.

I suppose that London has always existed. One can not easily imagine an England that had no London. No doubt there was a village here 5,000 years ago. It was on the river somewhere west of where the tower is now; it was built of thatched mud huts close to a couple of limpid brooks, and on every hand for miles and miles stretched rolling plains of fresh green grass, and here and there were groups and groves of trees. The tribes wore skins, sometimes merely their own, sometimes those of other animals. The chief was monarch, and helped out his complexion with blue paint. His industry was the chase, his relaxation war. Some of the Englishmen who will view the procession to-day are carrying this people's ancient blood in their veins.

It may be that that village remained about as it began away down to the Roman occupation, a couple of thousands years ago. It was still not much of a town when Alfred burnt the cakes. Even when the conqueror first saw it it did not amount to much. I think it must have been short of distinguished architecture, or he would not have traveled down into the country to the village of Westminster to get crowned. If you skip down 350 years further you will find a London of some little consequence, but I believe that that is as much as you can say for it.

Still, I am interested in that London, for it saw the first of two processions which will live longer than any others in English history. I think the date of the one is 1415, the other is that of 1897.

The compactly built part of London of 1415 was a narrow strip not a mile long, which stretched east and west through the middle of what is now called "The City." The houses were densest in the region of Cheapside. South of the strip were scattering residences, which stood in turfy lawns which sloped to the river. North of the strip fields and country homes extended to the walls. Let us represent that London by three checkerboard squares placed in a row, then open out a guide in newspaper like a book, and the space which it covers will properly represent the London of to-day by comparison. It is the difference between your hand and a blanket. It is possible that ancient London had 100,000 inhabitants, and that 100,000 outsiders came to town to see the procession. The present London contains five or six million inhabitants, and it has been calculated that the population has jumped 10,000,000 to-day.

Other Famous Celebrations.

The pageant of 1415 was to celebrate the gigantic victory of Agincourt, the still the most colossal in England's history. From that day to this there has been nothing that even approached it but Plassey. It was the third and greatest in the series of monster victories won by the English over the French in the hundred years' war—Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt.

At Agincourt, according to history, 15,000 English under Henry V defeated and routed an army of 100,000 French. Sometimes history makes it 8,000 English and 60,000 French, but no matter, in both cases the proportions are preserved. Eight thousand of the French nobility were slain and the rest of the order taken prisoners—1,500 in number—among them the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon and Marshal Boucicault, and the victory left the whole northern half of France an English possession. This wholesale depletion of the aristocracy made such a stringent scarcity in its ranks that when the young peasant girl Joan of Arc came to undo Henry's mighty work, fourteen years later, she could hardly gather together nobles enough to man her staff.

The battle of Agincourt was fought on October 25, and a few days later the tremendous news was percolating through England. Presently it was sweeping the country like a tidal wave, like a cyclone, like a conflagration. Choose your own figure; there is no metaphor known to the language that can exaggerate the tempest of joy and pride and exultation that burst everywhere along the progress of that great news.

The Idols of the Nation.

The King came home and brought his soldiers with him, he and they the idols of the nation now. He brought his 1,500 captive knights and nobles, too—we shall not see any such output of blue blood as that to-day, bond or free. The King rested three weeks in his palace, the Tower of London, while the people made preparation and prepared the welcome due him. On December 22 all was ready.

There were no cables, no correspondents, no newspapers then—a regrettable defect, but not irremediable. A young man, who would have been a correspondent if he had been born five hundred years later, was in London at the time, and he remembers the details. He has communicated them to me through a competent spirit medium, phrased in a troublesome mixture of obsolete English and moldy French, and I have thoroughly modernized his story, and put it into straight English, and will here record it.

I will explain that this Sir John Oldcastle is a person whom we do not know very well by that name nor much care for; but we know him well and adore him, too, under his other name—Sir John Falstaff. Also, I will remark that two miles of the Queen's progress to-day will be over ground traversed by the procession of Henry V, all solid bricks and mortar now, but open country in Henry's day, and clothed in that unapproachable beauty which has been the monopoly of sylvan England since the creation.

The Spirit's Narrative.

Ah, where now are the long vanished forms, those unreturning feet? Let us not inquire too closely. Translated, this is the narrative of the spirit correspondent who is looking down upon me at this moment from his high home, and admiring to see how the art and mystery of spelling has improved since his time.

"I was commanded by my lord, the lord mayor, to make a report for the archives, and was furnished with a fleet horse and with a paper permitting me to go anywhere at my will, without let or hindrance, even up and own the procession route, though no other person not of the procession itself was allowed this unique privilege during the whole of the 21st and 22d.

"On the morning of the 22d, toward noon, I rode from the Tower into the city and through it as far as Paul's. All the way, on both sides, all the windows, balconies and roofs were crowded with people, and wherever there was a vacancy it had been built up in high tiers of seats, covered with red cloth, and these seats were also filled with people—in all cases in bright holiday attire—the women of fashion barring the view from all in the rear with those tiresome extinguisher hats, which of late have grown to be a cloth-yard high.

"From every balcony depended silken stuffs of splendid and various color, and figured and pictured rich tapestries. It was brisk, sharp weather, but a rare one for sun, and when one looked down this swinging double wall of beautiful fabrics glowing and flashing and changing colors, like prisms in the flooding light, it was a most fair sight to see.

"And there were frequent May poles garlanded to their tops, and from the tops swung sheaves of silken long ribbons of all bright colors, which in the light breeze writhed and twisted and prettily mingled themselves together.

"I rode solitary—in state, as it might be—and was envied, as I could see, and did not escape comment, but had a plenty of it; for the conduits were running gratis wine, and the results were accumulating. I got many ribald compliments—on my riding, on my clothes, on my office.

"Everybody was happy, so it was best to seem so myself, which I did—for those people's aim was better than their eggs. A place had been reserved for me on a fine and fanciful erection in St. Paul's church-yard, and there I waited for the procession.

The Procession Comes.

"It seemed a long time, but at last a dull, booming sound arose in the distance, and after a while we saw the banners and the head of the procession come into view and heard the muffled roar of voices that welcomed it. The roar moved continuously toward us, growing steadily louder and louder, and stronger and stronger, and with it the bray and crash of music, and presently it was right with us and seemed to roll over us and submerge us and stun us and deafen us—and behold, there was the hero of Agincourt passing by.

"All the multitude was standing up, red-faced, frantic, bellowing, shouting, the tears running down their faces, and through the storm of waving hats and handkerchiefs one glimpsed the battle banners and the drifting host of marching men as through a dimming flurry of snow.

"The King, tall, slender, handsome, rode with his visor up, that all might see his face. He was clad in his silver armor from head to heel and he had his great two-handed sword at his side, his battle-ax at his pommel, his shield upon his arm, and on his helmet a white silk plume and toward a white mass of fluffy plumes.

"On either side of him rode the captive dukes, plumed like himself, but wearing long crimson satin gowns over their armor; after these came the French marshal, similarly habited; after him followed the 1,500 French knights with robes of various colors over their armor; and with each two rode two English knights, sometimes robed in various colors, sometimes in white, with a red cross on the shoulder, these white-clad ones being Knights Templars. Every man of the 3,000 bore his shield upon his left arm, newly polished and burnished, and on it was his device.

"As the King passed the church he bowed and lifted his shield, and by one impulse all the knights did the same; and so, as far down the line as the eye could reach, one saw the lifted shields simultaneously catch the sun, and it was like a sudden mile-long shaft of flashing light; and, Lord, it lit up that dappled sea of color with a glory like the 'golden vortex' in the West, over the 'foundered sun.'"

(The introduction of this quotation is very interesting, for it shows that our literature of to-day has a circulation in heaven—pirated editions, no doubt.

M. T.)

A View of Falstaff.

"The knights were a long time passing; then came 6,000 Agincourt men-at-arms, and they were a long time; and at the very end, last of all, came that intolerable old tun of sack and godless ruffiers, Sir John Oldcastle, now risen from the dead for the third time; fat-faced, purple with the spirit of bygone and immortal drink, smiling his hospitable wide smile upon all the world, leering at the women, wallowing about in his saddle, proclaiming his valorous deeds as fast as he could lie, taking the whole glory of Agincourt to his single self, measuring off the miles of his slain, and then multiplying them by five, seven, ten, fifteen, as inspiration after inspiration came to his help—the most inhuman spectacle in England—living, breathing outrage and slander upon the human race; and after him came mumming and blethering his infamous lieutenants; and after him his 'paladins,' as he calls them, the mangiest lot of staveling and scum that was ever littered, the disgrace of the noblest pageant that England has ever seen. God rest their souls in the fires appointed for all such!

"There was a moment of prayer at the temple, the procession moved down the road, welcomed by welcoming multitudes, and sang by Charing Cross, and at last to the Abbey, for the great ceremonies. It was a great day, and will remain in men's memories."

That was as much of it as the spirit correspondent could let me have! He has an engagement to sing because he had an engagement to sing in the choir and was already late.

Contrast with To-Day.

The contrast between that old England and the present England is one of the things which will make the pageant of the present day impressive and thought-breeding. The contrast between the England of the Queen's reign and England of any previous British reign is also an impressive thing.

British history is 2,000 years old, and yet in a good many ways the world has moved further ahead since the Queen was born than it moved in all the rest of the 2,000 put together. A large part of this progress has been moral, but naturally the material part of it is the most striking and the easiest to measure.

Since the Queen first saw the light, she has seen invented and brought into use (with the exception of the cotton gin, the spinning frames and the steamboat) every one of the myriads of strictly modern inventions, which by their united power have created the bulk of modern civilization, and made life under it easy and difficult, convenient and awkward, happy and horrible, soothing and irritating, grand and trivial, an indispensable blessing and unimaginable curse—she has seen all these miracles, these wonders, these marvels piled up in her time, and yet she is but seventy-eight years old.

That is to say, she has seen more things invented than any other monarch that ever lived; and more than the oldest old-time English Commoner that ever lived, including Old Parr; and more than Methuselah himself—five times over.

The Moral Advancement.

Some of the details of the moral advancement which she has seen are also very striking and easily graspable.

She has seen the English criminal laws prodigiously modified, and two hundred capital crimes swept from the statute book.

She has seen English liberty greatly broadened. The governing and law-making powers, formerly the possession of the few, extended to the body of the people, and purchase in the army abolished.

She has seen the public educator—the newspaper—created, and its teachings placed within the reach of the leanest purse. There was nothing properly describable as a newspaper until long after she was born.

She has seen the world's literatures set free, through the institution of international copyright.

She has seen America invent arbitration, the eventual substitute for that enslaver of nations, the standing army; and she has seen England pay the first bill under it and America shirk the second, but only temporary. Of this, we may be sure.

She has seen a Hartford American (Dr. Wells) apply an aesthetic in surgery for the first time in history, and for all time banish the terrors of the surgeon's knife.

She has seen medical science and scientific sanitation cut down the death rate of civilized cities by more than half; and she has seen these agencies set bounds to the European march of the cholera and imprison the black death in its own home.

Progress of Woman.

She has seen woman freed from the oppression of many burdensome and unjust laws; colleges established for her; privileged to earn degrees in men's colleges, but not get them; in some regions rights accorded to her which lift her near to political equality with man; and one hundred bread-winning occupations found for her where hardly one existed before—among them medicine, the law and professional nursing.

The Queen has herself recognized merit in her sex; of the 501 lordships which she has conferred in sixty years, one was upon a woman.

The Queen has seen the right to organize trade unions extended to the workingman, after that right had been the monopoly of guilds of masters for six hundred years.

She has seen the workman rise into political notice, then into political force, then (in some parts of the world) into the chief and commanding political force; she has seen the day's labor of twelve, fourteen and eighteen hours reduced to eight—a reform which has made labor a means of extending life instead of a means of committing salaried suicide.

But it is useless to continue the list—it has no end.

Spread of British Dominion.

There will be complexions in the procession to-day which will suggest the vast distances to which the British dominion has extended itself around the fat rotundity of the globe since Britain was a remote, unknown back settlement of savages, with tin for sale, two thousand or three thousand years ago and also how great a part of this extension is comparatively recent; also, how surprisingly speakers of the English tongue have increased within the Queen's time.

When the Queen was born there were not more than 25,000,000 English-speaking people in the world; there are about 120,000,000 now.

The other long reign Queen, Elizabeth, reigned over a short 100,000 square miles of territory, and perhaps 5,000,000 subjects; Victoria reigns over more territory than any other sovereign in the world's history ever reigned over; her estate covers a fourth part of the habitable area of the globe, and her subjects number about 400,000,000.

It is indeed a mighty estate, and I perceive now that the English are mentioned in the Bible:

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

The long-reign pageant will be a memorable thing to see, for it stands for the grandeur of England, and is full of suggestions as to how it had its beginning, and what have been the forces that have built it up.

WENT THROUGH A SIDEWALK.

A Crowd of One Hundred People—Several of Them Injured.

Chicago, June 21.—A decayed sidewalk collapsed in front of 546 South Union street last evening, carrying with it 100 persons, most of whom were children. They were precipitated ten feet, and into a foot of stagnant water under the sidewalk. A wild scramble followed, during which a number of persons were injured. Annie Hermann, age eighteen, trampled on and internally injured, was taken to the hospital. It is thought she will not recover.

The crowd had been attracted to the spot by the arrest of John Igo, on suspicion of theft.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau,
Indianapolis, June 21.

Thermometer.

June 21, 1896.			June 21, 1897.		
7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.
72	83	77	65	66	68

Barometer.

7 a. m.—30.10	12 m.—30.08	2 p. m.—30.08

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., June 22, 1897: Warmer; fair weather to-night and on Tuesday.

General Conditions.

High atmospheric presure prevails except near the Atlantic coast and on the Rocky mountains, where there are slight depressions. Cooler weather prevails in the Ohio valley, the temperature falling from 10 to 18 degrees. Rains fell during thunder storms in localities of the Missouri valley, the Ohio valley and near the Atlantic coast.

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.	29.84	58	Clear
Boston, Mass.	30.04	58	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	30.12	54	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	64	Clear
Cleveland, O.	30.06	54	Clear
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.92	78	Clear
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	66	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	62	Cloudy
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	66	Clear
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	56	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.00	76	Clear
New York, N. Y.	30.00	66	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	68	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.10	54	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	64	Fair
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	60	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30.00	58	Clear

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

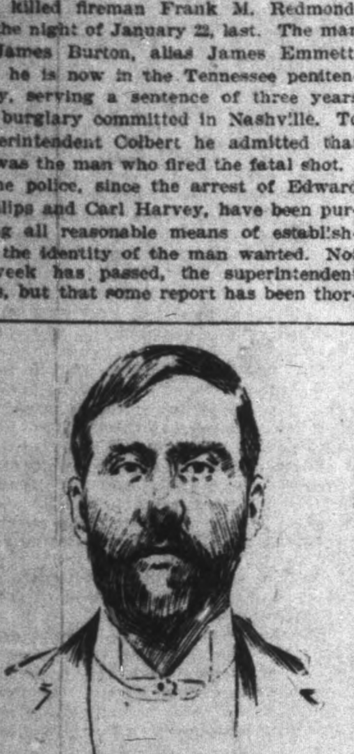
MAN WHO KILLED REDMOND

JAMES BURTON HAS CONFESSED TO THE CRIME.

He Is Now in the Tennessee Penitentiary—Identified by the Bertillon System—What He Said of the Killing.

After months of search the police have found and identified the man who shot and killed fireman Frank M. Redmond, on the night of January 22, last. The man is James Burton, alias James Emmett, and he is now in the Tennessee penitentiary, serving a sentence of three years for burglary committed in Nashville. To Superintendent Colbert he admitted that he was the man who fired the fatal shot.

The police, since the arrest of Edward Phillips and Carl Harvey, have been pursuing all reasonable means of establishing the identity of the man wanted. Not a week has passed, the superintendent says, but that some report has been thoroughly investigated. A well-known man here told the superintendent in April that Burton had been the cell mate of Harvey in the Columbus (O.) penitentiary last summer. Burton answered the description of the man who escaped at Greenwood. The superintendent and Chief Splan visited the Columbus prison and secured a description and Bertillon measurements of Burton. The superintendent visited Portsmouth, O., from which place Burton had been sent. There he learned more of the man. He was satisfied from his investigations that Burton was with Harvey and Phillips the night of the murder, and that Burton fired the shot.



JAMES BURTON.

The murder of Redmond is fresh police history. An attempt was made to rob old Job Eldridge, who had a second-hand store at 233 Massachusetts avenue. Phillips had a feed store two doors north, farther up the avenue. Harvey was employed by Phillips. Harvey and Burton, according to police theories, went into the store to commit the robbery. They failed in their purpose and fled. Eldridge had called for help. Several firemen came from the engine-house across the street. They started after the unknown man, who now proves to be Burton. As he entered the mouth of an alley, across from Eldridge's store, he turned and fired at fireman Redmond, killing him instantly. Five days later detectives McGuff and Wilson secured information that led to the arrest of Phillips and Harvey. F. M. Hoyt and William Peek, of Greenwood, identified them as two of three men who brought a man to Greenwood the night of the murder. Their description of the third man tallied with the description of Burton.

Tracing Burton.

The police made cautious inquiries as to Burton's whereabouts. Superintendent Colbert supposed that the man had, after leaving Greenwood, gone to Louisville and from there South. Descriptions were sent to every county seat in Kentucky and Tennessee. Many officers reported the capture of the man, but all were mistaken. Over a week ago the superintendent received an anonymous letter from Nashville, inquiring if Burton was still wanted. The letter was mailed to Chief of Police Clack, of Nashville. Mr. Clack's response was a telegram saying that Burton was in Nashville and fitted the descriptions.

Superintendent Colbert asked Hoyt and Peek to go to Nashville with him to identify the man. They left Friday noon, and Saturday morning, with Chief Clack, called at the prison. Burton, or Emmett, as he was registered, was sent for. Peek saw him with two other prisoners coming across the yard. "There he is," he exclaimed, "the man on the right there."

Both Hoyt and Peek said they could not be mistaken. Burton was the man who had been in Greenwood. Burton sneered at them, saying they did not know what they were talking about.

Colbert asked to have Burton stripped. Burton did not want to be stripped and guards had to remove his clothing. The Bertillon measurements were taken carefully. One item of the description read: "India ink on left forearm, head and shoulders with turban, surrounded by sixteen stars, beneath spread eagle, two arrows." The stars on Burton's arm numbered sixteen. Colbert started to count the stars again. Burton stopped him.

"This thing has gone far enough," he said, excitedly, "let me talk with the superintendent alone."

The others retired and Burton, the superintendent says, confessed to the crime.

Burton's Story.

"He told me," said Mr. Colbert, "that he had arranged with Harvey, whom he knew well in Columbus, to rob old man Eldridge. Harvey had an idea that the old man had a lot of money. He said when they failed and started to run he found Redmond too close to him. He turned and fired his revolver, which had been given to him by Harvey before the robbery was attempted. He ran through the alley to St. Clair street and turning east, met Harvey and Phillips. They told him to meet them in front of the Park Theater. Burton then got shaved. Phillips went to the livery stable, got the buggy and met Burton at the Park Theater and drove him to Greenwood. Now it happened that Greenwood was the only place within twenty miles of this city that we could not reach by telegraph the night of the murder. Owing to this accident Burton was able to escape.

"Burton told me he did not intend to kill Redmond and did not know that he had until Phillips and Harvey told him. He said he had come to this city with a man named Franklin. Franklin and Burton were sent to the Ohio penitentiary together for burglary in Portsmouth, O. We had Franklin under arrest here two days after Harvey and Phillips were arrested, but we were satisfied he had nothing to do with the crime. Burton was in the city only five days before he killed Redmond."

The superintendent visited Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, who said he would consider favorably an application for Burton's release and transfer to this State for trial for the murder. A petition, which will probably be unanimous, will be sent to Governor Taylor by the members of the fire department, asking that Burton be pardoned and returned here. This morning Mr. Cobert and Chiet Splan took their evidence before the grand jury, and it is hoped an indictment will be returned at this session.

Harvey and Phillips were seen at the county jail. They declined to discuss the case at all.

Burton is now twenty-five years old. He has served two terms in the Ohio prison, and is serving another in the Tennessee prison. Harvey has served two terms in prison. Phillips has not been imprisoned before for felony.

SOUTH DELAWARE STREET PAVEMENT.

Petition Filed for Its Repair—Other Improvements.

A largely signed petition was filed with the Board of Public Works this morning, asking that the South Delaware street brick pavement be repaired. The pavement is full of ridges and holes. Efforts of the board to compel contractors to repair it failed. The contractors said they ordered good brick for the street; that, over their objections, the engineer or inspector required them to use another kind, which they regarded as inferior. The contractors refuse to make repairs, claiming that the city made them lay inferior brick. Recently the board decided to purchase brick and make the repairs at once. There was only one bidder and the price was unsatisfactory. New bids will be received June 28.

The board adopted resolutions to improve with cement walks Barth avenue, from Pleasant run to the Belt railroad, and to gravel Beecher street, from East to Shelby.

Petitions were filed for cement walks in Dickson, from Market to Ohio, and gravel in the first alley east of State, from Woodlawn to the alley next to the school-house.

Deaths from Consumption.

For the quarter ending December 31, 1896, there were 399 deaths from pulmonary consumption reported to the State Board of Health. For the quarter ending March 31st, 1897, the number was 577. Strict sanitary control, it is claimed, in ten years reduced this disease from 60 to 75 per cent.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

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A MURDER NEAR VINCENNES

SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER AND ACCESSORIES UNDER ARREST.

Green-Glass Workers Proselyting—A Child Without Arms—Ground Under Remorseless Wheels—No Fire at Orestes.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Vincennes, Ind., June 21.—A tragedy was enacted in Lawrence county, Illinois, just across the river from this city yesterday, the murder adding another chapter to her already long list. John Sullinger shot and killed Joseph Ashman Medlin, being incited by jealousy. He claimed that Medlin was too attentive to his wife. The body of the murdered man was found about two hundred yards from Sullinger's house, in a fence corner. Sullinger eluded the officers all day, but last night he went to Lawrenceville and surrendered to the sheriff, admitting that he killed Medlin by shooting him twice with a shot-gun.

The murdered man was a cousin of Sullinger's wife, and he was considered a dangerous character. Sullinger charges that Medlin came to his home while intoxicated and began abusing him and his family, and to break up his furniture, and when ordered to leave the premises he showed fight. In killing him Sullinger insists that he simply acted in self-defense.

It was shown at the coroner's inquest to-day that Sullinger conspired to kill Medlin, and that he enlisted Lewis Portee, colored, to help him. Portee went to Joseph Fry, a neighbor, and borrowed a shot-gun and shells, and he told Fry what he wanted with them. Fry gave him the gun, and Portee delivered it to Sullinger. Portee and Fry have both been arrested, and they are now in jail at Lawrenceville. Sullinger is charged with murder, and Portee and Fry are held as accessories.

BADLY HANDICAPPED REPORTER.

A Unique Gatherer of Facts in the Wilds of Crawford.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., June 21.—One would hardly look in southern Indiana, much less in the rugged hills of Crawford county, for probably the most unique figure in newspaperdom, yet it is there. The readers of The Indianapolis News often have read his lively accounts of happenings in their favorite paper, but no one of them probably ever suspicioned under what great disadvantages the correspondent gathered his mite which made the day's news.

Those who have been in English, the county seat of Crawford, may have seen a bright-faced, bright-eyed man, about thirty years old, trundling along the streets of the little town in a wheel chair, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether they ever thought that he was a hustling newspaper man and a correspondent of the liveliest paper in the State—a man who knows how to engineer a scoop and work it to perfection. Yet such he is; and this notwithstanding he can not walk a step, and, save with his arms and hands, he is perfectly helpless. For many years he has been an invalid, chained by his trouble to his chair, but during all that time he has maintained such a brave front, that he is a favorite. He is a cheerful little Irishman, lively as a cricket, shrewd as a Yankee, with keen wit and much common sense. His name is William J. McDermott, and there is hardly a big paper in the country whose managing editor does not know his name, although perhaps not one of them knows of his troubles, for "Mac" is not the man to burden others with his woes.

Keen in Pursuing an Item.

The fact that he can not walk does not prevent him from making long excursions into the surrounding country, should he scent an item, for he is an excellent whip, and once safely in the buggy, with his wheel-chair loaded up behind, there is no road in the rough country which has any terrors for him, nor few horses so unmanageable that he can not drive them. Of course, wherever he goes, there are always strong and willing hands and arms to lift him in and out of his vehicle, and the latch-string of pretty much every house in the county is always hanging on the outside for him.

Once only did he meet with misfortune on one of his driving excursions, and the adventure was quite a serious one, "Mac" breaking a leg. A friend, who knows McDermott well, relates that, on being pulled out from under the wreck of his buggy, he calmly remarked, that he was mighty glad he had not broken an arm, since he would not have known what to do for a living then. As far as his leg was concerned, it did not make much difference, it was useless anyhow. He takes life philosophically and makes the best of it with the slender means which are at his command, and that is the reason the people like him.

A good many enjoyable stories of his wit and resource are told at English, one of the best being how he bearded Judge Woods, of the United States Court, at Evansville some years ago. He had somehow become guilty of some slight infraction of the Federal law during a heated campaign, and was consequently hauled up before the judge at Evansville. He was not greatly impressed with the dignity of the court and when his case came up he laughingly told the judge that the best thing he could do was to send him home, since it would keep a half-dozen men busy to attend to him if he went to jail, for he had no money to pay a fine. The same idea seems to have struck the judge, and the cheerful little Irishman had his wish.

Not Always an Invalid.

McDermott was not always an invalid, and when a youth of fifteen bade fair to grow up as straight as a pine. One winter, however, he contracted a slight attack of rheumatism, and some person advised him to eat sulphur as a remedy. This the boy did, riding out in a heavy rain while saturated with the mineral, and the result was a terrible illness, which kept him in bed for months, and when he finally threw it off he was helpless.

While still on his bed, and unable to rise, instead of weakly submitting to his fate, this little man went to work and began to educate himself, reading every book which the rather scanty book-shelves of the neighborhood could furnish him. Painfully and with everything against him, he managed to acquire a more than fair education, and this has stood him in good stead.

When he finally became able to use his now famous wheel-chair he dropped into sending out an occasional "special," and this work has grown upon him so that now he has nearly as much as he can do in that line. Thus it happens that this brave man, handicapped as probably no other reporter in the world, has become quite a noted figure in newspaperdom, without whom no congressional convention in the Third district, nor other political or social function within his reach, would be complete.

GROUND UNDER THE WHEELS.

A Lover Meets Death in Full View of His Sweetheart.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 21.—A peculiarly sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Lewis Henderson, of Newport, Ky., occurred in this place Sunday morning. Mr. Henderson was twenty-five years old and was superintendent of the First Baptist church Sunday-school of Newport, being held in the highest esteem by the people of that city for his many virtues. Yesterday morning Mr. Henderson purchased an excursion ticket from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, intending to stop off here to spend the day with his betrothed, Miss Minnie Sampson, formerly of Newport. When the conductor took the ticket up he told Henderson the train would not stop at this place. When the train arrived at the station here Henderson was standing on the platform of one of the cars.

As he reached the corner of the depot, he swung down, but did not let loose his hold on the hand-rail. In this position he ran along with the train for twenty or more yards, when he fell and rolled under the wheels. His body was frightfully mangled and his skull crushed. Miss Sampson was at the depot to meet him, and she recognized him in his struggle to remain on his feet and saw the remorseless wheels grind his life out.

When the train passed she was the first at his side, and, with tears streaming from her eyes, she picked up his blood-spattered face and covered it with kisses. Her anguish brought the tears to the eyes of all who witnessed the affecting scene. After a moment the mangled body was picked up from between the rails and taken to an undertaking establishment, it being removed this morning to Newport for burial. Henderson and Miss Sampson were to have been married in four weeks, and his trip here was to make the final arrangements for that event. She is one of the most exemplary young women of this city, being a prominent worker in the First Baptist church. Her home was with the family of Mr. George C. Pratt. The coroner's inquest absolved the Big Four Railway Company from all blame.

GREEN-GLASS WORKERS.

But One Non-Union Plant Now Remaining in the Gas Belt.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Marion, Ind., June 21.—The last of a long series of meetings, held at the rate of about one a month by the green glass-blowers of the State, was conducted here yesterday. The purpose of these meetings has been to unionize all the green-glass workers in the Indiana gas belt, and the project has been measurably successful, there being but one non-union shop in Indiana, located at Swayzee, this county. The Sims factory, also located in this county, which has been a thorn in the flesh of the green-glass organization, has succumbed to the pressure that has been brought to bear, the officials of the company having signified that they are ready to have their workmen join the organization, and asking that officials be sent to organize the men.

The attendance at the meeting yesterday was quite large. The special train from Muncie, which came by way of Bluffton, brought to the city four hundred people, and there were many visitors from Pendleton, Anderson, Elwood, Fairmount, and other green-glass-producing towns. The Hon. Hiram Brownlee presided, and an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor VonBehren. Addresses on the pending issues and the labor situation were delivered by C. C. Lyons, of Fairmount, and D. F. Kennedy, of Indianapolis.

SIXTIETEH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ellsworth Married Three Score Years Ago.

English, Ind., June 21.—The Hon Wm. H. Ellsworth, senior editor of the Crawford County Democrat, and wife, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage to-day. The fifth generation was represented. Mr. Ellsworth has been senior editor of the Democrat for a quarter of a century, and he is one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, having been engaged in journalism for half a century. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, his father belonging to the family of Ainsley, earl of Ireland, and his mother a sister of Phoran, bishop of Ireland. He settled in Leavenworth, this county, at an early age, and in 1837 married Mary A. Lamb, daughter of an old Kentucky family, near Bardstown. Her father was William Lamb, who was represented in the reunion to-day by his grandson, William R. Lamb, also a journalist. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth resided continuously at Leavenworth until the county seat was changed to English, and then they came here. Mr. Ellsworth has always taken an active part in politics. He represented Orange and Crawford counties in the Lower House in 1872-'73. Among the newspaper representatives of the family present to-day was Hal A. Ellsworth, junior editor of the Democrat; Mrs. Annie Caldwell, of California, and Charles Ellsworth, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A CHILD WITHOUT ARMS.

The Youngster Uses Its Toes as a Substitute for Fingers.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., June 21.—The representative of The News yesterday visited a child born and reared in this county which is without arms. It is three years old, as healthy as can be and exceedingly bright mentally. This infant, when seen, was calmly eating a banana which was held firmly between the toes of its right foot. When offered money it grasped the pennies in both feet and held to them as well as any person could that nature had provided with all of the members. The child's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Lee, of Salamonia, are of Irish descent, but the little one has been taught some German, which it speaks fluently. It can handle a pencil with ease. Despite the deformity and the fact that it will never walk a step, the child is as jolly and happy as any youngster of like age.

THE PINKERTON MURDER TRIAL.

The Case Resumed Where Interrupted by Attempted Suicide.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., June 21.—The trial of Charles Pinkerton, charged with the murder of his nephew, of similar name, was resumed before Judge Biddle and a jury in the Circuit Court to-day. Pinkerton's trial was interrupted by his tragic attempt at self-destruction by cutting his throat. The accused was brought into court, pale and emaciated. He still maintains that stolid indifference which has characterized him since the day of the tragedy. The State will finish the presentation of its case to-day. The dramatic feature of this morning's proceedings was the appearance on the stand of Daisy Pinkerton, daughter of the accused and wife of the dead man, who, through her tears, gave evidence against her father. John Pinkerston, his son, also gave strong evidence.

The Earlham Bible Conference.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Richmond, Ind., June 21.—The Earlham Bible conference begins this evening, in Lindley Hall, and will continue for eight days. The only feature at this evening's session will be the address of the Rev. J. E. Pounds, of the Central Christian church, of Indianapolis. His subject will be, "The Consecration and Conversion of the World." To-morrow morning there will be addresses by Professor Russell, Albert J. Brown and Professor Mendenhall. The conference is under the supervision of the Indiana and Western Yearly Meetings, and it is to be made a permanent organization. Quite a large number of visitors are expected.

A Free Silver Daily Dies Out.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greensburg, Ind., June 21.—The daily edition of the local free silver organ, the Greensburg New Era, of which Allen W. Clark, for several years the chairman of the Indiana Silver League, is the editor and publisher, has indefinitely suspended publication. The reason assigned is that "for some time the daily edition of the paper has not paid a profit commensurate with the expense, labor and close attention necessary in the production of a paper creditable alike to the community and the New Era." It is also said that extensive improvements are contemplated in the weekly edition, which is in its thirty-second year.

Ready for the Convention.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Columbus, Ind., June 21.—The Republicans of this district selected delegates Saturday night to the congressional convention, which convenes here on to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William S. Holman. A number are mentioned in connection with the office, among them the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, Mayor W. J. Beck and W. W. Lambert, of this city; A. D. Vanosdal and Judge Friedley, of Jefferson county, and W. H. Cobb, of Aurora.

Sale of Hardwood Timber.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., June 21.—One of the largest purchases of hardwood timber ever made in this part of Indiana was closed Saturday by a local saw-milling firm, which took the trees on the large farm of J. O. Elliott, southwest of the city. The estimate is 250,000 feet, and of this amount 50,000 feet is splendid poplar, some of the trees measuring four feet in diameter. There is a large quantity of hickory and some walnut, but most of the lot is fine oak. Mr. Elliott receives about $15,000 for the trees.

Looking to the Sixth Generation.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brooklyn, Ind., June 21.—Orvis Beeler, of Friendswood, and Sarah J. Dailey, of Brooklyn, have been united in marriage. The bride's great - great - grandmother, Mrs. Medaris, will be ninety-nine years old on the 24th inst. Her great-grandmother, Mrs. McDaniel, is seventy-nine. Her grandmother, Mrs. Rustin, is sixty-three. Her mother, Mrs. Dailey, is thirty-four, and the bride, Now Mrs. Beeler, is sixteen. All named reside in Brooklyn. Mr. Willard Dailey, the bride's father, hoped to have all five generations present at the wedding, but Mrs. Medaris had arranged to visit friends in Owen county, and would not postpone her journey. Some years ago The News published a group picture of the several generations. Mrs. Medaris is a great reader. She has just finished the New Testament, which occupied her attention for two weeks.

Lay Preachers at Rome City.

Portland, Ind., June 21.—The camp-meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of North America has opened at Rome City, to continue until July 5. The association has worked principally in the East, but it is extending its lines westward, and Rome City is admitted to be an excellent place for a beginning. Dr. Lemaster, of Taylor University, of Upland, is secretary. The meetings are held in Island Park, a beautiful resort, the home of the Western Chautauqua, and the nineteenth annual assembly will follow the lay preachers, opening on the 20th of July and continuing until August 1. A great array of talent appears upon the program, and both assemblies of the lay preachers and the national association are expected to be the most successful of all the great meetings held at Rome City.

Heavy Tornado Loss.

Eaton, Ind., June 21.—The damage to the Paragon paper-mill by the recent tornado is much greater than first supposed, and it is now estimated all the way from $15,000 to $50,000. The mill was built in 1892 at a cost of $132,000, and the big board-making machine alone cost $40,000. The condition of this machine after the debris is cleared away will do much toward determining the loss. The company carries $10,000 tornado insurance in the Niagara and Royal companies.

Transfer of Standard Oil Men.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Montpelier, Ind., June 21.—Eugene Palmer, buyer for the Standard Oil Company, has been transferred to Findley in the auditing department. He is succeeded here by Richard Berry, of Oil City, Pa. The position is one of great responsibility. Mr. Palmer was stationed here for five years, during which he paid out $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to Indiana producers of oil.

New Y. M. C. A. Home.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Anderson, Ind., June 21.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city will move into its new home home early in July, but the formal dedication will not occur until August 1. The home is said to be one of the best for its size in the State. The permanent secretary is Thad. W. Stephens, who was called here from Kankakee, Ill.

Fireman John Kilgore Killed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Monon, Ind., June 21.—John Kilgore, of Chicago, a fireman on the Monon railway, while on his run, and in the act of filling his fire box with coal, was thrown off by the engine pitching in rounding a curve, near this place, his neck being broken in the fall. Death was instantaneous. The train was running sixty miles an hour at the time.

The Old Building Replaced.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Chesterfield, Ind., June 21.—The new edifice belonging to the New Light denomination, known as Clem chapel, two miles southwest of this place, was dedicated yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Newhouse delivering the sermon. The old church building was destroyed by lightning in March last.

Drowned in the Excelsior Pond.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Brazil, Ind., June 21.—The twelve-year-old son of William Frank, while taking a bath in the pond attached to the Excelsior clay-works last evening, plunged underneath the water and never came to the surface. A young man named Lynch was drowned in the same pond a short time ago under similar conditions.

General State News.

Wakarusa has been incorporated.

Huntington is never free from political strife.

Royal Center has contracted for water works.

Fountain county has $25,000 indebtedness and $13,000 in the treasury.

The Montpelier Leader has changed from a morning to an evening issue.

Edward Phillips, of Bridgeport, O., lost a leg at Redkey by falling under a train.

George B. and W. B. Pratt have purchased the Indiana buggy-works at Elkhart.

Hammond has neither ambulance nor hospital service, but there is no scarcity of undertakers.

Two other members of the Elkhart bar are to be disciplined, having been indicted for embezzlement.

Mrs. P. P. Boiteaux, near Besancon, dropped dead during a thunder-storm from excessive fright.

Conductor T. J. Harper, of the Nickel-Plate line, fell from his train at Linden and was dangerously hurt.

John Schulz, of Ft. Wayne, was stricken with paralysis while seated in a barber's chair, and he soon died.

Among the things offered for sale by Editor Motsinger, of the Shoals Referendum is the "Kingdom of God."

Messrs. Eichel & Weil, packers, of Evansville, have made an assignment. Assets and liabilities about $10,000.

John L. Wagoner, of Fowler, is under arrest, charged with bigamy. His wife, nee Karr, of Lochiel, is his accuser.

Charles Maris, general merchant at Forest, has closed his doors, due to a credit business and slow collections.

Another mail pouch has been recovered from the scene of the Hazleton wreck on the Evansville & Terre Haute line.

The remains of Mrs. Clarence McCarthy, of Georgetown, accidentally drowned in Buck creek, have been recovered.

A game protective association has been organized at Montpelier, with Dr. Elder as president and J. M. Loomis secretary.

Al Dudley, of Holton, comitted suicide by throwing himself under a passing train. H was addicted to the morphine habit.

The Richmond market was flooded with fine strawberries last Saturday, which found slow sale at 3 cents per quart.

Fletcher Clark, formerly of Bedford, was recently drowned while bathing in the Pacific ocean, on the California coast.

Claude C. Hoar, druggist, of Fredericksburg committed suicide while suffering from delirium due to alcoholic poisoning.

The Ohio & Indiana Oil Company has leased land in the vicinity of Royal Center and will make a number of borings for oil.

The new City National Bank of Logansport, built on the ruins of Johnson's bank, will open its doors on Thursday of this week.

A recent storm blew down the old oak tree at Richmond under which the first Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends was held in 1821.

While boring a second gas well at Petersburg several veins of fine coal were struck, besides a twenty-foot vein of potter's clay.

The Western Conference of the North district of the joint synod of Ohio and other States will be held at Goshen, beginning to-morrow.

Erastus Ledbetter, of Huntington county, one year ago purchased a horse from a farmer near Lafayette. Last week the horse escaped from the pasture of his new owner, and without halt made his way to his old home, eighty-five miles distant. The horse scarcely swerved from his course in making his journey, and he arrived footsore and weary, but showing unmistakable signs of delight.

William Lowell, of New Castle, retired in seemingly good health, after a hard day's work, and was found dead in bed. He was sixty-six years old.

Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, is arranging for a trip to Honolulu with the purpose of making investments, he regarding annexation as sure.

Professor Edward P. Baillot, of the chair of romance languages, Indiana University, has resigned to take service with the Northwestern University.

Maj. W. T. Strickland, of Columbus, is out in a card, saying that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth district.

A new gas well has been completed in the vicinity of Winchester by Messrs. Ludy, Barker & Ludy, the estimated output of which is 2,000,000 cubic feet a day.

The Vincennes Sun suggests that if the prison boards resign because of the Governor's strictures, he can find good Democrats to supply the demand for better men.

Henry Doup, a Populist leader of Bartholomew county, has announced his purpose to support Francis M. Griffiths, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth district.

While Mrs. Buck Dudley, of Muncie, was canning fruit, she broke a glass jar and a fragment cut her wrist, severing several arteries. The woman narrowly escaped bleeding to death.

Miss Effie Penny, sixteen years old, of Muncie, committed suicide with morphine. Her friends were unable to secure medical attendance, not having sufficient money to pay a physician.

The Rev. W. E. Randall, of the First Baptist church, of Valparaiso, yesterday tendered his resignation, giving no explanation. He removed to Indiana from Boone, Ia., eighteen months ago.

The late Joseph Richardson, the multimillionaire, of New York, rebuilt the Howe factory at Peru, after it had been destroyed by fire. While there he worked on the ground with his employes.

When the lightning struck the Watson lumber factory at Kokomo, six men were knocked senseless. Sarah Shelley's residence in the same city was struck at the same time, shocking the inmates.

When Oliver Musselman established the Starke County Democrat many wondered how he could make a living at journalism in that county. Recently Mr. Musselman died, leaving an estate readily commanding $30,000.

The Republican delegates to the Columbus convention from Laughrey township, Ripley county, were instructed to vote for no candidate for Congress who did not cast his ballot for McKinley in the last national election.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of St. Peter's German Evangelical church, of Mishawaka, was celebrated yesterday. Phillip Deilman and Mrs. Adam Deilman, who assisted in the organization, are still living.

There was a prize-fight in the Town Hall at Walcott between "Kid" Hennessey, of Frankfort, and a local pugilist named McMurray. Hennessey won in the fifth round, but both fighters were severely pounded. The town officials made no effort to interfere.

William M. Moss, of Bloomfield, started the Hoosier Hustler to occupy his time, publishing every Saturday. He is now editor and proprietor of three weekly papers, postmaster at Bloomfield, manages two big farms, teaches a Sunday-school class and is hunting work.

The Columbus Republican has accumulated a libel suit by publishing the complaint of a traveling salesman, Anenbeyer by name, against Mr. William Hall, of the Western Hotel, that city. The Republican retracted, but the retraction was not satisfactory.

Mrs. Harriet Matthews, near Boggstown, fell sick and gradually wasted away. Two weeks ago during a violent retching spell she ejected a live snake from her stomach. It was several inches long. Nervous prostration followed and she died two nights ago.

Judge O'Rourke, of the Allen Circuit Court, has made a ruling in effect that the new garnishee law is invalid unless the exemption law is considered in the proceedings. Garnishee proceedings are, therefore, worthless unless the householder is worth in excess of $600.

John F. Collins, of Richmond, sixty-two years old, is dead, after fifteen years spent as a patient in the Eastern Indiana Insane Hospital. His insanity was due to injury to his spine received by a caisson running over him while he lay wounded on a battlefield during the civil war.

Suit is again threatened against William Boland, ex-treasurer of Madison county, and his bondsmen, to recover $5,000 voted to him by the county commissioners. The bondsmen threaten, in reprisal, to bring suit against the commissioners for making the allowance.

Iden Goble, the Phrophet, as he is styled, who has spent forty years preaching the gospel from the street corner and curb, has reached Frankfort. During his ministrations he has traveled over many States. He uses no text-book save the Bible, and advocates absolute consecration.

A. S. Whitman has been arrested at Crawfordsville for trial at Valentine, Neb., and other points for passing bogus checks. He is a suspended member of the Knights Templars, a fact not discovered until after he had secured aid from the Crawfordsville commandery, which followed him to Chicago and returned him under arrest.

The Republican majority in the Greensburg City Council failed to agree on a candidate for school trustee, and Daniel Davis and William Watson joined with the Democrats in voting for the re-election of John F. Luyenball, a Democrat. This gave the mayor the casting vote, which was also deposited in favor of Luyenball.

The managers of the Midland Steel Company of Muncie have served notice that the employes will be compelled to accept a general reduction in wages before the next year's scale, or else the mill will shut down indefinitely. The annual shut-down comes July 1. It is claimed the reduction is forced by the action of Eastern companies and non-union mills.

The little daughter of William Hudson, of Bedford, swallowed a copper belt rivet, which lodged in her throat, and in time became encysted, although not until the child narrowly escaped death. The child could not swallow solid food. Last week the X-ray was used in locating the obstruction, and it was removed without special inconvenience to the child.

The ferrets looking after sequestered taxes in Wayne county have filed a claim against the Dickinson Loan Company for $11,722,130. A claim had previously been filed against the company for $1,400,000. It is alleged that the company has omitted taxable mortgage loans to this amount, the property against which the claims lie being found in Indiana and Ohio.

The Hammond editors continue to make war one upon the other, due to the temperature. Hammond will never be known as a summer resort, while it is said that no man can wear a full beard in that city in the winter because of the terrible winds straight from the north pole.

ST. MARY'S ART WORK.

Exhibit Now in Progress at the Academy.

The art students of St. Mary's Academy are making the annual exhibit of their work this week in the display room of the academy in West Maryland street. The work this year in the art department has surpassed that of any former year. Every two years gold medals are given for excellence, and this season four pupils have been found so proficient as to be entitled to a medal. They are Miss Stella Johnson, Mrs. Kissel, Miss Ella Robinus and Miss Alma Harmany. Their work attracted special attention in the exhibition. Miss Nina Smith and Miss F. Linnie also presented an attractive display in water colors and china painting. They will receive silver medals. The walls of the display room are lined with the results of the year's study in art, and some of the bits of decorative china and work in both water and oil is worthy of the brush of full-fledged artists. The regular commencement at St. Mary's will take place next Friday evening. During the week the display room will be open, and the friends of the pupils and those interested in it are cordially invited to visit the exhibition.

Christian Endeavor Reports.

At the Friends' church yesterday reports were received by the Christian Endeavor Union from members who visited many of the public institutions of the city. Reports as to Kissel's and Tron's beer gardens were expected, but were not made. A report as to the inhabitants of house boats represented the impoverished occupants as eager to extend education to their children if they could decently clothe them. A woman who visited the police station criticised the "lax" manners of the police.

Meeting at the Reformatory.

The members of the board of managers for the State Reformatory went to Jeffersonville to-day for a consultation as to what action they will take in reference to Governor Mount's criticism of the institution. The Governor will go to the institution to-morrow, and will be accompanied by Secretary Bicknell of the Board of State Charities.

To Attend C. L. Divine's Funeral.

Members of the Scottish Rite will meet at their temple house to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Calvin L. Divine, which will be conducted with rite services.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

William E. Tyler and Mabel Mitchell, alias Tyler, were taken to the Ohio penitentiary this morning. They are under sentence for passing raised bills.

Full line of bookcases at Wm. L. Elder's.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND—Automatic Base-Ball. Indianapolis vs. Grand Rapids—4 p. m.

WILDWOOD—Summer Theater. "My Husband" and vaudeville—8 p. m.

FAIR BANK—Summer Garden. Music in the evening.

Free Delivery Extension.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has been instructed to investigate the question of extending the free delivery service to Brightwood, North Indianapolis, Haughville and Mt. Jackson. The object is to ascertain how many carriers and sub-stations are needed. The work will begin to-morrow.

Prather Gives Bond.

Benjamin Prather, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of embezzlement, was released on bail late Saturday evening. His bond was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by Mrs. A. Mortland and Charles Haugh.

YOUR KIDNEYS I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for twenty-five years, and was treated by different physicians without relief. A box of Dr. HOBBS SPARAGUS KIDNEY PILLS removed all pain and annoyance from which I suffered. GEO. J. HARRISON, 1006 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., Proprietors, Chicago. Dr. Hobbs Pills for sale in Indianapolis, Ind., at NAVIN'S PHARMACIES.

1 Washington and Senate Avenue.
2 Corner Delaware and Market.
3 Cor. North and Illinois.
4 No. 11 N. Illinois st.

To-Morrow Special Sale

—OF—

Ladies' and Misses' Satin-Trimmed Straw Fedora Shape, Bicycle Hats, at

9c

Regular price, 50c, 75c, and $1.

ORIGINAL 23 HAT STORE 23 W. WASH. ST.

JUNE CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS

June is the month for clearance sales. Look over all the bargains advertised, then come and see what we are offering. The Star Store always sells the best goods at the lowest prices. That motto holds good in sale times as well as all the year through.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SILKS

Printed Wash Silks, yard....15c
Ten pieces Japanese Printed newest Foulard and Polka Dot patterns in Wash Silks, reduced to.... 15c

Best Wash Silks, yard.......39c
24 inches wide, in a splendid variety of colors and printings. A great price reduction makes them, a yard.... 39c

CLEARANCE SALE OF DRESS GOODS

Double Width Novelties, yard.10c
Includes all-Wool Colored Crepons and Novelty Dress Cloths.

Black and Colored Novelties, yard....25c
The regular 39c and 49c Colored Imported Novelties, now 25c
Black Brocaded Mohairs and Lizards, 49c goods, now at... 25c

CLEARANCE SALE OF WASH GOODS

Dimities, Organdies, Lawns, yard....5c
A great variety of styles, colors and printings. You will find many 8c and 10c grades now at.... 5c

Fine Wash Goods, now, yard..8c
This line includes many of the most popular 12½c to 15c lines. Hundreds of patterns, and choice at.... 8c

Sale of Best Prints, yard...3 1-2c
Fancy Prints and Turkey Red figures. Regular 5c grade.

Dress Gingham Sale, yard..3 1-2c
Fifty pieces regular 5c, 6½c and 8c Dress Ginghams. June clearance sale price is, yard.... 3½c

CLEARANCE SALE OF CLOTHING

Boys' Suits reduced to.......98c
$1.98 and $2.98. At these three prices we are now offering choice of all our Boys' Spring Knee Pants Suits, all sizes 4 to 14. Prices were up to $5.00, and best now at......$2.98

Men's Work Pants at........49c
a pair. Moleskin and Blue Camlets. Well made.

Men's Overalls at...........35c
a pair. Made of good Blue Denim.

Heavy Blue and Striped Overalls....50c
a pair. Extra well made.

Blue Checked Overall Jackets....25c
and 35c. Special value.

CLEARANCE SALE OF Separate Skirts

Ladies' Linen Skirts.68c, 89c, 98c
$1.25 to $2.98, all Tailor-made, perfect-fitting garments, at great price reduction.

Black Silk Skirts..........$4.98
A large lot of Fine Custom made Ladies' Separate Skirts, Silk Brocaded Satins, Gros Grains and Moire Velours, all, now, at....$4.98

CLEARANCE SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS

for ladies. Newest styles in Dimities, Organdies and Lappet Mulls; at 75c, 98c and..$1.48
Bargains in best Percale Ladies' Shirt Waists, laundered; were 50c to $1.25. Choice, now, at
25c and 49c

CLEARANCE SALE OF SHOES

Ladies' French Kid Oxfords....$1.95
Newest styles, all colors, fine workmanship, good wearing leather. A very desirable Shoe at a very reasonable price.

Oxfords and Prince Alberts.$1.19
For Ladies—Newest coin and needle toes, in browns, greens, oxbloods and blacks. All solid leather and good wear Shoe. Stock must be reduced, otherwise, price on this Shoe would remain.......$1.49

Misses' Strap Sandals........59c
All sizes, for Misses and Children. Black, Patent Leather and Brown Goat. A regular $1.00 value.

Men's Shoe Bargains at.....$1.39
Russia Calf, all solid leather Lace Shoe. Coin toes. Black and browns, a $2.48 value, for this June clearance sale at...$1.39

CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS IN MILLINERY

CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS IN MUSLINS

MUSLIN AND KNIT UNDERWEAR. HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS. DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, ETC.

The Star Store 194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

New Numbers, 360 and 362.

Three Squares West of Illinois St.

Some of To-Morrow's Good Values

It is right that you should expect more from us than from any store in the city. Our advantages are greater in various ways. We are the largest store on the ground floor in the State. We carry everything. By being but a half square off Washington street we save several thousand dollars in rent—thousands of dollars that we should make our customers pay if we were doing business on Washington street. Who pays the big Washington-street rent? The customers. Our prices can be always the lowest.

MILLINERY

We closed out an entire stock of a wholesale millinery house. Every Untrimmed Hat they had. If you see our Hats at 1c, 5c, 10c and 15c in our show windows, enough is said.

3 dozen Infants' Lace Caps are assorted from 12½c to 20c. They being white are easily soiled. They are a little soiled and you can take choice from 8 to 10 a. m. to-morrow at 2c.

CORSETS

Another lot of Summer Corsets, all sizes, from 8 to 11 a. m. at 17½c.

From 8 to 10 a. m.

A lot of Oil Color Calicoes, plain RED and GREENS, not to exceed 10 yards to each customer, at 2c a yard.

From 8 to 11 a. m.

Good, heavy Unbleached Muslin, 10 yards to each customer; for the 10 yards.. 23½c

WASH GOODS

40-inch Dimities at 6½c.

The 25c and 35c Embroidered Linens, the most fashionable of all dress fabrics, open lace stripe and all new effects. Our price is 15c. Look around and see if you can get them less than 25c to 35c.

SILKS

Closing out sale of Wash Silks.

From 8 to 11 a. m. to-morrow all the 49c Printed India and Jap Silks, they are in all colors. We have them yet in the various sizes, polka dot, stripes and large figures. You can pick out your favorite to-morrow at 29c.

27-inch Figured Silks from 8 to 11 to-morrow, 39c.

At 15c, a lot of 25 pieces of Changeable Silks. There is every color that you want. They are cheap for 25c. To-morrow our price will be 15c.

Great values in our 3c and 8c department. Also in our Shoe section.

From 10 to 11 a. m.

Turkish Bath Towels, soft finished, 32 inches long and 15 inches wide, two to each customer, 3½c each.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Black Novelty Wool Goods, pretty, neat designs, 45 inches wide—perhaps a little wider; it takes 5 or 6 yards for a dress; all day to-morrow at 17½c yard.

IN THE LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT

1 case of Lisle-thread, pure white Vest, elastic and good fitting, splendid quality; from 8 to 10 a. m. at 4½c.

A LOT OF Ladies' Black Silk VESTS, not a great many left, and you can get them for 25c. The quality you will find is 75c to 85c.

LACES

1 lot of butter color Laces, one-quarter yard wide, choice for 15c.

1 lot butter and white Valenciennes for 1½c up; worth at least twice the price.

PARASOLS

A lot of 50 Striped and Checked Parasols, silk goods; they are worth $1.75; to-morrow, choice, 95c.

Another lot of silver-mounted Umbrellas, hickory and acacia handles, English Helvetia cloth, at 49c.

Brosnan Bros.

South Illinois Street Department Store

SIX STORES IN ONE........ ......ALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

BUTLER BACCALAUREATE.

SERMON PREACHED BY PRESIDENT BUTLER YESTERDAY.

"Be Thou Faithful Unto Death" His Text—Man Gets What He Wants Out of This World—The Week's Program.

An audience crowded the college chapel in Irvington at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the baccalaureate address to the thirty graduates of the class of '97, Butler College, University of Indianapolis. Dr. Allen R. Benton read Scripture and prayer. Mr. Edward Nell and Miss Galvin sang.

"Be thou faithful unto death" was the text feelingly uttered by the president, Scot Butler, in addressing the class grouped before him in the front seats.

"Faithfulness!" he said; "beautiful is faithfulness! Choir invisible sings all the troubled life through and death's end is smile serene. And grand is faithfulness! Oh, to front unflinching whatever storm —even the stinging sleet of falsehood and base viturperation—to hold oneself in proud disregard of the cant of cads and hypocrites, and among the dogs, undaunted, go down at last, if must be. In the world no man can do a better thing that bravely die in a cause that to his heart is holy.

"What is faithfulness? to what shall a man be faithful? underneath all faithfulness is concentration of desire. That is no weak thing, no passing whim, no caprice of the moment. Jesus describes the soul's desire as hunger and thirst. You must satisfy that, else it will destroy you. He that hungers and thirsts after life's rewards, he will be faithful and his shall be the crown. The trouble with most of us is that we do not really want anything. We are not seeking any crown. Oh, of course, we should like well enough to be honored, say for scholarship; or we feel that it might be a fine thing to have political influence or social position; and doubtless scarcely any of us would object to be rich; but with most of us desire is weak, it is intermittent, it takes no strong hold on us, it does not possess us. So life goes on without fixed aim, without definite purpose, and there is no reward.

Man Gets What He Wants.

"The doctrine of the New Testament is that a man gets what he wants out of this world—that his real hunger is satisfied. 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you; seek and ye shall find.' And, with impartial justice Jesus said of the hypocrites, 'They have their reward.' Some one said to me, 'If a man wants anything in this world, he has to get down on his knees to it.' That is a true word, and I add this to it; that in our time the struggle for the rewards and honors of life grows every day harder, closer, fiercer. The demand of the times is not more lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, but lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers of better quality and larger mind. Going out into this world a young person who has his own way to make may set his mind to rest on at least one point, namely, that if he is to get any good out of it he can count on work.

"It is not any more a simple thing to live. Civilization has wrought itself out a vast system. It is getting beyond our wisest comprehension. There is increasing fiction. We begin to be fearful that the whole thing will go to pieces. Nevertheless, the system has the ordering of our lines, and along the lines that it prescribes must we proceed. Here is the world's work to be done, and if you are to have any part in that work somewhere here you must find your place. Dizzy? You must not grow dizzy. The cruel wheels will devour you. * * *

"Nevertheless, we are saying that in this life we do not get the things we want. Youth, we say, is a dream, middle life a struggle, age a disappointment. Our dream never comes true, our longings only mock us, our prayers are unanswered. But prayer? Why should I pray? God knows what I need, why should I tell him? God knows what things are good for me; why should I make petitions unto Him? This is a crude idea, namely, that the purpose of my petition to God is to get Him to do my will. That were impossible. Rather my prayer to God is a summons to my own soul. It is an attempt on my part to lift my will into line with the divine.

"To what, then, s[illegible] ful? Oh, to the spirit that God has put in him. That is what we are here for—to be faithful to the best that is in us; to give to it objective reality. And to such as are so faithful to them is promised the crown of life. What is the crown of life? Jewel-starred tiara? Nay, this: more life, broader power, healthier capacity, larger usefulness—here and hereafter—in future worlds. When? Where? God knows.

The Exchange of Youth.

In conclusion the president said to the class: "I am thinking now—in sadness thinking—how the experiences of life tend to drift one away from the anchorage of youth. This season will mark for some of you, I doubt not, the final sundering of home ties. You shall in new sense, now go out from the family roof, for henceforth, more and more as the years go, you shall be stranger to it. Be fathful to its memories. I pity him who looks back on the home of his early years as a prison house from which he has escaped; him to whom in the after time there remains not the recollection of a happy childhood, of a youth in which have been exerted the influence of wise and loving parents, the tender associations of brothers and sisters. I know nothing holier. Without such recollections to me life seems cold and dead, robbed of sanctity, uninspired of heartful impulse. Therefore, oh young men and young women, whatsoever pure associations, whatsoever holy memories, whatsoever high ideals your young life has known to these I pray you be faithful."

The Week's Program.

The Butler seniors will give Gilbert's comedy, "Tom Cobb; or, Fortune's Toy," in the college chapel to-night. There will be no admission fee. After the play the seniors will give a reception in the gymnasium, to which all the friends of the class of '97 are invited. There will be refreshments and music.

To-morrow evening will occur the president's annual reception at the home of President Scot Butler. It will be a general reception to the faculty, board of directors, students and friends of the college.

Wednesday night is the alumni banquet, which will be given in the gymnasium. This is always a large affair, including alumni from Indianapolis and all parts of the State. Prof. Hugh Th. Miller, who is president of the Alumni Association, will act as the symposiarch. There will be floats by the alumni of the various classes. Miss Jessie Lanier Christian will deliver the toast for the senior class.

Thursday is commencement day. The graduating exercises will be held in the college chapel at 10 a. m., when Prof. Albion W. Small, head of the sociological department of Chicago University, will deliver the address. President Butler will deliver the diplomas. Besides the thirty seniors who will receive the degree of A. B., higher degrees will be conferred on the following: The degree of master of arts on Horace Ellis and Mrs. Belle Hopkins Updegraff, the degree of doctor of philosophy on Charles Augustus Stevens, Charles Albert Riley and John Wilbur Barnett.

No Fire at Orestes.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Anderson, Ind., June 21.—Cashier Lewis, of the United States Glass Company at Orestes, contradicts by telephone the reported destruction of the plant by fire, which appeared in the morning press. There was no fire whatever about the factory, and it is running full force today.

Madeline Pollard in London.

London, June 21.—Miss Madeline Pollard, who was the plaintiff in the sensational suit against former Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Frankfort, Ky., and who disappeared after the trial, which resulted in a verdict in her favor for $15,000 damages, has been living quietly in London. She is apparently in good circumstances, and is understood to be studying with the view of engaging in literary work. She intends to make England her home.

DIED.

DIVINE—Calvin L., Sunday morning, June 20, at 10:30, age sixty-four years. Funeral services June 22, Tuesday, at the residence of Charles C. Divine, 337 (old number) Talbott ave. (Journal and Sentinel please copy.)

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—Whitsett. Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—IRVIN & ADAMS, 97 N. Illinois st. Telephone 1154.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—RAGSDALE & SNOW, 74 Massachusetts ave. 'Phone 608.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, 99 N. Delaware st. 'Phones: Office, 411; residence, 659.

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

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
FLANNER & BUCHANAN, LADY EMBALMER. For ladies and children. 172 N. Illinois st. Telephone 641. Hacks at lowest prevailing price.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Lawn fete given by ladies of the chapel at grounds of St. Agnes Academy, corner (old) Fifth and Meridian sts., Wednesday and Thursday, June 23 and 24. Miller's orchestra will furnish music.

SOCIETY—Masonic—Capital City Lodge, No. 312, A. F. and A. M. Special meeting Tuesday evening, June 22, at 7:45 o'clock, in Masonic Temple. Work in third degree. Visitors welcome. H. B. FATOUT. W. M. TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Masonic—Special meeting of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., Monday evening, June 21. Work, first degree. Visiting brothers welcome. H. A. SAMPSELL, W. M. WILLIS R. MINER, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Royal Arcanum—Indianapolis Council, No. 328. Regular meeting Tuesday evening (to-morrow), at Royal Arcanum Hall, corner Illinois and Seventh sts. All members invited. E. E. SCHROER, Regent. ALONZO B. CLARK, Secretary.

SOCIETY—K. of P.—Attention, Sir Knights. All members of Indiana Company, 56, U. R. K. of P., are requested to assemble Tuesday evening, June 22, 7:45 sharp, in fatigue uniform, for drill. Armory, Mozart Hall. By order E. G. STOTT, Captain. G. A. SICKFORD, Recorder.

SOCIETY—Special meeting of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M., in Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Work in third degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed. LEWIS E. MORRISON, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Funeral notice. The brethren are requested to meet at the Temple House of the Rite tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother Calvin L. Divine, 32d degree. Street cars provided from Temple House to residence of his son, No. 337 Talbott ave., and from residence to Crown Hill. Services conducted by the Rite. N. R. RUCKLE, T. P. G. M. J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. DIENER, 243 E. Washington.

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

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Pro-Bono cigar.

AGENTS WANTED—Country canvassers; sample, 25c. CHARLES BEALL, Monticello, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—Intelligent, experienced agents to sell the adjustable dust curtain on good commission. Address W 12, care News.

AGENTS WANTED—Either sex; $75 month easy; samples to workers; beautiful goods. GREGORY MFG. CO., 24 Park Place, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Best plan in building and loan ever worked; full withdrawals; no expense fund. Reliable, hustling agents wanted in every town. $75 month. HOVEY, When Block, Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED—Hustlers with clean records for sobriety and honesty can make good returns every day with us; only high grade men wanted. STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA, 51 S. Pennsylvania st.

AGENTS WANTED—Double your money; new and very useful article; sells in all offices, business and dwelling houses. Send 50c for package prepaid and secure territory. Address R. AMES, 29 Masterson st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—For exclusive control of unoccupied territory to introduce our $1 and $2 snap shot cameras; greatest sellers on the market; our agents make $6 to $18 a day; no experience necessary. For terms and samples address AIKEN-GLEASON CO., X 21, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—As I am desirous of having my toilet preparations introduced into every home, I am offering very liberal inducements to lady agents who will call upon ladies in their homes and take orders; pleasant, genteel work and a chance to earn all the way from $25 to $100 per week. Write at once for particulars. Address MME. M. YALE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—Pro-Bono cigar.

SITUATION WANTED—In small family. New 1744 Central ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Washing and ironing. Old 178 Columbia ave.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse girl. Address E 15, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—For boy of seventeen. Address Q 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse girl; age thirteen. Address 204 River ave.

SITUATION WANTED—General housework; good cook. Old 355 Virginia ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Settled woman; work for board. 95½ N. Delaware, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced druggist, good reference. Address X 11, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Light work in office, or delivery boy. Address Y 10, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Work of any kind; can give good city reference. 72 Hillside avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—To wash Mondays or sweep one day. Apply (new) 439 W. Michigan st.

SITUATION WANTED—Woman to help cook and wash dishes at night. 432 (rear) Douglass st.

SITUATION WANTED—Family cook and general house girl; wages $3. 95½ N. Delaware, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—Any kind of light work by honest boy of seventeen. Address D 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Colored man, about house; butler, house or yard work; anything. Address L 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Expert; two years' experience; stenographer; A 1 references. Address B 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As drug clerk; fourteen years' experience; good references given. Address Z 13, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced cook desires position in small family; best references. Address D 15, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

SITUATION WANTED—By German agent to sell carpets to private parties; connected with large firms of this city and well acquainted in Indianapolis. Address T 14, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By industrious German; acquainted with the large firms of this city; as agent for carpet house; can furnish best of references. 423 (old number) S. State street.

ANN[illegible]MENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Pro-Bono cigar.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT—Free exhibit sketches, Famous Hands. Room 17 When Building.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Guaranteed the best, BENNETT'S $1 dozen cabinets. 38 E. Washington.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Wedding invitations; correct style and fine work. WM. S. CANFIELD, Printer and Stationer, 31 Virginia ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT—The Mt. Jackson cornet band will furnish music for all kinds of picnics and dancing, at exceedingly low prices, on short notice. Fred Goepper, leader. F. Mitchell, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL—Pro-Bono cigar.

MEDICAL—MINERAL BATHS. Haughville vapor, mineral and shower baths, 25c. Street cars within half square of springs.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO. have removed to the new warehouse, 32, 34 and 36 W. Georgia st. Telephone 675.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Pro-Bono cigar.

WANTED—White girl. Old 416 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Dining-room girl. 25 N. Alabama street.

WANTED—White girl. 207 (new) N. Capitol avenue.

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking. Old 130 W. Ohio st.

WANTED—Girl wanted that can cook. New 231 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Girl to help with cooking. 335 Capitol ave., S.

WANTED—Speedy, reliable girl; good cook. 26 Ft. Wayne ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 56 (old) Russell ave.

WANTED—Miles's Magnetic System Tonic (formerly Wright's).

WANTED—Good cook for small family. New No. 925 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Experienced marker and sorter. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

WANTED—Good white girl; no washing or ironing. 772 N. Alabama.

WANTED—German girl for general housework. New 309 W. Market.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Sutherland ave., opposite Park ave.

WANTED—Girl for dining-room and up-stairs work. New No. 233 N. Alabama.

WANTED—Good women for general housework. New No. 516 E. New York.

WANTED—Ladies to learn latest style embroidering. 25 Highland ave., Haughville.

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

WANTED—Girl to care for children and assist in housework. 240 (old) N. Senate ave.

WANTED—Cooks; families, hotels; second girl; small family. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman, nurse for children. Address, with reference, A 15, care News.

WANTED—Tailoresses on custom pants; must be experienced. Come ready to work. 50 Hubbard Block.

WANTED—A white girl to do general housework for family of two. Inquire 128 (old number) W. Pratt st.

WANTED—Don't forget the Retail Merchants' picnic is next Wednesday, June 23. See prizes in "When" window.

WANTED—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

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

WANTED—Ladies, come and see our green shoes and oxfords; the very latest toes and shapes at $1.98 and $2.98. KISTNER'S, 83 S. Illinois.

WANTED—A lady assistant; must understand manicuring, facial and scalp treatment. Address DR. CALDWELL, No. 237 (new) N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Keep your feet cool and comfortable. We have ladies' serge house slippers at 25c and up, and old ladies' serge gaiters at 49c and up. KISTNER'S, 83 S. Illinois.

WANTED—A bicycle free! Any energetic lady, girl or boy can earn a high-grade wheel selling our 10c packages. CERE COCO CO., rooms 48, 49 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

WANTED—A business woman of intelligence and tact to do some special outside work in the city for an old, established house; permanent, salaried position to right party. Address K 14, care News.

WANTED—Ladies, we've got it—recipe to make Excelsior Washing Fluid; save time, labor; no washboard required; costs about 1½c per washing. Send 25c. J. E. MAME & CO., 2908 Falke st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—PROF. RAYNO'S old, reliable theatrical school. Established 1870. Ladies and gentlemen wanted at all times for the very best of theatrical companies. All kinds of new, fancy stage dances taught and completed. Good paying engagements secured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Call or address PROF. RAYNO, 130 W. Ohio st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Pro-Bono cigar.

WANTED—Blacksmith. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—Bellis bicycles, $35 spot cash, '96 models.

WANTED—A barber at 95 Massachusetts ave. (old number).

WANTED—Miles's Magnetic Medicines (formerly Wright's).

WANTED—Quick, first-class barber. Brightwood Y. M. C. A.

WANTED—Experienced carriage painters. PARRY MFG. CO.

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

WANTED—Straw hats cleaned. HAND, the Hatter, 41 Virginia ave.

WANTED—First-class barber; steady job. Address P 14, care News.

WANTED—Miles's Magnetic Liniment; (formerly Wright's); best in use.

WANTED—Fire insurance solicitors; ladies or gentlemen. Address Z 14, care News.

WANTED—Guaranteed the best, BENNETT'S $1 dozen cabinets. 38 E. Washington.

WANTED—Good man to travel; permanent situation. McGREGOR, Caxton Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Five energetic men to sell goods from wagon. Call at 7 o'clock. Old No. 81 S. Illinois st.

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

WANTED—Small cottage; furnished; first reference. Address W. L. M., 105 N. Alabama st. JOHN H.

WANTED—Salesman in every county to sell a hardware specialty to consumers. Address Y 9, care News.

WANTED—Try us. INDIANAPOLIS TAILORING CO., 155 W. Washington st. Pants to order, $3.50 and up.

WANTED—Punctures repaired, 35c. WM. VANDERPOOL, 22 S. Meridian st. Wheels bought, sold and exchanged.

WANTED—Reliable men for branch offices. Address THE VETERINARY SCIENCE CO., 138 (new) N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman pianist to work at home. For particulars address CENTRAL CITY MUSIC CO., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—Blacksmith; one who can do general blacksmithing; good job to the right man. FINK & SON, Russelville, Ind.

WANTED—Boy, fifteen to twenty years old; familiar with streets, to assist in passing cards. Call room 522 Stevenson Block.

WANTED—Salesmen for cigars; $125 monthly and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—A star tea, cigar and spice salesman, having an established trade in this line in Indiana. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington st. Telephone 1121.

WANTED—A competent man to bid on interior house and office work; must be able to superintend the work. Answer G 9, care News.

WANTED—$100 to $150 monthly and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. W. L. KLINE CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—Physicians desiring new license to practice medicine in Indiana, but unwilling to use blanks furnished by State board, address box 196, Chicago.

WANTED—Canvasser, immediately; salary and expenses from start; $10 outfit free; references required. LAKE ONTARIO NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A bicycle free! Any energetic boy or girl can get an up-to-date bicycle easy by selling our 10c packages. CERE COCO CO., rooms 48, 50 Lombard Building.

WANTED—$100 per month and expenses, selling cigars; permanent position; chance to advance; experience unnecessary. BAILEY BROS., 821 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Salesmen for Petit ledgers, grocers' coupon books and other specialties by sample to merchants; side lines; ready sellers; good pay. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Machinists. Open meeting of the I. A. of M., at 40½ E. Washington st., Tuesday evening. Everybody invited. Grand M. M. O'Connell and our general ex. board will be here.

WANTED—For Government positions. Don't take any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue; free. COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Shoe salesman wanted, on commission; capable and experienced road salesman is desired by one of the largest shoe making houses in the country to handle men's, boys' and youths', women's, misses' and children's medium-price goods; splendid opening for the right man—the wrong man need not apply; good references and practical experience absolutely necessary. Address BOOT AND SHOE MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

STORAGE.

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

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

STORAGE—Packing and moving. S. P. HAMILTON, 11 S. Alabama st. 'Phone 768. Special rate.

STORAGE—Separate rooms at reasonable prices. Packing and hauling done. Regular moving vans. Telephone 675. HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Pro-Bono cigar.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Pro-Bono cigar.

WANTED—Bellis bicycles, '96 models, $35.

WANTED—Paper to hang; $1 room. 175 Hill avenue.

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

WANTED—Miles's (formerly Wright's) Magnetic System Tonic.

WANTED—Paper-hanging, $1 per room. Address Y 14, care News.

WANTED—Washing and ironing by white lady. C 14, News office.

WANTED—Teeth, $5; crowns, $4. SELLERS, Dentist, 29½ S. Illinois.

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

WANTED—Gentle pony for lady to handle. Address K 14, care News.

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

WANTED—Have $300 to loan on first mortgage. Address F 10, care News.

WANTED—To trade for a cash register or small safe. G. COUSINS, 110 E. Wabash.

WANTED—Carriage horse to keep for its feed. PLEASANT BOND, 446 Park ave.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed the best, BENNETT'S $1 dozen cabinets. 38 E. Washington.

WANTED—INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE, 89 E. Ohio st., is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—Second-hand office desk and table; like new; at bargain. Address N 12, care News.

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. J. C. HIRSCHMAN, 60 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Two day boarders; private family; beautiful home; good table. Address G 13, care News.

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

WANTED—Private pupils short hand. Will take into office for practical experience. Address A 12, care News.

WANTED—For good laundry work and prompt delivery, telephone 1089, Ertel's Steam Laundry, 26 and 28 Senate ave., N.

WANTED—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

WANTED—Gentle family horse for lady to drive; give age, size, color, qualities and price. Address W 14, care News.

WANTED—Will give two full bottles strong household ammonia for five empty ammonia bottles. Address H 14, care News.

WANTED—We loan money on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.; private office; business confidential. Room 7 Talbott Block.

WANTED—Horses to pasture; 300 acres blue grass; Wood's pasture; running water. WOOD'S STABLE, 45 Monument Place.

WANTED—To make two-inch wells by horse power or steam at low rates. Apply to T. M. DAIN, P. O. box 19, North Indianapolis.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington st. Telephone 1121.

WANTED—City property for good 80-acre farm, near city; clean grocery stock for good clear lots. CALDWELL & DEACON, Journal Building.

WANTED—Occupants for handsomely furnished connecting rooms. 352 (old) N. Meridian. Only those desiring first-class apartments need apply.

WANTED—Pupils of Third, Fourth or Fifth grades, by an experienced teacher of Indianapolis Public Schools. MARY E. COTTON, 806 E. Pratt st. (new number).

WANTED—A man, with $3,000 to $5,000 money, to go into general retail grocery business; location can't be better; first-class business room. Address N 9, care News, giving name and residence.

WANTED—STOUT'S shoe stores are the favorite places for stylish goods and popular prices. 62, 64, 66 and 68 Massachusetts ave., 242 E. Washington st., 184 W. Washington st. and 98 and 100 Indiana ave.

WANTED—To trade new brick business building; flat above rented for $30 a month; in best town in gas belt of 2,500 inhabitants; or notes, secured by mortgage, for clean stock goods; groceries preferred. EWING, 712 E. Eleventh st., Indianapolis.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Pro-Bono cigar.

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

NOTICE—Guaranteed the best, BENNETT'S $1 dozen cabinets. 38 E. Washington.

NOTICE—JOSEPH GARDNER, Tinner, 37, 39 and 41 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

NOTICE—Ferd C. Smock, contractor and builder. Room No. 301 Lemcke Building. Telephone No. 1508.

NOTICE—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

NOTICE—The Brill Dyeing, Cleaning and Repairing Co. If you want good work, go to 155 N. Illinois and 238 Massachusetts ave.

NOTICE—CHAS. H. MUELLER, expert watchmaker. No guess work; absolutely correct, prompt and reliable. 21 Virginia avenue.

NOTICE—The HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO. have moved their warehouse and main office to 32, 34 and 36 W. Georgia st. Telephone 675.

NOTICE—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Star Saving and Loan Association will be held at the office, 40½ E. Washington st., June 30, 7 p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors. H. M. HADLEY. President. H. H. FAY, Secretary.

NOTICE—The board of trustees of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed proposals until Friday, June 25, at 10 a. m., for furnishing a full line of supplies for the month of July, 1897. Requisition book will be on file at room 45 State House from and after Monday, June 21, 1897. By order of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator, under order of the Marion Circuit Court, will offer for sale at private sale, for cash, and at not less than the full appraised value, at its office, No. 68 E. Market st., on Thursday, July 15, 1897, the following described real estate: Lots 441 and 442, in Spann & Co.'s second Woodlawn addition; these lots to be sold as a whole. Also, lot No. 7, in the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company's subdivision of outlot 90, in the city of Indianapolis. Also, lot No. 18, in Spann & Co.'s first Woodlawn addition to the city of Indianapolis. Lots sold free from all liens and subject to approval by the Marion Circuit Court.
THE UNION TRUST CO., of Indianapolis, Administrator of James McGinnis, Deceased.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Pro-Bono cigar.

FOR SALE—Lady's bicycle; low frame; bargain. 62 W. Ohio.

FOR SALE—Good '96 wheel; or will trade for horse. 150 N. East.

FOR SALE—Lady's high-grade wheel; good as new; $25. 75½ Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Gent's high-grade '97 bicycle; used one week; $27. New 939 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed the best, BENNETT'S $1 dozen cabinets. 38 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Lady's good Crawford bicycle, $20 cash; immediately. Address E 14, care News.

FOR SALE—Lady's bicycle; 21-inch frame; good repair. CUT-PRICE REPAIR SHOP, 62 W. Ohio.

FOR SALE—Gents' bicycle shoes, canvas 98c, leather $1.25 and up. BICYCLE SHOE STORE, 83 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Inner tubes, $1; casings, $1.88; single or double tube tires, $2.50; lamps, 50c; bell, 10c; lowest prices on all bicycle sundries. WHEELMEN'S CO., 31 W. Ohio.

FOR SALE—Imperial bicycle lamp, enameled green, red or black, 75c; the best lamp on the market; riveted all over; can be taken entirely to pieces to clean; fount packed with cotton; tubular wick; fine burner; must be seen to be appreciated. WHEELMEN'S CO., 31 W. Ohio st. Telephone 1855.

FOR SALE—
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BICYCLES, $25.
Maroon or black; Hartford tires; fully guaranteed; lamp; bell; floor pump and full set of tools.
FALCON BICYCLES, $30.
Best bargains in the city. WHEELMEN'S CO., 31 W. Ohio st. Telephone 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Pro-Bono cigar.

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

BUSINESS CHANCE—Grocery; well located; will sell cheap if takn at once; vacant lot, well located, will be considered in exchange. Address J 14, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner to take charge of manufactory at fair salary; $1,000 to $1,500 capital. The only enterprise of the kind in the State; staple in every household; good profits. Will pay you to investigate; references exchanged. Address F 27, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Steam laundry; established trade of eight years; machinery modern and complete; now doing a business of over $400 a week; cash price, $6,500; or would sell half-interest to party who would devote his entire time to the business. For full information, see S. J. WARD, No. 34 Monument Place.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Pro-Bono cigar.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two cottages; new; never empty; 60-acre farm. 22 S. Alabama.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Modern, eight-room house, between old Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts. 1151 N. Alabama, by owner.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Pro-Bono cigar.

FOR SALE—Sand at station-house cellar.

FOR SALE—Bellis bicycles, '96 models, $35 cash.

FOR SALE—Miles's Magnetic Cough Sirup. No better.

FOR SALE—Half-interest in restaurant. 401 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Shavings, cheap to haulers, at Parry Mfg. Co.

FOR SALE—R. R. Miles. At 230 and 444 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Good pneumatic wheel; $6 cash. 461 Central ave.

FOR SALE—Miles's Magnetic Cough Sirup (formerly Wright's).

FOR SALE—Lunch counter, stools and cigar case. 155 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—Hay-loader; Rock Island make; cheap. 541 Virginia ave.

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

FOR SALE—Cigar store; cheap if sold at once. Kentucky ave. and Illinois st.

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

FOR SALE—Refrigerator; only used three months. 281 (old) Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Cast-off beer casks in good condition, at P. Lieber Brewing Co.'s.

FOR SALE—Roller top desk and revolving chair; new. Address C 15, care News.

FOR SALE—Gold spectacles from $3.50 up, at OPTICIAN LANDO'S, Denison House.

FOR SALE—One upright McEwen piano; cash or payments. Room 10, 87 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—Your family grocers. SCHRADER'S grocery, 453 and 457 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Smock, contractor. Telephone No. 1508. Room No. 301 Lemcke Building.

FOR SALE—Fine dental work at EARHART'S DENTAL PARLORS, 16½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Musical instruments sold on payments. CARLIN & LENNOX, 31 E. Market.

FOR SALE—One fine Jersey cow, with calf, one week old. Inquire room 10, 87 E. Market street.

FOR SALE—Unredeemed watches and diamonds at great bargains. Room 7 Talbott Block.

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

FOR SALE—1,000 pairs men's shoes, 95c; worth $1.25. REEDER'S, 232 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—If you have goods to dispose of see the HOME AUCTION CO., 31 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Trunks; cash or on payments; a good line. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Smoked spectacles and eyeglasses from 25c and up, at LANDO'S, 93 N. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand goods bought, sold and exchanged. HUTCHINSON'S, 178 E. Washington.

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

FOR SALE—Large Mosler safe; excellent condition; cheap. HOLTZMAN & LEATHERS, 34 Journal Building.

FOR SALE—Stoves and furniture. M. P. ANDERSON'S STORAGE HOUSE, corner Hosbrook and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—Two pool tables; good as new; complete outfit; cheap. GEORGE N. DOEHLEMAN, Zionsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

FOR SALE—Printing plant; established ten years; making money; $3,000; terms reasonable. Address V 13, care News.

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

FOR SALE—INDIANA WALL PAPER CO., 82 AND 84 VIRGINIA AVE. Wall paper, in all grades, at any price.

FOR SALE—A big load of dry wood, delivered to any part of the city for $1; 50 cents to haulers. PARRY MFG. CO. 'Phone 67.

FOR SALE—First-class restaurant; best location and trade in city; will take city property or farm; price, $4,000. Address Q 13, care News.

FOR SALE—Koko and Toby's Promenade March and Two-Step. Latest hit. Elegant title page. Mail, 25 cents. CENTRAL CITY MUSIC CO., Jackson, Mich.

FOR SALE—A nice clean stock of stoves, tinware, pumps, gas and steam fittings, and a full set of tinner's and gas-fitter's tools; invoice about $1,600. Address W. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Knightstown, Ind.

FOR SALE—PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR. Twenty-five thousand two hundred barrels manufactured each day. The quality always the best. PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a profitable manufacturing business in this city; this is a splendid opportunity for the right party. For full particulars regarding the business, prices, terms, etc., address Y 13, care News.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market. New stock, splendid location; established trade. Will invoice about $2,000; daily sales about $80; reason for selling, owner embarking in other business. For terms and particulars call or address L. P. HARLAN, No. 62½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—
JUST RECEIVED, SPECIAL LOT
500 PAIRS OF $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50
FINE OXBLOOD KID LADIES' SHOES; WE SELL YOU AT
$1.98.
YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE.
BROWN'S,
BROWN'S,
156 E. WASHINGTON ST.
156 E. WASHINGTON ST.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION—Pro-Bono cigar.

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

AUCTION—McCURDY & PERRY, real estate and general auctioneers. 139 W. Washington.

AUCTION—HOME AUCTION CO., real estate and general auctioneers, 31 Massachusetts ave.

AUCTION—I will sell, Wednesday, June 23, at 2 o'clock p. m., five-room cottage; good well and cistern, outbuildings: on N. Brookside ave., between Jupiter and Rural sts., about one square east of the German church on the hill. Sale positive; without reserve or limit. Terms easy and made known at the time of sale. T. J. SEMANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—Sale real estate. Will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, June 30, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, the fine, new, two-story frame, ten-room house, known as No. 870 Forest ave.; will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. The terms are easy and will be made known at time of sale, or at the A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall. T. J. SEMANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—SALE OF LARGE RESIDENCE. We will sell on Wednesday, June 23, at 2 p. m., on the premises, 254 S. Alabama st., the eleven-room house, large barn, corner lot, 44x132½; a very desirable home; barn can be converted into a good house at small cost; city water and both kinds of gas; terms, $1,000 cash, balance three and five years at 6 per cent.; property subject to inspection at any time; sale positive. F. F. CARVIN, 43 S. Meridian st. McCURDY & PERRY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Sale to the trade of a $3,000 stock of shoes, clothing, gents' furnishings, dry goods and notions, on Wednesday, June 23, at 10 a. m., at No. 422 S. Meridian st., consisting of cassimeres, dress goods, flannels, undershirts and drawers, overshirts, laundered shirts, men's, ladies' and misses' shoes, knee pants, men's and boys' pants, trunks and telescopes, blankets, clay worsteds, socks, table linen, handkerchiefs, neckwear, hosiery, suspenders, gloves and other goods. This stock is very desirable and up to date. M. SOLOMON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—Chinaware, queensware and general notion store at auction. We will sell at auction, on Tuesday, June 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., at 1059 Virginia ave. (new number), near Fountain square, the complete stock at above number, consisting of chinaware, glassware, queensware, crockery, tinware, notions, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, jewelry, laces, embroideries, linens, hosiery, men's shirts, shirt waists and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention. Stock is new and up to date, and must be sold without limit or reserve. STROUSE & FISHER, Agents. L. N. PERRY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION—Sale of furniture, carpets, etc. We will sell at our room, 252 E. Washington st., on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock, elegant oak bedroom suites, splendid spring edge crush plush parlor suite of six pieces, one nice bed lounge, Oriental springs and new mattresses, new cane-seat chairs, new cobbler rockers, stands and center tables, one lot of office furniture, desk and tables, glass front bookcase, heavy walnut railing, ect.; moquette, brussels and all-wool carpets, linoleum, one splendid soda fountain (cost $200), ice boxes, child's folding bed, with mirror, glass front safes, Singer sewing machine, latest style, in perfect order; clocks, tinware and dishes, lace curtains, blankets, comforts, pillows, child's cradle, pictures, one lot of books, and many other articles. CARTER & VETTER, General Auctioneers.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENT ATTORNEYS—E. T. SILVIUS & CO. Patents obtained; caveats, trade-marks, copyrights registered. Free pamphlet. Talbott Block, Indianapolis.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL—Italian method of singing. Voices tested free. MISS SHEDD will teach through the summer. 74 When Block.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—Jersey cow. PETER HUGGLER, Warren ave.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Pro-Bono cigar.

REAL ESTATE—WEBB & CO., 9 and 10 When Block.

REAL ESTATE—Bellis bicycles, $35 spot cash, '96 models.

REAL ESTATE—Good lot; corner Orange and Linden sts.; for sale, cheap.

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—Get plans for your house; only $5. Address S 15, care News.

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—Lnsurance and loans. GEORGE WOLFE, second floor Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan on real estate security. GEORGE WOLF, second floor Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Choice properties at bargains; cash or monthly payments. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, ten-room house on N. Meridian for the very low price of $5,300. M. ARBUCKLE, 62 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

REAL ESTATE—$900; lot, Capitol ave., N., 40x150; south of Fourteenth st.; cheapest lot in city. J. S. CRUSE, 92 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Splendid properties in east part of city; good corners for business houses. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Circle.

REAL ESTATE—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

REAL ESTATE—Do you want money? We can furnished the same day you apply; any amount. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—Several West Indianapolis cottages; small payment down; balance in building association, payable $3 weekly. L. G. MILLER, 117 W. Georgia st.

REAL ESTATE—For sale, by owner, eleven-room house, modern; N. Illinois, near (old) Fifteenth; $7,000; will take smaller house as part pay. Address B 15, care News.

REAL ESTATE—
CHAS. A. DALE.
Investment securities.
24½ E. Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain in five-room cottage on Alabama st., between (old) Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts. Investigate if you want a bargain. ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., 86 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Farm, 80 acres, well improved; will take house, Indianapolis or some college town; some money; all kinds of offers. List for stamp. ALEX LESLIE, Washington, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—For sale or for lease, a piece of ground, centrally located and especially adapted for manufacturing purposes; sidetracks on grounds. For particulars address W 60, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Will build your house and take improved property in part payment; buildings of all kinds built and repaired. Telephone No. 1508. FERD C. SMOCK, room No. 301 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—$1,300; easy payments; elegant cottage; seven rooms; well and cistern; gas; cement walk; Marion ave., opposite park; lot 40x150; property is worth $2,000. J. S. CRUSE, 92 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome, east-front, ten-room residence, complete in every way, in best part of Alabama st., Morton Place; owner leaving city; a bargain on favorable terms. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—A beautiful residence, with all modern conveniences, in best location on Park ave.; near (old) Seventh st.; this can be bought cheap in the next two weeks. No agents. Address V 14, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain in rental property; four cottage houses and a double house, with all necessary conveniences; only five blocks from Model; lot 100x185; must be sold this week; we want an offer. J. S. CRUSE, 92 E. Market.

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 it back when you please. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful home, north; nine rooms and bath; large pantry, china closet, front and back stairs, cabinet mantels, finished in oak, well, cistern and city water in kitchen, furnace, front veranda, back porch, cement walks and yard; small payment down, or will take small piece property as part pay, balance long time. J. H. CLARK, 114 N. Delaware st.

REAL ESTATE—Will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, June 30, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, the fine, new, two-story frame, ten-room house, known as No. 870 Forest ave.; will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. The terms are easy, and will be made known at time of sale, or at the A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall. T. J. SEMANS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Pro-Bono cigar.

FOR SALE—Good buckboard, $3. 848 Cornell avenue.

FOR SALE—Good family carriage, $10. 848 Cornell ave.

FOR SALE—Good, gentle horse; $40. 1130 (old) N. Meridian.

FOR SALE—Good family buggy horse; cheap. New 822 California st.

FOR SALE—Want to buy small, spotted, fancy pony. 210 Dunlop st.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy; price $60. 1501 (old number) N. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Two good leather top phaetons; cheap. 1205 (old) N. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pasturing stock, $1.50 per month. Call 11 S. Alabama st. 'Phone 768.

FOR SALE—Bay mare; city broke; kind and gentle. 2117 (new number) Bellefontaine st.

FOR SALE—Good, full-leather top buggy and cut-under surrey; cheap. 24 S. New Jersey.

FOR SALE—A good grocery wagon; cheap. 811 W. Twenty-eighth st. (new), North Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—Pair large mare mules; good wagon and harness, $125. Inquire 2151 N. Rural. JOHN CAUDELL.

FOR SALE—Good family mare, $20; two road wagons, moving wagon; will trade for good horse. 671 Madison ave.

FOR SALE—Call on the Victor Buggy and Harness Co. for low prices. 480 E. Washington st. (old number).

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market; good trade; good location; sickness cause for selling. 326 S. State ave.

FOR SALE—One Kimbell spider phaeton; good as new; cheap. BLAIR, BAKER & WALTER, Union Stock Yards.

FOR SALE—Gentle, first-class, gray saddle and driving horse; racks under saddle; trots in harness; family broke. 721 N. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Handsome surreys, phaetons, buggies, light wagons. Special prices on our full lines. COMSTOCK & COONSE CO., 186 S. Meridian.

FOR SALE—Buggies, surreys, phaetons, road wagons and delivery wagons; largest stock in the city. WHALEBONE BUGGY CO., 198 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Kensingtons, surreys, phaetons, our make, new; also several good second-hand bargains. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Repairing solicited.

FOR SALE—Two good, second-hand phaetons, two good cut-under surreys, one open and top buggies; very cheap. 216 E. Wabash st., rear market-house. BENNETT JACOBS.

FOR SALE—Good work-horse; weighs 1,400; down puller; $35; also nice bay horse, suitable for surrey or delivery, $55; and nice, gentle pony, safe for children or old folks. 425 W. Maryland.

FOR SALE—One new furniture wagon, new and second-hand delivery wagons, surreys and phaetons. Repairing and trimming done cheap and first-class, at 401 and 403 E. Market st. SCHWEIKLE & PRANGE.

FOR SALE—Will offer some great bargains in my new vehicles this week, as I wish to reduce my stock; have all kinds and styles, with rubber tires and without. 216 E. Wabash st.; second-hand work taken in exchange.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Pro-Bono cigar.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Sun Savings and Investment Co. has plenty money to loan on good real estate. Office, 117 W. Georgia st.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Few so good; none better; 8 per cent. coupon stock. Full withdrawals. "State Capitol." HOVEY, secretary, When Block, Indianapolis.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The German-American Building Association loans its funds at 8 per cent. interest; no premiums; money same day you apply. 100 N. Delaware st. G. W. BROWN, Secretary.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Full withdrawals, no expense funds; interest on savings deposits, 4 per cent. to 7 per cent.; 8 per cent. coupon certificates, $75 and upward; best plans offered. Agents wanted. STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA, 51 S. Pennsylvania st.

BUIDING AND LOAN—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply. Pay back when you please. We offer far better terms than building association. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Block.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Small bay mare, about fourteen hands high, white spot on left side nose, left fore ankle trifle large. Return to WM. ROSEBERY, Woodside. Liberal reward.

STRAYED—Or Stolen: Light bay horse, seven years old, white stripe in face, white hind feet; and blood-bay mare, six years old, no white marks; both weigh about 1,400 each. Address 526 W. Twenty-seventh st. W. F. CONRAD, North Indianapolis.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Pro-Bono cigar.

TO LET—Rooms, $1 up; board, $3. 139 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Rooms; board; private. 412 W. New York st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 207 (new) N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Suite unfurnished, front rooms. New 49 Circle.

TO LET—Furnished, side room; bath. New 31 N. Senate.

TO LET—Rooms, 82½ E. Washington st. AD HERETH.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, 75c up. New 30 N. West st.

TO LET—Miles's Magnetic Medicines (formerly Wright's).

TO LET—Neatly furnished rooms; bath. New 119 E. Michigan st.

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

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 149 W. Washington st. (old number).

TO LET—Beautiful rooms; bath. (Old) 229 E. New York; references.

TO LET—Four rooms; lower floor; housekeeping. 376 (old) N. Illinois.

TO LET—Well furnished rooms; modern; reasonable. 35 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished room; private family. (Old) 222 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Front room; $8; gentlemen. (Old No.) 410 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Nice, front rooms; ground floor; housekeeping. 45 Indiana ave.

TO LET—Small office or sleeping-room; $4 per month. New 41½ Virginia ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; modern; $6 to $12 a month. Old 28½ Indiana ave.

TO LET—Furnished room; folding bed; housekeeping. New 144 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Two unfurnished, front rooms; light housekeeping. New 615 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Large, cool, furnished room, $7 a month; also small one, $3. 84 N. Delaware street.

TO LET—See list of rooms, giving description, location and price; no charge. 89 Baldwin Block.

TO LET—New No. 1614 Broadway, furnished room; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen only.

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished housekeeping rooms. Ryan Block, Indiana and Capitol aves.

TO LET—To gentlemen, a nicely furnished room in private family. Old No. 672 E. Washington st.

TO LET—Four furnished rooms to reliable parties, to board man and wife. Address S 14, care News.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, large, front room; bath; to one or two gentlemen; references. Old 266 N. East.

TO LET—Two nicely furnished rooms; central; private; modern; cheap for summer. New 413 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Elegantly furnished, front room; sleeping or light housekeeping. 38½ Kentucky ave.; reference.

TO LET—Three cool, furnished rooms and a cellar, to reliable party, without children. Old 768 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Nice rooms, with board; modern house; every convenience; fine lawn; reasonable rate. 171 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—N. East st., elegant room, to one or two gentlemen; also room for young married couple. Inquire 423 S. State st.

TO LET—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—Two large, handsome, unfurnished parlors; newly papered; first floor; modern; three squares north postoffice. Address K 12, care News.

TO LET—Large, unfurnished alcove room, with privilege of housekeeping; private dining-room; also nicely furnished rooms. 75 (old No.) E. Walnut, near Blind Asylum.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Pro-Bono cigar.

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

FOR TRADE—$2,500 stock of millinery goods. Address H 12, care News.

FOR TRADE—Piano for house painting. RICH & McVEY, 65 N. Pennsylvania.

FOR TRADE—Fine, clear lot for good upright piano; give description. Address A 14, care News.

FOR TRADE—Shoe stock for unincumbered Indianapolis property. Address F 11, care News.

FOR TRADE—Ladies' and gents' '96 wheels for good horse or horse and buggy. 633 E. Vermont.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—Pro-Bono cigar.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan. HENRY H. FAY, 40½ E. Washington.

FINANCIAL—Mortgage securities. GEORGE RHODIUS, 205-6 Lemcke Building.

FINANCIAL—Loans. Building association shares purchased. NEWTON TODD, Ingalls Block.

FINANCIAL—To loan: 5 and 6 per cent. private money in sums of $5,000 and $10,000. C. F. SAYLES.

FINANCIAL—Loans on watches and diamonds; large amounts a specialty. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

FINANCIAL—Large amount of money to loan at specially low rates. DYER & RASSMANN, 21 Circle st.

FINANCIAL—Money on farms and city property; terms reasonable. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 325-330 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—Loans on farms; $100 and upward; home funds; lowest rates; no delay. A. METZGER, Odd Fellows Block.

FINANCIAL—6 per cent. money on improved real estate. (No loans made outside of the city.) SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Loans; from $25 to $200, on real estate; either first or second mortgage. Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FINANCIAL—If you want private money, quick loans, low interest, easy terms, come see us. JAMES H. LOWES & CO., No. 64 When Block.

FINANCIAL—LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. Also on horses, wagons, warehouse receipts; without removal. 19½ N. Meridian st., room 1, over Laurie's store.

FINANCIAL—Loans obtained for salaried people; neither personal nor chattel security required of borrowers; no publicity. MERCANTILE DISCOUNT CO., room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FINANCIAL—I am prepared to loan money on household goods, pianos, organs, bicycles, horses, buggies, diamonds and watches. I also advance money to salaried people on their individual notes. Call and see me before going elsewhere and get rates. J. M. MILLER, successor to Boyd & Miller. Telephone 740. 63 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL—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.
Open Saturday evenings until 5 o'clock.

FINANCIAL—LOANS.
$5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $100.
WE LOAN MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, HORSES, WAGONS, BICYCLES AND SEWING MACHINES, WITHOUT REMOVAL.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan, or otherwise, to suit your convenience.
NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE.
IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY, DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND SEE US BEFORE BORROWING.
POSITIVELY THE LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY.
BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
E. MARKET-ST. MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 4 Phoenix Block,
Old No. 96½ E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—
MONEY TO LOAN.
$5, $10, $15, $20, $50, $100,
and up, on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, HORSES AND WAGONS,
at lowest rates, and the day you ask for it. We will as gladly make you a small loan as a large one. We give you your own time in which to pay the money back. Your loan may be paid in full or in part
AT ANY TIME,
and any part paid reduces the cost of carrying the loan. The property is left in your possession, and you have the use of both property and money.
You get full amount you ask for. NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE.
Business strictly private. Call and see us before borrowing.
SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 207 (second floor) Indiana Trust Building (old Vance Block), corner Washington st. and Virginia ave.

FINANCIAL—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 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. Loans also negotiated for salaried people without publicity.
Established 1887.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY.
Room 4 Lombard Building,
Second floor.
24½ E. Washington st.
Opposite New York Store.
Open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Tish-i-mingo.

TO LET—Pro-Bono cigar.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—TODD, Ingalls Block.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—House; four rooms; $11. 520 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Bellis cycles, $35 spot cash, '96 models.

TO LET—Nice cottage, seven rooms. 405 N. State ave.

TO LET—Modern, eighteen rooms. Old 433 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—New, four-room house. Old 244 S. New Jersey.

TO LET—House; four rooms; good repair. Apply 290 E. St. Clair.

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

TO LET—Nine-room house. 507 E. Market st. Good condition; both gases; cheap.

TO LET—Nice, six-room house, $12.50. Call French Hair Parlors, 2½ W. Washington.

TO LET—House of six rooms; mantels, grates, gases, bath, water-closets. 273 E. Walnut street.

TO LET—New down-town, modern residence. Complete in every detail. C. W. OAKES, E. Market st.

TO LET—Nice, seven-room house, to party without small children. Inquire 322 Bright (new number).

TO LET—Three rooms to colored family. Rear 331 E. Michigan st. Inquire D. A. COULTER, 94 E. Market st.

TO LET—Part or all of furnished house for July; one block from University Park. Address G 14, care News.

TO LET—Modern house; eight rooms. Old No. 722 E. Ohio st.; bath, etc. W. H. BARR, old No. 228 E. Washington.

TO LET—Transfers on all street cars for Retail Merchants' picnic, Wednesday, June 23, at State Fair grounds.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—Modern, eleven-room house; northeast corner of Pennsylvania and old Fourteenth sts.; will lease to responsible party.

TO LET—Modern house; eight rooms and bath. (Old) 331 N. New Jersey. Inquire at GEO. J. HAMMEL'S, 110 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished cottage house on North Side for summer months, to parties without small children. Address M 28, care News.

TO LET—New, two-story brick; desirable; central: all conveniences. Rear No. 74 W. Market st. (75 W. Wabash.) J. S. CRUSE, Agent.

TO LET—Modern house of nine rooms; bath, furnace and barn; north of Washington st. To good party, cheap. EMPEY & LOFTIN, 421 Stevenson Building.

TO LET—A beautiful residence, with all modern conveniences; located No. 409 Park ave.; price $35 a month. Apply to GEO. KOTHE, 128 and 130 S. Meridian st.

TO LET—Furnished; July 1 to September 15, big, cool, brick house; ample grounds; abundant shade; terms according to accommodation required. Address K 30, care News.

TO LET—New, nine-room house; brick and plaster; plate glass; hard woods; electric and gas light; laundry, bath, etc., complete; main thoroughfare, seven squares from Washington st. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Pro-Bono cigar.

TO LET—Store or large office room. New 51 Circle.

TO LET—Desirable desk room. 41 and 42 Baldwin Block.

TO LET—Business or office room; ground floor. New 43 Virginia ave.

TO LET—Store-room; No. 38 S. Illinois st. DYER & RASSMANN, 31 Circle.

TO LET—Grocery store; Illinois and (new) Sixteenth. S. H. COLLINS, (old) 735 N. Meridian.

TO LET—144 S. Delaware (new number); 20x70; for store or manufacturing purposes; with or without power.

TO LET—MISSCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Pro-Bono cigar.

TO LET—Two stables; in business location. Apply 281 (old) Virginia ave.

LOST.

LOST—Gold spectacles, in case, with name of Goldstein & Son, Louisville, Ky. Leave at 90 E. Market st., and get reward.

LOST—Will party who found lady's black cape Saturday night, at Thirty-second and Illinois, return to 1655 Kenwood ave. Reward.

LOST—Point lace handkerchief, at Tomlinson Hall, last Wednesday night. Return to Smith Premier office, 76 E. Market st. Reward.

LOST—Saturday, June 19, on N. Delaware, Market or Meridian sts., gold spectacles, in Lando case. Return to WM. F. KEAY, county auditor's office. Reward.

LOST—Lady's stem-winding, gold watch; closed case; inscription inside dated June, '87; Saturday afternoon, between State House and Indiana Trust Building. Reward. Inquire 504 Indiana Trust Building, or telephone 1918.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—Farm and city loans; reduced rates. SHIRLEY, 701 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—Loans on jewelry, clothing and other valuables. 57 W. Washington.

FINANCIAL—Mortgage loans; lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 29½ N. Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL—Ferd C. Smock, contractor and builder. Room No. 301 Lemcke Building. Telephone No 1508.

FINANCIAL—$1,500 for three years at 6 per cent. on first mortgage. A. J. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—Private funds to loan on first mortgage at 7 per cent. HARDING & HOVEY, 51 to 54 Lombard Building.

FINANCIAL—A large amount of private funds. FLOREA & SEIDENSTICKER, rooms 1, 2 and 3, 27½ S. Delaware st.

FINANCIAL—Loans; sums of $500 and over. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—Money loaned on choice farms and inside Indianapolis property at lowest interest. See JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan upon real estate in Indianapolis; most favorable terms offered by BOICE & DARK, 18½ N. Meridian st.

FINANCIAL—5, 6 and 7 per cent. loans; any amount; private funds; privileges of payments; reasonable fee; no delays. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—Money promptly furnished on improved Indianapolis real estate; no loans for less than $1,000. Apply direct to C. S. WARBURTON, 1002 Majestic Building.

FINANCIAL—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. 81½ E. Market, room 4. CHAS. W. GORSUCH.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our hands 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 Block.

FINANCIAL—We are prepared to loan money on household goods, pianos, organs, bicycles, office furniture, or any good security, at a very low rate of interest. We also advance money to salaried people on their individual notes. If you need money, do not fail to call and see us. THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., room 924 Stevenson Building.

FINANCIAL—LOANS.
ANY AMOUNT,
ON FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
STORE FIXTURES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
(Business confidential.) Square dealing.
Call and be convinced.
E. J. GAUSEPOHL.
3½ W. Washington st., room 4.

FINANCIAL—LOANS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
To loan in sums of
$10, $15, $20, $30, $50, $100, $200,
or any amount on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, HORSES AND WAGONS,
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.

FINANCIAL—LOANS.
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
LOANS 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 COMPANY,
Rooms 7 and 8 Talbott Block,
Northwest corner Market and Pennsylvania.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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TEN PAGES

A GREAT REIGN.

Gibbon, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," writes of the days of the fading glories of the greatest state of antiquity thus:

If a man were called to fix the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus. The vast extent of the Roman empire was governed by absolute power, under the guidance of virtue and wisdom. The armies were restrained by the firm but gentle hand of four successive emperors, whose characters and authority commanded involuntary respect. The forms of the civil administration were carefully preserved by Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonines, who delighted in the image of liberty and were pleased with considering themselves as the accountable ministers of the law. Such princes deserved the honor of restoring the republic, had the Romans of their days been capable of enjoying a rational freedom. The labors of these monarchs were overpaid by the immense reward that inseparably waited on their success, by the honest pride of virtue, and by the exquisite delight of beholding the general happiness of which they were the authors.

Remembering Mr. Gibbon's strong prejudice in favor of the Roman civilization on its pagan side, and bearing in mind the monstrous evils which he points out as existing even in this golden age, one may doubt whether his enthusiastic panegyric is on the whole quite deserved. But even if it were true when written, no one can read the history of the sixty years during which Queen Victoria has adorned the throne of Great Britain without having it borne in upon him that the age of the Antonines, with all its splendors, when considered with reference to its influence on the happiness and prosperity and ethical development of mankind must yield place to the age of Victoria. Now "if a man were called to fix the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of" William IV to the accession of the Queen's successor.

So not only the people of Great Britain and her world-wide empire, not only the people of the great English race, but all people that love liberty, and believe in progressive civilization, do well to celebrate with fitting pomp and grateful hearts the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of her who is to-day the ruler of the mightiest empire the world has ever known or is ever likely to know. We do not mean to say that Victoria is entitled to credit for all that has been accomplished in these three-score years. Yet she has borne her share in the great work done, and is as much entitled as any sovereign has ever been, and more than most, to trace some relation of cause and effect between wise administration of royal power and the triumphant march of civilization. The readers of this paper know something of the marvelous development which the world has been going through in every department of activity during the reign of the great queen. In science, literature and art, in the conquest of the forces of nature and their application to the uses of man, in the acquisition and distribution of wealth, in the extension of the domain of freedom, in the widening of the basis of government, in the relief of human suffering, in the prolongation of human life, in the softening and refining of manners, in the elevation of the standard of morality, and in the general diffusion of the blessings both material and spiritual which have been bestowed upon the race, we have seen an advance in the last sixty years greater than in all the preceding years of the Christian era.

There is no slave to-day in any civilized country in the world, though there were millions of them sixty years ago, and in this country we had almost persuaded ourselves that slavery was a divine institution sanctioned by the founder of our religion, who had said, "All ye are brethren." When Victoria was crowned, the government in every country in the world, except this one—and even here we were afflicted with the curse of slavery—was in the hands of a privileged class made up of great families. Since then universal suffrage has won many victories, and in Great Britain it is the people that rule. Nothing is more remarkable than the advance of democracy until now wise men see and admit—some of them with much quaking—that it holds the future in its hands. Freedom is not now for the few, but for the many. It is recognized as a right and not as a privilege.

Science has been entirely made over during the Queen's reign, and that reign can boast in Charles Darwin and Wallace of the greatest original investigators in natural science since the days of Newton, Kepler and Francis Bacon. We can not here trace the effects of the new science on literature and religion, but must content ourselves with saying that it has influenced both profoundly. Even twenty years ago a Christian who called himself also an evolutionist was thought to have involved himself in a hopeless contradiction. But to-day the principle of development is admitted to apply even to religion itself. Whether it is due to this fact or not, it is certainly true that religion is much more rational, tolerant and practical than it was in the early years of the Queen's reign. Evangelicalism and ritualism alike have worked out into systems which have for their chief object the betterment of the condition of humanity on "this bank and shoal of time." Without losing the vision of "the city which hath foundations," which has been the consolation of men in all ages, the Christianity of our time is reaching out in all directions to help the broken and suffering, "to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

This uplifting and expanding influence has been at work in literature. The burst of song which we have been privileged to hear will delight the ears of men to the remotest verge of time. The Victorian poets, from Wordsworth to Algernon Charles Swinburne and William Watson, are already classic authors. With the exception of one or two transcendant names among the Elizabethans, English literature can show no such brilliant poets as those whom we have known. Freshness, freeness and largeness are the natural products of an era of expansion. Men seemed to read nature by a new light, and as for human nature, few poets have ever sounded its depths as has Robert Browning.

In prose the age has been equally strong. No better English was ever written than that written by Ruskin, Carlyle, Newman, Thackeray, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold and John Morley. The Victorian novel is a distinct type, though it has many variants. George Eliot, Thackeray, Dickens—not to claim Walter Scott, who is one of the moderns—George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, such are some of the men who have held the world in the thrall of their genius. In history we have had Carlyle, Hallam, Macaulay, Grote, Stubbs, Freeman, Froude, Arnold, Merivale, Kinglake, Napier, Lecky, Milman; and was there ever more charming history than that written by Thackeray in "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians," or by Shorthouse in "John Inglesant"?

The mere fact that the empire has grown enormously is not so important as is the other fact that its growth has involved the spread of the best type of civilization to earth's remotest bounds. Since the days of the exodus the world has seen no such significant migration as that of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. And it has been going on steadily during the sixty years just ended. At home and abroad England has been growing in strength and influence all the while. Here the Queen's influence has been potent. She has chosen her advisers wisely, and has been almost submissive to their counsel, though she has not hesitated to act against their judgment and on her own responsibility when occasion seemed to demand it. Great men have sat around her council table. There have been Gladstone, Peel, Wellington, Disraeli, Russell, Derby, Bright and Palmerston. In addition to these her parliaments have contained such men as Cobden, Macaulay, O'Connell, Mill, Parnell, and many others whose names are known throughout the world. Acting with them or against them, as the case might be, though she has never stood in the way of progress, Queen Victoria has indeed wrought great things for her country. She has seen the corn laws abolished, the Irish church disestablished, reform bills passed, the effect of which has been to make England on its political, if not on its social side, one of the most democratic nations of the world, the university tests done away with, Jews admitted to Parliament, and indeed the whole nature of the English government changed by a peaceful, progressive and gradual revolution.

Industrially the advance has been enormous. England is the mistress of the commerce of the world. The use of steam, though it antedated this reign, did not, nevertheless, become an important factor until after Victoria was crowned. Railroads, steamships, electricity in all its manifold applications, improved processes of an infinite variety, have multiplied the wealth of the kingdom many fold. Wages were never higher nor prices lower, nor pauperism, terrible as it still is, less prevalent than at the present time. It would seem as though the whole resistless energy of civilization had devoted itself to the work of bringing the luxuries of the days of the Georges within the reach of the poorer classes.

Let us finish our quotation from Gibbon. After showing what great things the great emperors had done, the author continues thus:

A just but melancholy reflection embittered, however, the noblest of human enjoyments. They must often have recollected the instability of a happiness which depended on the character of a single man. The fatal moment was perhaps approaching, when some licentious youth, or some jealous tyrant, would abuse, to the destruction, that absolute power, which they had exerted for the benefit of their people.

No such melancholy reflection can cloud the happiness of the noble woman, who has served her country so long and so well. For her whole influence has been toward the strengthening of constitutional government, so that now it is impossible to imagine that England could be seriously injured, even by a vicious ruler. The almost unexampled length of her reign—equaled in England only by that of George III, though he was for years an imbecile, and in France by Louis XIV, who was a mere boy when he began to reign, and who was represented for years by a regent—has itself had a steadying influence. The Queen has come to be more than an individual. She is an institution. And she knows that her work will go on. Unlike the great Antonine, she does not feel that the happiness of her people is dependent upon a single man. It depends on institutions, which she has done much to buttress. So her influence will survive her death, and will be doing its work in the world long after she has gone to her final resting place in the great abbey, where her predecessors lie buried.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Britain still rules the wave. According to the latest number of Brassey's Naval Annual, the British navy is still more powerful than any other two navies in the world. In this the world acquiesces, because the security of Britain depends on her fleet. But the second and third navies in the world are those of France and Russia, and, as there are rumors of a hard and fast alliance between France and Russia, Great Britain is considering carefully the means of keeping still further ahead of the combined fleets of those countries. What Russia does is more or less a secret, but it is well known that of late ship-building operations on an enormous scale have been pushed forward in both the Baltic and Black seas. After France and Russia, Italy has the next most powerful navy, but Italy is friendly to England. France, it is well known, is greatly increasing her fleet. A bill is now passing toward enactment providing for an extraordinary naval appropriation of $52,000,000, of which $40,000,000 is to go for new ships.

Germany also, or rather the German Emperor, is pushing ahead for a vastly increased navy. The Reichstag recently refused to vote a naval appropriation that the Emperor wanted. But he has gone on ordering new ships, and ten big battleships and sixteen cruisers will be finished in the next three years. It is said to be the Emperor's ambition to make his navy as powerful as that of France or Russia. Besides, Germany has now a great foreign commerce and a great deal of a colonial empire. The only other powerful navies of the world are those of Japan and of the United States, but they, for obvious reasons, are not reckoned in the British calculation. Nor, in a way, is Germany, for it is not supposed that Germany's naval expansion means hostility to England. Nor, necessarily, does France's, but the exigencies of European politics are likely at any time to make strange bed-fellows, and Britain watches with a jealous eye the expansion of the navies of France and Russia.

DEFEAT FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate on Saturday voted to strike out the paragraphs providing for the taxation of mattings, jute grain bags and burlaps, cotton bagging and plain jute fabrics. The effect of this action is to leave all these articles on the free list, where they now are. This is a pretty prompt response to the extremely polite and deferential protest of Japan against certain features of the new tariff. Germany, France and Austria have objected to the discriminations against their products, but, so far, their objections have received little consideration. Japan, however, makes her grievance known, and immediately the Senate restores Japanese mattings to the free list. (And yet wait for the conference committee's report!)

Whatever may have been the motive for this action, the people ought to be thankful that it has been possible to withdraw a few of the necessaries of life from the clutches of the tax-gatherer. It is especially desirable that mattings should be free. There is always a suspicion in cases of this kind that the tax is designed to force the use of some other article. For instance, the tax imposed on tin-plate was supposed to be a good thing for the galvanized sheet-iron industry. So the tax on mattings may have been designed to compel people to use oil cloth, carpets or linoleum, or some other form of floor covering. Senator Pettigrew declared that Japanese mattings, against which the tax seemed to be specially directed, could not be made in this country. Whether this is true or not, we do not know.

It may be that the time will come when even our fierce Americans will be driven to consider the effect of our tariffs on foreign trade. The matting incident points in that direction. It is very easy to "resent" foreign dictation, and to resolve that we will "have nothing to do with abroad." But unfortunately if we are going to trade with foreign countries we must have something to do with abroad. We can not continue forever to shut the products of other nations out of our markets and hope to find a market for our products in those nations. In international affairs as well as in domestic affairs trade includes both buying and selling. When we refuse to buy abroad we provoke foreign peoples to retaliate by refusing to buy of us. Thus, though our extreme duties are unquestionably bad for other nations, they are even worse for us, as they tend to cripple trade. At the present time our diplomatic and consular representatives are doing what they can to secure the removal of the discriminations in France and Germany against American products. But at the same time our Congress is doing what it can to close those markets to our wares. The question is not a French or a German, but an American question.

It is significant that our chief competitor, as well as our chief customer, Great Britain, which is the only free trade country in the world, has so far lodged no protest against our tariff. She goes steadily forward expanding her trade, and absorbing more and more of the world's commerce. No doubt she will be hurt by our high duties, but her statesmen have the sense to see that we shall be hurt even more, and that retaliation will merely have the effect of injuring her own people, while we are not yet able to understand that a policy which might be good for other nations may also be good for us. That is, we act as though we had not the faintest conception of what trade is, for we look upon it as a transaction in which one party is sure to be injured.

Foraker is for Hanna—in interviews.

The sugar interests are furious over an alleged plot of Queen Liliuokalani to recover her stolen property.

Kentucky's last revenue legislation is likely to be pronounced unconstitutional. Is Kentucky never to hear the last of that Legislature?

It occurs to us that if ex-Secretary Thurber were hauled out of retirement, he would make a valuable and showy addition to the Queen's jubilee parade.

The only thing so far to mar the splendor of the jubilee celebration is the "ode" of the poet-laureate. It is really dreadful. We thought when Harriet Monroe perpetrated her ode at the opening of the Columbian Exposition that no greater poetic failure could ever be expected on a great occasion. But we wish to say now that we did the fair poetess of Chicago an injustice in that thought. Alfred Austin has done a better bad job, all things considered, than did Harriet Monroe. The latter was wholly unknown to fame, and so nothing was really expected of her. Alfred Austin has written and printed many volumes of verse in which, fairness compels us to say, there are some flashes of poetry. He had an occasion such as never came to any other poet-laureate in the long course of English history—an occasion which ought to have been sufficient to inspire any man capable of inspiration. And his verse is flat, stale and unprofitable. What a pity that some one of England's real poets should not voice the feeling and glow of the time! Swinburne or Watson or Kipling could give the world a real ode.

The dear old Journal seems to be in favor also of the annexation of Cuba.

Kansas City churches refuse to offer prayers for the Queen, but let the jubilee ceremonies proceed.

It is said that Keely has at last constructed a small machine that will produce ten-horse power. It might be well in this case to inquire into the size of the horses.

The rumor that the Queen is to abdicate must have been set afloat by the friends of the Prince of Wales.

The New York Evening Post is probably right in its theory of the true inwardness of the annexation treaty—that it is submitted in the hope of making the way smoother for the tariff. The House wants to retain the reciprocity treaty under which the sugar growers of Hawaii receive a virtual bounty of several millions a year. Some of the Senators from the beet-growing Western States are opposed to the reciprocity treaty, as they believe it injures the prospects of beet culture. So it is proposed to annex Hawaii in order to get rid of the reciprocity controversy. But will the beet-growers and their Senators be caught with such chaff? We doubt it. Sugar raising in Hawaii annexed will interfere with the development of the beet sugar industry quite as much as under the reciprocity treaty. From a protectionist's point of view we do not see what possible argument can be made for the admission of sugar free from the Hawaiian islands.

Debs says that silver is a dead issue. The administration acts as if it thought so, too.

For the administration to take up other things while Tom Reed and his House are waiting for the tariff bill, looks like a breach of decorum, if not of confidence.

It is foolish to state that Secretary Sherman is not himself mentally, just simply because he changed his mind.

The general impression is that Secretary Bliss is holding down that place for Mr. Hanna, subject to the Ohio election.

In March, 1851, Tennyson acknowledged his appointment as poet-laureate in a poem addressed to the Queen, which proves to have been singularly prophetic. She had reigned then only fourteen years. Forty-six years have since passed. No one could better describe in brief the spirit of Victoria's reign than by paraphrasing the words of the poet's prayer as to what that reign might be. "May you rule us long," he said,

> And leave us rulers of your blood
> As noble till the latest day!
> May children of our children say,
> "She wrought her people lasting good;
>
> "Her court was pure; her life serene;
> God gave her peace; her land reposed;
> A thousand claims to reverence closed
> In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen;
>
> "And statesmen at her council met
> Who knew the seasons, when to take
> Occasion by the hand, and make
> The bounds of freedom wider yet.
>
> "By shaping some august decree,
> Which kept her throne unshaken still,
> Broad based upon her people's will,
> And compassed by the inviolate sea."

The first battle in Hanna's bailiwick went against him, but he brought up the reserves and preserves and changed defeat into a glorious victory.

Superintendent Colbert and the police force deserve praise for the good work in apprehending the murderer of fireman Frank Redmond. The zeal of Mr. Colbert and his subordinates in this case is commendable. It is to be hoped the murderer will receive the justice that his crime requires from Indiana courts. A few more successes like this will establish complete confidence in the police force and its head.

It is hardly to be expected that England will take kindly to a warmed-over arbitration treaty.

The most rabid annexation Senator will hesitate in pronouncing anathemas upon Liliuokalani, the heir and direct descendant of King Kamehameha.

Senators Carter and Hansbrough have broken the Republican tariff trocha. An editorial or two on whether protection sentiment is dying out should now follow in the Republican press, so much speculation about the death of free trade having followed the recent vote of Senators Tillman and Bacon.

The mineral production during the last year as set out by the Engineering and Mining Journal shows a condition of prosperity. The total value is placed at $751,732,782 for the year 1896, which is nearly $19,000,000 more than the product of 1895. The production of gold was $58,660,637, which was $11,830,437 more than for 1895 and nearly $28,000,000 more than a few years ago. Besides this production there were imported $46,000,000 of gold more than was exported. Hence there was a total gain of the yellow metal of nearly $105,000,000. In silver the production was 56,222,322 fine ounces, or 9,891,-087 more than the year before. The Government did not buy as much silver as it did formerly, but there was exported $50,524,759 (coining value) more than was imported. The production of copper was 467,822,973 pounds, or 81,350,000 pounds more than the year before, and it was more than the product of any previous year. There was exported 259,223,924 pounds of the metal or more than half of the total product. This was sold in the open market without competition, and yet the copper producers are receiving the protection of a tariff tax in the American market. The production of coal last year was 187,373,477 tons, a decrease from the year previous of 1,922,-167 tons. But this was a decrease of not more than 1 per cent. The production of pig iron was 8,623,127 long tons, or 821,861 less than the year before, which was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. Our output of gold, silver, copper and pig iron is now greater than that of any other country in the world, while our output of coal is exceeded by Great Britain only. It would seem as if these industries were sufficiently fostered and could be prosecuted without the aid of a tariff.

The policy of the administration in regard to the tariff and appointments: First ask the Senate.

Dispatches from all the principal cities of the world report that everywhere thanksgiving services in commemoration of the completion of sixty years' reign by Queen Victoria were held. Only in Kansas City did people refuse to offer thanks!

The number of people related to Barney Barnato is simply marvelous.

Old Friends

> In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
> While the blithe season comforts every sense,
> Steeps all the brain in rest, and heals the heart,
> Brimming it o'er with sweetness unawares,
> Fragrant and silent as that rosy snow
> Wherewith the pitying apple tree fills up
> And tenderly lines some last-year robin's nest.
> There muse I of old times, old hopes, old friends,—
> Old friends! The writing of those words has borne
> My fancy backward to the gracious past,
> The generous past, when all was possible,
> For all was then untried; the years between
> Have taught some sweet, some bitter lessons, none
> Wiser than this,—to spend in all things else,
> But of old friends to be most miserly.
> Each year to ancient friendship adds a ring
> As to an oak, and precious more and more,
> Without deservedness or help of ours,
> They grow, and, silent, wider spread, each year,
> Their unbought ring of shelter or of shade.
> Sacred to me the lichens on the bark,
> Which Nature's milliners would scrape away;
> Most dear and sacred every withered limb!
> 'Tis good to set them early, for our faith
> Pines as we age, and, after wrinkles come,
> Few plant, but water dead ones with vain tears.
>
> —Lowell, "Under the Willows."

Snow Song.

> Does the snow fall at sea?
> Yes, when the north winds blow,
> When the wild clouds fly low,
> Out of each gloomy wing,
> Hissing and murmuring,
> Into the stormy sea
> Falleth the snow.
>
> Does the snow hide the sea?
> On all its tossing plains
> Never a flake remains;
> Drift never resteth there;
> Vanishing everywhere,
> Into the hungry sea
> Falleth the snow.
>
> What means the snow at sea?
> Whirled in the veering blast,
> Thickly the flakes drive past;
> Each like a childish ghost
> Wavers, and then is lost;
> Type of life's mystery,
> In the forgetful sea
> Fadeth the snow.
>
> —Henry Van Dyke.

"SCRAPS."

In Chicago there is a hospital for sick and wounded birds.

Java produces a large part of the world's indigo and pepper.

The Buddhist nuns in Burmah have their heads completely shaved.

In a recently-designed door lock the key fits into the end of the door-knob, and there is no other key-hole.

An extraordinary fact is, says a prison doctor, that a large proportion of criminals can draw and sketch well.

Germany has, during the last two decades, spent close upon $100,000,000 in dredging and improving the Rhine, the Elbe and the Vistula.

One woman residing in a Maine village has been so much annoyed by loafers leaning against her fence that she now keeps it freshly painted.

Each convict at the New Hampshire State prison is furnished a Bible and a dictionary, and Greek and Latin textbooks are supplied those who ask for them.

A special commission, created for that purpose, has planted and nourished more than one thousand shade trees in the streets of Charleston, S. C., within the past four years.

Mrs. Mulcahy—And so your cow is sick? Mrs. Burke—She is, and it makes it hard for meself and the children. We have no milk at all; I have to sell it.—Boston Transcript.

Wife—How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris. Husband—More likely they wonder if I have been robbing a bank.—Tit-Bits.

Great is greatness. Governor Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, has recently been alluded to in print as "the father of Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the great dance leader of New York."—Boston Herald.

When a suspicious-looking person approaches one of the tellers in the Bank of France a private signal is given to a concealed photographer, and in a few seconds the suspected individual is secretly photographed.

The Connecticut Legislature recently passed a law requiring the use of only such inks on public records as have been approved by the Secretary of State. One hundred dollars is the penalty provided for violation of the act.

In Giles county, Virginia, the inhabitants are moving to other parts on account of the earthquake, which there produced cosmic effects not reported elsewhere. The water all leaked out of one of the neighboring lakes, and a prosperous salt-works entirely disappeared.

Another idiotic exhibition of shooting backward with a rifle at a woman, the aim taken from a looking-glass, has proved fatal, this time at Berlin. An expert named Kruger, after shooting various objects from the hands and shoulders of his sister, put a bullet through her head in the presence of 4,000 persons.

An intimate friend of Munkacsy declared the other day that if that artist had been so inclined he might have earned a big fortune. American dealers, in particular, offered him big sums if he would paint such and such pictures; but he preferred to follow his own ideals, his one ambition being to paint a picture that would win him lasting fame.

When Professor Roentgen announced his discovery of the X ray, eighteen months ago, his films were exposed for two hours. Now a radiograph is taken in three or four minutes. Prof. Roentgen used a preparation of barium, which costs $1.25 a grain, but Edison found that the tungstate of calcium, costing a ninth as much, answers the purpose.

Among the conventions of the summer is that of the dancing masters, which has just been held in New York. Every year they meet in short session to select four new dances for the coming season, illustrating their ideas in a sort of masters' dancing school. The dances chosen are kept in bond until November 20. One of the rules is to maintain a uniform system of fees.

A big black dog of uncertain breed seizes the mail bag when it is thrown off the train at a certain rural town in Georgia and scampers away with it to the postoffice. It is said he seems to know the time when the train is due, and is always punctually at his post, so to speak. But he is under the surveillance of the postmaster, who might otherwise be thought neglectful of his duty.

Concerning the peace negotiations, something being said of guarantees, the Turkish ambassador at Paris told this anecdote: "A Jew at Rontschonk was bargaining with a poulterer for a pair of fowls. At last he said: 'Well, I would take them at your price, only I have not my money with me.' 'Oh, then, there is an end of it,' said the dealer. 'Not at all; it's a trade. I will only take one of your fowls, and leave the other as a guarantee.'"

All the guns, standards and other trophies captured by the French from the Russians during the Crimean war were returned to Russia more than a year ago. Emperor Nicholas promised at the time that he would return the compliment. But, in spite of this assurance, no steps have as yet been taken to restore to France the guns and the flags which she was compelled to abandon to the Russians during her terrible retreat from Moscow in 1812.

There is a saw-mill in Grandin, Mo., many departments of which are in charge of women. There is a woman in charge of the engine. One of the rooms where the big saws are operated is managed by women. The lathe room is also populated with femininity, and the machines of all sorts are handled by them. In the rooms adjoining a force of young women is constantly employed, filing and setting the saws in shape for work. The care of the machinery is in their hands, and it is said they are quite as adept and as competent to handle it as any force yet employed in the mill.

A bicycle company recently received the following letter from a Kansas man: "Deer sirs; I live on mi farm near Hamilton, Kan., am 67 years old and just a little sporta. My neffew in Indiana bot hisself a new bisicle and sent me his old one by frate, and ive learned to ride sume. It's a pile of fun, but my bisicle jolts considerable. A feller came along yesterday with a bisicle that had hollow injun rubber tires stuffed with wind. He let me try hissen and mi, it run like a kushin! He told me you sell injun robber tires, and I want you to send me a pair to put on mine. Mine is all iron wheels. Do you punch the holler hole threw the injun robber, and how do you stuff the wind into your tires? If your injun robber is already holler will it come with the wind in, or how? I want to get the wind I want out here in Kansas free.—Ebernezer Y. Jensen. P. S.—How much do you charge for the robber with wind, where do you start?"—The American Field.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE TREATY?

New York Evening Post (Ind. Dem.).

It is humiliating to have to say it, but it is a fact that the chief public anxiety about the Hawaiian treaty is to know what and whose job it represents. That it stands on its own merits nobody pretends. That any such scheme was even thought of a month ago, nobody alleges. Just consider the situation when our Washington correspondent first published the fact that a treaty was soon to be signed. Hawaii expected nothing of the kind. The latest Honolulu annexationist papers were in the dumps, despairing of being able even to retain their reciprocity treaty. Not a particle of organized sentiment in favor of annexation was in sight in this country. McKinley and Sherman were both committed against it, as far as words can ever commit minds like theirs, which, we admit, is not far. The whole thing was quiescent and forgotten when, suddenly, in a week's time, a treaty was concocted, signed and sent to the Senate.

Such effects defective come by cause, and what was the cause? "An urgent political necessity," telegraphs the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, who had before scouted the idea of any treaty being in immediate contemplation. Editorially the Tribune is dumb, but its correspondent pretty plainly hints at the disgraceful facts. It was with great "reluctance" that the President sent the treaty to the Senate. In fact, the treaty was first sent to him by the Senate, in the same way that nominations are now sent. The President has become the clerk of the Senators. They had told him that the whole sugar schedule, and so the whole tariff, was imperilled by the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and the complications growing out of it, and that an annexation treaty would ease matters mightily. Accordingly, on his principle of always striving to please all, the President ordered the treaty drawn. That this is the explanation of the haste is openly asserted by Senators Lindsay, White and others.

The situation appears to have been this: The beet-sugar growers had the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty at their mercy in the Senate. They offered to compromise on a bounty, in addition to the high protection they get in the bill, but the Senate caucus decided that a bounty would not be popular, and, therefore, would be unfair. "Very well," said the beet-sugar Senators; "then there must be no more free sugar from Hawaii." On the other hand, the House wanted to continue the reciprocity treaty admitting sugar free; there was a prospect of a fight over the matter; besides, it was not seemly to repeal a treaty without notice and in that rough-and-ready fashion. Then the annexation treaty was thought of as a way out. The Hawaiians and their friends would thankfully drop the reciprocity treaty for the thing they were getting so much beyond their wildest hopes. And the beet-sugar men? Well, it may have been thought that they would be taken in by the dear old protectionist paradox that imports which would be damnable from a foreign country are beneficent when brought from the same country under our flag. Some of the beet-sugar Senators may be gulled in this way, but we think most of them are too hard-headed for that. They will have to be "squared" in some way, shown in dollars and cents that there is something in it for them "equally as good," or else they will oppose the treaty. Whether they have been reasoned with on these lines, whether they can be, is one of the mysteries of the situation.

Another mystery is whether the treaty is meant to be ratified. May it not be all a trick, solely intended to grease the wheels of the tariff? It is broadly hinted that ratification is not expected by the President at this session of Congress. The "urgent political necessity" simply requires it to be sent to the Senate. One equally urgent may next winter require its withdrawal or its quiet strangling. What is clear is that there is nothing sincere or settled about this treaty. It is not really a treaty, it is a political trick; it is meant to help the finance committee and the tariff out of a tight place. This the President's warmest friends and defenders admit; it is a clever political move, that is all, so far. Mr. McKinley says that the failure of the treaty of 1893 was "not wholly without value," inasmuch as it showed that the republic of Hawaii could sustain itself. Might he not be equally philosophical if his own treaty failed? He would be quite capable of defending it on the ground that it was well to see if this country really wanted to annex Hawaii, and if it did not, certainly he did not.

But what neither Mr. McKinley nor any of his companions can defend is the manner in which this treaty was conceived. It is the prostitution of the nation's highest interests to serve a party exigency. Nothing like this has ever been known. We have had treaties made or proposed for curious reasons; but we have never had a violent departure from a settled national policy seriously urged as the best way of getting a contested tariff schedule through Congress. Talk about the "policy of infamy"! What is this new policy? It is at best a policy of insincerity, of alarming vacillation, of false pretence, of dragging the nation's honor recklessly into a wretched party intrigue. Is the trail of sugar hereafter to be over our foreign relations as well as upon our domestic legislation?

This latest surrender of Mr. McKinley to the Senate is the most startling thing in the situation. We could get on with Hawaii, but we can not get on with an executive who is content to register the will of scheming Senators. This is something that goes far beyond accepting senatorial dictation in appointments to office. If the Senate can demand an Hawaiian treaty to get out of a snarl in one schedule, why not a Cuban treaty to get out another? This is simply to turn our conduct of foreign affairs topsy-turvy. It is to mix up our national life and destiny with Dutch standards and polariscope tests and beets.

Confidence Essential to Prosperity.

Matthew Marshall in New York Sun.

No argument is needed to show that the essential requisite to securing foreign capital for use in this country is to inspire confidence in its owners that it will be safe in our hands. Not only must they be assured that the money which we ask them to lend us will be wisely employed, or, at least, so wisely that its borrowers will be able to pay the interest upon it which they agree to pay, but its payments must also be assured in money of the same value as that which is lent. It is not enough to promise simply "dollars," which may hereafter be silver dollars worth only 50 cents in gold, in return for dollars worth one hundred cents. The dollars must be specifically dollars of the present gold standard, and so long as the law does not guarantee the maintenance of that standard, the contract must supplement the law as has latterly been done in the case of all our great railroad bond issues.

Individual or corporation contracts for payment in gold, stringent as they may be, are not so satisfactory as the law of the land. Heretofore, it is true, the courts of the United States have enforced such contracts according to their terms, but what they may do in the future is not so certain. Nor is it certain that, if the free silver coinage party should prevail, the debtors promising payment in gold, especially railroad companies, would be able to keep their promises, however willing they might be to do it. Under the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, every gold dollar would be worth two silver dollars and even more, but the fares and freights now fixed by law on the gold basis would, for several years at least, be collected only in silver, while the cost of the service rendered would be twice as great measured in silver as it now is measured in gold. Thus the profits of the business might disappear, and bonds payable in gold might not be paid at all.

The establishment of free silver coinage in this country at the ratio of 16 to 1 proposed by the Democratic party would thus indirectly reduce our power to pay trade balances against us to the merchandise and the precious metals we possessed. Europeans would take our securities grudgingly, if at all, and very probably would return to us those they now hold. Our imports would consequently have to be kept down to the amount which our exports enabled us to pay, and we should have no capital to invest in new undertakings but that which we saved from our own earnings. The result would be a crippling of our foreign trade, and a continuance of the dullness of home trade from which we now suffer.

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THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Harper's Weekly.

The Commonwealth of Australia is the somewhat clumsy title decided upon by the federal convention of the Australian colonies as, on the whole, the most suitable for the proposed federation of the states now occupying the island continent of the South Pacific. The United States of Australia and the Dominion of Australia were the two other titles proposed and abandoned, the first, apparently, because it savored too much of an independent nationality, and the second because the name of the dominion had already been assumed by Canada, with whose form of federation the Australian convention had but little sympathy. There is not, it may be, very much in a name, and yet the discussion of the title for the proposed federation of Australia is not without significance. As we fully expected, it has proved that the ideas of Australian statesmen are in many respects more advanced than were those of Canada at the time the dominion was constituted, and that while there is no present want of loyalty to the British empire, there is a distinct recognition of the fact that the constitution of an Australian federation may be a first step toward the realization of a fuller and more individual national life.

The proposed constitution is one which, with the single exception of the reservation of the right of the British government to appoint a governor-general from time to time, would answer all the purposes of a separate national government for Australia.

It makes provision for two houses of a federal legislature—a Senate to represent the States, with six members for each colony, elected by manhood suffrage of the inhabitants voting as a single electorate, and a second chamber to be elected on a basis of population, one member for every fifty thousand inhabitants. It specifies that the control of all customs taxation shall vest in the federal parliament, together with the control of the military forces of the commonwealth, of the laws relating to marriage and inheritance, to light-houses and merchant shipping, to the admission and naturalization of aliens, to the control of banking and of the mints, and to the postal and telegraph systems of the continent.

On the other hand, it proposes to safeguard the separate States in the possession of all powers of self-government not expressly handed over to the Federal power; it provides that their boundaries may not be altered, nor their free control and disposition of their lands interfered with; that their exclusive rights of land and of direct taxation shall not be infringed; and that their great public works—the railroads of the country—shall remain under the control of the State parliaments, subject only to the provisos that they shall be at all times available for the transport of troops or munitions of war on the requisition of the Federal authorities, and that they shall not be used for any purposes of a differential tariff discriminating between the inhabitants of the different States.

These and the constitution of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall have sole cognizance of all Federal questions, and shall also act as a final court of appeal from the courts of the different States, are the main features of the constitution framed by the convention; and it must be added that the work seems to have been performed with statesmanlike calmness and a wide knowledge of the experience of other federations, as well as with a commendable spirit of fairness and mutual concession on the part of the representatives of the larger and smaller colonies. It remains to be seen how far the same qualities will be found to extend to the mass of the people in separate communities, to whose judgment the proposed constitution has yet to be submitted. There are not wanting signs that considerable opposition will arise in some of these, which may even now serve to show that the time for the consolidation of the colonies of Australia into a strong federation has not yet arrived.

THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

Boston Herald (Ind.).

It has become apparent to the most superficial observer that, with the extent to which we are increasing our power of production by the invention of labor-saving machinery, overproduction must constantly stare us in the face without we increase our markets for what we make. The policy is constantly, therefore, to restrict production, and this means less employment for the working people of the nation. It means less profit to the manufacturers as well, aside from what is implied in less production. A competition highly detrimental comes to them before they are compelled to lessen production. Dealing in an overstocked market, and anxious to keep their machinery in operation and their men employed, they cut prices down to the lowest rates. They continue in so doing until the time comes when there is nothing to prevent these rates from becoming ruinous, but an agreement among themselves that they shall go no lower. Out of this state of affairs arise the trusts, of which much complaint is made.

The natural remedy for this is the relief of an overstocked domestic trade by a transference of a portion of it abroad. No thoughtful business man finds relief in any other direction. We must either lessen production or extend markets. With this in mind, we must make goods that will compete successfully in the foreign markets we are seeking with the goods of other nations there. At the outset of this effort, we are met in the tariff now proposed by a taxation upon the articles that enter into the composition of those goods, which put us at a disadvantage with foreign competitors. "You shall not compete on fair and equal terms," is what our Government in effect says to its manufacturers, and this tariff is the means taken to prevent it.

Then the appeal is made to those nations on our own continent to meet us in a spirit of brotherhood. They are told that they are our natural customers, and we are theirs. They are invited to send representatives here on that basis, and to meet us to arrange the terms on which nations that God and nature meant should trade with each other shall discharge their mission. They have come here. We signalize their coming by increasing the taxation on the chief articles of their exportation that they send us. We ask them to do us the favor by opening to us more liberally their own market, and we smite them in the face as a preliminary to granting it. It is fatuous to suppose it will not be refused under such conditions.

We are not treating this subject as one of politics now. It has ceased to be that when Republicans and Democrats are both divided among themselves with regard to it. It has become one of common sense and of reason. He must be blind, indeed, who does not see that reciprocal trade with foreign nations is indispensable to the restoration of a healthy and prosperous business in this country. He must be more blind, if that were possible, who does not see that the present proposed tariff is a measure for its prevention.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC

Stops hair fa ing in 24 hours. Restores Gray Hai to its natural color without e. The best Hair Tonic ever made. Used by Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere.

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Health and Complexion Specialist,

TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, 146 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

TWO FROM GRAND RAPIDS

THE HOOSIERS WIN SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Results of Other Ball Games—Batting and Fielding Averages—The Bicycle Races—Other Sporting News of Interest.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Columbus	48	33	15	.688
Indianapolis	47	32	15	.681
St. Paul	53	35	18	.660
Milwaukee	52	28	24	.538
Detroit	50	23	27	.460
Grand Rapids	51	18	33	.353
Minneapolis	51	18	33	.353
Kansas City	54	16	38	.296

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21.—The game yesterday resulted in another victory for Indianapolis. Goar pitched his usual game, and in only two innings were the Bobolinks able to bat him effectively. The feature of the game was four home runs, which were equally divided between the two clubs. Cross pitched for Grand Rapids, and his old comrades took kindly to his delivery. Roat, another old Indianapolis player, had one of his off days at short, and his poor work took the heart out of Cross. The game was never in doubt. Indianapolis went to the front in the second inning and stayed there. The Bobolinks played ball for five innings, but let up after Indianapolis had scored five runs in the sixth and seventh. In the ninth, when beaten to a standstill, Twineham put the ball over the fence for a home run, with two men on bases. It was a final effort to get into the game. Grand Rapids played a poor fielding game, while Indianapolis played championship ball. The score:

Indianapolis.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hogriever, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gray, 3b	4	1	2	0	0	0
McFarland, cf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Motz, 1b	5	3	3	12	4	0
Flynn, ss	4	1	1	2	2	1
Kahoe, c	5	2	2	4	2	0
Stewart, 2b	4	2	2	2	4	0
McCarthy, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Goar, p	4	0	1	2	4	0
Totals	37	9	11	27	16	1

Grand Rapids.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Slagel, cf	5	1	1	3	0	0
Newell, 3b	1	0	2	2	2	1
Roat, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3
Campau, lf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	3	1	0	2	2	0
Strauss, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	4	1	2	8	0	0
Twineham, c	4	1	1	4	1	0
Cross, p	3	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	35	5	8	24	11	6

Indianapolis ...... 0 3 1 0 0 3 2 0 *—9
Grand Rapids ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—5

Earned runs—Grand Rapids 3, Indianapolis 5. Two-base hits—Strauss, Ganzel, Motz. Home runs—Slagel, Twineham, Gray, Stewart. Stolen bases—Campau, Flynn, Stewart. Sacrifice hit—Flynn. Bases on balls—Off Cross 6, off Goar 2. Struck out—By Cross 3, by Goar 4. Time—2:00. Attendance—2,000. Umpires—Graves and Gayle.

Saturday's Game.

Saturday's game showed that Gale is no longer a terror for Indianapolis. Ever since Sharsig released him in '94, Gayle has been able to defeat the Hoosiers in any kind of weather and on any kind of a field. Gayle is now a member of the Bobolinks' pitching staff and was put in the box against Indianapolis in the opening game of the series. The Hoosiers let him alone for one inning and then, determined to break the hoodoo, went after him in the second. The Bobolinks, expecting an easy game behind Gayle, were taken off their feet and the whole team went to pieces. Before the inning closed, Indianapolis had piled up four runs. Just to make sure, three more runs were scored in the third. Brady was then substituted, and it was not until the seventh inning that the Hoosiers found out what kind of balls he was pitching. There was no reason, however, for them to be in a hurry, as Foreman was pitching an excellent game, and Glenalvin's men were bumping the ball right into the hands of the Indianapolis fielders. In the seventh inning Brady got a taste of championship ball, and Indianapolis scored three runs. Grand Rapids was outplayed at every stage of the game. The score:

Grand Rapids.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Slagel, cf	3	1	1	5	0	0
Newell, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Roat, ss	4	0	1	3	5	1
Campau, lf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	0
Strauss, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Twineham, c	3	1	2	4	0	0
Gayle, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
Brady, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	7	24	15	2

Indianapolis.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hogriever, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b	3	1	1	0	4	0
McFarland, cf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Motz, 1b	4	1	1	13	2	0
Flynn, ss	4	3	3	2	1	0
Kahoe, c	4	1	1	1	0	0
Stewart, 2b	3	2	2	3	4	1
McCarthy, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Foreman, p	2	1	1	2	4	0
Totals	33	10	13	27	15	1

Grand Rapids.. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Indianapolis .. ....0 4 3 0 0 0 3 0 *—10

Earned runs—Indianapolis 4. Two-base hits—Hogriever, McFarland, McCarthy. Home runs—Gray, Stewart. Sacrifice hits—Newell, Gayle, Gray, Kahoe. Double plays—Roat and Ganzel; Roat, Glenalvin and Ganzel; Flynn, Stewart and Motz. Bases on balls—Off Gayle 1, off Brady 5, off Foreman 3. Hit by pitcher—Brady. Struck out—By Brady 2, by Foreman 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—Graves.

OTHER WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Kansas City, Columbus and St. Paul the Winners.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—"Danny" Friend closed his thirty days' agreement with Kansas City by a brilliant performance yesterday. At noon he received a letter recalling him to Chicago, and in the afternoon he pitched his best game this season, letting Minneapolis down with three lonely hits. Not only on the slab was Friend at his best, but he landed a left swing on the sphere that put it over the right-field fence. President Manning left this morning for Des Moines to look for players. The score:

Kas. City.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Minn'p'lis.	H.	O.	A.	E.
O'R'ke, 3b	1	1	1	0	Letcher, cf	0	2	0	0
Con't'n, ss	1	3	2	1	Miller, rf	1	3	0	0
Get'ger, cf	2	3	0	0	Wilmot, lf	1	3	0	0
McV'er, rf	1	0	0	0	Cart'ht, 1b	1	10	0	2
Carney, 1b	2	5	1	0	Pickett, 2b	0	2	2	0
Bannon, lf	3	1	1	0	Eustace, ss	0	1	4	1
M'n'fee, 2b	1	2	1	0	Kuehne, 3b	0	2	0	0
Bl'nford, c	1	5	0	0	Boyle, c	0	3	1	1
Friend, p	1	1	1	0	Figge'er, p	0	1	5	0
Totals	13	27	7	1	Totals	3	27	12	4

Kansas City ....0 1 3 1 0 0 2 2 2—11
Minneapolis ......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 1. Two-base hits—Bannon, Menefee. Three-base hit—Gettinger. Home runs—McVicker, Friend. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, McVicker, Bannon, Pickett. Bases on balls—Off Friend 2, off Figgemeir 4. Sacrifice hits—Connaughton, McVicker, Menefee, Blanford. Hit by pitcher—By Friend 1, by Figgemeier 1. First base on errors—Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1. Left on bases—Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 2. Struck out—By Friend 2. Attendance—3,000. Umpire—Daly.

Columbus 6, Detroit 2.

Columbus, O., June 21.—Columbus played an errorless game yesterday afternoon and won the game through the misplays of Detroit. It was a pitchers' battle, Jones shutting Detroit out up to the eighth inning. Score:

Col'bus.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Detroit.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hulen, ss	2	2	3	0	Hines, 2b	1	4	2	0
Butler, lf	1	2	0	0	Nichol, cf	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	1	2	0	0	M'Caul'y, c	1	4	2	0
Frank, rf	1	0	2	0	Dung'n, rf	2	1	0	0
Genins, 3b	3	1	1	0	Burn't, lf	1	1	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	11	0	0	Dill'rd, 1b	1	11	1	0
Crooks, 2b	1	6	7	0	Steinf'd, 3b	1	2	1	1
Buckl'y, c	0	2	1	0	Allen, ss	0	2	4	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	Thomas, p	1	0	3	2
Totals	9	27	14	0	Totals	8	*26	14	[illegible]

*Hulen out, running out of line.

Columbus ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 1—6
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Earned runs—Columbus 1, Detroit 2. Two-base hits—Mertes, McCauley, Dungan. Stolen bases—Columbus 3, Detroit 1. First on balls—Off Jones 4, off Thomas 5. Left on bases—Columbus 6, Detroit 8. Struck out—by Thomas 4, by Jones 3. Double plays—Crooks to Hulen; Steinfeldt to Dillard. Umpire—Manassau.

St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 5.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 21.—The Brewers and St. Pauls played a ragged game yesterday afternoon in the presence of 6,000 people, St. Paul winning out.

St. Paul.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Milwa'kee.	H.	O.	A.	E.
M'Bri'e, cf	2	2	0	0	Nicol, cf	1	4	0	0
Nich'n, 2b	0	4	5	0	Weaver, lf	0	3	0	0
Gl'sc'k, 1b	2	11	2	0	Myers, 3b	2	2	2	3
George, rf	2	1	0	0	Staff'd, 1b	4	12	0	0
Preston, lf	1	1	0	2	Daly, 2b	0	0	1	1
Shug't, ss	1	2	4	1	Wright, rf	0	1	0	0
H'w'h, 3b	1	0	1	0	Speer, c	2	2	0	1
Spies, c	1	5	2	1	Lewee, ss	1	2	3	1
Fricken, p	1	1	2	0	Terry, p	0	1	3	0
Totals	11	27	16	4	Totals	10	27	9	6

St. Paul ....0 2 0 0 3 3 1 0 0—9
Milwaukee . ....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 1. Two-base hit—Speer. Three-base hit—Myers. Bases on balls—Off Terry 2, off Fricken 3. Hit by pitched ball—Preston. Wild pitch—Terry. Struck out—By Terry 1, by Fricken 3. Double plays—Myers to Daly (2). Glasscock to Nicholson. Left on bases—St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 7. Umpires—Haskell, Reidy and Phyle.

Saturday's Games.

Kansas City, June 21.—The Blues opened the home series by defeating Minneapolis in a loosely played game. Hutchinson was pounded all over the field. In the eighth inning Kansas City scored eight runs. It was getting dark, and the game was called back to the seventh inning with the Blues away in the lead. The score:

								R	H	E
Kansas City	1	1	9	0	0	0	2	13	14	2
Minneapolis	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	7	7

Batteries—Kansas City, Abbey and Blanford; Minneapolis, Baker, Hutchinson and Boyle.

Columbus, June 21.—The Discoverers won another game Saturday. This time it was from Detroit. The Tigers were not in the contest at any stage, and after the fourth inning tried to delay it on account of threatening weather. The score:

										R	H	E
Columbus	0	6	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	13	13	1
Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	8	10	4

Batteries—Columbus, Daniels, Rettger and Fisher; Detroit, Egan, Hahn and Trost.

Milwaukee, June 21.—The Brewers took a brace on their home grounds and defeated the Saints in a well played game. Reidy, late of Grand Rapids, had Comiskey's men guessing all through the contest, and they were only able to score in one inning. The score:

										R	H	E
Milwaukee	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	4	7	4
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Milwaukee, Reidy and Speer; St. Paul, Barnett and Spies.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, New York, and Washington Win.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Baltimore	43	33	10	.767
Boston	45	33	12	.733
Cincinnati	44	27	17	.614
New York	42	25	17	.595
Brooklyn	45	23	22	.511
Philadelphia	48	24	24	.500
Cleveland	45	22	23	.489
Pittsburg	44	21	23	.477
Washington	43	17	26	.395
Louisville	45	17	28	.378
Chicago	46	17	29	.370
St. Louis	48	10	38	.208

Cincinnati lost a close game to Brooklyn Saturday. For six innings both teams played remarkable ball. In the seventh Brooklyn managed to get one man across the rubber, and that won the game. Dwyer was hit much more freely than Kennedy.

Boston won another game from Chicago. The Beaneaters have now won every game from the Western clubs in this series. This is a record never before equaled in the big league. In the game Saturday Nichols had the Colts at his mercy from start to finish and Boston won hands down.

St. Louis won another game from Philadelphia. It was a battle royal. In the ninth inning the Browns rallied with the stick and pulled out the game. Carsey pitched for St. Louis and had the satisfaction of defeating his old comrades.

New York had little difficulty in defeating Cleveland. The Indians were unable to bat Sullivan effectively, while Young was hit at opportune times by the Giants.

Washington made it three straight from Louisville. Both King and McGee were batted hard, but the Senator had the best of the argument. Louisville made a fight in the first two innings, but after that gave it up as a bad job.

Pittsburg at last managed to win a game, and that from the champions. Killen was in his old-time form, and held Baltimore down to five hits. Up to the ninth inning honors were easy. Then Pittsburg jumped in and pounded out five runs and the game. The scores:

At Brooklyn—

										R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	1	8	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries — Brooklyn, Kennedy and Grim; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz.

At Washington—

										R	H	E
Wash'ton	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	1	*	13	16	3
Louisville	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	12	4

Batteries—Washington, King and Farrell; Louisville, Hill, Magee and Dexter.

At New York—

										R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	*	8	12	4
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	7	5

Batteries—New York, Sullivan and Warner; Cleveland, Wilson, Young and O'Connor.

At Baltimore—

										R	H	E
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	7	3

Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Bowerman; Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden.

At Philadelphia—

										R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	13	3
Phila'phia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	0

Batteries—St. Louis, Carsey and Douglass; Philadelphia, Wheeler and Boyle.

At Boston—

										R	H	E
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	14	0
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Ganzel; Chicago, Griffith and Kittredge.

PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

Good Record Last Week at the Bat and in the Field.

The team had five victories and no defeats last week. Kansas City lost four games here and the Hoosiers won Saturday at Grand Rapids. The averages of the men show championship playing. In batting, particularly, the players seem to have struck their gait. There is just one thing needed in the Indianapolis team, and that is a short-stop. Flynn while a good utility man, is not strong enough to hold that position. Reilly and Cockman are not fast enough for this league. Indianapolis needs a man like Richey to cover the ground between second and third.

Of the men who play every day, McFarland now leads the team in batting. He has made a wonderful record during the month. His average for the week is .336, one point ahead of Motz. McCarthy has the best average of any of the players, but he has only played in nine games. He is hitting at nearly a 400 rate. Gray now has an average of 309, and, judging from his work of the last two weeks, he will increase that percentage before the season is much older. Flynn has also shown a great improvement in batting. Hogriever has fallen off a few points, but he is so close to a good standing that a few games will put him up with the leaders if he hits the ball.

Stewart has not batted so well as he might during the week. At times he shows his '94 form, and then drops back. Goar continues to bat in fine form. Phillips has dropped materially in his stick work. He is now under the .300 mark. The batting averages up to and including June 19 are:

	Games.	A.B.	Hits.	P.C.
Hogriever	42	162	47	.290
Flynn	47	175	43	.246
McFarland	41	173	58	.336
McCarthy	9	35	13	.371
Motz	47	185	62	.335
Stewart	47	185	43	.232
Gray	34	136	42	.309
Kahoe	40	162	47	.284
Wood	23	116	30	.259
Goar	14	44	15	.341
Phillips	19	64	18	.281
Foreman	16	44	11	.250

Fielding.

As a whole, the team has improved in fielding. McFarland has fallen off a few points and Stewart rolled up an error or two which cut him down a few notches, but the other men have improved their standing. Motz is making a wonderful record at first base and Gray is rapidly climbing into the .900 column. The fielding has been as good as that of any team in the league. Flynn has been switched from the infield to the outfield, but still manages to play a good game. The boys are working hard and go after everything in sight. The fielding averages up to and including June 21 are:

	Games.	P. O.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent
Hogriever	42	71	7	6	.928
Flynn	47	77	25	14	.879
McFarland	41	86	2	7	.905
McCarthy	9	20	1	1	.954
Motz	47	517	30	12	.978
Stewart	47	122	149	20	.931
Gray	34	34	68	13	.887
Kahoe	47	115	82	9	.956
Woods	21	70	15	5	.944
Goar	14	6	39	1	.978
Phillips	19	33	25	5	.921
Foreman	16	15	25	2	.952

PRAISES THE CYCLE PATH.

R. H. C. Kelton, of Hartford, Says There is None Better.

R. H. C. Kelton, of Hartford, who is in the city, made the trip to Broad Ripple yesterday over the cycle path. On his return he said that he had pedaled over all of the famous cycle paths both in this country and in Europe, but that he had never enjoyed a ride as much as he did the trip yesterday.

"Why," Mr. Kelton said, "the Indianapolis people, I do not believe, appreciate the beauties of the path. The scenery appeals to the eye of an artist, and I wonder that there are not already several paintings on exhibition. The quiet canal on one side, the rippling river on the other, with the heavy fringe of trees, the rustic seats and the high banks beyond the canal, the path stretching away like a silvery serpent, made a picture which will always impress me as the ideal bicycle route of the country. The Indianapolis path is known among bicycle riders of the East and in Connecticut, where I live, I have heard it often spoken of.

"Indianapolis is a great wheel town. I noticed hundreds of riders on the path yesterday, and what surprised me was the jollity and good nature of them all. There seems to be a happy fellowship among the Western wheel riders which is lacking in the East. I shall always remember my trip over the Indianapolis cycle path and the wheel riders of Indianapolis."

National Circuit Races.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—The national circuit races opened here Saturday. Arthur Gardiner won the two professional events, and would probably have won the handicap, but he was forced to quit after riding a mile, on account of sickness. The results.

Half mile open, professional—Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, won; L. B. Cabanne, St. Louis, second; A. C. Martens, St. Paul, third. Time, 1:06.

Mile open, professional (paced)—Gardiner, won; Martens, second; F. H. McCall, Omaha, third. Time, 2:07 2-5. (Track record.)

Two-mile handicap, professional—J. H. Truman, Golden City, Mo., (170) won; George Mierstein, Omaha (120), second; Jack Coburn, St. Louis (100), third. Time, 4:[illegible] 2-5.

Bicycle Notes.

F. E. Castle, the bicycle lamp man, took a party of twenty in his coach this afternoon to see the match race.

Tom Cooper threw up both hands and quit in the races at Syracuse, N. Y., Saturday afternoon. He was roundly hissed by the big crowd, who had expected to see him meet Bald. In the second heat of the mile open Cooper failed to qualify and went to his quarters. Bald rode a half-mile exhibition, paced by tandem, in 58¼ seconds.

Walter Sanger, the "Unpaced King," defeated O. H. Hachenberger at Denver Saturday in the match race. The distance was five miles. The men started from opposite sides of the track, and there was no pacing. Sanger's time was 11:56 2-5. He won by over 200 yards. This is the first time that Hachenberger has met defeat. Sanger rode an Indianapolis wheel geared to 100. A private dispatch received after the race said that Sanger finished in excellent condition and that Hachenberger was fairly ridden off his feet. Before leaving Denver, Sanger will go after all of the unpaced records.

Horse Races.

Ten thousand people saw the end of the Gravesend meeting Saturday. The principal event was the Tremont stakes of $10,000 for two-year-olds. Handball won. Varus and Bounding Brook were the favorites. Don de Oro won the Boulevard handicap and the purse of $2,500.

Simon W won by a length the Tobacco stakes at Latonia Saturday. Toluca was second.

Eitholin proved himself the champion two-year-old of the West Saturday at St. Louis. He won easily after getting off fifth.

Woman Tennis Champion.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, won back the lawn tennis championship Saturday, which she lost to Miss Bessie Moore last year.

THE GAS FIELD.

Coal Soon to be Used Again.

Chicago Post.

The report of the State Geologist of Indiana for the past year forbodes the failure of the natural gas fields at no distant day. The territory that now produces natural gas includes a region of about 2,500 square miles, and no new discoveries have been made or are now likely to be made. A decrease in the pressure was first noticeable in 1895, and it is still diminishing. It would not be surprising, therefore, that if within a year or two the supply would be so much diminished that the general use of gas would have to be abandoned. Such was the case with the gas fields of western Pennsylvania, and such will probably be the fate of the Indiana field.

It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania fields, though long known, or at least suspected, were not extensively opened until 1878, and it was not until 1884 that the gas was piped to Pittsburg. Then it was that the smoky city became smokeless, but this did not last long. A few years and the wells became exhausted, and smoke once more reigned supreme in the city of iron, steel and coal. The gas fields of Indiana were discovered in 1887, and now after ten years they too will become a thing of the past. Nature seems to have no continuing gas manufacturing. After having made a supply and deposited it in pockets she broke the retorts and gave up the business. Those who are dependent on natural gas for heat and light in Chicago are amply forewarned by this report that they must be on the alert for an artificial substitute. Nature's laboratory is broken up.

Coal the Reliance of the Factory.

Pittsburg Times.

The value of natural gas produced in the United States in 1888 amounted to $22,629,000. From that time the annual production has been steadily growing less, until last year the total value of the product of the whole country was but $12,450,000. It is too soon to say that the gas of the United States is exhausted, but continued search with the drill fails so far to discover a supply to take the place of that which has been consumed and wasted. So far as can be seen, and unless new fields come to the surface to supplement those that are worked out, gas has reached the end of its usefulness as a practical fuel for large manufacturing businesses. Some establishments will have plenty of gas for a long time. Some others will have a little. But not enough is left to make gas the principal fuel.

Coal will have to be the reliance of the factory. Coal is the one thing abundant enough to answer all requirements, and it is convenient enough to be cheap. Where fuel is wanted for power alone coal will have to serve the purpose. For some needs, like the manufacture of glass, gas will be utilized until the last moment. But ultimately coal may have to afford a source for the gas supply. Gas is a nice fuel, but coal is the permanent one, and western Pennsylvania, where the coal is plentiful, will continue to be the factory center of the United States.

The Santa Fe Route feeds its patrons well. Its eating-house and dining-car service is the best in the world. This is an important consideration to the traveler.

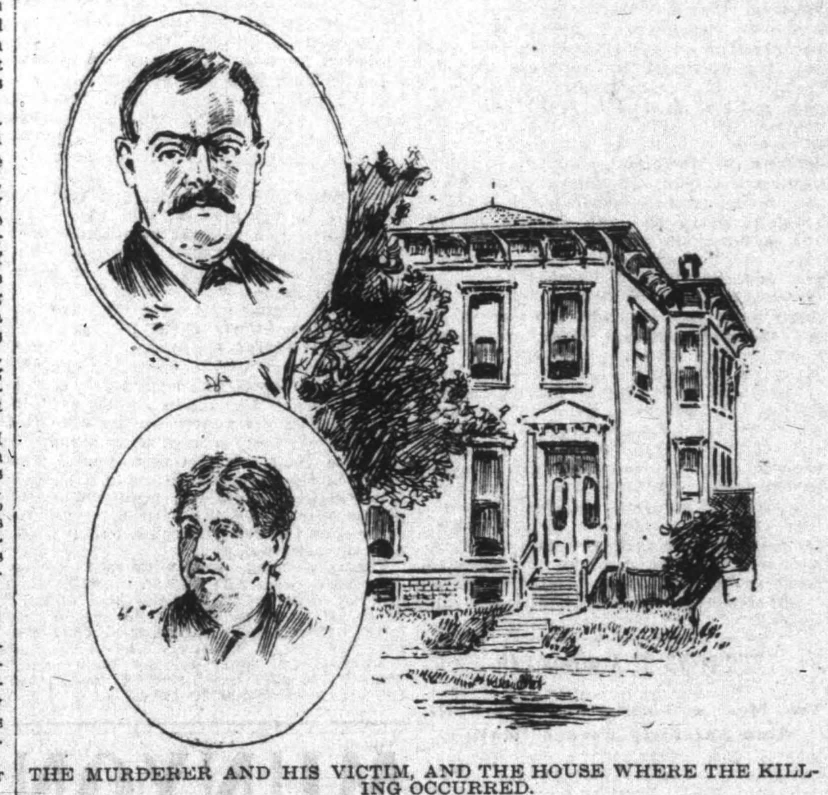
WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE

BLOODY DEED OF HENRY M'CORKHILL, AN OLD SOLDIER.

Shoots His Divorced Wife Twice and Puts a Bullet Through His Own Heart—A Tragedy that Had Been Feared.

Henry McCorkhill, age fifty-three, an old soldier, murdered Mary McCorkhill, his divorced wife and afterward killed himself at 10:45 Saturday night. The tragedy took place at 606 South Meridian street within sight and sound of witnesses.

Among those who knew the couple some ending of this kind was expected. Six weeks ago Mrs. McCorkhill secured a decree of divorce from her husband, and since that time he has frequently threatened to kill her. For the last two weeks he has been noticed hanging about the house of his wife, and Mrs. McCorkhill was warned often by her friends to beware of her husband.



THE MURDERER AND HIS VICTIM, AND THE HOUSE WHERE THE KILLING OCCURRED.

Mrs. McCorkhill kept a boarding-house. On Saturday night she went out to the meat shop. When she returned she found McCorkhill sitting on the front steps in company with a boarder named File. She hesitated a moment, but then went into the house, saying as she went in: "What are you doing here?" Without replying he rose and followed her into the house. File heard them talking loudly as if quarreling. He could not recall what they said, but he gained the impression that McCorkhill was accusing his wife of infidelity. Whatever the charge he made against her Mrs. McCorkhill denied it emphatically and File heard her say:

"No, I didn't, honey."

The Fatal Shots.

At this time the couple were in a sitting-room in the rear of the hall. As the woman made the last remark, a shot was fired and Mrs. McCorkhill burst out of the room, screaming "Murder!" As she ran out, another shot was fired. The woman turned and ran up-stairs. As she was going up, File saw McCorkhill fire another shot at her. Then he turned back into the sitting-room and, placing the revolver over his heart, fired, killing himself instantly.

Mrs. McCorkhill succeeded in gaining the first landing. Then she fell into the arms of one of the boarders, who had rushed out at the noise of the shooting. She was carried into the nearest room and placed on the bed. Blood was streaming from a wound in her jaw and from another wound in her breast.

Drs. Amelia Keller and Durham went to the house in company with a number of other people, attracted by the noise of the shooting. A brief examination of her wounds soon convinced the physicians that her case was hopeless. She was unconscious, and remained so for thirty-five minutes after the doctors arrived. Then she died. Around her bed were sympathizing friends and neighbors—people who had known and respected her. There were many expressions of sorrow when it was announced that the end had come.

Down-stairs in the little sitting-room McCorkhill lay. He had fallen forward on his face, his arms outstretched, his face against the carpet. The revolver lay beside him. Unheeded, he lay there until, his victim being dead, attention could be turned to him.

Side by Side in the Morgue.

Coroner Brayton was notified of the two deaths and within a few minutes after Mrs. McCorkhill had died he was at the house. After learning what had taken place, he ordered the bodies removed to Tutewiler's morgue. There they lay all through yesterday, side by side. Hundreds of people who had heard of the tragedy called at the morgue and viewed the bodies.

Among those who knew Mr. and Mrs. McCorkhill during their lifetime, the opinion seems general that Mrs. McCorkhill was a much-abused woman. McCorkhill was an old soldier and he drew a pension of $17 a month. At times he was employed at the Indianapolis hominy mills, but oftener he was content to live on the profits of his wife's boarding-house. It is said that Mrs. McCorkhill could have done a good deal better keeping boarders during the past two or three years if it had not been for her husband, who used to insult the boarders when tipsy and drive them away from the house. More than one boarder so driven away returned to Mrs. McCorkhill's to board when she had secured a divorce. Those who boarded at the house say that McCorkhill frequently demanded money from his wife and that much of the trouble between them arose from the fact that she was unable at all times to give it to him. The coroner found a number of letters in her room after her death. Among them were notices from a mortgage loan company demanding the payment of interest on a note for $19, due since November, 1896.

McCorkhill had a quarrel with James Morris, one of his wife's boarders, about a year ago, and drove him from the house. About the same time he assaulted another boarder, and was arrested and fined in the Police Court for the assault.

Mrs. Mary Pottage, of 604 South Meridian street, heard the shooting. She said: "It is a horrible affair, but we have been expecting something of the kind since Mrs. McCorkhill got her divorce. I have seen McCorkhill watching the house several times, and only last week I spoke to Ida Clark, the hired girl, about it. I told her that McCorkhill would try to kill his wife. McCorkhill, ever since the divorce, has been pestering his wife for money, and has been accusing her of carrying on with some of her boarders. She was a good deal too good for him; that's what's the matter."

McCorkhill's half-brothers, Joseph and George McCorkhill, arrived this morning from Greenfield, and made arrangements to take charge of the body. They said that Henry McCorkhill would be buried in Cleveland, Ind. They took the body away with them on the 1:30 train. They say that Henry McCorkhill was married about ten years, and that he and his wife never got along very well together.

Mrs. McCorkhill's father and sister live in the country, near Greenwood. These relatives have been notified of her death, and the body will be held until they are heard from.

A COUGAR IN THE DOORWAY.

An Incident of Life in Seattle Seven Years Ago.

New York Sun.

"If I had left my house five minutes later one morning, seven years ago, "I should have stepped upon a seven-foot cougar in the vestibule," said T. F. Drew, a mining man from the West. "It was not at a camp in the wilderness, but my house in Pike street in Seattle. It was a misty morning when I walked out at the door to go to my place of business. Five minutes later I heard several shots fired back of me in the direction of my house. It was not until my return home at noon that I learned that the shots which I had heard had killed a cougar in my doorway.

"The beast had got lost in the fog and wandered into the town. He was first seen just after I had left the house by the motorman of an electric car, crouching by the wayside in readiness to spring at the car. The motorman sounded the gong and cracked on speed, and at that the cougar turned, ran into the vestibule of my house, and crouched at the door-sill. The motorman hailed my neighbor, Mr. Chapin, now president of a leading bank, and told him about the cougar. Chapin stepped back into his house, got his Winchester rifle, and shot the creature where he lay. It was rather an odd combination, a booming city, the electric cars, and a cougar crouched in your doorway, but things quite as strange happen now and then in the towns that spring up over night in the wilds."

A Million a Week.

Nearly 1,000,000 telegrams pass through the general postoffice of London every week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ECZEMA
Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating
Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.
Cuticura
REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure, when all else fails.
POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humor," free.
PIMPLY FACES Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

The Progress, BLISS, SWAIN & CO.
FREE AND UNRESTRICTED CHOICE OF OUR
FINEST AND BEST SUITS
FOR $14.50
This week you can take choice of any $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 Man's Suit in our house (except Black Clay Worsteds) for $14.50. It includes all Imported Fancy Worsted Cheviot and Cassimere Suits. They are the finest and best made Clothing in Indianapolis.
In Cheaper Grade You Can Buy
Choice of our $10 Men's Suits in the natty styles of checks, plaids, stripes, etc. Well made and will fit at
$7.00
Choice of our $15 Men's Suits in sacks and cutaway frocks, in the richest designs, first-class trimmings and workmanship, for
$11.50
Boys' and Children's Clothing
$8 Suits for $5.90
$6 Suits for $4.90
$5 Suits for $3.90
$4 Suits for $2.90

STRAW HATS
Are Cheap at
21 and 23 South Illinois St.
RYAN THE HATTER

["Mixed by an improved method, Bryce Pie-Crust Butter Crackers, although highest in price are fairly worth the money—for they are the purest and best in the market."]

"WOMAN'S TRIUMPH," a 32-page book containing valuable information which every woman should know about herself, sent free
LYDIA PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS

POSTUM CEREAL
THE GRAIN COFFEE
MAKES RED BLOOD
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Special Sale
DREW, SELBY & CO.'S fine low shoes

1,000 pairs fine hand-turned, in all styles and patterns — Black, Chocolate, Green, Oxblood, Patent Leather, for
$1.98
worth $2.50 to $4. All sizes; widths AA to E.

500 pairs fine flexible sole goods, in Chocolate and Black, for
$1.49
worth $2 to $2.50. All sizes.
Also, special lot of small sizes, 1 to 3, "AA," "A" and "B" widths, for
98c
worth $2 to $4.
Greatest values for your money. All stylish, nice goods.
STOUT'S
62-68 Massachusetts Ave.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

CHICAGO Shoe Co.
68 and 70 E. Washington St.
Worthy of a Second Thought
Our cool, hot-weather low shoes, Hand-turned and featherweight, black and colored.
$1.29
Remember, money cheerfully refunded if goods do not please.

CHICAGO Shoe Co.
68 and 70 E. Washington St.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
MALT-NUTRINE
the food drink. At all druggists.

Our 20% Discount Sale
When we announced our 20 per cent. Discount Sale we expected to be busy—but we were scarcely prepared for the crowds. It shows that the people have confidence in what we advertise, and we're proud of it. We are offering every article at one-fifth off the regular price, and remember if you haven't the cash, you are welcome to the goods at the same prices on our
... Equitable Credit System ...

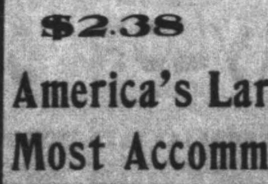
Three-piece Antique Bedroom Suite, $11.50, less 20 per cent. discount,
$9.20

Sideboard, large mirror; price, $12, less 20 per cent. discount,
$9.60

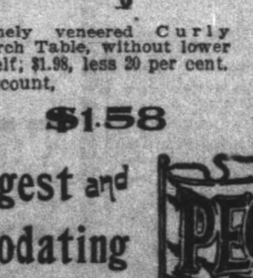
Handsome Combination Bookcases; Price $16.00, less 20 per cent. discount
$12.80

Upright Folding Beds, without mirror; price $27, less 20 per cent. discount,
$21.60

Large, heavy Dining Table, fancy stretcher; price $7, less 20 per cent. discount,
$5.60

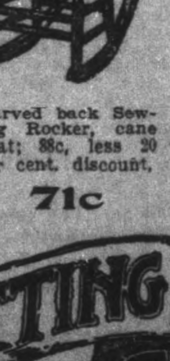


Fine Roman Parlor Chair; $2.98, less 20 per cent. discount,
$2.38



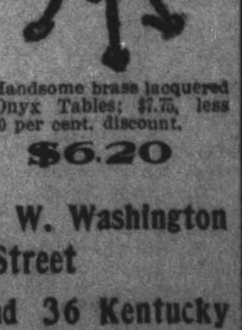
Finely veneered Curly Birch Table, without lower shelf; $1.98, less 20 per cent. discount,
$1.58

Child's Cradle, woven wire mattress; $1.98, less 20 per cent. discount,
$1.58



Carved back Sewing Rocker, cane seat; 88c, less 20 per cent. discount,
71c

Solid oak Center Table, polish top; 98c, less 20 per cent. discount,
78c



Handsome brass lacquered Onyx Tables; $7.75, less 20 per cent. discount,
$6.20

America's Largest and Most Accommodating Housefurnishers
PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO.
71 and 73 W. Washington Street
32, 34 and 36 Kentucky Avenue

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST

GREAT GATHERING OF SINGERS AT PHILADELPHIA THIS WEEK.

The Greatest Chorus Ever Heard in This Country to Sing There—Some of the Arrangements for Entertaining the Saengerbund.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The eighteenth Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund, which takes place in this city all this week, promises to be the greatest thus far held in the United States. On this occasion the full strength of the selected chorus of the entire National Singers' League will be tested for the first time, as this is the first festival offering an auditorium with sufficient stage room to accommodate this army of singers. In order to do this, the Philadelphia United Singers have erected a monster concert hall, which will have a stage ample for 6,000 singers and an orchestra of 250 instrumentalists. The Saengerfest is held every three years.

The building covers an entire square on Cumberland and York and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and the dimensions in the interior are 250x470 feet and sixty-seven feet high. The auditorium will contain 9,000 reserved seats, and its total seating capacity is over 16,000. The listed entries for the federation chorus, to be heard at each concert, numbers 5,950. Among the clubs to contest for the various prizes are thirty-three singing societies of New York city, twenty-seven of Brooklyn; twenty of Newark, N. J.; eleven of Baltimore; seven of Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J.; six of Camden, N. J.; three of Troy, N. Y.; and two of Washington, D. C., and individual societies from Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Egg Harbor, N. J.; Lancaster, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Orange Valley, N. J.; Norristown, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Chester, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Long Island City, N. Y.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Trenton, N. J.; Scranton, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y. The famous Arion and Liederkranz societies of New York will sing together for the first time at a Saengerfest.

To these will be added the chorus of the United Singers of Philadelphia, comprising thirty-four societies, who are excluded from the contests by the constitution of the league, which prohibits clubs of the city in which the festival is held from competing.

The principal features of the parade of singing societies, which will be part of the outdoor program, will be the carrying in the procession of all the famous drinking horns belonging to the German singing societies of the country.

History of the Saengerfest.

The first national Saengerfest given in the United States was given in Philadelphia in 1850. Its mass chorus consisted of but 500 singers. This year there will be rendered seventeen distinct mass choruses by 5,000 male singers, and in addition there will be school children's choruses of 3,000 voices and the mixed choruses of several thousand singers. For a number of years subsequently the Saengerfests were held every year. The second national Saengerfest took place in 1851 in Baltimore; the third in 1852 in New York, the fourth in 1853 in Philadelphia, the fifth in 1854 in Baltimore, the sixth in 1855 in New York, the seventh in 1857 in Philadelphia, the eighth in 1859 in Baltimore, the ninth in 1865 in New York, the tenth in 1867 in Philadelphia, the eleventh in 1869 in Baltimore, the twelfth in 1871 in New York, the thirteenth in 1882 in Philadelphia, the fourteenth in 1885 in Brooklyn, the fifteenth in 1888 in Baltimore, the sixteenth in 1891 in Newark and the seventeenth in 1894 in New York.

President McKinley has been invited, and if he comes he will make an address on one of the days of the fest. To-day the program calls for reception of delegates in the morning and a grand artists' and children's concert in the afternoon. In the evening the United Singers will give a reception concert to the visiting societies. It is at this concert that the President is expected to speak, as well as the Governor of Pennsylvania and the mayor of Philadelphia.

To-morrow there will be a general rehearsal of mass choruses, orchestra, etc. In the afternoon prize singing will be conducted by the first and third classes. In the evening will be held the first grand festival concert.

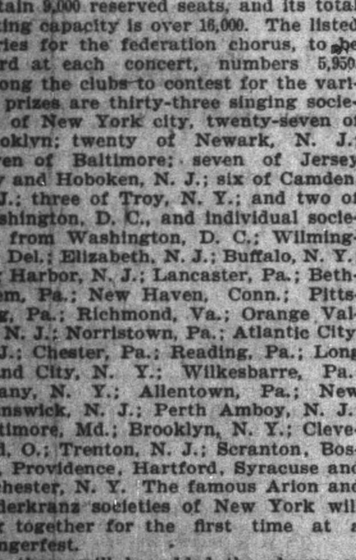
Other Exercises.

Wednesday morning the delegates of the N. E. S. Bund hold a business meeting, and later will come general rehearsals. Prize singing for the second class and city federations will take place in the afternoon, and the second festival concert will come off in the evening. The great street parade will occur Thursday, terminating at a park where a monster picnic and summer night's festival will fill out the day. During the afternoon the prizes will be awarded.

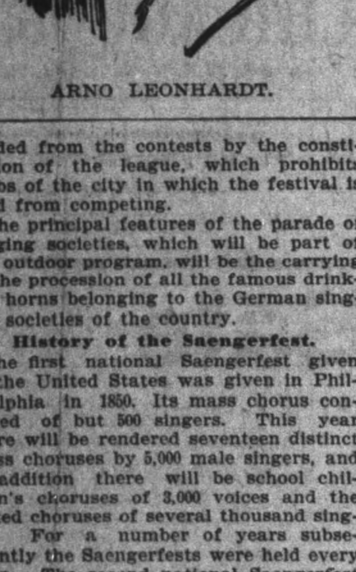
The three musical directors of the Saengerfest will be Samuel L. Herrmann, Carl Samans and Eugene Klee. The executive committee is composed of Arno Leonhardt, president; Henry Koch, first vice-president; Louis Drexler, second vice-president; Carl Kuhl, general secretary; George Schumacher, financial secretary; Frederick Lindhorst, treasurer.

A bust of Mozart will be given to the city organization carrying off the highest honors. The bust and pedestal cost $5,000. The singers of Philadelphia won the Schubert bust at the Newark Saengerfest in 1891. A spectacular part of the musical program will be the closing selection of the concerts on Wednesday. Then "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung by the mammoth chorus of 6,000 male voices and the orchestra, and the audience will join in the singing. The effect of the last number will undoubtedly be of such a character as to astound the auditor. It is estimated that more than 20,000 will join in this chorus, and make it the greatest chorus that has ever sung the national hymn.

THE SAENGERFEST MUSIC HALL.



ARNO LEONHARDT.



DIRECTOR SAMUEL L. HERRMANN.

(President of the National Saengerfest.)

The Belle Street Sewer.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

There are many reasons why the people in the north part of the city should resist the proposed plan mapped out by the city engineer, or rather the following in the wake of Rudolph Herring, a supposed sewer expert, brought to this city in the interest of certain real estate schemers to make a plan by which a large amount of wet and overflowed lands could be levied and drained, and made valuable, at the expense of the owners of high and dry lands, lying contiguous to swamps and lands that were to be made valuable to the owners only. The cost to lot owners in the district, which it is proposed now to assess for benefits, up to the present date by the figures in the office of the board of assessment, has been in the neighborhood of $500,000 as follows:

Fourteenth-street sewer, main line	$201,000
Kentucky-avenue interceptor	85,000
White-river interceptor	180,000
	$466,000
Including local sewers, which, added, will be more than	$500,000
Then add the proposed Belle street plan, which will be	200,000
	$700,000

But after all this enormous cost, the proposed plan of emptying the sewage of Brightwood, and all the northeast part of the city into Fall creek at Thirtieth street, thereby polluting a nice, cool stream, in the resident part of the city, at least five miles north of where it ought to empty, is a thing dangerous to the welfare of the city, and ought to be prevented as a sanitary measure. The Board of Public Works and powers that be should see to it that no more sewage is dumped into Fall creek. But the promoters of the Belle-street sewer say we must be provided with more drainage. We say to them, they can be provided with drainage, and that, too, by the flow of the water in its natural channels, and without trying to pervert it from its natural course, and run water up hill, and at less cost than the plan proposed.

The district which it is proposed to assess benefits for the Thirtieth-street (Belle street) sewer reaches from a point in or near Senate avenue and Sixteenth street (old Seventh), east to the Big Four railroad tracks, thence northeast to a point in or north of Brightwood, thence zigzagging north and west to Fall creek at Thirtieth street, and with Fall creek to Senate avenue and south to the place of beginning. All of this territory has been assessed again and again for sewer purposes. The plans for the Belle-street sewer provide that it shall be a main sewer, and therefore local sewers can be emptied into it, thus polluting the waters of Fall creek and White river.

W. J. LOWRY AND THE FULL COMMITTEE.

Cuba and the United States.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Cuba will, ere long, obtain that for which she fights, and that, too, without interference from her great republican neighbor. In the recognition of Cuban belligerency, the United States has nothing to gain and much to lose. There is no form of government to recognize, and the rights of American citizens and their property will be protected if our consuls do their duty—which is not probable. As every traveled American knows (who took his eyes and his American common sense along), no other civilized nation ever filled its diplomatic service with such unrepresentatives as we do habitually. There are unlicked Americans who have thus far escaped being ministers and consuls abroad; but probably their time is coming.

Mexico, a country which won its own independence from Spain, and whose people are far more impulsive than we are, has not the remotest notion of meddling with Cuba. But, then, Mexico has no United States Senate. She loves freedom, and she does not love the mother country; but she is not a natural fool. She knows what the Cuban rebellion is. She knows what independence would mean there. For that matter, not one of the Spanish-American republics thinks of recognizing the insurgents of the distressful isle. The United States is the only nation in the world that follows the profession of being buncoed by its newspapers.

J. B. BURRIS.

Cloverdale, Ind., June 18, 1897.

Cutting Down State Expenses.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

I see that Governor Mount has succeeded in getting the salary of a bookkeeper of one of the State institutions reduced from $80 a month to $50. Possibly this may be all right, but it seems to a good many to savor of cheese-paring. I don't know who the bookkeeper is, but if he has a family, and his salary was cut down when it was only meager at first, it would seem that it is hardly right. In Michigan the Governor is only paid the nominal salary of $600 a year, while our Governor receives a salary of $5,000 a year. I would suggest that Governor Mount, in his message to the next Legislature, recommend that the Governor's salary be decreased.

The Governor is a good fellow, and his general course as Governor has been commendable, but when he seems to glory in the fact, and gives interviews in regard to the fact that he cut down a poor bookkeeper's salary, which was too small as it was to pay more than bare living expenses, under such circumstances the Governor has not shown himself as broad-minded as the Governor of Indiana should be.

BOOKKEEPER.

Williamsport, Ind., June 17.

Trade Mark of the Thoroughbred.

Die Fliegende Blaetter.

Tailor—But I can't wait five years for the amount of that bill!

Baron—Then what business have you, I'd like to know, trying to work for noble folk?

The Santa Fe Route issues the most attractive advertising matter in the whole range of railway literature, consisting of beautifully illustrated and carefully written books, descriptive of scenes en route through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. They are mailed free to applicants.

20th CENTURY BOOKKEEPING.

A Series of Articles on the Art of Bookkeeping, Embodying Newest Methods, By Arthur J. Taylor, A. M., LL.B.

Written for The Indianapolis News.

TWENTY-FIRST ARTICLE.

With the experience you have now had with the ordinary journal, the cash book, the sales book, the cash journal, and the special column journal, you should be able to understand any form of any book of original entry which you might have occasion to use. As to what extent special column journals and special books other than the ordinary journal are to be used is a question that can only be answered from a study of the conditions to be met and the ideas of the person or firm for whom the books are to be kept. Individual tastes in the style of books used are quite as different as the styles of clothing worn by those for whom books may be kept. Some will wish a highly classified record of accounts, and will use a cash book, sales book and an invoice book, which is the same in principle as the sales book, the only difference being that in the invoice book is kept a record of merchandise bought only, instead of merchandise sold, and may be used as a book of original entry, with postings from it to the ledger, or it may be used merely as an auxiliary book. Others will content themselves with the ordinary journal and ledger, or possibly with the ledger alone, which may be used in a way that will be illustrated in the next article.

Do not get the idea that there is but one right way; that your method is infinitely better than that of some one else, or that there can be no improvements upon those already in use.

Certain entries, the instructions for which were given in the last number, may be now reviewed with advantage. The first entry of the 16th will require two lines, since it has two credit items, both of which must be entered in the sundries credit column.

In the fourth entry of the 16th, S. J. Tetlow is debited with $103.11, poultry credited with $18.36, eggs credited with $66.00 and butter credited with $18.75. The third entry on the 17th is "George and Dunlap to sundries," with the amounts in their respective columns, and the explanation to this effect: "Sold to Charles Floyd for draft upon George and Dunlap." The last entry of the 17th is "cash to J. C. Tull, in full of account, $178.26." Of course, before this amount can be definitely determined, it would be necessary to either post all items to the ledger or go through them and post all items that might be found debiting or crediting Tull. The first entry of the 18th is "cash to poultry, $57.22." The third entry of the 18th is "branch house to cash, $75.00." The fourth entry is "cash to John Laughner, $222.20." The first entry of the 19th is "sundries to branch house," with the cash, poultry, butter and eggs in their respective money columns and an explanation to this effect: "The entire resources of the branch house were turned over to the main house and the branch house closed." The branch house is credited with $222.60. In the last two entries, Newton is debited and cash credited with $230.60; Henry Hudson & Co. debited and cash credited with $94.46.

The footings of the columns are as follows:

	Dr.	Cr.
Sundries	1,347.60	3,317.78
Cash	3,136.23	1,110.56
Poultry	143.47	158.54
Eggs	70.87	98.72
Butter	24.43	37.
	4,722.60	4,722.60

Post and take a trial balance, which should show the following:

		Dr.	Cr.
M. J. Briceland		737.	4,024.02
Cash		5,456.19	2,251.30
Expense		29.95	
S. J. Tetlow		197.93	
O. L. James		169.50	113.59
C. P. Wilder		617.	492.60
Charles Floyd		447.40	325.
F. L. Goodwin		314.25	200.
Interest and Discount		5.37	2.79
George & Dunlap		213.16	766.01
Store Fixtures		182.50	170.
Real Estate		1,850.	1,840.
Eureka Oil Stock		610.50	615.
Poultry, inventory	124.07	470.61	377.52
Eggs, inventory	64.32	313.15	266.33
Butter, inventory	14.38	150.38	138.09
Branch House		551.49	734.13
		12,316.38	12,316.38

Make out a statement and adjust the net gain or loss to your stock account. You will find it advisable to use both forms of statements, although but one is given here.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.			
S. J. Tetlow	197.93		
O. L. James	55.91		
C. P. Wilder	124.40		
Charles Floyd	122.40		
F. L. Goodwin	114.25		
George & Dunlap		552.85	
Personal Accounts Dr. and Cr.	614.89	552.85	
RESOURCES.			
Personal Accounts, Dr.	614.89		
Cash	3,204.89		
Poultry, inventory	124.07		
Eggs, inventory	64.32		
Butter, inventory	14.38	4,022.55	
LIABILITIES.			
Personal Accounts, Cr.	552.85		
M. J. Briceland, Stock	3,287.02	3,839.87	
*Net Gain		182.68	
*Red ink.			
GAINS.			
Eureka Oil, Cr.	615.		
Eureka Oil, Dr	610.50		
Eureka Oil, gain	4.50	4.50	
Poultry, Cr	377.52		
Poultry, inventory	124.07		
Poultry, total Cr.	501.59		
Poultry, Dr.	470.61		
Poultry, gain	30.98	30.98	
Eggs, Cr.	266.33		
Eggs, inventroy	64.32		
Eggs, total Cr.	330.65		
Eggs, Dr.	313.15		
Eggs, gain	17.50	17.50	
Butter, Cr.	138.09		
Butter, inventory	14.38		
Butter, total Cr.	152.47		
Butter, Dr.	150.38		
Butter, gain	2.09	2.09	
Branch House, Cr.	734.13		
Branch House, Dr.	551.49		
Branch House, gain	182.64	182.64	237.71
LOSSES.			
Expense		29.95	
Int. & Dis. Dr.	5.37		
Int. & Dis. Cr.	2.79		
Int. & Dis. loss	2.58	2.58	
Store Fixtures, Dr.	182.50		
Store Fixtures, Cr.	170.		
Store Fixtures, loss	12.50	12.50	
Real Estate, Dr.	1,850.		
Real Estate, Cr.	1,840.		
Real Estate, loss	10.	55.03	
*Net Gain		182.68	
*Red ink.			
M. J. Briceland, investment		3,287.02	
Cr by net gain		182.68	
M. J. Briceland's present worth		3,469.70	

If you will observe the real estate account, after the closing entries have been made, you will find that the real estate bought on the 4th inst. for $1,800.00 was sold on the 18th for $1,840.00, making a net gain on the deal of $40.00. On the 5th, however, the same real estate was invoiced at $1,850.00, and the account was closed on that basis, which consequently showed a gain of $50.00 at that time. Since, on the 18th, it was sold for less than the inventory price, the account must show a loss. While an inventory, within $10.00 of the price for which an $1,800.00 piece of real estate subsequently sold, is a very close and accurate estimate, yet it is in just such cases as this that there is an opportunity for fraud. Property will be listed as a resource at an amount far in excess of what it would bring if placed on the market and sold. Personal accounts are entered as resources for their face value when many of them are utterly worthless, and on many not more than 25 to 50 per cent. can be realized. Securities are accepted as gilt edge without an investigation, which would probably prove them very poor, indeed.

It is not sufficient to accept what a firm's books may show on their face as the worth or success of that firm, and the honest, cautious business man will get such misrepresentations off of the face of his books. This is accomplished by transferring doubtful and worthless accounts to another ledger which is not regarded at all in making the statements, or is estimated to be worth a certain per cent. of its face. Whenever it is apparent that any particular account is absolutely worthless, it should at once be closed by an entry in which loss and gain is debited and the worthless account credited. If at any subsequent time a part or all of an account which has been disposed of in this way should be paid, it may be reopened by a counter entry, debiting the worthless account and crediting loss and gain, and then credited with the amount paid, as usual.

George Soule, Esq., an eminent writer and authority on the subject of accounts, says: "In our own experience as an expert and consulting accountant and commercial lawyer, covering a period of thirty years, and extending to more than one thousand business firms, we have known many who have bankrupted because no consideration was given to this subject, and no entries pertaining to this kind of loss, were ever made. They were led to believe by statements of accounts and exhibits of profits, made by their bookkeepers, that they were doing a prosperous business. Had they known the true condition of their business, year by year, they could have reduced their business, their family and their personal expenses, increased the gain per cent. on sales to cover loss on bad debts, refused credit or closed business before they became insolvent."

RUN DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Two Men, a Woman and Two Children Narrowly Escape Death.

August Klann, his wife and two children and Robert Dietrich were run down by an electric train in South Meridian street last evening. Klann and his family, who live at 202 Minnesota street, went to see Dietrich, Klann's nephew, living in Arizona street, and he proposed to take them home in his spring wagon, which has a covered top. The horse was a restless one, and Klann had considerable trouble to hold him. After turning from Arizona street Klann heard the gong of the train behind him and attempted to turn out of the way. The motorman of car 569 going south slowed down, thinking the wagon would get out of the way. The hind wheel caught in the track and the light wagon was overturned. Mrs. Klann, the two children and Dietrich were thrown to the ground. The horse ran and dragged Klann against the curbing at the sidewalk, injuring him painfully.

The car was so close that it could not be stopped. The fender passed over the little boy three years old, and he was caught under the trucks of the car, which was stopped just in time to keep from crushing him. The little girl six years old was thrown out of the way by the fender, but she was badly bruised about the head. Mrs. Klann and Dietrich fell directly in front of the car and were caught under the fender and jumbled up like bundles of old clothes. The accident happened close to the office of Dr. Storch, who found that Dietrich and Mrs. Klann were badly cut and bruised, and for a time it was thought that the woman was injured internally. Dietrich was not so severely hurt. Dr. Storch is of the opinion that unless some of them are injured internally there will be no serious results from the accident. Klann is employed at Kingan's.

Mr. Madden's Pass is Intact.

Robert M. Madden, councilman-at-large, having found the street-car pass recently sent to him by the Citizens' company, and which he had thrown aside, exhibits it, complete, showing that not one coupon is missing.

"I never used a pass of any kind," Mr. Madden says—"street-car, railroad or any other. I do not want to be under obligations to corporations. I shall not send my street-car pass back to the company, because the possession of it intact shows that I have not used it, and is a more complete defense than to say, 'I sent the pass back.' My record shows that I do not permit corporations to influence my vote, and that I try to do nothing that will, in any way, give them undue claim to my vote or influence."

Truly Wonderful

Was the Case of This Young Man —One Limb Covered With Boils.

Kinderhook, Ill., May 10, 1897.—"I have been troubled with boils nearly all my life. One summer one of my limbs was completely covered with them. I tried about everything I could think of, but to no purpose. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised as a blood purifier and my friends advised me to try it, and I did so. The first bottle helped me wonderfully. The boils soon began to heal, and after a while they were completely cured. I have not been troubled with boils since that time."

CHARLES E. HAWKINS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Art Cretonnes

A special lot for Tuesday at 15c per yard. These are brand new effects in Louis XIV stripes and art designs. They give a charming, stylish touch to a room and cost very little.

TAYLOR'S

32 to 36 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET

CARPETS CLEANED 3c PER YARD
MACKS TEL. 243.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

They Were Trying to Save Their Younger Brother.

Seven years ago Robert Black, the husband of Jennie M. Black, of No. 405 Cornell avenue, was killed by a train. One daughter and three sons were left to comfort the mother. Saturday evening, as the sun was sinking, two of these sons, age twenty-two and nineteen years, were drowned in Fall creek. To-day the three remaining members of the family stood beside the three graves in Crown Hill cemetery.

The two young men lost their lives in saving that of their youngest brother. The three, Drew, the oldest; Lee, the second, and Bruce, the youngest, went to the creek at College avenue to wash their buggy. The work done, they entered the stream, behind the high bank, for a swim. Bruce ventured out into the deep water, and reached a point where he could not touch bottom. Being unable to swim he called to his brothers for assistance. Lee was first to answer the call, but neither could he swim, and in a minute he was struggling for his life and attempting to push his brother toward the shallows. The oldest of the three, Drew, now came to the scene. Like the others he could not swim, but he plunged into the deep water determined to save his brothers. He succeeded in hauling Bruce ashore, and then made for Lee, who was despairingly calling for help. The two caught hand in hand, but Lee was too limp to help himself; he set the death grip on his brother's hand, and the two went down together.

The saved boy ran home and told the sad tale to his mother, and his sister, Grace, who is a teacher in public school No. 38. Kregelo's undertaking establishment was notified and in two or three hours the bodies were recovered.

The two young men were studying for the ministry. They spent last year at the University of Kentucky, an institution conducted by the Christian church. They came home from school only a few days ago, and had taken employment in the Indianapolis veneer-works, with the view of earning money with which to continue their studies next year. The eldest of the three had already preached a few times. The entire family belonged to the Third Christian church, where the funeral of the two young men took place at 2 o'clock to-day.

The drowning was witnessed by a fisherman, who was on the opposite side of the creek, but he was not near enough to be of assistance, as he could not swim. The fisherman testified that but for the strong language he used the youngest son, after having been saved himself, would have rushed back into the creek after his brothers.

MUNYON

Cures Edward Boeter of Catarrh, Which Had Made His Life Miserable For Over Eighteen Years—He Gives His

TESTIMONY

And Says "He Can Not Praise Munyon Too Highly"—Mrs. Shawman Also Tells How Munyon Cured Her of Pleurisy and Relieved Her of Terrible Pain.

Mr. Edward Boeter, 124 Spann avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "For eighteen years I had catarrh. My nose and throat were in an awful condition, and I was suffering very greatly. I began using the Munyon treatment, and now I am entirely well again, and can not say too much for the Munyon remedies. The effect is wonderful."

MRS. SHAWMAN'S CASE.

Mrs. Shawman, 479 East Nineteenth street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "For a month I was troubled with terrible pains in the side, produced by pleurisy. In fact, when I began using the Munyon treatment, I was unable to take a long breath, the pain was so dreadful. A few doses of the little pellets gave me complete relief, and in a few days I was entirely cured, and have not felt a trace of the pain since."

What Munyon's Remedies Do.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer. Price, $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25c a vial.

Eminent doctors at your service free. Not a penny to pay for examination or advice.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint, call and receive a free trial local treatment. We positively cure Catarrh.

OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING

Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

Majestic Building

Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets

..IVER JOHNSON CYCLES..

It is well enough to experiment in some lines, but not in buying a bicycle. If you do, the experiment will probably be a costly one.

The IVER JOHNSON is not an experiment, being "tried and true" for over a quarter century.

1897-Tremont Special-$36.85

WM. BUSCHMANN & CO

192 to 200 Ft. Wayne Ave.

CLOSING OUT

a first-class line of

North Star Refrigerators

to make room for our Fall goods. Call and see them and see our prices.

Home Stove Co

79 S. Meridian St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Arlington Hotel

Petoskey, Mich.

LEADING HOUSE; — BEST LOCATION. Private grounds, parks, casino and bowling alleys. Only real RESORT hotel at Petoskey. Special rates to families—$10.50 to $17.50 weekly. Write

S. H. PECK, Manager.

An Ambitious Girl.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she has been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home.

For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school.

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing remedy for all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, swelling of the feet and limbs, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, feebleness of will, ringing in the ears, early decay, all forms of female weakness, leucorrhœa, tardy or irregular periods, suppression of menses, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, causing scrofula, swelled glands, fever sores, rickets, hip-joint diseases, hunchback, acquired deformities, decayed bones, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also for invigorating the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases, excesses and indiscretions of living, recovery from acute diseases, such as fevers, etc., loss of vital powers, spermatorrhœa, early decay, premature old age. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. 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' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The Crowds

that took advantage Saturday of our unrestricted offering of . . . . .

Every Cassimere Suit
Every Fancy Cheviot Suit
Every Fancy Worsted Suit
Every Blue Cheviot Suit
Every Black Cheviot Suit
Every Blue Flannel Suit

in our house that was $10 for

$7.00

are being duplicated to-day. Our best advertisers for the coming week will be the people who bought Saturday. Until the store closes next Saturday night the same chance is open to you. We give you—exactly what we promise—the unrestricted choice of any $10 Suit in our house—Black Clays and Blue and Black Serges alone excepted—for $7.00.

Saks & Company

THE MODEL SAKS' CORNER

Catching Your Breath

after you find the kind of a bicycle you bought won't bring back your money. Find enjoyment on a '97 BELLIS which is BEST, for it is easy and is strong and secure.

Those Who Ride **Bellis** CYCLES Say They Run EASY

$75—The up-to-date Bellis, '97 Model—$75

RETAIL STORE.....35 South Pennsylvania Street

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

America's Leading Corset

W.B.

Imparts a gracefulness of outline to the form that cannot be secured by any other make.

It is celebrated for the ease and comfort of the fit of all the various lengths which are adapted to all figures—short, medium, long or extra long waisted. Made with 4, 5 or 6 hook clasps. Prices from $1 up. For Sale Everywhere. Send your name and address with a two-cent stamp, and we will send you a package of dainty Sachet Perfumes Free.

Wears Best, Fits Best

ADDRESS, W. B. 377 Broadway, New York

FOR HOT WEATHER . . .

Until July 4, 1897, we will give you choice of any SHIRT WAIST SET in our stock at one-half the marked price, if you will bring this ad with you. All new goods. Regular prices without "ad."

Cathcart, Cleland & Company

6 East Washington Street

Ladies' Home

Only nine days remain of our great closing sale. We must vacate July 1. Only 2,000 Shirt Waists left—only eight days to sell them out. Price no object—all must go.

All of our 75c and $1.00 Shirt Waists, separate collars and cuffs, go at ... 29c
All of our $1.25 Shirt Waists, newest styles, go at ... 39c
All of our $1.50 Shirt Waists, pretty lawns and novelties, go at ... 48c
All of our $1.75 Shirt Waists, elegant things, go at ... 68c
All of our $2.00 Shirt Waists, best patterns of the season, go at ... 89c
All of our $2.50 Shirt Waists, fine lawns and organdies, go at ... $1.27

TAILOR-MADE SUITS—
Only 500 Suits left—only eight days to close out the lot. Prices cut to almost nothing.
All of our $12.00 Tailor-Made Suits go at ... $3.98
All of our $15.00 Tailor-Made Suits go at ... $6.00
All of our $20.00 Tailor-Made Suits go at ... $7.85
All of our $25.00 Tailor-Made Suits go at ... $9.25
All of our $30.00, $35.00 and $40.00 Suits go at ... $12.00
The above are all the newest of this season's styles, made up of elegant materials, finely finished and extremely well made.

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS—
All of our 5-piece Bicycle Suits, $8.00 kind, go at ... $3.98
All of our 5-piece Bicycle Suits, $10.00 kind, go at ... $4.85
All of our 5-piece Bicycle Suits, $15.00 kind, go at ... $5.70
All of our 5-piece Bicycle Suits, $20.00 kind, go at ... $6.95

LADIES' WASH SUITS—
All of our $2.00 Wash Suits go, while they last, at ... 98c
All of our $4.50 Wash Suits go, while they last, at ... $1.67
All of our $3.50 Wash Dress Skirts go at ... $1.00
All of our $2.50 Wash Dress Skirts go at ... $1.45
All of our $2.00 Wash Dress Skirts go at ... 98c
These are in Linen, Duck, Crash and Marseilles.

SPRING JACKETS—
A few of our $25 Tan Jackets left go at ... $3.85
All of our elegant $18 Jackets, light-weight, go at ... $2.90
All of our $12 Jackets, every one a beauty, go at ... $1.95
Choice of a small lot of $10 Jackets, all that we have left, go at $1.00

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SHIRT WAISTS—
All of our Silk Waists, $4.50 kind, go while they last at ... $2.90
All of our Silk Waists, $6 kind, go while they last at ... $3.95
All of our Silk Waists, $10 kind, go while they last at ... $5.00
All of our Silk Waists, $15 kind, go while they last at ... $6.85

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS—
All of our $2 Dress Skirts, go while they last, at ... 98c
All of our $3.50 Dress Skirts go while they last at ... $1.90
All of our $6 Dress Skirts go while they last at ... $2.85
All of our $8 Dress Skirts go while they last at ... $3.95

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES—
You can put your own price on our line of Mackintoshes. Will accept almost anything. Some elegant ones in the lot.

LADIES' TEA GOWNS—
All of our elegant Silk Tea Gowns, $12 kind, go at ... $6.00
All of our elegant Silk Tea Gowns, $10 kind, go at ... $4.50
All of our elegant $12 all-Wool Figured Challie Tea Gowns go at ... $3.85
All of our elegant $8 all-wool Henrietta Tea Gowns go at ... $2.75

A LOT OF INFANTS' WEAR—
All of our Infants' Slips, nicely trimmed, 50c kind, go at ... 19c
All of our Infants' Slips, the 75c kind go at ... 29c
All of our Infants' Slips, the $1.00 kind go at ... 39c
All of our Infants' Underskirts, 49c kind ... 18c
Others in the lot go at less than half-price—23c, 32c up to $2.00.

MILLINERY—
Flowers, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Sailors, etc.
All of our $2.00 Trimmed Hats go at ... 75c
All of our $4.00 Trimmed Hats go at ... $1.50
All of our $8.00 Trimmed Hats go at ... $3.00
All of our $12.00 Trimmed Hats go at ... $4.50
All of our 50c Sailors go at ... 25c
All of our $1.00 Sailors go at ... 39c
All of our $2.00 Sailors go at ... 75c
All of our $3.00 Sailors go at ... $1.15
All of our 25c Untrimmed Hats go at ... 9c
All of our 50c Untrimmed Hats go at ... 19c
All of our $1.00 Untrimmed Hats go at ... 39c
All of our $2.00 Untrimmed Hats go at ... 48c
All of our $3.00 Untrimmed Hats go at ... $1.00
All of our 15c Flowers go at ... 5c
All of our 25c Flowers go at ... 10c
All of our 50c Flowers go at ... 19c
All of our $1.00 Flowers go at ... 39c

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—
Ladies' Linen Collars, 10c kind, go at ... 7c
Ladies' Linen Collars, 15c kind, go at ... 10c
Ladies' Linen Collars, 20c kind, go at ... 13c
Ladies' Ties, 10c kind, go at ... 5c
Ladies' Ties, 25c kind, go at ... 12c
Ladies' Ties, 50c kind, go at ... 25c
Ladies' Belts, 15c kind, go at ... 8c
Ladies' Belts, 25c kind, go at ... 12c
Ladies' Belts, 40c kind, go at ... 19c
Ladies' Belts, 75c kind, go at ... 40c

About 20 Pieces of Carpets Left—
Only 8 days to sell them out. Most of these are all-wool. Your choice of any of the all-wools at 29c. There are some we will sell as low as 25c and 30c per yard.

LARGE FLOOR RUGS—
Made up of the best Body Brussels and Velvets, go at half price. Only a few of them to close out.
$35.00 Rugs, elegant things, go at ... $17.00
$30.00 Rugs, choice new patterns, go at ... $15.00
$20.00 Rugs, go while they last, at ... $10.00

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES—
All of our $1.00 Laces go at ... 70c
All of our $2.00 Laces go at ... $1.25
All of our $3.00 Laces go at ... $1.95
All of our $6.00 Laces go at ... $4.00
All of our $10.00 Laces go at ... $6.50
All of our 25c Curtain Swiss go at, per yard ... 12c
All of our 35c Curtain Swiss go at, per yard ... 18c
All of our 50c Curtain Swiss go at, per yard ... 25c
All of our $1.00 Curtain Swiss go at, per yard ... 37c
Curtain Poles, trimmed, complete ... 15c

BOYS' FINE, HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING—
All of our $1.50 Suits go at ... 70c
All of our $1.75 Suits go at ... 85c
All of our $2.50 Suits go at ... $1.25
All of our $4.00 Suits go at ... $1.95
All of our $6.00 Suits go at ... $2.95
All of our $8.00 Suits go at ... $3.95
All of our Boys' Knee Pants, 25c kind, go at ... 12c
Large assortment of Knee Pants at 15c, 23c, 27c, 33c, 43c and 55c; every one worth double the money.
All of our Boys' Shirt Waists, 25c kind, go at ... 12c
All of our Boys' Shirt Waists, 50c kind, go at ... 25c
All of our Boys' Shirt Waists, $1.00 kind, go at ... 49c
All of our Boys' 50c Leather Caps go at ... 19c
A lot of Boys' Straw Hats, choice of any, at ... 19c

Ladies' Home

A STUPENDOUS BRIDGE

TO HOLD GREATER NEW YORK TOGETHER.

Work Begun on the New East River Span, Which is to Join the Two Principal Sections of the Enlarged City.

The early days of May will see an actual beginning in the construction of the new East river bridge, which is to join the two principal sections of Greater New York and to become the twin of the present Brooklyn bridge. Within the next few days the first of the huge caissons which are to be used in building the foundations of the bridge piers will be towed into position and the work of erecting the piers will begin. It has taken a long time for the work to reach even this preliminary stage. It was in 1892 that a charter was first granted for the building of a bridge across the East river at the point where the new structure will stand. Practically no progress was made until 1895, when the task of building the bridge was undertaken by the cities of New York and Brooklyn and by them turned over to a board of commissioners. A year and a half was required for the completion of plans and the clearing away of legal difficulties, and it was only last fall that the contract for the first of the work, that of building the pier foundation for the New York end of the bridge, was awarded. However, the old saw which says, "A thing begun is half done," seems to apply with especial appropriateness to the building of great public works such as this, and it is confidently asserted that the bridge will be finished and opened to traffic within a year after the opening of the twentieth century.

Mr. Buck, the chief engineer of the new bridge, may be called a bridge expert. At any rate, several of the greatest engineering triumphs of recent years in bridge construction were planned by him, and he is to be classed well up among the half-dozen men who are the leaders of American engineers in this line of work.

In this statement the word America might just as well be replaced by "the world," for it is a fact that in the essential points of economy, lightness and up-to-date construction, Americans lead the world in building bridges. Besides the great spans already built in this country across the East river, the Niagara, the Ohio and the Mississippi, American firms and American engineers have constructed giant bridges in Mexico, Australia, and several South American countries, including Peru, where is probably the highest bridge in the world. In a number of these enterprises, both at home and abroad, Mr. Buck has been the engineer, and it is safe to say that there is no man better fitted to speak with authority on the subject than he.

An Expert's Views.

When asked recently to describe the construction of a great bridge from the engineer's point of view, Mr. Buck said: "The building of an immense bridge must be looked upon as an engineering feat, rather than as a settled business, such, for example, as the erection of sky-scrapers. The reason for this is very evident. In putting up buildings, the conditions under which the work must be done vary but little, and new problems once worked out are settled for good and all. In bridge building, on the other hand, one never has the same conditions twice over, and the engineer's task becomes one of adaptability, while fresh and perplexing difficulties must be met and overcome at every hand. Still, the general plan of procedure is in all cases much the same.

"To begin with, in any given undertaking there are certain fixed conditions and requirements that can not be departed from. The bridge is to be between certain points; therefore, it must be of such and such a length. It is to carry a certain estimated amount of traffic; to have so many tracks, drives and pathways. That practically decides its width. It is to be cantilever or suspension, as seems most feasible under the existing conditions; that settles the general style of construction.

"With these conditions as a basis of his calculation, the engineer sets to work to figure out his plans. Since the bridge is to be suspended by huge cables, he decides what is, to his mind, the deflection of the cables, or 'versed-sine,' that will give the greatest firmness, durability and sustaining power. The answer to this question has its effect on the appearance of the completed structure. For example, in the new East river bridge the cable loop will fall away from the towers more sharply than in the old Brooklyn bridge. The middle portion of the bridge must be 135 feet above high water, so the towers will have to be 335 feet high to get the proper deflection. The next point to settle is the carrying load of the cables. Having fixed upon a certain form of steel construction for the platform of the bridge, the weight per foot of the suspended superstructure can easily be determined. Then a certain live load is assumed from the best obtainable estimates, and, with these two factors, the necessary sustaining power of the cables is settled. Of course, in making these estimates everything is taken into account, such as the effect of the temperature on the cables, and a margin is allowed, as in all these estimates.

"Having advanced to this point, it is possible to determine how much weight will come on the towers, and this settles the important question of how much foundation is necessary. The size of the anchorages is determined by the pull of the cables, and with anchorages and foundations completed your bridge is done."

A Stupendous Undertaking.

Although the rearing of an immense bridge sounds a simple matter under this modest description, it is in reality a most stupendous and difficult undertaking.

Perhaps an idea of its extent may be obtained from the statement that the masonry in the piers would build a large church, that the steel in the towers of the new bridge would build three miles of elevated railroad, and that the wire in the great cables, if stretched out in a single straight line, would reach almost around the globe.

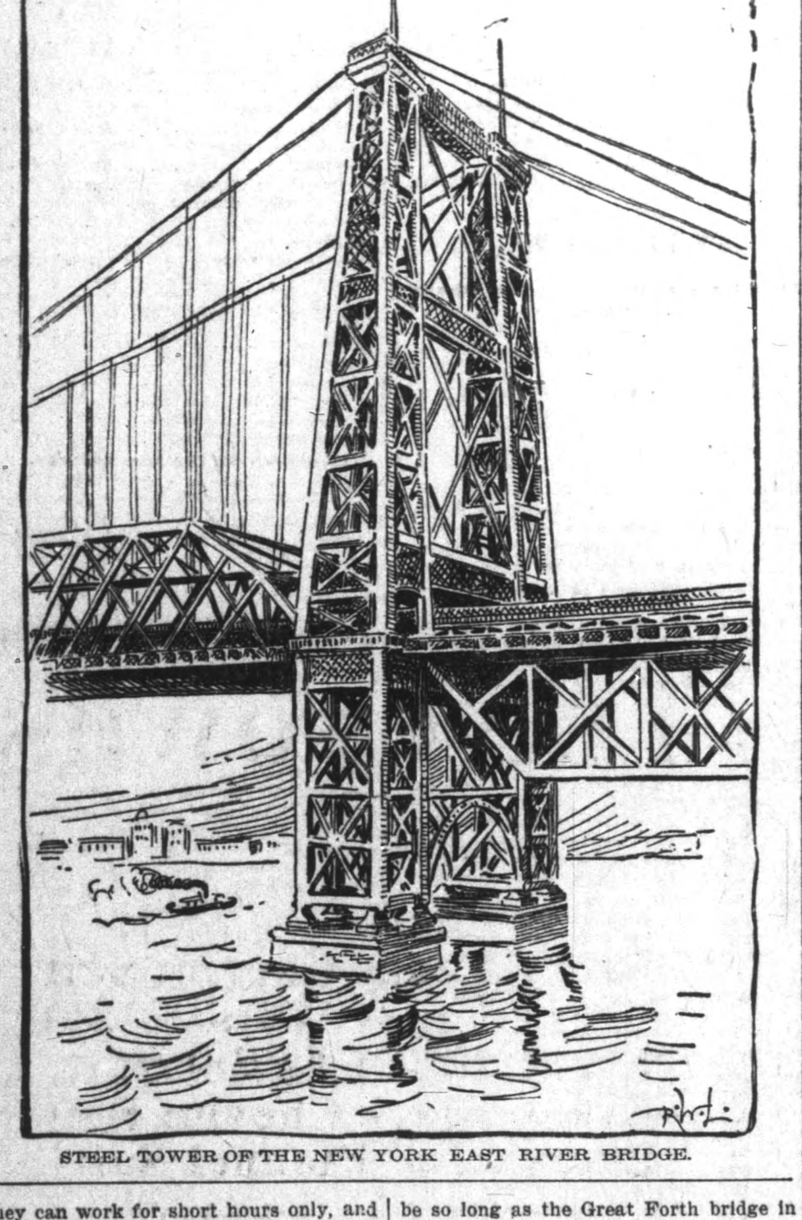
In the actual work of construction the order followed by the engineer is reversed. The foundations and anchorages are first built. The work of building the foundations is in itself hightly interesting, since the work must be carried on many feet under water.

To tunnel to bedrock beneath the mud or sand at the bottom of the river seems a difficult matter, but in reality it is comparatively safe and simple. It is done by means of caissons, which, if not originally designed by Americans, have been so greatly improved by our engineers that they may be called an American invention. In appearance a caisson is simply a huge inverted drygoods box of steel or wood. Those which are to be used in the East river bridge will be built of timbers, stoutly braced to withstand high pressure. The one that has already been built is seventy-six by sixty feet and nineteen feet high. In its construction something like 400,000 feet of pine have been used, and some acres of Georgia timber land have been denuded to form these temporary structures for work on the new bridge. On its lower side, as it rests in the water, the caisson has a working chamber eight feet high, which will accommodate some forty or fifty workmen.

The completed caisson is to be towed to the foot of Delancey street, New York, and when it is located on the exact site where the pier foundation is to stand workmen will begin erecting the masonry foundation on its top, the weight causing it to sink in the water. At this spot the water is only twenty feet deep, so that the caisson will rest on the ground as soon as it is submerged. But the bedrock on which the foundation must rest is sixty feet below, and the intervening mud and sand for an area as large as that of the caisson must all be removed. This is done by the utilization of compressed air. As the huge box gradually sinks in the water under the weight of the stone work piled upon it, strong pumps force air into the working chamber through tubes provided for the purpose, forcing the water out. Then workmen descend through an elevator passage, which runs up through the caisson. At the bottom they find a large workroom, lighted by electricity, and having telephone connection with the outside world. As they shovel up the earth from beneath their feet they place it in the mouth of a blower, which is simply a tube extending up to the surface, and the pressure of the air carries it up through the tube. With these conveniences the bottom of a river bed is not a bad place in which to work. The greatest drawback is from the great air pressure, which increases as the depth becomes greater.

The "Caisson Disease."

The increased pressure is about one-half pound for each foot of depth, or about two atmospheres at the depth of sixty feet. The first effect of the great amount of oxygen in this artificial atmosphere is to make the men unusually active, so that even a lazy man will feel invigorated and will make his shovel fly rapidly. For this very reason, however,



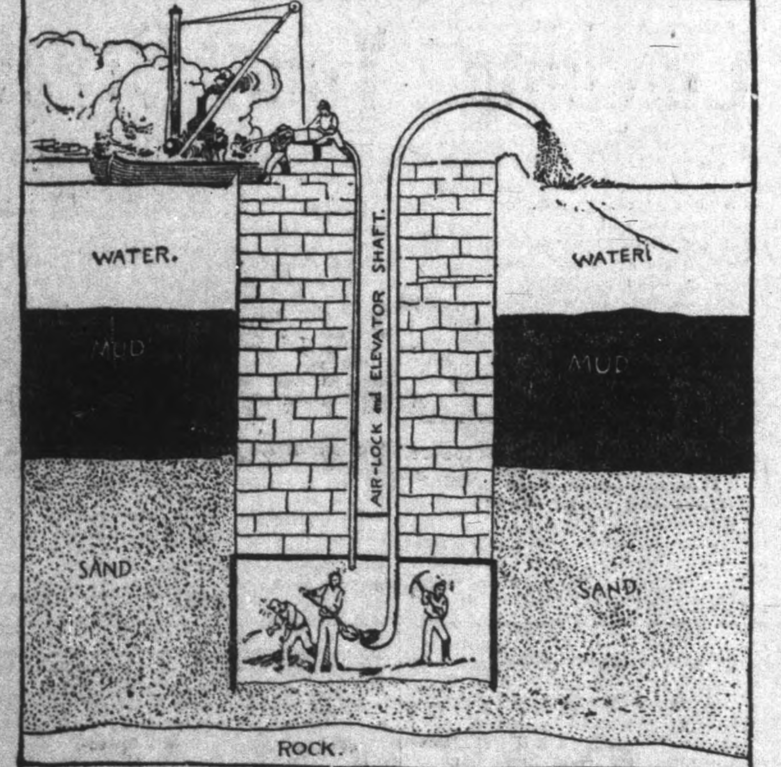
STEEL TOWER OF THE NEW YORK EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

they can work for short hours only, and they are subject to a peculiar affection known as the "caisson disease," but which the workmen themselves describe as "the bends."

When the rock foundation is reached, the rock is blasted and smoothed away until a level surface is obtained. Then the workmen fill the room in which they have been employed with concrete, and the column of masonry, which has been kept level with the water's surface, gives a solid and continuous foundation, on which the bridge proper will rest.

In the present Brooklyn bridge this masonry is continued for the whole hight of the towers, but in the new bridge the towers will be of steel. The latter construction has many advantages. For instance, in the present bridge the towers each weigh five times as much as all the rest of the bridge, while in the new bridge the towers will weigh only about the same as the main span, although they will be sixty feet higher than those of the older structure. These towers will be built of steel plates and angles, and will rest on the masonry piers just described, which will stand twenty-three feet above high water. Steel is cheaper than masonry, too, and less time is required for its erection. It may be remarked here that the substitution of steel for stone is an American development, and that for this reason American bridges are the lightest and cheapest in the world.

At the tops of the steel towers will be sliding saddles, over which the four great cables which are to sustain the



A WORK-SHOP IN THE BED OF THE RIVER; SINKING A CAISSON.

bridge will pass. These great wire ropes will be eighteen inches in diameter, three inches larger than those in the present bridge. Each one of them will contain 68,000 separate wires, each 3-16 of an inch in diameter. Together they wil have a sustaining power of 68,000 tons, or 2½ tons for each wire. It would be impossible to transport one of these huge cables after it is put together, so the strands that go to make up each one are made and tested separately at the factory, and then, strand by strand, they are strung across from pier to pier and fastened together.

As these cables are to support not only the 12,500 tons weight of the bridge itself, but the assumed live weight of 12,000 pounds per lineal foot, it is evident that they must be not only strong in themselves, but they must also be strongly anchored.

How It will be Anchored.

The anchorages will be located between five and six hundred feet back of the bridge piers at each end. They will be of masonry, 100 by 150 feet, and together will weigh 160,000 tons, or thirteen times as much as the main span of the bridge itself. The cables will be secured to them by plates and pins in the strongest possible manner.

Next to these essential features, the most striking thing about the new bridge will be the great stiffening truss which will extend from pier to pier and will be of steel, forty-five feet high. Their object is to make the bridge rigid and to keep it from swaying, as it would if left entirely to the cables. The superstructure of the bridge will be united to these trusses by a double system of bracing from above and below, and will make the whole structure very firm. The floor itself, on which will rest the two elevated railroad tracks, the four surface car tracks, the carriage ways and the footpaths, which altogether make the bridge 118 feet wide, will, of course, be made of steel girders and plates.

To show the attention required by seemingly unimportant details, it may be well to note the precautions taken against damage by the wind. What is called wind pressure is to be resisted by joining the cables in the center and by a double system of lateral bracing. An allowance of several hundred pounds is made also for the "wind load" of the bridge. The great width of the new bridge will be a considerable protection against wind, but some other suspension bridges have been greatly injured and even wrecked by great wind storms. Changing atmospheric conditions, temperature, etc.—in fact, everything that could possibly affect the bridge in any way—is provided for with equal care.

A Model Bridge.

When the new bridge is completed, it will be the model of its kind. It will not be so long as the Great Forth bridge in Scotland; in fact, its length will be nearly the same as that of the present Brooklyn bridge, but it will have certain improvements on both of these. The abrupt deflection of the cables, the greater hight of the towers, and the fact that they are to be of steel instead of stone, have already been mentioned, and there are various other new features. For example, the new bridge will be unlike the earlier one in that only its main span will be supported by the cables. The approaches will be separate deck bridges, and will rest on piers of their own. It is estimated that to build the new bridge itself will cost $7,500,000, and that, with the cost of approaches, etc., it will involve the expenditure of $12,000,000. A few statistics of the bridge follow:

	Feet.
Total length	7,200
Length of main span	1,603
Hight of towers	335
Hight of bridge at towers (above high water)	117
Hight of bridge in center (above high water)	135
Width	118
Total cost	$12,000,000

It illustrates the rapidity of advancement in bridge building that this new structure, which is a marvel of its kind, will be eclipsed almost before it is finished by the great railway bridge across the Hudson between New York city and New Jersey. This will be nearly twice as large as any suspension bridge now in existence. It will have a span between piers of 3,254 feet. Its steel towers will rise to a hight of 587 feet above high water. The contract for it, which has already been let, stipulates that it is to be built within ten years, but its promoters say that it will be finished in seven years. Its erection will cost $25,000,000, and with land approaches will require the expenditure of something like $60,000,000. Truly this will be a colossus undreamed of by the ancients.

EARL MAYO.

Press Clippings.

New York Sun.

The business of making press clippings and souvenir books has been developed to an extraordinary extent by various bureaus started for that purpose, and one of them has just announced the completion of two large, handsomely bound scrapbooks that will be of great interest to the young woman whom they concern when she gets old enough to read them. At present she hasn't cut her teeth. She is the daughter of an American millionaire. These volumes contain all the newspaper notices of her birth and all the autograph letters that were written to her parents congratulating them on the happy event. The books were made expressly for the purpose from selected paper, and the bindings are in keeping. Another set of scrapbooks made by such a clipping bureau has just been completed for Mrs. Bradley Martin. It consists of eight handsome volumes, and the clippings are confined exclusively to the articles printed about the Bradley-Martin ball of last winter. These volumes contain thousands of clippings, and the men who made them can testify that no private entertainment in this country every attracted so much newspaper comment. These books are designed for Mrs. Bradley-Martin's library.

DROPPED AT THE DERBY.

London World.

"How beautifully empty the streets are! Is it always like this in South Kensington, I wonder, or is it really because it is the Oaks?"

Lady Clairville drew herself back in the corner of her hansom, and hoped most devoutly that the latter reason was the cause of the deserted streets.

"It's such a fine day, of course, every one will have gone. I almost wish—but, then, I really did have a headache this morning, and, besides, I promised; and after all, there's no harm in it really, only people are so stupid. But there really isn't the least harm in it in the world; and I'm not at all sure that I shan't tell Harry all about it."

Which was disingenious on Lady Clairville's part, for she knew perfectly well that nothing but irresistible pressure could force her to inform her husband that shortly after his departure for Epsom this morning the racking headache, necessitating an atmosphere of eau de cologne, sal volatile and close-drawn blinds, had miraculously disappeared, and that the early afternoon had found her driving in a hansom to the studio of Vincent Molyneux, the well-known dilettante.

"But there's no harm in it," she repeated over and over again, as the cab rattled down the solemn, porticoed streets on its way to its destination, while its occupant's heart beat a little hard against her dainty blouse at the idea of the escapade.

Monica Clairville, for all the childlike solemnity of her beautiful eyes and the innocence of her dainty chin and mouth, was a very daughter of Eve. She had married a couple of years ago without the pressure of external influence certainly beyond her mother's judicious remark that "Lord Clairville was a good fellow,' and did not quite know himself how much he was worth." He had come, seen and was conquered. Monica married him, and everything was at it should be. But in two years the pleasure of wearing one's pretty new clothes is exhausted, as well as the importance of ordering fresh ones as recklessly as fancy may prompt. Monica had got used to the novelty of being Lady Clairville, of having a husband, and a banking account, and she was just waking up to the fact that the fruit that grew on forbidden trees was fatally tempting. She did not want to pluck it boldly, eat greedily, and give herself an indigestion, with all the attendant unpleasantness; butterfly though she was, Monica was not a fool. But there was no reason why she should not do as many others did—bend the hanging bough ever so little and take the tiniest nibble.

Monica was pretty and young, and the garden in which she walked was full of trees bending their boughs down to her hand; she could have stretched toward half a dozen of them, at least. Her choice, however, had fallen upon young Molyneux, possibly because he was as dissimilar as he well could be from her husband. Harry Clairville was a jolly good fellow, with more breed about him than brains, but Vincent Molyneux as by way of being an artist—that is, he painted a little, not large-eyed saints with lilies and aureoles, but naughty little Van Beersish scraps, wherein black-stockinged legs and suggestive frills predominated. He wrote dainty little songs, mostly in French, of the Chat Noir and Xamof order, and could sing them to perfection before selected audiences; in fact, Vincent flirted a little with all the arts, and it sometimes stood him in good stead—for instance, with Monica Clairville. She was coming to South Kensington this afternoon to look over some sketches which should help her to choose a fancy dress for Lady Homerton's "bal poudre" on the 18th. Could anything be more innocent—and convenient?

It was Vincent himself who opened the door for her.

"How good of you to come," he exclaimed, as he closed the door behind her. "I hardly dared to hope that at the last moment you wouldn't go to the races, after all."

"Perhaps I should but for a headache," she replied, smiling. "What a lovely place this is!" she continued, looking around, "and what exquisite flowers! I adore carnations."

"I know——"

"Oh, did you get them for me? How delightful of you!" She buried her face in a deep bowl, conscious of the grace of her attitude and the dainty effect of the flowers against her cheeks.

"If I could draw you like that!" exclaimed Vincent.

"Draw me? Oh, no! That would never do, would it?"

"Not for publication, but for myself, I mean. You would not grudge me your mere picture?"

"How absurd you are!" She laughed, moving toward the easel.

He followed her, answering her questions about the various objects she took up with childlike curiosity.

"And now will you show me the sketches for my frock? What am I to be?"

"You ought to be Helen of Troy herself!"

"Well, anyhow, won't you show me the sketches?"

"There's no great hurry, is there? Won't you have some tea first?"

"Tea? It would be delightful, only——"

"Oh, I can get tea. I'm quite an adept at it, I assure you; my servant is out, but it will be so delicious to wait on you."

As he spoke, Vincent bustled about with a small table which was ready laid behind a screen, and lighted the Etna.

Monica lay back in her chair contentedly. It was the merest nibble, of course, but the fruit of the tree was very pleasant to the taste; it was not unpleasant to catch Vincent's admiring gaze as it fell upon her. Every novel she had ever read and play she had ever seen had demonstrated to Monica the necessity of donning black garb for her visit, but she had thrown off the black cape, and the light blouse, with its dainty frills and laces, was very fascinating.

"May I take off my hat?" she asked, after a moment, "they really do make one's head ache—"

"Let me!" exclaimed Vincent, quickly coming behind her.

"You are dreadfully clumsy," laughed Monica, with a blush, as he fumbled among the flowers of her hat for the very obvious diamond-headed pins.

She put up her hands to help him and their fingers touched; she felt him close over them and hold them prisoner. Gently, with one hand, he removed the hat, and, still holding her hands, knelt by her side.

"Monica!"

She tried to look shocked, to draw away, but it was difficult; she only managed to ejaculate a faint and dubious "Mr. Molyneux."

"Monica, my darling—"

Further speech was cut short by an emphatic peal at the studio bell. Vincent started to his feet.

"Who is it?" whispered Monica, trembling.

"How can I tell?" replied he in a low voice.

"Don't open—you must not open," she urged in a frightened voice. "Oh, if it should be some one I know!"

Again the bell rang out sharply, peremptorily, as of one who could not be denied.

"You won't open," whispered Monica, standing also and clinging to his arm.

"My darling, I must," he returned, pressing her arm. "They may have seen a shadow on the blind; it would only make things worse to refuse admittance."

"But—Oh, what shall I do?"

Once more came that angry, persistent bell.

"Go in there," he whispered, hastily drawing back a heavy drapery and almost hustling her into the inner room. "I will get rid of the visitor as soon as possible. Don't be frightened."

Without giving her time to reply he drew the curtain and glanced around the room. There was nothing to betray her identity, neither the gloves nor the handkerchief dear to the heart of the dramatist. Nothing—except the dainty tea table, but that only bore evidence to an episode. It was anonymous.

Consigning his visitor to the inmost circle of the most uncomfortable inferno, Vincent hurried to the door.

"I thought you must be dead!"

For fully a second Vincent Molyneux stood silent, petrified, holding the door limply in his hand and staring at his visitor—of all men in the world, Lord Clairville.

"You didn't want me, of course," he went on, as he walked past his host, "but I knew you were here, and I meant coming in. It wasn't polite, but there are circumstances when politeness goes to the wall."

"Yes. What were these peculiar circumstances?"

"Now, listen, Vincent. You and I have always been good friends, and——"

"Don't say we have been; we are still."

"And Monica," continued Lord Harry, without noticing the interruption.

"Lady Clairville? What has she to do with the discussion?"

"She has everything to do with it."

"I don't understand."

"Stuff and nonsense. I am a fool, but I'm not quite such an out-and-out one as you take me for. Monica took to you from the first; she liked to talk with you and all that. There was no harm in it and——"

"Of course there was no harm, my dear old friend."

Lord Clairville looked at Vincent fixedly.

"No, there wasn't any harm, but——"

"But——"

"However, that's not the question now. I've come to ask you to prove your friendship to me to save a scandal——A most decided and vulgar scandal. Heaven only knows where it will take us all to if it comes out."

"You exaggerate, Harry, indeed you do," interrupted Molyneux, with dry lips.

"Don't you suppose I know what I'm talking about?" cried Lord Clairville, angrily.

"Well, what do you want me to do? I don't see that coffee for one and pistols for two would help very much."

"Don't joke, man," cried Harry sternly; "it's too ghastly cynical altogether."

"I don't feel like joking," said Vincent, humbly, "though I assure you you are taking a wrong view of the matter; a mere innocent little——"

"Innocent little! Do you call £1,000 down a mere innocent little anything?"

Vincent looked at him in bewilderment.

"A thousands pounds down? Who? What?"

"It's what she wants, I tell you."

"Lady Clairville wants——"

"No, no; Valerie—Valerie St. Erskine of the Legeretes. She's dropped that nice little sum on the Derby, and she says unless I pay up she'll go to Monica and tell her the whole story."

Vincent gazed at the visitor stupidly, and then sank into the chair Monica had occupied in a fit of hysterical laughter.

"Hang it all, man, I don't see anything to laugh at!" broke in Lord Clairville indignantly. "I don't want the house about my ears. You don't know Monica she's the most perfect little shrew in London when her temper's up, and it's up often enough without any of Valerie's interference, goodness knows."

Vincent controlled himself. "You looked so tragic, old man! You ought to be prepared for these things if you go about playing Don Giovanni with Valerie St. Erskine and her tribe, you know. Where does my hoop come in?"

"You're an awfully good chap, Molyneux. I'm in a tight place just now. Monica's extravagant, and—I've had heavy expenses lately and—well, for a fortnight, now could you?"

Vincent stretched out his hand and reached for his check-book from a drawer in his bureau without a word.

"A thousand pounds, did you say?"

"I'm awfully obliged to you, old man. I—"

A long whistle made Vincent look up at his friend. Harry's eyes had fallen on the dainty tete-a-tete tea table.

"I understand why you were so long opening the door," he said in an amused undertone. "I'm sorry to have interrupted. How you must have blessed me. I thought you looked queer—"

Molyneux handed him the check with a smile.

"More than grateful," said the visitor, pressing his hand. "I won't keep you. Oh, if you only knew your single blessedness. Not a word to Monica, of course. I've been to the Oaks."

Vincent closed the door after him with a sigh of relief. Before, however, he could reach the curtain to draw it back, Monica had pushed past him into the center of the room.

"It's all right, my darling; he—"

"All right," she turned to him like a fury. "All right. I tell you I heard every word. How could you put me in such a position? Valerie St. Erskine, indeed. I extravagant and a shrew. Mr. Molyneux, I shall never forgive you. I hate you." And with just a gasp to recover her breath, Lady Clairville swept past him and out of the studio, leaving Vincent looking ruefully at the tea, which said so much with so little cause.

"Women have no sense of humor," he remarked to himself, philosophically. "For a man who doesn't bet, a thousand is a good little drop over one race," he added, as he put away his check-book. "I think I shall remember the Oaks."

GREATER NEW YORK CHURCHES.

A Total of 1,115 Places of Worship with Seating Capacity of 750,000.

New York Sun.

On and after January 1, 1898, Brooklyn will cease to hold unchallenegd its title of "the City of Churches," and the Greater New York will succeed to its supremacy in that respect. There are 559 churches in New York city, 449 in Brooklyn, fifty-four on Staten island, and fifty-four in the part of Queens county to be annexed to the Greater New York after January 1, Long Island City included, making a total of 1,115 places of worship in the Greater New York.

There are eighty-nine Catholic churches in New York city, seventy-eight in Brooklyn, seven on Staten island, and eleven in Queens county towns. There are eighty-five Episcopal churches in New York, fifty-four in Brooklyn, twelve on Staten island and ten in Queens county, or, at least in that portion of Queens county included in the Greater New York. There are sixty-eight Methodist churches in New York, seventy in Brooklyn, nine on Staten island, and eight in the Queens county towns. There are fifty-eight Presbyterian churches in New York, thirty-seven in Brooklyn, two on Staten island, and four in the Queens county towns. There are fifty-two Baptist churches in New York, forty-four in Brooklyn, six on Staten island, and five in the Queens county towns. There are thirty-one Lutheran churches in New York, thirty-six in Brooklyn, three on Staten island and five in the Queens county towns. There are eleven Congregational churches in New York, twenty in Brooklyn and one in Queens county.

It will be observed that the Methodists, the Lutherans and the Congregationalists (the last decidedly so) have more churches in Brooklyn than they have in the city of New York. Relatively there are fewer Catholics and Episcopalians in Brooklyn than there are in New York city. There are fifty-four Jewish synagogues in New York, sixteen in Brooklyn, and one on Staten island, a total of seventy-one in the Greater New York. There are four Moravian churches on Staten island and three Reformed Dutch churches. The number of Reformed Dutch churches in New York is thirty, and in Brooklyn twenty-nine, bringing up the total in the new city to sixty-two. There are two Quaker meeting houses in New York, two in Brooklyn and one in Flushing. There are three Unitarian churches in New York, four in Brooklyn and one on Staten island. There are three Universalist churches in New York and five in Brooklyn.

The minor religious divisions are much more generally represented in the latter than in the former city. There are meeting places in Brooklyn of Latter Day Saints, of the Second Adventists, of the Seventh Day Adventists, of the Christian Scientists, of the Household of Faith, and of the Christian Evangelists. There are three Swedenborgian churches in the city of Brooklyn and one Swedenborgian church in New York. There are, besides, one Russian-Greek church in New York and a number of mission chapels which are difficult to place among the church congregations of New York with accuracy. There are, besides minor congregations, the Maronite Catholic church in New York and another congregation, the status of which has given rise in the past to controversy—"the Hebrew Christian church." A total of 1,115 places of worship in one city is certainly remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the total population of the new city is 3,300,000, or at the rate of one church to every 3,000 inhabitants, a very large proportion in a city. The seating capacity of the Greater New York churches is in excess of 750,000.

A Cheap Trip

to California or intermediate points via the Santa Fe Route shortly. Inquire about it.

WASTE IN THE HUMAN BODY

REMOVAL OF MANY BONES HAS NO SERIOUS EFFECT.

Grave Questions Which Confronted the Surgeons in the Case of George Burns—Result of the Examination.

Chicago Tribune.

George Burns, who occupies a cot in ward No. 5 at the Cook County Hospital, is the most badly broken up man surgeons were ever called to operate upon. He is only a fragment of a man, a mere skeleton wreck of his former self. Whole sections of his anatomy are missing. He is torn, fractured, and distorted in nearly every conceivable part of his body. He is one of the miracles of modern surgery. Experts express astonishment that he should survive his injuries but he does, and what is more he is going to get well from another operation. In a few weeks Mr. Burns is going to walk out of the hospital and give the world a living indisputable example that existence and even work is possible to a man in his dilapidated condition. He will not be a freak in appearance, either, for, so far as outward signs are concerned, Burns is a whole-bodied and able man. It is only when his injuries are certified to by reputable surgeons that their nature becomes known.

When Burns leaves the hospital he will carry with him a certificate showing he has been the victim of the most remarkable assortment of hurts that ever befell a mortal being. Surgeons report him broken up as follows:

Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull, the top of the head being covered with a silver plate.

Five ribs gone from the left side of the body, having been removed by surgeons in an operation.

Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side in order to secure a firm resting place for that organ.

Both legs fractured in two places and the right arm broken twice.

Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.

Large pieces of the breatbone taken out in the removal of a rifle ball.

Part of the windpipe missing.

Grave Questions of the Surgeons.

Burns is suffering from sixteen distinct injuries. The number seems small in comparison with those sustained by Walter O. Welbrock, over whom New York surgeons are making a great how-de-do, and who is laid up with thirty-nine hurts, as the result of a collision between a railway train and a coach. Most of Welbrock's injuries, however, are simple contusions and sprains. He has thirteen fractures, some of them being serious, but none of them approach in surgical importance those with which Burns is afflicted. If Welbrock recovers, as he probably will, he will be a badly patched-up man, but no part of his framework will be missing. Burns, on the other hand, must finish out his life with only a fraction of the anatomical outfit with which he was originally equipped, and must labor hard for his daily bread besides.

Burns's case is one which is attracting the attention of surgeons, as it involves something more than the mere putting together of fractured bones—it has given rise to the bold questions stated in the opening of this article. If these are answered in the affirmative, anatomists will be confronted with the still more interesting problem of ascertaining just how much of the human frame is necessary to man's safe and profitable journey through life. There has been no such wide publicity as marked the New York case. Chicago surgical experts have gone about the treatment of Burns quietly. Indeed, it was not until he came into their hands for the removal of the rifle ball from his breast bone that the extent and unusual character of his other hurts became known. Since then the patient has been an object of deep interest to the profession.

Burns is a man of sixty-five years. He was born in Massachusetts, and served during the war as a captain. At the battle of Antietam he was shot in the breast. After the war he became a marine engineer. While employed on the steamship Savannah he was jammed in a wreck of the machinery and when taken out he was only a part of his former self. Surgeons put him together, or, rather, they assembled as much of him as could be found. When his wounds had healed he was fitted out with a silver skull in place of the natural one torn off in the wreck, and a few months later was back at his old line of work. Surgeons wondered at the man's vitality. He had gone through a lot of injuries, almost any one of which was serious enough to prove fatal, but he was in all outward signs reasonably stout and healthy. Some time ago the ball which was shot into his breast at Antietam began to cause him annoyance, and Burns came to Chicago from his home in Cincinnati for treatment. In cutting out the ball a section of his breastbone, two by four inches in size, was removed.

A Living Curiosity.

It was in preparing for this operation that the full extent of Burns's other injuries was discovered, and the surgeons found they had the greatest of living curiosities on their hands. Dr. John B. Murphy, who was in charge of the case, was surprised to find how badly Burns had been broken up, and other surgeons took notes on the possibilities of demonstrating the limit of sustaining active life and bodily usefulness with only a fraction of the anatomy left. Through all his sufferings, Burns has never lost courage. He is good-natured and cheerful. His mind is bright. Nothing bothers or annoys him. Despite his shattered frame and terrible handicap, he talks hopefully. He is a philosopher, a little rough in mold, but strongly optimistic.

One of the most interesting features of the case to medical men is the position of Burns's heart. Five of the ribs on his left side were so badly crushed at the time of the wreck that the surgeons decided to remove them entirely. In doing this they transferred the heart to the right side of the body, giving it a snug resting-place against the unshattered ribs. There it has been ever since, performing its ceaseless function with admirable regularity. Surgeons look upon this as one of the crowning acts of adroitness in the profession. They praise the skill and handiwork by which Burns was supplied with a silver crown to his skull, commend the neatness with which the many fractures were mended, and express admiration for the clever work done in giving him a false windpipe, but it is the shifting of the heart into a position not arranged for it by nature that arouses their enthusiasm. It is no unusual thing in surgery to push this vital organ to one side temporarily in order to facilitate an operation, but to permanently give it a new resting place on the opposite side of the body and so nicely adjust it that there is no defect in movement is something the boldest of surgical experts hesitate to attempt.

TRAPPING A MOUNTAIN LION.

How a California Boy Got Even with One for Chasing Him.

New York Sun.

"It was when I was sheep ranching in the Hermosa district, in southern California, that I was, in a way, concerned in a very queer trapping operation," said James Smith, of Geneva, N. Y. "I was partner in a large ranch, and we were getting along swimmingly when one spring a mountain lion came into the neighborhood and set to killing our sheep and lambs. We tried hunting, traps and poison to rid ourselves of the beast, but could neither get him nor drive him away. The beast not only killed our sheep, but one night a herder in our employ, a boy from one of the Middle Western States, came running to the ranch house a good deal frightened, and complained that a mountain lion had chased him. He had had a long run, and the creature had followed him to within fifty yards of the house.

"With the morning light the boy recovered courage and went out to his herding again, but he mulled over the run and the scare the lion had given him and vowed he would get even with the beast. Along the creek that bordered the range was a good growth of timber, and the boy, remembering his rabbit-snaring feats in the East, rigged a 'jump-up' trap on a large scale for the benefit of the lion. He built an inclosure that could be entered only by a passage on one side. Then he bent down a stiff sapling and secured its top to a notched tree stump in such a way that if it were moved, ever so little, it would fly up. To this top he attached a stout rope, with a slip noose so arranged that any creature entering the inclosure would be caught by the noose and at the same time cause the sapling to spring upright. When everything was ready, he put a lamb in the inclosure at night and waited.

"The lamb's bleating attracted the lion, and at midnight the boy, who slept in an outbuilding, came to the ranch house to tell us that the beast was caught. Once awakened, we needed no telling of the fact, for the lion's cries came plainly to our ears from up the creek. We got our guns and started for the trap. The night was dark, and as we floundered along among the trees and brushwood the foremost man nearly ran bang into the lion, hanging by the rope to the sapling. The beast had evidently tried to leap through the noose, for he was caught, not by the neck, but round the body, just forward of the hindquarters. As he dangled from the sapling, trying to turn so as to bite off the rope, his clawings and contortions were something wonderful to see, and at every failure he let out a screech that could have been heard a mile away.

"Turn and twist as he might, he could not get to the rope with his teeth. But lest something might slip or give way and let him loose, we lost no time in backing off to a safer distance, and then we finished him with our firearms. We were all mighty pleased to get rid of him, but I reckon the boy that trapped him got the most satisfaction out of the business—and he got the skin and bounty."

FOWLER'S FOLLY TUMBLES DOWN.

Last of the House Built by an Eccentric Professor of Bumps.

Poughkeepsie Letter New York Sun.

Within a few weeks "Fowler's Folly," the large octagonal building between Fishkill village and Wappinger's Falls, on the old Post road, has fallen into ruins, after having been a landmark for nearly half a century. Fowler's Folly was built by Orson S. Fowler, who was at one time the best known man in Dutchess county and the most noted in his peculiar profession in the United States. He made a fortune by feeling bumps and dissipated it in queer enterprises.

The structure was finished about 1850, and cost in all about $40,000. The site is on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Fishkill mountains and the Hudson river valley from the northern gates of the Highlands to the Catskill mountains. The building is an architectural oddity. Much of its original plan can still be made out, although the roof, piazzas, and part of the walls are gone. It was three stories in hight, surmounted by a tower, and built of concrete laid in courses of about three feet each. Professor Fowler had a theory that every man who could purchase a plot of land could build his own home from materials in the soil. In the construction of the Folly he put into execution his ideas on the subject. He took stone from the land he owned and had it broken up and mixed into concrete, which he poured into troughs and allowed to harden, after which the troughs were moved up their own hight, the repetition of this process forming a solid wall of concrete. The work was all done under Professor Fowler's supervision, but it was not altogether successful, for several times the walls built across the building to steady the outside walls slid down from their own weight. The construction of the building cost a sum far beyond its value, as it was done by day's work, and the workmen felt that it would be a pity to hurry so novel an enterprise to completion.

A Spiritualistic Home.

The original intention of Professor Fowler was to make of the building a spiritualistic home and water cure. He divided his castle into sixty rooms. It cost as much to furnish the Folly as it did to build it. The farm surrounding was laid out with walks and drives, and fruit trees and berry bushes of every variety were planted all over the place. Great barns were built for cattle and horses, to store the crops in, and to house the poultry. Professor Fowler spent fifteen years of his life at Fowler's Folly. In the winter he would lecture, sometimes making in a season as much as $20,000; but every dollar went to pay debts previously contracted, and it is told of him that frequently a month after his return, which was usually in April, he would have but a small part left of his earnings of the previous winter. Strange stories are still told by the people of the countryside of the doings at Fowler's Folly during the days when its owner thrived. Spiritual manifestations were of nightly occurrence, and many of the most famous mediums of the country appeared there.

Among his other fads was a belief that man could live on the products of the soil in their natural form. He would frequently go out and make a meal from the berries or fruit on his place. At one time he called a public meeting in Fishkill village and invited 100 men to join him in setting out fruit trees on the highways so that the poor could get fruit without being subjected to the humiliation of begging it or stealing it from their richer neighbors. One day a wayfarer, weary and worn, called at Fowler's Folly and asked for something to eat. Professor Fowler was enthusiastic at this time over his fruit and berry theory, and, calling the man into the garden, invited him to pitch in.

"But I am worn with walking and want something substantial," protested the tramp.

It then appeared that there was nothing in that $40,000 house fit for a hungry man to eat.

After Professor Fowler's death, Fowler's Folly was sold for a small part of its cost. For several years a Spaniard named Andreas Cassard conducted a boys' boarding-school in it; afterward it was conducted as a summer hotel. The property at one time and another has borne tremendous mortgages, compared with its value, and it has been sold and traded for apparent considerations of from $10,000 to $50,000. For twenty years past it has been unoccupied.

Judge Torrey as a Cattle Man.

New York Tribune.

Judge Torrey, the author of the well-known bankruptcy bill that bears his name, is one of the most successful stockmen in the Northwest. He is largely interested in one of the biggest cattle ranches in Wyoming, on which he raises as beautiful specimens of shorthorns and Herefords as can be found in the United States. On his ranch are also raised some high-priced hackney horses, in the breeding of which Judge Torrey takes special delight. In raising cattle the judge goes in for practical results, and culls from the ranch some of its finest steers, which he ships to a Nebraska feeding farm in order to fatten them for market. Not long since he received a check for $1,300 as the price of seventeen head of beeves, an average of nearly $80 a head, which seems to demonstrate that there still is money in the ranching business when it is conducted along intelligent lines.

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AT THE FIRST OF THE WEEK

MONDAY'S MARKETS IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Financial Outlook — Brokers' Gossip—Wool—Speculative Opinion—Notes and Comments—Local Jobbing Prices.

The market for wheat to-day was dull, with a declining tendency. Cables indicated nothing, the United Kingdom being indifferent to markets and intent on a proper celebration of the Queen's jubilee. The weather was all that could be desired, both for harvest in the Southwest and growth in the Northwest. The most important factor was the decrease of 2,013,000 bushels in the visible supply, bringing it down to about 20,000,000 bushels. The world's shipments were a little under 5,000,000 bushels.

The statistics, as usual, were favorable to bulls and the market in the interest of the bears. The exports were 277,000 bushels. The range on July was from 68½@68⅝c to 67⅞c, closing at 67⅞c. The English visible decreased 297,000 bushels. On ocean passage decreased 1,440,000 bushels. New York sold twenty boat-loads for export.

The corn market was weaker. The past week has proven very favorable to the growing crop. The fluctuations are narrow, but have averaged downward to-day. The market continues a scalping one.

Oats were dull and about ⅛c lower.

If provisions were anything, they were weak. There was little change in price from Saturday. There was a little improvement in September lard, but pork and lard made no movement of note.

Boston Wool Market.

Commercial Bulletin.

Sales for the week, 8,931,000 pounds.

The market continues strong and active, and while there is less speculation than last week, the movement has by no means stopped, though it is no longer, as last week, confined to one firm or to one grade of wool. The sales, it will be noted, are again large, and as before business is chiefly in foreign wool. There has, however, been rather more attention paid to domestic wool this week, particularly to Territory wools, and this improvement is distinctly legitimate, coming entirely from the mills. The Washington mill, in particular, has been very much in evidence in its inquiry for Territory, and succeeded in picking up nearly everything left that was really a bargain from the remaining stocks of old wool.

The market is distinctly higher than last week. Asking prices having been paid on Western unwashed wools and Missouri and Kentucky medium combings have completely recovered from their recent slump, and are now strong at the top notch. In the West everything has been hoisted again, and further advances are demanded. Indeed, so high are the prices there now that dealers hesitated to sell at all, knowing that it is impossible to replace their present holdings. Several of the heaviest houses here are content to do a dribbling trade in odds and ends of scoured wool, though their lofts are crammed with foreign and domestic wool owned and consigned.

Brokers' Gossip.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

New York, June 21.—Joseph says: The granger shares should improve. Burlington is perhaps the best of all the Western group. It is a strong favorite, and with any normal business conditions prevailing the stock will sell at par this year. St. Paul and Rock Island are good to hold and we believe implicitly in Omaha. If one wishes to sell something short, Louisville & Nashville is about as good a thing as any to put out on rallies; the directors have no immediate intention of restoring Louisville to a dividend basis.

Ladenburg says: London market is quiet, featureless this morning, and about equal to our close. It was quite noticeable that on Friday and Saturday that there was a lull in the bull speculation. We see no reason for being bearish on this market, but we are inclined to look for prices to ease off somewhat further before starting on another upward turn. Northern Pacific preferred was under the influence of rather good selling on Saturday, and we would rather sell than buy this stock at present figures. Sugar tendency is most irregular, and the market in it of late has shown no decided tendency; it is natural to suppose that ultimately it will be higher, but for the time being it looks to us to be a sale on rallies.

Crops in Iowa and Elsewhere.

The D. H. Stuur Grain Company in the Davenport (Ia.) Republican, under date of June 17, makes a crop report covering correspondents' returns from 1,045 places in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota. Barley shows a decrease in acreage of 25 per cent. and the crop will be light. Corn shows a decrease in acreage of 15 per cent. and will require favorable weather from now on with a late and perfect fall to make a fair crop. Oats shows a decrease in acreage of 10 per cent., and indications are for a light crop.

Spring wheat acreage shows a heavy increase; in the latter part of May the prospects were very flattering for an enormous yield, but since then have had very heavy frosts in the main spring wheat belts, we have set it back considerably, and from the various reports which we have averaged it seems that the spring wheat yield will fall considerably below the recent estimates.

Grain and Provision Notes.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

There are prospects for a very large decrease in the world's visible of wheat to-morrow—now over 5,000,000 bushels. The decrease last year was 5,003,000 bushels.

Bradstreet's correct their exports for both coasts for the week 2,547,000 instead of 2,347,000, as announced Saturday. This would make the world's shipments 5,139,000 bushels.

Board's closing continental cables:

Paris—Wheat steady; flour 5c lower to 10c higher.

Antwerp—Wheat 12½c lower.

Because of the jubilee there is no wheat cable to-day from Liverpool.

Paris is up slightly for wheat and off for flour.

World's shipments of 4,939,000 bushels are 3,000,000 less than last year's. The visible is expected to decrease 2,000,000 bushels.

English country markets quiet but steady.

French country markets firm.

Cargoes wheat unchanged. Corn quiet but steady.

First Markets.

Primary receipts of wheat were 259,456 bushels, against 447,471 bushels the corresponding day of last year.

Minneapolis received 204 cars of wheat and Duluth 110 cars, a total of 314 cars, against 586 cars the corresponding day of last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat 9,000 bushels, corn 27,000 bushels, oats 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 1,000 bushels, corn 8,000 bushels, oats 9,000 bushels.

Toledo: Receipts—Wheat 4,044 bushels, corn, 42,433 bushels, oats 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 12,100 bushels, corn 23,600 bushels, oats none.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat 6,300 bushels, corn 287,700 bushels, oats 301,049 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 15,708 bushels, corn 738,400 bushels, oats 242,486 bushels.

Omaha received 1,700 hogs and Kansas City 4,000 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 173,650 bushels, flour 26,139 packages, equivalent to 277,011 bushels of wheat; corn 203,210 bushels.

The Situation.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Every succeeding day makes it look more and more like a bull market. There will be reactions, of course, but it is the consensus of expert opinion that such reactions should be utilized to buy stocks. A large portion of the professional element is bearish, but the latter sentiment does not rise from any prominent adverse factors, but simply from the fact that many of the traders have sold their stocks and are desirous of getting them back at lower prices.

A New York banker over here early in the week, said that he did not see much evidence of the public being in the market as yet, but that its entrance could only be a question of time, if the advance in prices continued. The Wall-street market has been and is in the hands of big men, and it is these interests which have put prices up, and doubtless will continue to put them up until the market becomes too full of stocks.

At the present time, there is no evidence that the market is in the least suffering from oversupply; on the contrary, it continues to be well held, and the frequent advances are accomplished on comparatively moderate transactions. Of course, there will be a spot reached where either outside buying comes in or it doesn't, and if buying of this sort can not be induced to a sufficient degree, values may suffer a sharp decline. But that juncture or crisis in the situation is considered some distance off yet.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cottons—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 5¾c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 6c; Cabot, 26 inches, 5¾c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6¾c; Clover, 36 inches, 5c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 10c; Dwight Anchor, 5-4, 11c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 5½c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; First Call, 36 inches, 4½c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 6c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6¾c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6½c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 9¾c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 13½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6½c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 5½c; Utica, 9-4, 19c; Utica, 10-4, 21c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 4¾c; Bates, 4¾c; Everett classics, 5c; Lancaster, 4¾c; Normandie dress styles, 5½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toile du Nord, 7½c; Warwick, 5½c.

Colored Cambrics — Edwards, 3¾c; Slater, 3¾c; Genessee, 3¾c; Concords, 3½c; Warren, 3½c.

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 awnings, 9½c; Lenox fancy bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 6½c; Lewiston, 36 inches, 12½c; Warren bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke D, 6½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 30 inches, 8c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 8½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 9½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 10½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 7½c; Economy, 6½c; New South, 6½c; Rotunda, 5½c; Riverside, 5¼c; Tuxedo, 5½c; Otis, 6½c; Amoskeag plaid classics, 7½c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 8c; Edinburg, 7c; Everett Chambray stripes, 7½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 5½c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5¼c; Atlantic P, 36 inches, 4¾c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4¼c; American Mills, 36 inches, 4¼c; Armory shirtings, 36 inches, 6c; Archery, 36 inches, 4c; Comet, 36 inches, 5½c; Constitution, 36 inches, 5c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4¼c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 6c; Boot XX, 36 inches, 5½c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5½c; Badger LL, 36 inches, 4¼c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Criterion, 36 inches, 5c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4½c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 5c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 13½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15c; Utica C, 3¼c; Utica, 9-4, 17c; Utica, 10-4, 19c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 4½c; American indigo, 4¾c; American shirtings, 4c; Merrimac shirtings, 4¼c; Arnold long cloth B, 7¾c; Arnold long cloth C, 5¾c; Berwick fancy, 3½c; Berlin solids, 6c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX Turkey reds, 9c; Cocheco fancies, 4¾c; Cocheco madders, 4¼c; Portsmouth robes, 4½c; Harmony fancies, 3¾c; Manchester fancies, 4½c; Pacific mousselines, 5c; Pacific mournings, 4¼c; Simpson mournings, 4½c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 36 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6¼c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 8½c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis sugar prices: Dominoes, 5.50c; cut-loaf, 5.63c; crushed, 5.63c; powdered, 5.38c; XXXX powdered, 5.50c; granulated, 5.00c; fine granulated, 5.00c; extra fine granulated, 5.13c; coarse granulated, 5.13c; cubes, 5.25c; mold A, 5.25c; diamond A, 5.00c; confectioners' A, 4.88c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 4.75c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 4.75c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A, 4.75c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 4.75c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 4.69c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.63c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.50c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.44c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.38c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.31c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.13c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.06c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 3.94c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 3.81c; 15 yellow, 3.69c; 16 yellow, 3.63c.

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, 7@8c; Virginia, good, 5@7c.

Spices—Unground: Allspice, 10@15c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 72@90c; cloves, 12@15c; ginger, 22@25c; pepper, 12@15c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 3-lb, 85c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 85c; 1-lb light weight, 50c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.80; 2-lb light weight, $1.25@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, 90c@$1.00; pie, 65@75c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 3-lb cans, 82½c; salmon, 1-lb, 95c@$1.90; pineapples, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; peas, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 62½c@$1.25; marrow, 85c; soaked, 70@80c; tomatoes, 3-lb, 75@80c; corn, sugar, 80c@$1.10; apple butter, a dozen, 3-lb, 90c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 3¼c; currants, 7@7½c; citron, 15@16c; figs, 10@14c; raisins, Two Crown, a pound, 5½@6c; evaporated apricots, 8½@12c; dates, 4½@8c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 25@35c; choice, 35@45c; sirups—Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 23½c; corn sirup, bbls, 14c gallon; half-bbls, 16c gallon. Vinegar, Malt — (40-grain test), bbls, 8@9c gallon. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, 95c@$1.10. Rice—Carolina, 5@7c; Japan, 4½@5½c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 2¼@2¾c; Champion Gloss, 1 and 2-lb packages, 4½@5c; corn, 1-lb packages, 5@5½c. Candy—Stick, 6½c lb; common mixed, 6½c. New Pickles—2,400 in barrels, $4.50; 1,200 in barrels, $3.50; 1,200 in half-barrels, $2.75; 600 in half-barrels, $2.25. Oatmeal—Barrels, $5.25. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $4.75.

Cheese.

Wholesale selling prices: New York cream, 13c; Wisconsin, 10c; limberger, 10c; brick cheese, 12c; Swiss, domestic, 15c.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list:

Sugar-cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 10¾c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 11@11¾c for "Reliable"; 10½@11¼c for "Indiana"; hamlets, 6½c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 11c; "Peerless," 10c; Lily, 8 to 9 lbs, 8¼c; 10 to 12 lbs, 7¾c; 6 lbs, 7½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 lbs average, 6¼c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 6½c; clear sides, 20 to 30 lbs average, none; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 6¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 6⅞c; clear backs, 20 to 35 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 6 to 10 lbs average, 6¾c; French backs, 5¾c; flitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 5¼c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 18 to 20 lbs average, 6¼c; 16 lbs average, 6¼c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 7¼c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 7¼c.

Lard—"Indiana," 4¾c; "Reliable," 5¼c; kettle-rendered, 5¼c.

Pickled Pork—Fancy boneless pig, $12.50; bean, clear, $11.50; family, $11.00; clear backs, $9.75; rump, $9.50.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs, 6¼c; short cuts, 10 to 12 lbs, 6½c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs, 7¾c.

Cottage hams, 5½c; skinned shoulders, 5¼c; ham butts or pork roasts, 4¾c; tenderloins, 10c; spare ribs, 4c; trimmings, 3c; hocks, 4c; small bones, 3c; shoulder bones, 2c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' heads, 2½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 15c; outsides, 13½c; insides, 16¼c; knuckles, 17¼c.

Sausage—Bulk, 4¼c; link, 4¾c; smoked pork, 5½c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices are:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, 10 lbs average, 12c; 12 to 14 lbs average, 11½c; 15 lbs average, 11c; 18 to 20 lbs average, 10½c. Skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs average, 11c. Boneless hams, 8¼c.

Breakfast Bacon (boneless)—English-cured, Primrose brand, 6 to 8 average, 10½c; sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 6 to 8 average, 9c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, 8 to 10 average, 8¼c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, 10 to 12 average, 7¾c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, 6 lbs average, narrow, 7½c; English-cured bacon, bellies, 8 to 9 average, 9¼c; English-cured bacon, bellies, 10 to 12 average, 8¼c.

California Hams—12 to 14 lbs average, 7½c.

Cottage Hams—7c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6¾c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 6½c; clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, light average, 6⅜c; clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs average, 6¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 6¼c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs average, 7¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 6⅞c; clear bellies, 20 to 22 lbs average, 6½c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6¼c; French backs, 5¾c; flitches, 5½c; extra short clear sides, 30 to 40 average, 6c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Selling prices:

Oranges—Navels, $5.00 a box; seedlings, $3.75@4.00; Mediterranean sweets, $3.75@4.00.

Lemons—$2.50@3.50.

Bananas—Single bunches, No. 1, $1.00@2.00.

Apples—$1.00 a bushel.

Onions—$1.50 a bushel.

Potatoes—Michigan, 35c.

Beans—Hand-picked, 90c a bushel; red kidney, $1.50 a bushel; marrowfat, $1.65 a bushel.

New Tomatoes—Mississippi, 90c for four-basket crate.

Peas—40c a bushel.

Green Beans—$1.75 a bushel.

Cabbage—Mississippi, $2.75@3.50 crate.

New Beets—25c a dozen bunches.

Rhubarb—5c a dozen.

Lettuce—5c a lb.

Radishes—10c a dozen.

Strawberries—Indiana, 90c@$1.25 a crate.

Maple Sugar—10c a lb.

New Potatoes—90c a bushel.

Pineapples—$2.00.

Asparagus—15c dozen.

Cucumbers—25c a dozen.

Wax Beans—$2.00 a bushel.

Gooseberries—$1.00 a 24-quart case.

Currants—$1.25 a 24-quart case.

Blackberries—$2.00 per 24-quart case.

Raspberries—$2.50 per 24-quart case.

Plums—$1.00 per half-bushel crate.

Georgia Watermelons—$30.00@35.00 per 100.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 27@30c. Alum 3@4c. Asafetida, 25@30c. Borax, 6@8c. Bromide of potash, 45c. Camphor, 45@50c. Chloroform, 60@65c. Opium, gum, $2.60@2.75 a lb; powdered, $3.40@3.60 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.50 a lb. Cinchonidia, 15@20c. Iodide of potash, $2.50@2.60. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 26@31c an ounce. German, 24@29c. Morphine, $1.85@2.10. Cocaine, $3.05@3.25.

Bicarb. soda, 3@5c. Epsom salts, 4@5c. Saltpeter, 8@10c. Resin, a barrel of 300 lbs, $2.50@2.75.

Castor oil, $1.04@1.10. Lard oil, ex. No. 1 winter strainer, 35c. No. 1, 55c. Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish oil, 49c. Linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c. Turpentine, 33@38c. White lead, 5½c.

Alcohol—$2.37@2.50. Oil of bergamot, $3.00 a lb. Oil of lemon, $1.50@1.75.

Wire Nails.

Base price, $1.75.

Advance—Common fence, shingle, tobacco, flooring and common brads, 1d to 16d, 5c; 8d and 9d, 10c; 6d and 7d, 20c; 4d and 5d, 30c; 3d, 45c; 2d, 70c. Barbed common and barbed car nails, 15c advance over common.

Casing and Smooth Box—10d and larger, 15c; 8d and 9d, 25c; 6d and 7d, 35c; 4d and 5d, 50c; 3d, 70c; 2d, $1.00. Barbed box, 15c advance over smooth.

Smooth Finished—10d and larger, 25c; 8d and 9d, 35c; 6d and 7d, 45c; 4d and 5d, 65c; 3d, 85c; 2d, $1.15.

Fine—2d, $1.15; 8d, 50c.

Dressed Meats.

Prices to retail dealers:

Beef—Carcasses: Extra choice steers, 6½@7c; medium steers, 5@5¼c; good cows, 5½@6½c; medium cows, 4½@5¼c; good heifers, 5½@6½c; medium heifers, 5@6c.

Hindquarters—Extra choice steers, 9c; medium steers, 7@8½c; good cows, 7@8c; medium cows, 6½@7½c; good heifers, 8@9c.

Forequarters—Good, 4½@5c.

Veal—9c.

Lamb—8½@9c.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying prices: $3.75@4.00, according to grade. Selling prices: $4.50@5.00 for red and English.

Timothy—Selling prices: Prime, $1.30; strictly prime, $1.40; choice, $1.50.

Blue Grass—Extra clean, 70c@$1.00; fancy, $1.55@1.75.

Orchard Grass—$1.75@1.90.

Alfalfa—$4.50.

Alsyke—$4.00@4.50 bushel.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Because of the hot weather the condition of eggs is poor and the market is dull. The poultry market is weak and the butter market steady.

Eggs—7½c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 8c to 10c; hens, 5½c; cocks, 3c; hen turkeys, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 6c.

Butter—6@7c.

Merchant Iron.

Bar iron, $1.50@1.60 base.

Horseshoeing, $3.50@3.75 a keg of 100 lbs.

American cast steel, 9c.

Plow steel, 3c.

Horseshoe nails, $3.50@5.00 per box.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 28@33c; sole leather, hemlock, 23@27c; sole leather, oak, 25@28c; French calf, $1.00@1.80; French kip, 90c@$1.10; domestic calf, 75c@$1.00; domestic kip, 50@75c.

Hides and Tallow.

Dealers are now paying for No. 1 g. s. hides, 7¼c; No. 2 g. s. hides, 6¼c; No. 1 calf, 8½c; No. 2 calf, 7c; No. 1 tallow, 2¾c; No. 2 tallow, 2¼c.

Wool.

The following prices are paid for wagon lots: Medium unwashed, in good order, 12@14c; fine merino, unwashed, in good order, 8@10c; choice, tub-washed, 23c.

Jobbing Prices in Flour.

Spring patents, $4.75@4.80 barrel; winter patents, $5.10 barrel; straights, $4.60; family, $3.75@4.00; low grades, $3.00@3.50; paste, $2.75@3.00.

Package Coffees.

Indianapolis prices on package coffees: Ariosa, Jersey, Lion, Capital, Luxury, $12.40; Bogota Java, $20.40.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Few and Prices Unchanged—Hogs Lower—Sheep Unchanged.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, June 21.

Cattle—Receipts light. Shipments none. There were few cattle here and prices were unchanged.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	$4 60@4 90
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	4 35@4 55
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 35@4 60
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 10@4 35
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb steers	3 90@4 15
Good to choice feeding steers	4 00@4 25
Fair to medium feeding steers	3 60@3 90
Common to good stockers	3 00@3 75

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers	3 60@3 90
Fair to medium heifers	3 25@3 50
Common light heifers	2 75@3 15
Good to choice cows	3 00@3 25
Fair to medium cows	2 60@2 90
Common old cows	1 00@2 50
Veal calves	4 00@5 75
Heavy calves	3 00@4 50
Prime to fancy export bulls	3 25@3 50
Good to choice butcher bulls	2 90@3 15
Common to fair bulls	2 40@2 75
Good to choice cows and calves	30 00@40 00
Common to medium cows and calves	15 00@25 00

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head. Shipments, 1,400 head. The hog market was moderately active, with shippers the leading buyers at a decline of 2½c. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$3 25@3 30
Mixed and heavy packing	3 20@3 25
Good to choice lightweights	3 30@3 32½
Common lightweights	3 25@3 30
Pigs	2 50@3 30
Roughs	2 50@3 00

Sheep—Receipts light. Shipments none. There was no change in prices for sheep and lambs.

Good to choice lambs	$4 15@4 50
Common to medium lambs	3 00@4 00
Good to choice sheep	3 10@3 50
Fair to medium sheep	2 50@3 00
Common sheep	1 50@2 40
Bucks, per head	1 50@3 00
Spring lambs	3 75@5 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, June 21.—Hogs—Receipts 46,000 head; left over 6,000 head. Trade brisk; generally 5c lower. Light $3.25@3.37½, mixed $3.25@3.35, heavy $3.05@3.35, rough $3.05@3.15. Cattle—Receipts 15,000 head; steady to strong. Beeves $3.75@5.15, cows and heifers $1.75@4.10, Texans $2.75@4.15, stockers and feeders $3.40@4.30. Sheep—Receipts 4,000 head. Steady to strong. Hogs—Official receipts yesterday 22,488 head; shipments 427 head. Estimated receipts to-morrow 22,000 head; receipts last week 206,696 head; shipments 25,809 head. Cattle—Official receipts yesterday 66 head; shipments 485 head. Sheep—Official receipts yesterday 1,008 head; shipments 2,276 head.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Hogs—Active. Shippers $3.37½@3.40, butchers $3.35@3.40, packers $3.30@3.35, light $3.30@3.40, common and roughs $2.85@3.30. Cattle—Steady. Shippers $4.00@4.50, choice butchers $3.85@4.25, medium butchers $3.25@3.75, common $2.35@3.00. Sheep—Dull and lower at $3.65. Lambs—Active and stronger.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The Market Dull and Featureless—The Quotations.

Chicago, June 21.—Wheat opened easy, July 68½c, compared with Saturday's closing price of 68⅝c. Statistical news was rather bullish, small world's shipments, a decrease on passage and prospects of a large decrease in the visible. Northwest receipts were small, 314 cars, against 293 last week and 586 a year ago. The influences which most directly affect the market at the present time, weather and crop reports, both favor lower prices. Trading was very dull, the vote on the proposed amendment to the rules prohibiting warehouse men from trading in grain in their own warehouses detracting greatly from speculative interest in the market. July slowly declined to 68¼c and held for some time at 68¼@68⅜c.

Corn was firm on belief that the weather was too cool for the crop. Local receipts amounted to 435 cars. July opened a shade lower at 25c and advanced to 25⅛c. Oats were also affected by the abnormally cool weather and held firm on an extremely limited trading. Local receipts amounted to 291 cars. July opened a shade lower at 18⅛c and sold at 18⅛@18¼c.

Provisions were firm, notwithstanding the large hog receipts and consequent lower yard prices. Commission houses were good buyers. July pork opened unchanged at $7.32½ and advanced to $7.37½. July lard opened a shade lower at 3.62½c and advanced to 3.67½c. July ribs opened .02½c lower at 4.30c and advanced to 4.32½c.

Quotations.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. June 21.	Closing. June 19.
Wheat—					
July	68½	68½-⅝	67⅞	67⅞-68	68⅝
Sept	64½-⅝	64⅝-¾	63⅞	63⅞-64	64⅝-¾
Corn—					
July	25	25⅛	24⅞-¾	24¾	25-⅛
Sept	25⅞-26	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¾-⅞
Oats—					
July	18¼	18⅛-¼	18	18	18⅛-¼
Sept	18-⅛	18⅛-¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
Pork—					
July	7 30	7 40	7 30	7 40	7 32
Sept	7 40	7 50	7 40	7 50	7 40
Lard—					
July	3 62	3 72	3 62	3 70	3 62-65
Sept	3 75	3 80-82	3 75	3 80-82	3 72-75
Ribs—					
July	4 30	4 32	4 30	4 32	4 32
Sept	4 35-37	4 40	4 35	4 37-40	4 37

Closing cash markets: Wheat, 69c; corn, 24½c; oats, 17⅜c; pork, $7.37; lard, 3.65c; ribs, 4.32c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Dull; No. 2 red 76c, No. 3 red 72@74c, No. 4 66@70c, wagon wheat 73c.

Corn—Steady; No. 1 white 26½c, No. 2 white 26½c, No. 3 white 26½c, No. 4 white 24½c, No. 2 white mixed 24c, No. 3 white mixed 24c, No. 4 white mixed 24c, No. 2 yellow 24c, No. 3 yellow 24c, No. 4 yellow 22c, No. 2 mixed 24c, No. 3 mixed 24c, No. 4 mixed 22c, ear 22c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 white 21c, No. 3 19c, No. 2 mixed 18½c, No. 3 mixed 16½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $9.50@10.00, No. 2 timothy $8.50@9.50, No. 1 prairie $6.00@6.50.

Inspections—Corn 22 cars.

New York Provisions.

New York, June 21.—Butter—Receipts 26,290 packages; quiet; State and Western creamery 11@15c, Elgins 15c, factory 7½@10½c. Cheese—Receipts 23,386 packages; quiet; State large 8¼@8⅝c, State small 7½@8c, part skims 4@6½c, full skims 2½@3c. Eggs—Receipts 15,287 packages; steady; State and Pennsylvania 12@12½c, Western 10½@11½c. Sugar—Raw firm, granulated 4⅝c. Coffee—Dull; No. 7 7½c.

Barley, Rye, Flax and Timothy.

Chicago, June 21.—Barley—Cash No. 3 26½@33c. Rye—Cash 34c, July 33½c, September 34c. Flax—Cash 75½c, July 75¼c, September 76@76¼c. Timothy—Cash $2.70, August $2.95, September $2.70@2.72½.

Wheat Puts and Calls.

Chicago, June 21.—Puts—September wheat 63⅝c. Calls—September wheat 64¼c, 64⅛c.

Indiana Oil.

Montpelier, Ind., June 21.—Indiana oil, 45c a barrel.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Dull and Lower — The Quotations.

New York, June 21.—The stock market opened quiet and easier, with the declines slight in the leading railways. The industrials were quite generally traded in and scored the more noteworthy fluctuations, Sugar yielding an extreme ⅝ per cent. The tendency of the market was toward a lower level, with business in light volume. The offerings appeared to be a renewal of Saturday's extensive realizations, and declines were most marked in the Grangers, Northern Pacific preferred and a few of the specialties, notably Chicago Gas and Consolidated Gas, the latter receding 2⅛ to 165¾. There were momentary periods of steadiness. Sugar was well supported at the decline and recovered to Saturday's close, but soon reacted to the lowest. The trading was principally in the leading stocks. Speculation in the London market was stagnant, owing to the general observance of the jubilee festivities.

The receipt of favorable crop advices from various sections created a marked demand for the shares of Western railroads after 11 o'clock, which checked the reactionary tendency of the market and carried numerous shares fractionally above Saturday's final figures. The grangers were especially strong, Omaha, which had been neglected of late, figuring conspicuously in the dealings and rising 1⅜ per cent. Northwest was also active and gained over a point. Renewed foreign purchases of shares of newly reorganized companies and of other internationals accelerated the upward tendency. The specialties developed considerable energy, Sugar and Chicago Gas rising about a point each from the earlier low point. The bond market was quiet, and the fluctuations there were unimportant. Sales up to nooon 98,200 shares.

Money.

Money on call nominally 1@1¼. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and at 486¼@486½ for 60 days; posted rates 486½@487½ and 488@488½. Silver certificates 60¼@60½. Bar silver 60⅛. Mexican dollars 47⅜.

Bonds.

Government bonds firmer; new 4s registered 124⅞, do coupon 125; 5s registered 113⅞, do coupon 113⅞; 4s registered 111⅛, do coupon 113; 2s registered 96½; Pacific 6s of '98 101½.

Stocks.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison	12⅛	12¼	12	12⅛
American Tobacco	73	73¼	73	73¼
C., B. & Q.	81½	81⅞	81	81½
C., C., C. & St. L.	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
Canada Southern	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜
Chicago Gas	90	90⅛	89⅛	89⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Leather, pref	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58½
General Electric	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
Jersey Central	82¼	82½	81⅞	82
Kansas & Tex. pfd	30¼	31¼	30½	31⅛
Lead	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞
L. & N.	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
Manhattan Consol.	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
Missouri Pacific	18¾	18⅞	18	18½
Northern Pacific pd	41⅝	41¾	40¾	41½
N. Y. Central	101	101⅞	101	101⅝
Northwestern	110¼	111⅞	110⅛	111¼
Omaha	59	61⅜	59	61
Pacific Mail	29	29⅜	28⅞	29¼
Reading	21¼	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜
Rock Island	70⅜	71	70¼	70⅝
Sugar Refinery	123	123⅜	122½	123¼
St. Paul	78⅜	79	78¼	78⅞
Tennessee Coal	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅝
Union Pacific	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Western Union	83⅛	83⅜	82⅞	82⅞

Sales to noon, 93,466.

Indianapolis Clearings.

	June 21.	June 14.
Clearings	$1,012,526 96	$781,145 84
Balances	158,725 69	188,452 26

Clearings in Other Cities.

	June 19.	June 12.
New York	$98,523,384	$107,682,167
Chicago	11,668,899	13,568,795
Boston	21,857,269	18,052,079
Philadelphia	9,800,351	8,875,067
St. Louis	4,347,610	3,421,649
Baltimore	2,355,407	2,531,954
New Orleans	923,313	941,478

Exchange on New York: Chicago, quoted before clearings at 70c premium; St. Louis, 50c bid.

U. S. CORN AND WHEAT REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

For the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, June 21, 1897:

	Number of stations report-ing.	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.
Chicago, Ill.	25	72	46	.00
Columbus, O.	9	72	48	.02
Des Moines, Ia.	12	82	56	.00
Indianapolis, Ind	11	79	48	T.
Kansas City, Mo.	13	90	66	.20
Louisville, Ky	16	86	58	.22
Min'ap'lis, Minn	15	78	52	.00
Omaha, Neb.	11	86	60	.00
St. Louis, Mo.	14	84	58	.02

Indianapolis District.

	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.	State of weather.
Auburn	72	41	T.	Clear.
Bloomington	83	51	.00	Clear.
Cambridge City	79	47	.00	Clear.
Columbus	84	48	.00	Clear.
Farmland	73	47	.03	Clear.
Indianapolis	79	49	.00	Clear.
Lafayette	75	44	.00	Clear.
Logansport	78	47	.00	Clear.
Marion	79	44	.00	Clear.
Vincennes	85	55	.00	Clear.
Washington	86	54	.00	Fair.

REMARKS—Warm weather continued, with local showers; but during the night fair and quite cool weather prevailed in the sections east of the Mississippi.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Section Director 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.

The Steamship Arrivals.

New York, June 21.—Arrived: Spree, from Bremen; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Civic, from Liverpool; La Gascogne, from Havre.

Havre, June 21.—Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York.

Gibraltar, June 21.—Arrived: Kaiser William II, from New York, for Genoa; Mississippi, from New York.

Liverpool, June 21.—Arrived: Teutonic, from New York.

Yellow Fever on a Steamer.

New York, June 21.—The steamer France arrived from Colon to-day with three cases of yellow fever aboard, three others having died en route. Both passengers and crew have been quarantined. Health Officer Doty says there is no danger of a spread of the disease.

A SCHEME TO BUY CUBA

THE SUGAR TRUST SAID TO BE INTERESTED IN IT.

An Ambitious Plan Said to Have Been Conceived by John J. McCook—Details and Advantages of Contemplated Purchase.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: A story is current that the sugar trust has evolved or accepted an ambitious suggestion that Cuba is substantially for sale, and might as well become a sugar plantation for a gigantic corporation supported by the sympathy and interest of our country. In other words, that we might have a West India Company, as England had an East India Company and a Hudson Bay Company, each of which aided vastly in the extension of the British hemisphere.

It is said that the Spanish minister to the United States cabled recently to Madrid reports of the disposition of our Government to decline to interfere by force, and also to support Cuban autonomy, and that this cable prevented the recall of Weyler when a change in the Spanish ministry was in the air which proposed to send to Cuba General Campos, who closed the ten years' war with Spain, and might do the same job now by the same means, much cheaper than Spain can keep 200,000 soldiers in the field.

Col. John J. McCook is the gentleman credited with the imagination to conceive the capture of Cuba with cash as a measure of peace. This, as Colonel McCook understands it, is merely a matter of business. The idea runs this way: Spain has already charged to Cuba a debt of $400,000,000, and under Spanish dominion the island can never yield a revenue amounting to one-half the interest. Cuba, without a port, or town, or ship, has a national debt, and yet there are many who think the credit of the Cuban government should be as good, if not better, than that of Spain.

Suppose there was a company commanding money to take up the whole Cuban debt with the war debt of Spain charged to Cuba, at its market value—say $50,000,000—and $50,000,000 for the Spanish rights in Cuba, and the Cuban rights in the forests and mines and in settling Cuban and American claims against Spain, and the United States would guarantee bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 at 3 per cent. and supervise and administer the customs of the ports of Cuba for the payment of the interest, the Government holding the bonds as security. Would not liberty and peace and prosperity for the islands be accomplished at a cost of $3,000,000 a year taken out of the Cuban custom houses? Incidentally it would seem that there must be an immense profit to the managers of what might be called the Cuban trust.

Advantages of It.

The advantage to the Spaniards would be peace and the extinction of some hundred millions of dollars of debts for the creditors of Spain, and she could have a large sum in hand instead of a Cuba of blood and ashes on her hands.

The gain to Cuba would be government by a corporation, limited, instead of a crown absolute, and there could be a contract guaranteeing civil liberty to the people on United States models. There would be money for roads and schools and sanitary measures, and there would be, as a necessity of internal administration, such measure of self-government as would maintain order through a police force, with American and Cuban volunteers to deal with brigandage.

The municipal problems could be dealt with by the municipalities, and adjustments made for the administration of justice and peace. With the introduction of American energies and the security of capital, made plain by the visible presence of security, Cuba would yield wealth "beyond the dream of avarice." The revenue in the days of reciprocity with the United States was in excess of $30,000,000, and it would rise far beyond that figure within a few years of this magnificent business management.

JOHN I. BLAIR DYING.

The Millionaire of New Jersey—Well-Known People Dead.

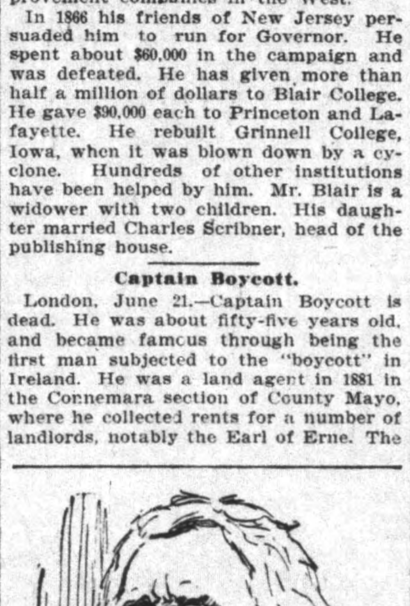
New York, June 21.—John I. Blair, New Jersey's greatest and most generous millionaire, is dying. For months he has been in delicate health, and the end is not far off. Mr. Blair will be ninety-five years old on August 22 if death does not claim him before then. He has kept up his interest in business as long as his strength held out.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth $60,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Belvidere, N. J. He began his business career by working in a store and then operating one. He went into banking, then cotton manufacturing, and then into the produce business, and in everything he engaged in he seemed to be successful. He bought Scranton Coal stock, was connected with the Delaware & Lackawanna, and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. At one time he was president of twenty railroads and improvement companies in the West.

In 1866 his friends of New Jersey persuaded him to run for Governor. He spent about $60,000 in the campaign and was defeated. He has given more than half a million of dollars to Blair College. He gave $90,000 each to Princeton and Lafayette. He rebuilt Grinnell College, Iowa, when it was blown down by a cyclone. Hundreds of other institutions have been helped by him. Mr. Blair is a widower with two children. His daughter married Charles Scribner, head of the publishing house.

Captain Boycott.

London, June 21.—Captain Boycott is dead. He was about fifty-five years old, and became famous through being the first man subjected to the "boycott" in Ireland. He was a land agent in 1881 in the Connemara section of County Mayo, where he collected rents for a number of landlords, notably the Earl of Erne. The captain made a speech, in the course of which he urged the people of Ireland to abstain from agrarian crimes, and to adopt instead a policy of sending harsh landlords, agents and bailiffs "to Coventry—the old term for boycotting. Events so shaped themselves that Captain Boycott was the first man the Irish experimented upon in this connection, and hence the now familiar word of "boycott."



CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.
(From a sketch from life.)

Henry Vanbrunt.

New York, June 21.—"Uncle" Henry Vanbrunt, the pioneer bathing master of the New Jersey coast, who taught Gen. Grant to swim, is dead at his home in Long Branch, age eighty-two. He began his career as a bathing master at the Mansion Hotel bathing grounds in 1852. He had as his patrons, in addition to General Grant, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, her two sons, Joel Parker, Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly, James Fisk and other noted persons.

Edward Speer.

Greensburg, Ind., June 21.—Edward Speer, for many years engaged in the hardware business, is dead. He was was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Speer was a Republican in politics. He served two terms as township trustee, and at one time was connected with the revenue service.

Miss Juliet Corson.

New York, June 21.—Miss Juliet Corson, familiarly known as the "mother of cookery," whose work on culinary art made her name a household word over the country, died in this city from the effects of an operation for the removal of a tumor.

Mrs. Phoebe Johnson.

Plainfield, Ind., June 21.—Mrs. Phoebe Johnson, wife of Eli Johnson, is dead of exhaustion incident to old age. She was born in North Carolina in 1817, coming to Indiana in 1834, and marrying Mr. Johnson in 1841.

James M. Stublefield.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, Ind., June 21.—James M. Stubblefield, seventy years old, a widely known veteran of the civil war, and a member of the Forty-second Indiana, died this morning.

BICYCLE TUBING MEN.

They Have a Meeting at the Albany Plant.

C. F. Smith, of the Indiana Bicycle Company, entertained the directors of the Albany tubing-works and a party of friends at the plant in Albany, Ind., Saturday. L. C. Coleman, president of the Western wheel-works, of Chicago; Mr. Gormully, president of the Gormully & Jeffry plant of Chicago; Otto Munzicker, also of the Gormully & Jeffry Company, and Lew Keck, of the Central Cycle Company, the directors, were present. A number of the local bicycle dealers, who accompanied the party, returned to-day.

The Albany tubing mills are, with one exception, the largest in the country. Two years ago Mr. Smith conceived the idea that the tubing for American-made wheels should be manufactured in this country. He organized this company, purchased the plant in Albany and began to manufacture the product for his own factory. A number of other men interested in the bicycle business started tubing mills about the same time, and over-production was threatened. Then Mr. Smith interested the two big Chicago wheel concerns in the plant, and they purchased stock in the company. Saturday was the first time that they had ever seen the plant, and both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Gormully were much pleased with it. While in Albany a directors' meeting was held. It was decided to run the plant with a full force of men until September 1, and then put on three eight-hour shifts and run the mills night and day. The three bicycle companies will take nearly all of the product of the mills, and there is already a strong demand for the over-production.

There has been a movement on foot for some time to consolidate all of the tubing mills in the country in a trust and let one company, presumed to be an English syndicate, control the American output. H. A. Lozier, of Cleveland, was the mover in this plan. He secured control of the big mills in Elwood and Greenville, Pa., and the plant in Toledo, O. The factory at Shelby, O.; the Pope Manufacturing Company's plant and the Albany mills refused to go into the combine and the deal did not go through. These three plants are now running independently of each other. Each has a demand for its entire output.

For several years there has been a good deal of friction between the old land company and the citizens of Albany. The tubing mills bought out the land company, but there was still some feeling. The party Saturday literally drowned out whatever sentiment there was against the old land company and the party had a great trip. Messrs. Coleman and Gormully, while in Albany gave an order for thirty-five houses to be erected near the tubing mills for the employes. These houses will be built at once.

The bicycle men who made the trip speak encouragingly of the outlook for next season. They expected a much larger business than this year's, and all say that as soon as Congress finishes the tariff there will be a substantial increase in the bicycle business all over the country.

BASE-BALL MARIONETTES.

They will Reproduce the Games Played Away from Home.

The "Little Champions" began to work at the Grand Opera House again Saturday. They reproduced every movement of the players who were battling in Grand Rapids. A big crowd attended the game. There were many women present, and they enjoyed the game as much as the men. There was no occasion for any great excitement. The Hoosiers got off in the lead in the second inning and the cranks settled themselves to enjoy the game. After the third inning it was a foregone conclusion that Indianapolis would win, and the cranks did not do any rooting. Once in awhile when some of the heavy batters were at the plate they were called upon to "Line her out," "Give us a three-bagger or a home run." Umpire Graves was roasted over the long distance wire, as many thought that Indianapolis would not get a square deal, but for the most part the cranks enjoyed the game and left the Grand Rapids cranks, who were seeing the real thing, to do the pulling for the Bobolinks.

The little champions will reproduce every game played on the trip.

Hines and Light Fight.

Secretary Charles Hines, of the Indianapolis and Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company, carries a badly discolored eye and a cheek covered with court plaster and absorbent cotton. It is the result of an encounter Saturday night between himself and R. C. Light, ex-president of the board. They had met for a settlement of some kind in Claypool's law office last week and there had a stormy encounter. Hines says that Light threatened to kill him. Saturday evening they rode home on the same car. When Light got off at his home, Hines, too, dropped off the car. He says this is what happened: "I said, 'Doctor, you have threatened to kill me. You might as well do it now as any time.' He stooped for some stones at his feet and I ran in on him. We scuffled around there and I fell on top. He pulled my head down and bit my cheek. His fingers gouged my eye. Then before I could get in my work, three or four fellows jumped in and separated us."

The Reunion at Dublin.

The Dublin Reunion Association of this city, which was organized last winter, will hold its annual reunion at Dublin, Ind., next Thursday. There are nearly 200 former residents of Dublin now living in Indianapolis, and the invitations to the reunion have been accepted by two-thirds of these. The party, which will have the benefit of half-fare rates, good for three days, will go to Dublin Thursday morning over the Pennsylvania. Special arrangements are being made there for their reception and entertainment. There will be brief speeches and reminiscences and music by the Indianapolis and Richmond mandolin clubs. Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington, is president of the association, and Benjamin A. Richardson, secretary.

German Christian Endeavorers.

The Christian Endeavor convention of the East Indiana and West Ohio district will meet to-morrow evening, in the German Evangelical Zion's church, No. 23 West Ohio street. The convention will be in session two days.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS

THE POPULATION INCREASING AND COST DECREASING.

Twenty-Ninth Quarterly Comparative Exhibit Made by the Board of State Charities—Number of Inmates—Quarterly Expenses.

The twenty-ninth quarterly comparative exhibit of the State charitable and correctional institutions, issued to-day by the Board of State Charities, shows that the population in most of the institutions is increasing, while the cost of maintenance is decreasing. The following is a comparative statement of the average enrollment in the several institutions for the quarter ending May 1, 1897, and the quarter ending May 1, 1896:

	1896.	1897.
Central Hospital for the Insane	1,488	1,441.5
Northern Hospital for the Insane	533.77	576.51
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	444.3	505.6
Southern Hospital for the Insane	399.	404.
State Soldiers' Home	...	328.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	617.	590.
Institution for the Education of the Deaf	298.20	307.2
Institution for the Education of the Blind	125.75	121.8
School for the Feeble-Minded	492.5	544.1
State's prison	853.30	879.31
State's Reformatory	842.50	830.39
Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison	218.	254.
Reform School for Boys	512.17	535.55

Expenses of the Institutions.

During the quarter ending May 1, 1897, the Central Hospital for the Insane spent $43,196.75 on administration, $43,444.92 on subsistence, $2,747.18 on clothing, $25,564.74 in office, domestic and out-door departments and $4,946.40 on repairs and minor improvements.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane spent $19,425.10 on administration, $12,324.32 on subsistence, $1,088.48 on clothing, $8,892.53 on office, domestic and out-door departments, and $3,282.09 on repairs and improvements.

Eastern Hospital for the Insane, $17,353.98 on administration, $10,194.81 on subsistence, $651.58 on clothing, $9,881.51 on office, domestic and outdoor departments, and $1,146.18 on repairs and improvements.

The Southern Hospital for the Insane spent $14,775.78 on administration, $11,664.86 on subsistence, $1,089.71 on clothing, $5,998.55 on office, domestic and out-door departments, and $1,497.88 on repairs and improvements.

The State Soldiers' Home spent $2,821.10 on administration, $3,274.62 on subsistence, $216.91 on clothing, $5,406.76 on office, domestic and out-door departments, and $937.02 on repairs and improvements.

The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home spent $13,845.93 on administration; $15,499.99 on subsistence; $5,437.24 on clothing; $9,993.43 on office, domestic and out-door departments, and $1,244.06 on repairs and improvements.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb spent $18,112.69 on administration; $7,417.54 for subsistence; $933.50 for clothing; $6,530.53 for office, domestic and out-door departments, and $781.51 for repairs and improvements.

The Institution for the Education of the Blind spent $8,541.19 for administrative expenses; $3,211.19 for subsistence; $28.05 for clothing; $3,223.03 for office, domestic and out-door departments, and $1,280.14 for repairs and improvements.

The School for the Feeble Minded spent $20,000.76 on administration; $10,526 on subsistence; $2,630.15 for clothing; $14,630.87 on office, domestic and out-door departments, and $6,978.02 on repairs and improvements.

Maintenance Per Capita.

The gross maintenance per capita for each of the institutions for the six months immediately preceding May 1, this year, and for the corresponding six months in the preceding year is as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Central Hospital for the Insane	$85 18	$83 16
Northern Hospital for the insane	85 35	78 08
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	94 74	77.59
Southern Hospital for the Insane	88 42	86 70
State Soldiers' Home		38 59
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	80 85	76 98
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	119 20	109 94
Institution for the Education of the Blind	123 62	133 69
School for Feeble-Minded	95 39	100 67
State prison	90 46	86 71
State Reformatory	56 54	61 12
Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison	102 82	93 90
Reform School for Boys	57 93	55 39

The per capita for the School for the Feeble Minded, it should be explained, includes the payment of a deficiency carried over from last year, and actually represents expenditures for about seven months.

The quarterly bulletin sets out the work that is being done under the direction of the board in the care of orphan, dependent, neglected and abandoned children. It is announced that letters from persons who wish to adopt children will receive prompt attention. In urging the people of the State to take an interest in the work Secretary Bicknell says:

"It is to be remembered that this work among children by the Board of State Charities is not carried on for profit or private gain. The State agent receives his salary direct from the State of Indiana, and there could be no possible advantage to him or to the Board of State Charities in misrepresenting any facts about children or about homes. All information concerning the work among children will be as full and accurate as is possible.

"The State pays the expense of finding homes for children and visiting and inspecting children after they have been placed in homes. Each county from which the State agent receives children to be placed in homes will bear the expense of transferring the children from the orphan asylum or poor asylum to the new homes selected for them by the State agent. The cost to a county of removing a child from one of its public institutions, where it is a constant source of expense, to a private family, where all public expense ceases, will be very small, probably not more than the cost of its support for three months."

In Interest of a Colored Candidate.

There will be a meeting to-night at Cavalry Baptist church in the interest of the colored race. The pastor, the Rev. Charles F. Williams will preside, and many speeches are anticipated. "The time has come," Mr. Williams says, "when our race should have a representative on the city ticket. William A. Kersey is a candidate for city clerk on the Republican ticket. He is competent and will ask the party to recognize us by giving us the privilege of voting for one of our race. We don't mean to fight; we make a respectful request on merit."

Deputy Fish Commissioner.

John W. Newhouse, formerly road officer of the street railway company, now with Chandler & Taylor, has been appointed deputy fish commissioner for Marion county. He says he will make an effort to enforce the law and asks fishermen and lovers of true piscatorial sports to assist by sending confidential information by mail or in person to 8 Meek street. He will get after the cast-net throwers in White river and the many violators at Broad Ripple.

Investors, Attention!

All persons having claims against the firm known as E. S. Dean & Co. of New York can receive valuable information as to the recovery of their money by addressing Mrs. M. E. Massey, postoffice box 14, New York city.

Vandalia Line Through Car Service. to Decatur. Commencing Monday, June 21, Vandalia line will run through coaches between Indianapolis and Decatur. Leave Indianapolis daily on train No. 21 at 12:40 noon. W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

National Educational Association Annual Convention, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, 1897.

Half-fare, plus $2 membership fee. Special teachers' train will run as follows:

Leave Muncie, Monday, July 5	9:03 a. m.
Leave Anderson	10:25 a. m.
Leave Indianapolis	11:50 a. m.
Leave Lebanon	12:39 p. m.
Leave Lafayette	1:42 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	5:45 p. m.
Leave Chicago	8:00 p. m.
Arrive Milwaukee	10:20 p. m.

This arrangement gives a couple of hours to look around Chicago before leaving for Milwaukee.

Tickets are also good on any train going July 3, 4 and 5 and all good to return leaving Milwaukee July 10, 11 and 12, with privilege of extension till August 31. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for hotel arrangements and accommodations. For further particulars call on J. H. Woodruff, G. W. Benton, Indianapolis; W. R. Snyder, Muncie, or any Big Four agent.

$1—LAKE MANITOU EXCURSION—$1.

Rochester, Ind., Sunday, June 27, Via the Lake Erie & Western R. R., Under the Auspices of "The Pride of the West Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias."

Special train leaves Union station 7:30 a. m.; arrives Lake Manitou 11 a. m. Returning, leaves lake at 7:30 p. m. Vast improvements. Good boating, fishing and bathing. For tickets call on the committee, Henry Sweetland, chairman; J. H. Ringold, R. G. Battey, Felix Williamson, Edward C. Scott, secretary. City office, 26 S. Illinois st., Union station or Massachusetts-ave. depot.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.

Also Cleveland and Buffalo, Leaving Indianapolis 11:15 a. m. Thursday, August 5, 1897.

Wait for the old reliable Lake Erie & Western railroad. All rail. Personally conducted. $7 round trip—only $7. Sandusky and Put-in-Bay, $4. With side trips to Lewiston, Toledo, Thousand Islands, etc. For tickets and pamphlet, containing general information, call on any ticket agent of the above route, or address C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Excursion to Cincinnati and Return, Sunday, June 27, 1987. $1—For the Round Trip—$1.

Base-ball, Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at league park. Special attractions at the Lagoon, Zoological Gardens, Chester Park and Coney Island.

Special trains leave Indianapolis 7:30 a. m. Returning, leave Cincinnati 7 p. m. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st. and Union station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Sanger, on an Outing Bicycle,

defeated Hachenberger, at Denver, last Saturday, by 200 yards in five miles. It was "Hach's" first defeat in over fifty races. It was also the first time he ever tried to beat the Outing. Outings run easier than any other wheels made.

A Home Concern.

The Miles Magnetic Medicine Company, formerly Wright's manufacture of Liniment System Tonic and Cough Sirup. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. 25c, 50c and $1 sizes. For sale by all druggists.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

The Union Trust Company has fully complied with all the requirements of the law authorizing its incorporation. Its capital of $600,000 is fully paid up, and its stockholders are liable for $600,000 additional. In addition it has accumulated surplus fund of $85,000. It is composed of leading citizens of the city and State, and its directors are eminent in business pursuits. It has been fully recognized by all the courts as being fully empowered and qualified to undertake and execute trusts of all descriptions. It is under the direction and supervision of the courts and the Auditor of State, and its affairs are examined regularly by the State authorities constituted for that express purpose. Its acts in all trust capacities, such as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, assignee, conservator, registrar and transfer agent, trustee under wills, trustee under private agreement, depository for building, insurance and all other companies, custodian, trustee for bond issues, trustee under deeds and mortgages, and general agent in any and all capacities. It takes charge of all classes of property, collects rents and dividends, pays taxes, insurance and other costs. In short, it does for property all that any individual can do, and by its financial ability guarantees certainty of execution and correctness of method.

Office: No. 68 East Market St

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.
ADDISON C. HARRIS, First Vice-President.
HENRY EITEL, Second Vice-President and Treasurer.
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THE FIRST MUNICIPAL BOND ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Capital, $1,000,000.—Surplus, $500,000.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Of Indianapolis

invites subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the FIRST MUNICIPAL BOND ASSURANCE COMPANY of AMERICA, and will upon application furnish Propectuses and Subscription Blanks.

THE FIRST MUNICIPAL BOND ASSURANCE COMPANY is organized under the insurance laws of the State of New York, to act as an absolute guarantor of the prompt payment of the interest and of the principal, when due, of Municipal, County, and School District Bonds.

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Subscription books are opened in this city, because the directors desire to obtain a local stockholders' interest in all important financial centers in the United States.

Additional and more detailed information will be furnished upon application at the temporary office of the company.

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Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Policemen day and night on guard. Contains over 2,100 safes.

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FUTURE OF OUR FORESTS.

A MATTER THAT IS BEING DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS.

The Tariff in the Senate — Presidential Nominations—A Proposed New Arbitration Treaty—Other News from Washington.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The discussion of the lumber schedule duties in the pending tariff bill is bringing some interesting facts to public attention concerning the future of our forests. Professor Fernow, who is at the head of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department, does not place so much emphasis on the tariff as a factor in the present problem as most of the persons who interested one way or another in the result. All estimates, he thinks, which assume any mathematical exactness as to the volume of our present forests, or the rate at which they have lately been depleted, are comparatively worthless.

This is a very hard subject, he says, upon which to procure exact statistics. No man can tell how much white pine we have in the country to-day. But there are general tendencies so clear that none can mistake them. It is undeniable that our valuable timber forests are rapidly vanishing, and that it is a question of only a short time before we shall be compelled to resort to the same kind of building materials that are employed in England and on the continent.

In these circumstances, says Professor Fernow, we ought to be economical of our forests. For four-fifths of the uses to which we put white pine for instance, it is said that other woods would do almost as well. But human nature is so constituted that general considerations of this kind have little effect, and it will only be when economic necessity compels the use of other woods or other building materials that people will resort to them.

The Forests Rapidly Going.

Professor Fernow thinks that our cuniferous trees of the East will be practically gone in fifteen years. On the same basis of estimates, the Pacific coast forest region will last forty years. Of course, there will be no hard and fast line, as the gradual rise in value will diminish the consumption so that toward the last it will go very slowly. There will be no absolute extermination of white pine, nor will this wood so near approach that point as the buffalo has done.

When this day comes, however, it will be the inhabitants of the treeless States of the Mississippi valley which will suffer most. New England, with its stone and clay, and its fuel within easy reach, can provide other building materials, but the prairie States will always be badly handicapped. The white pine will go first, and the spruce will shortly follow. The first named wood is of greatest advantage where the least possible amount of shrinkage is necessary. It would be a considerable hardship to have to use other woods in window sashes, doors and frames.

There will always be sections of the country of use only for growing trees, especially where the soil is so worn out as to be useless for farming purposes, and here the configuration of the land, as on mountain sides operates in the same way.

A Doubtful Investment.

It is still a question, however, whether we can afford to grow white pine even, says Professor Fernow, if the scientific methods for its reproduction are carefully employed. The length of time it takes the tree to grow—150 years—makes it a doubtful American investment. England imports practically all her building wood. As a result of this expensive process we have in her statistics an example of the minimum with which a people can get along. They use eighteen cubic feet of wood per capita each year. We use on the same basis of calculation about three hundred and fifty cubic feet. In each case this includes the amount used for fuel.

During the twenty-five or fifty years we shall have to so modify our wood-consuming practices that instead of 350 cubic feet a year we shall be using perhaps a fifth of that amount. This will mean the substitution of brick and stone and the adobe huts, now seen in the West.

Canada can not help us out very much even if our tariff laws permit her to do so. It would be only a question of lengthening the time a little, but her forests are in the same process of vanishing that ours are going through.

The new tariff laws, it is thought, will have an effect for a few years to raise considerably the price of lumber. To that extent, it will be a hardship, particularly in that group of States which determine presidential elections in the new alignment of political parties. For that reason it is expedient. But we must learn some time to get along without our native forests, and the tariff will only operate to bring the lesson a little nearer.

THE NEW WOOL SCHEDULE.

The Agreement About It by the Senate Committee.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The Senate finance committee has practically reached a conclusion on the wool schedule of the tariff bill, but it will not be officially announced until to-morrow. It was on this account that the wool schedule was passed over when reached in the Senate to-day. The delay is due to the absence from the city of Senator Quay, who is opposed to the increase proposed on carpet wools, which it is believed would be injurious to the interests of the numerous carpet manufacturers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Quay is expected to make a protest, but it now looks as if the rates agreed upon would be reported. He may, however, secure some modification which will insure the use of wools imported as carpet wools purely for the purpose.

The complaint of the wool men is that much of the wool imported as carpet wool is used for other purposes. The carpet-makers admit the injustice of this practice, but say that the restrictions can be provided in the way of bonds or otherwise, which will obviate the difficulties, and at the same time allow the wool required in their business to come in at a rate which will be satisfactory to them.

Following are the rates which the finance committee has indicated a willingness to grant: First class, 10 cents a pound; second class, 11 cents; third class, if worth over 10 cents a pound, 8 cents, if worth less than 10 cents, 4 cents. These rates are not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of high wool tariffs, but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted with but little, if any, protest. The rate is 1 cent less on both first and second-class wools than that allowed in the House bill, but the provision made for third-class wool is so much more satisfactory than that made by the House that they are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the result of their agitation and to leave the matter where those figures place it. It is now believed that a caucus on the wool subject will be unnecessary on account of the prospect of a general discrepancy of the committee proposition.

The Senate to-day skipped the wool schedule until to-morrow, and, taking up the paper schedule, finished it in thirty-five minutes, agreeing to all the finance committee's propositions.

The sundries schedule was taken up next and good progress made. Coal was passed over. On matches a fight sprang up when Mr. Allison moved an amendment making the rate 8 cents a gross of boxes, in place of the Senate rate of 20 per cent. The Democrats opposed the change as in the interest of the match trust, but the Republicans denied this and carried the amendment. Another fight arose over the duty of 10 per cent. on safety fuses, Messrs. Pettigrew and Teller fighting it as a tax on the miner for the benefit of a trust. A tie vote resulted, and Mr. Pettigrew lost his amendment making them free.

Rapid Progress with the Bill.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Remarkable progress was made to-day in the Senate on the tariff bill. At 2 o'clock twenty-five pages of the bill had been passed upon, with very few subjects passed over, bringing the discussion up to the free list, which ought in the natural order of things provoke no resistance from Democrats. The subjects omitted this morning were diamonds, coal and hides and leather. In the three hours' discussion only two roll-calls were ordered.

A NEW ARBITRATION TREATY.

It will be Submitted to the Senate by President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—President McKinley has determined to revive the abandoned treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has already turned his attention to the subject, and, under the direction of Secretary Sherman, the matter has progressed to the extent that a new treaty has already been drafted to serve as the basis of negotiations expected to result in the submission of a convention to the Senate to replace that which was negotiated by Secretary Olney, only to fail in the early hours of the present session.

It is not in contemplation that the treaty will be submitted to the Senate before next December. There is felt to be no urgency, and official intimation has been given that, as far as possible, the present special session of Congress would be devoted to the tariff. Moreover, the personnel of the Senate is the same now as it was when the arbitration treaty was rejected, so that it is felt nothing will be lost by allowing time to intervene before the question is again brought to the attention of the Senate. There is reason to believe that the attitude of the Senate toward a new treaty will be fully canvassed and understood before the treaty is signed.

It is understood that the initiative in the present case will be taken by this Government. The failure of the former treaty by the action of the Senate left the subject in such condition that the British government did not feel disposed to renew negotiations unless first invited by the United States. Under these circumstances the subject would have lapsed had not officials at Washington, who were deeply impressed with the far-reaching character of an alliance between the two English-speaking peoples, taken up the question where the Senate left it and set about devising means to overcome the objections of the Senate. The first steps were of an informal character, and there has been an absence of the usual formalities of diplomatic negotiations, the desire being to effect results with the least possible formality.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

A Long List of Appointments Sent to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—John G. Foster, of Vermont, to be consul-general at Halifax, Nova Scotia; William B. Dickey, of Louisiana, to be consul at Calao, Peru.

Treasury—Joseph W. Ivey, of Oregon, to be collector of customs, district of Alaska.

Justice—Albert C. Thompson, of Ohio; Alexander C. Botkin, of Montana, and David B. Culberson, of Texas, to be the commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States as provided for by Congress June 4, 1897.

Navy—Commodore Edmund O. Matthews, to be rear admiral; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster R. S. Collum, to be major and quartermaster United States Marine Corps; First Lieutenant Thomas C. Prince, to be captain and assistnat quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

War—First Lieut. Herbert Deakyne, corps of engineers, to be a member of the California debris commission. Cadet graduates of the military academy for appointment as additional second lieutenants in the army of the United States.

Postmasters: California—Wilfred W. Montague, San Francisco. Colorado—Walter S. Clark, Aspen. Illinois—Ben F. Boyd, Hillsboro; C. A. Murray, Waukegan; F. C. Davidson, Clinton; Robert N. Chapman, Charleston. Indiana—Lou Black, Orleans. Iowa—C. V. Hoffman, Oscaloosa. Michigan—S. Foster, Lansing; William Jenny, Mt. Clemens; C. E. Closser, Munsing. Missouri—H. H. Mitchell, Clinton. South Carolina—Joshua F. Ensor, Columbia. South Dakota—C. H. Sillwell, Tyndall. Texas—C. J. Lewis, Clarendon.

PENSIONS FOR INDIANIANS.

A Large Number of Claims Finally Passed Upon.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Pensions have been granted to the following citizens of Indiana:

Original—Henry Schmalfield, Stoutsburg; Ozro Lamm, Indianapolis; Thomas Smothers, National Military Home; Jacob W. Stakley, Attica.

Additional—William W. Freeman, Larwill; Christian Bates, Lafayette.

Renewal and Increase—Dickson Johnson, Landoss.

Increase—James E. Smith, Indianapolis; Noah Farner, Harlan; John Youngmeyer, Lafayette; James Sommerville, Leota; Frank Brunner, Messick; Thomas M. Dickson, Indianapolis; Leban Sparks, Lafayette; Elijah Lewark, Oxford; William D. Eaves, Merom; George W. Goss, Warren; John H. Cashdollar, Muncie; James W. Brown, Noblesville; George W. Allison, Lafayette; Jacob Hoffman, Lawrenceville; Henry C. Reed, Twelvemile; Robert Pain, Winchester; William Lincicum, Treenor; John A. May, Ellettsville.

Reissue—John Wintergerst, Indianapolis; Joseph W. Neely, Freedom; John Eagan, Avoca.

Reissue and Increase—Thomas T. Woolman, Butterville.

Original Widows, Etc.—Catharine Firestone, Elkhart; Milly McClain, Evansville; Hannah Crowden, Coal Creek; minor of Flavius Frost, Littles.

Reissue—Emily Ducker, Freedom.

Unauthorized Use of Names.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Circulars of an organization styling itself the "National Co-Operative Society of American Art," naming Commissioner of Education Harris as president and Apostolic Delegate Martinelli, Chief Justice Fuller, General Miles, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, the present Cabinet and well-known financiers, as advisory directors, have given some annoyance to Commissioner Harris, Mr. Cleveland and others. Mr. Harris says the use of his name is entirely unwarranted; that he specifically refused the invitation to be identified with the enterprise, and that to his knowledge, the use of the names of a number of others was unauthorized. Ex-President Cleveland has written Mr. Harris repudiating the use of his name.

General Harrison said to-day that he had received a notice from the society, announcing that he had been elected one of the advisory directors, but had sent back a note in reply that he preferred not to act.

Logansport's New Bank.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The City National Bank of Logansport will open for business next Thursday morning. The papers reached the Comptroller of the Currency to-day and are satisfactory, so the new charter will be issued. The bank's capital stock is $200,000. Comptroller Eckels is gratified to note this success of the efforts to reorganize the State National Bank, which failed some time ago on account of the peculations of its president, J. F. Johnson.

For the past week George M. Coffin, deputy comptroller, has been in Logansport, co-operating with those who were trying to reorganize, and has held out every encouragement. Comptroller Eckels says the new bank will open under very favorable conditions.

Indiana Postmasters.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Centerville, Wayne county, Marcellus Beitzell, vice Emelie King, removed; Kennard, Henry county, J. A. Reece, vice J. F. Daniels, removed; Kent, Jefferson county, H. D. Montgomery, vice Richard Temperly, removed.

Sherman Will Not Resign.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The revival of the rumors that Secretary Sherman has lost his mental equipoise creates here, among the class who know him best, much indignation. Mr. Sherman is as intellectually keen and clear as when at his best. It is true he would have preferred to have remained in the United States Senate, and that the change of his daily routine, after so long a service in that body, may to an extent depress him, nevertheless, he is just as vigorous in the grasp of public questions as ever. He has no intention of resigning his present portfolio, and he is quite aware that the rumors have origin with a class who would delight in having him resign.

Another One Acquitted.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Judge Bradley this morning instructed the jury to acquit broker Seymour, on trial for alleged contempt of the Senate Sugar Trust investigating comittee. The ground was that Seymour had not been legally summoned. Broker McCartney will be tried later to-day.

Congressman Henry Back.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—Congressman James L. Henry returned from Anderson yesterday and was on the floor of the House to-day.

Postmaster at San Francisco.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The President has nominated Wilfred W. Montague to be postmaster at San Francisco, Cal.

COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW.

First Ten Days to be Devoted to Corporations.

The County Board of Review met to-day and organized for a session to last twenty days, including Sundays. James E. Boswell, county assessor, was made chairman, and Harry B. Smith, county auditor, secretary. William Schmidt, county treasurer, and Sylvester Johnson and W. A. Bell, appointed by the Circuit Court, are the other members of the board. It was decided to employ the first ten days of the session in assessing the property of corporations. Calls will be sent out to the various corporations, so that representatives of an average of forty a day may be heard. It was decided, on motion of Auditor Smith, that the assessment of the property of corporations shall be for Marion county. He recalled at the last session of the board some corporations had claimed reductions from the amount assessed on the ground that part of the property was outside of Marion county. Mr. Smith held that the other counties should look out for thesmselves. The second ten days of the session will be devoted to banks, building and loan associations, real estate and the hearing of questions of assessment about other property generally.

To-day little was done other than organize. A few corporation representatives who happened to come in received partial hearings.

Insurance Policy Returns.

County Auditor Smith says that the County Board of Review will have nothing to do at this session with regard to the value of life insurance policies. The recent order in regard to insurance policy returns pending a decision of the Supreme Court as to whether policies are taxable, he understands simply to require that policies already returned on the lists be retained on the assessors' lists, though they are not to be placed on the tax duplicate. It is not necessary to go back of the returns or into the question of value at this time, as he understands it. In many cases where policies were placed on the lists, no value was given, and in more cases no return of an insurance policy was made. Where returns of policies have been made, such information as is given is to be retained for future reference in case polices are held to be taxable.

ROLLED ON THE TRACK.

Four Young Men Fatally Crushed at Galion, Ohio.

Galion, O., June 21.—Albert Sickmiller, Louis Sickmiller, Charles Faile and George Strohelder were run over by an Erie fast express near Mansfield. Louis Sickmiller was instantly killed and the other three will die of their injuries, having been most horribly crushed. The accident was peculiar. The young men were awaiting the arrival of a freight train, having missed the passenger. They lay down near the track, and in their sleep rolled upon the track. All are well known.

GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS.

Meeting Called to Consider the Care of It.

Governor Mount has invited representatives of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R. and W. R. C. to meet him one week from next Wednesday in order that plans for caring for the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in Spencer county, may be considered. The Loyal Legion has already proposed to undertake to care for the grave, and it is believed that the other soldiers' and kindred organizations in the State will co-operate.

Salvation Army Assault Case.

Ad Hereth was in the Police Court this morning on a charge of assault and battery on A. B. McLowry, a lieutenant in the Salvation Army. It is charged that Mr. Hereth tried to force his horse through a parade of the Salvation Army on Massachusetts avenue, that Lieut. McLowry caught the horse by the bridle, and that Hereth struck him with the buggy whip. The case was continued until to-morrow.

A Tragedy at Waltham, Mass.

Waltham, Mass., June 21.—Malone I. Wilson, of this city, shot and dangerously wounded Maggie Hines, a domestic employed in the boarding-house of Mrs. Moulton, Wilson's mother, to-day. Wilson then went into his own room and, placing the revolver at his head, discharged the weapon, killing himself instantly. Wilson was about thirty-seven years of age. Miss Hines is about thirty-three. The motive for the deed is not known.

Dashiell Held for the Grand Jury.

Myers T. Dashiell, the young bookkeeper of the Indiana National Bank, arrested Saturday on a charge of forgery, was taken out of jail on bond, signed by W. F. C. Golt and W. C. Van Arsdell. This morning in Police Court Dashiell waived examination and was bound over to the grand jury. His father signed the bond of $1,000 required.

Daviess County Mine Troubles.

The State Labor Commission will go to Washington, Ind., to-morrow to investigate the controversy between the mine-owners and mine employes in Daviess county. The first step will be to propose arbitration under the provisions of the new law.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

The members of the Edwin Ray M. E. church will hold their annual Sunday-school picnic at Como Lake Park, Zionsville, on Wednesday.

Leah Perry Regan has filed a suit for divorce against Homer B. Regan and James Thurman has applied for a divorce from Viola Thurman.

While Eugene Shreve, a boy, was riding a horse at South and Noble streets last night the horse slipped on the street car tracks and fell, breaking Schreve's left leg.

Frank Taylor, oldest son of George Taylor, former proprietor of the Denison Hotel, died at Charleston, W. Va., last night. Burial will be at Crown Hill Wednesday noon.

Oliver Morris, of the Associated Press, lost his bicycle Saturday night. The wheel was standing in the lobby of the Journal building. The wheel was an Outing, pattern—1895.

The closing exercises of the St. Patrick's School for Boys will be held Wednesday morning, in St. Patrick's Hall. The program will consist of music and speeches by the students.

Mathie J. Kelley has brought suit in the Superior Court against Constable John F. Henninger, his deputy George Glessner and his bondsmen, asking $250 damages for alleged unwarranted seizure of household goods.

NEW MILEAGE BOOK ORDER

MUST BE SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE AGENT.

All Roads that Do Not Connect with the Road Selling the Book Marked Off the Cover—Other News of the Railroads.

The new order concerning the sale of mileage books went into effect yesterday. According to the rule the railroads can sell mileage books only to the person that uses them. Under the old plan a broker could buy as many books as he desired, and did not have to sign them, the agent trusting to the broker to sign them some other time. The result was that when a purchase was made of the broker, all kinds of names were signed to the books. A broker applied to a ticket agent for ten books, and offered the necessary $200. He was told that he would have to sign the books with his own name in the presence of the agent, and if any other name appeared on the book when it was presented for passage, the conductor would refuse to honor it. The books were not purchased. Another rule is that the books are good only on the roads that connect. Some of the books were good on twenty-five different lines. All of the roads that do not connect directly with the road issuing the ticket have been marked off of the cover, and the book will not be accepted on the trains.

But the brokers are not complaining. It is charged, but denied by the brokers themselves, that a certain Indianapolis line is paying commissions on sales of straight tickets to near points. When a broker does not carry a line of tickets, and a call is made for one, he sends to the Union Station or some other nearby office, purchases the ticket at tariff rates, sends in a voucher, and in thirty days gets his money and a commission. If this is true it will not be long until the roads are back again to their old way of doing business.

Following are the lines which have signed the new agreement and sworn to abide by its conditions:

Baltimore & Ohio; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Chicago & West Michigan; Detroit, Grand Haven & Western; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling; Cleveland Terminal & Valley; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Detroit & Lima Northern; Evansville & Terre Haute; Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Indiana, Decatur & Western; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis; New Albany & Chicago; Michigan Central; Ohio Central; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; Pittsburg & Lake Erie; Pennsylvania; Toledo, Peoria & Western.

FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURG.

A Pennsylvania Train Makes the Fastest Run on Record.

Pittsburg, June 21.—From Chicago to Pittsburg in nine hours and twenty-five minutes by rail is the latest time-beating record of the Pennsylvania Company. It was accomplished without any flourish of trumpets or advance announcements, and was not even known by many of the employes at terminal points. The run was made last Friday, and is considered one of the best ever made on a railroad. No preparation had been made for the trip, and the engines used were those in every-day service of the company. The train consisted of three private cars of the officials of the road. James McCrea, vice-president, and Joseph Wood, general manager, headed a party of officials, who occupied the cars. The train left Chicago in the afternoon, and made the run to Crestline, a distance of 279 miles, in five hours and twenty-five minutes. From Lima to Crestline, a distance of seventy-eight miles, the run was made in exactly seventy-eight minutes, or a mile a minute. From Crestline the run to Pittsburg, a distance of 189 miles was made in two hours and fifty-eight minutes. The train arrived at Pittsburg Union station at 9:13 Friday evening. Old railroad men say it was the best run ever made over the line, and the best time between Pittsburg and Chicago.

The Car Movement.

There was a decrease in the car movement on the local lines last week, for which the managers can not account. On some of the roads the business showed a good increase, and Saturday the freight-house of the Big Four was filled to the doors with freight. The falling off was in through business. The total car movement was 21,561, with 5,316 empty cars, against 22,551, with 5,888 empty cars, in 1896. The train-sheets show the following: Monon 470, against 640; Indiana, Decatur & Western 408, against 406; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 704, against 735; Lake Erie & Western 461, against 515; Peoria & Eastern lines—West district 887 against 1,004, East district 678 against 800; Big Four lines—Chicago division 1,662, Cincinnati division 2,075 against 2,139, St. Louis division 1,475 against 1,430, Indianapolis division 1,961 against 2,116; Pennsylvania lines—Indianapolis & Vincennes 479 against 418, Lousville division 749 against 591, Chicago division 538 against 420, Indianapolis division 1,781 against 1,472, Vandalia 1,930 against 1,923.

The C., I. & E. Extension.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., June 21.—The lines have been run for an extension of the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern railroad from Fairmount to Converse. Nearly all the right-of-way has been secured, and where land-owners are holding out, condemnation proceedings have been begun. Contracts are now being made for the grading, and, within sixty days, contractors state, they will have the road-bed ready for the ties. Trains are to be running into Converse by November 1.

Residents of North Manchester will seek to have the Erie railroad to build a spur from its main track at Bolivar or Servia to that point, about three miles, in case the Ft. Wayne, Findlay & Western, now surveyed, is not built through the place. The branch line would form a direct connection with Chicago and the East.

Harry King Sick.

Harry King, who is probably one of the best known passenger conductors in the city, is critically ill. He began with the Pennsylvania when a young man and has been in the employ of the company continually ever since. About two years ago he was attacked with rheumatism, and since that time he has been a sufferer. He has visited all of the well-known springs in hopes of getting cured, and returned a few weeks ago from Spencer. He was so much better that he began to run his train again, but he has been obliged to take another vacation. He has suffered a hemorrhage and is very weak.

The I., D. & W. Cut.

The Indianapolis Local Freight Association will meet this week to take action on the charge made that the Indiana, Decatur & Western cut the rates to St. Louis on freight, and is threatening to do the same thing in the passenger department. Traffic Manager Lazarus admits that he cut the rates square in two, but said he was justified in doing so.

Sunday Excursions.

The excursion business here was very heavy yesterday. At the Union station ninety-eight passenger cars were handled in addition to the cars in the regular trains. The Lake Erie & Western brought in nine sections, and some of the trains had ten to fourteen cars. It was the most successful excursion run to this city for many months.

Railroad Notes.

The gross earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio road for the month of May (approximated) are $2,020,614, an increase of $14,288 over those for the month of April. For the eleven months ending May 31 the gross earnings were $23,366,610, an increase of $1,599,030 over the gross earnings for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

F. H. Kingsbury, Eastern superintendent of the Star Union freight line, has resigned on account of ill health.

Considerable repair work is going on on the Vandalia. The stations have been painted and several bridges rebuilt.

E. C. Beach, agent of the Union line, at Columbus, O., will retire the first of the month. He will take a traveling position.

The question of closing the up-town ticket offices at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, during July and August, is under consideration.

John B. Cockrum, general solicitor of the Lake Erie & Western, has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to ride out.

J. A. Barnard, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern, went to Cincinnati this afternoon to have a consultation with President Ingalls.

Joseph Spaulding, fireman on the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania, and Anna May Euler will be married Wednesday, at the bride's home, in North Vernon.

M. C. Greegor, who was in the office of E. O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Big Four, has been appointed assistant city ticket agent of that road at Columbus, O.

Fred D. May, the oldest traveling passenger agent in the United States, is very sick at the home of his brother, in Somerset, O. Mr. May has been with the Pennsylvania nearly all of his life.

The axle on a freight car broke Saturday night and a Pennsylvania train was wrecked near Charlottsville, on the Indianapolis division. Six cars of coal went into the ditch. No one was hurt.

The gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville road for the second week of June were $377,725, against $378,810 for the corresponding week of last year. Increase $3,915. For the eleven months and two weeks of the company's fiscal year, from July 1 last to the 14th of this month, the gross earnings were $19,471,970, a decrease of $32,603, as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Six of Them Have Been Named by Judge Baker.

The commissions of all United States commissioners expire June 30, and the appointments for the positions will hereafter be made by the district judges. Judge Baker this morning announced the following appointments: "Indianapolis, W. A. Van Buren; Evansville, James W. Wartman; New Albany, James G. Harrison; Ft. Wayne, James J. Logan; Terre Haute, A. M. Higgins; Lafayette, Wilbur F. Severson.

Ruark at Home Again.

James Ruark, the missing ex-marshal of Brightwood, was found, or, rather seen, yesterday by patrolman White. He said that he had "been on a spree," the first for years, and promised to go to his home this morning. The good news was promptly sent to Mrs. Ruark. Ruark was found at his home at noon today, eating a good, square meal and drinking milk.

A Girl from Greencastle.

Ella Morrison, age nineteen, was arrested last night in a box car on the Big Four railroad tracks. She said that she was from Greencastle, and that she had been assaulted by two men. She was charged with vagrancy.

Board of Trade Banquet.

President Kinney, of the Board of Trade, and the board of governors will have a banquet at the Bates this evening. Mr. Kinney will entertain the other members.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Susan W. Barbour will visit her sister in Muncie this week.

Mrs. Kate Applegate will leave July 1 for Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Miss Eliza Browning has gone to Philadelphia to spend two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nell will go to Wequetonsing, Mich., in July.

Mrs. W. S. Wickard is spending a part of the summer at Lake City, Minn.

Miss Louise Peters has returned to her home in Terre Haute for the summer.

Miss Stella Braden, of Irvington, will leave for an European trip next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Potter are visiting the former's parents in Glendale, O.

Mr. Thaddeus W. Rodecker, of Pekin, Ill., is the guest of Mr. John W. Minor, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Oran M. Pruitt and family will visit relatives in California this summer.

Miss Ida Andrus will go to Bay View, Mich., to-morrow to spend the rest of the summer.

Mr. William C. Bobbs will go to Kansas City the last of the week for a ten days' trip.

Miss Ida Fogleman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Finch on her way to Wawasee.

Miss Henrietta Schrake will leave for California next week to spend the rest of the summer.

Miss Mamie Hay, of Chicago, will come to-morrow to visit friends in Irvington, her former home.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Benton and family went to Winona to-day to spend the rest of the summer.

Miss Maude Chapin, of Elwood, is the guest of Miss Jennie and Miss May Heller in Lexington avenue.

Miss Jessie Fry, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Jessie Dalrymple, of Irvington, during Butler commencement.

Miss Helen Porter and Miss Helen Todd have gone to the Wilson homestead west of the city to spend several weeks.

Miss Edith McMasters and Miss Caroline Minor have returned from Bloomington, where they have been attending college.

Mr. Charles W. Tooke, professor of political science in the University of Illinois, is the guest of Mr. George Calvert, at the Blacherne.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Steele and family will visit a number of the picturesque points in southern Indiana this summer, making the trip in their van.

Mr. D. W. Derby returned from Buffalo to-day, where he was called by the severe illness of Mrs. Derby, who is in Buffalo visiting her sister and friends.

Dr. L. F. Page will go to Connersville Wednesday to attend the recital to be given at the I. M. T. A. by Mr. Edwin Farmer and Mr. Hugh McGibeny.

Master Thad Rich will leave for Europe in August to continue his musical studies, probably at Leipsic. His mother, Mrs. William S. Rich, will accompany him.

Miss Mary Hussey, of Chicago, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. R. Hussey, in Woodruff Place. Miss Hussey has just graduated from the Chicago Art League.

Mrs. Carl von Hake will attend the commencement exercises at Lake Erie Seminary, Painsville, O., this week. After the exercises Mrs. Von Hake and her daughter, Alberta, will go to Canada to spend a month or more.

Mrs. Siegmar Muehl has returned from Covington, Ky., where she had been in attendance on her mother, Mrs. Catherine Schmidt, who died two weeks ago. Mrs. I. M. Collins, sister of Mrs. Muehl, accompanied her home and will remain some time.

Mr. Edwin Farmer, of this city, and Miss Ethel Parrott, of Dayton, O., will be married Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Parrott, in Dayton. Mr. Farmer and his bride will spend the summer in the mountains of Virginia.

Mr. W. J. Medearis celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday yesterday, his children giving him a surprise. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Orrie B. Medearis, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Medearis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Myers, of Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. N. Study, Cambridge City.

An Editor Wins a Bride.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., June 21.—Mr. Edwin Allison, editor of the Daily Call, of Edinburg, and Miss Minnie Allen, daughter of Capt. D. M. Allen, superintendent of the water-works of this city, were quietly married at the bride's home last night, the Rev. J. P. Herst, of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. They left for Edinburg immediately after the ceremony.

YOUNG HEROES HONORED.

WHY THE BOATS TALBOT AND M'KEE WERE SO NAMED.

Deeds of Heroism Unsurpassed in the History of the Navy, but Which Have Heretofore Been Unnoticed.

Danville (Ky.) Letter St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The recent order naming the United States torpedo boat No. 15, the John Talbot, calling torpedo boat No. 18 after Hugh W. McKee, commemorative of the bravery of Lieutenants Talbot and McKee, was in recognition of deeds of heroism unsurpassed, in one case at least, in the history of the navy, and recalled acts which never received that public attention which both of them deserved.

Lieutenant McKee was the son of the gallant William R. McKee, who fell with Harry Clay at the battle of Buena Vista. The deed which made his name an honored one was in leading the desperate assault on the Korean forts in 1871. John Talbot, who was the friend, classmate and distant kinsman of McKee, perished under the most dramatic circumstances, after a successful attempt to save the lives of his comrades, having volunteered to make an ocean journey of 1,500 miles in an open boat for their relief.

On the 29th of October, 1870, the United States man-of-war Saginaw was wrecked near Ocean island, in the Pacific ocean, and all of her officers and men were cast on its barren and uninhabited shores. Ocean island was about midway between San Francisco and Yokohama, entirely out of the customary track of navigation, and fully 1,500 miles from the nearest civilized port. The crew of the Saginaw was therefore in a terrible plight. Only a scanty store of provisions had been saved from the wreckage, the sandbank yielding nothing that was nourishing, and the chance of the crew being saved by a passing craft was about as remote as the possibility of the Pacific returning the wrecked ship intact.

A Call for Volunteers.

A call was made for volunteers to undertake a voyage of 1,500 miles in a small boat—the captain's gig—to procure relief before the men should perish from starvation and exposure. Lieutenant Talbot and five seamen volunteered to make the journey, with Honolulu as their objective point. Talbot and the men under him began their trip with meager provisions, some of them already considerably damaged and practically useless—insufficient fresh water, and a small oil cooking stove.

After having been five days out, the little company encountered storms and lost all means of procuring light or fire. Then commenced many days of suffering from exposure and want of food, which was not positively sickening. Lieutenant Talbot fell ill and remained so, and then, to add to the horrors of the situation, one of the seamen became insane. Thus the gig and its heroic crew drifted for thirty-one days, Talbot, at times, almost exhausted, but always courageous and cheerful, keeping up the hopes of his comrades and navigating the little craft in an intelligent manner. Finally, the boat, leaky and dangerous, with Talbot and two of the men dangerously ill, and another insane but harmless to a pitiable degree, sighted the coast of Kauai, one of the Hawaiian group.

It was here that Talbot met his death. The boat got into the shoal water and was capsized, and every man save one, Talbot included, was washed into the sea. Before the boat was righted, Talbot, heavily clothed, and much exhausted, made a desperate effort to save himself, but a breaker carried him away. He sank without a cry. One Halford, the sole survivor, clung to the boat, and was washed ashore. He told his story, and in a short time a vessel was on its way to Ocean island to rescue the ship-wrecked seamen. Talbot's body was afterward found on the beach and given a temporary burial. Later it was brought to Danville and finally interred. A modest stone tells, in a few words, the story of his heroism.

Lieutenant Talbot was a son of John Talbot, of Danville, and a nephew of Albert Gallatin Talbot, for several terms the Congressman from the Danville district. Lieutenant Talbot was a man of remarkably handsome personal appearance, and won great favor in the navy. His promotion was rapid. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866, was commissioned ensign in 1868, master in 1869, and lieutenant in 1870. He was twenty-six years old at the time of his death.

How McKee Died.

The death of Lieut. Hugh McKee, also historic in naval circles, which is now recalled by the naming of the torpedo boat in his honor, while not as tragic in some respects as that of his friend and classmate, was as desperate and as courageous as that of his father when he fell at the head of his regiment in Mexico. Lieutenant McKee was killed in July 1871, while leading a vicious assault on the citadel, now known as "Ft. McKee," on Kang Hoa island, Korea. He was then the same age as Talbot—twenty-six—of fine physique, heroic features and splendid courage. He had been carefully educated, and had visited the European courts in company with Admiral Farragut.

The citadel was located upon an eminence, and the fighting between its inmates and the marines had been incessant for some hours. There was no artillery within it, but the enemy fought with reckless courage, mounting the wall and discharging their weapons rapidly, while the marines from their resting places picked the Koreans off with great precision.

Finally the order to storm the fort was given, and the assault began with McKee in the lead. The occupants of the fort fired upon the approaching men as fast as they could, but without checking their rapid advance, and as the Americans rushed up the hill the Koreans mounted the parapet and cast stones upon the men below. McKee was the first to mount the top of the inclosure, and no sooner did he reach the summit than he became surrounded by a howling, savage band of Koreans. They expected no quarter from the invaders and gave none. McKee, although quickly followed by many of his men, was for a moment engaged, single-handed, with a dozen Koreans, and then succumbed in the face of overwhelming odds, pierced by both spear and bullet. McKee's death but redoubled the fury of the Americans' assault, and many a Korean paid the penalty with his life. McKee's body was returned to Kentucky and buried in the cemetery at Lexington.

In the walls of the chapel of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, there are six memorial tablets marking deeds of extraordinary heroism by its graduates. Two of the six were inserted to the memory of Lieutenants Talbot and McKee. This last recognition of their bravery will be applauded, not only by Kentuckians, but by all lovers of patriotic and courageous manhood.

CARE LITTLE ABOUT IT.

How Hawaiian Annexation is Regarded in England.

London Cable New York Times.

There has not been a single expression of hostility or even vexation about the Hawaiian treaty, either here in England or, so far as I am able to discover, on the continent either. Some of the German jingo papers do, indeed, clamor for "compensation," as they call it, by the seizure of Samoa, but this has nothing substantial behind it. An enterprise of that nature would be feasible only if the Germans had given the Kaiser the sort of navy he thinks he ought to have. Probably he will not be sorry to be able to use this incident as an object lesson in what wonderful things at empire-making he could do if he had those ships of war.

As for English opinion upon the wisdom of the act itself, public men speak much more freely than editors like to write. They pass no judgment upon the motives for annexation, of which many uncharitable versions are cabled from America, but they agree that it starts the republic out on a wholly new line of policy for which they can not understand she is in any large sense prepared. They must begin, they see, to readjust their conceptions of America as a vast, immobile and strictly civic force, producing its effects on the rest of the world through the pacific agencies of commerce and the exchange of ideas. Apparently now that the band is going to play and the elephant to move around, Englishmen wonder, with curiosity rather than anxiety, what the upshot of it all will be. I find in some the idea that now that America has embarked on colonial ventures, she will be more intelligently amenable to English overtures for concerted action in the interest of the common, English-speaking race than heretofore. But it is only a hazy conjecture at the best.

Barnato Now that He is Gone.

"Barney" Barnato's suicide flamed up on Tuesday and Wednesday as the dominant sensation, and on Thursday it is forgotten utterly. The moral of his career and breakdown strikes no deeper roots in public consciousness, I fear, than did his own fatuous personality among those who fawned upon him. I do not recall any example among the suddenly created American millionaires of a type so low and mean and paltry as his. No social bath could wash his dirty mind; no amount of contact with tolerably behaved people could make him anything but a vulgar, boisterous, treacherous, loathsome little cad. I know men who in the heydey of his power courted him and tried to make themselves believe that he could be touched without fouling one's fingers, but they hang their heads now in self-disgust, and it would be felt an unkind thing to remind them that they ever knew him. Fortunately this is only one of the numerous signs that Englishmen at large are ashamed of their late frantic gold dance in the mire of Rhodesism and Barnatoism.

TALL BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

They Are Business Propositions Pure and Simple.

Cassier's Magazine.

The American "skyscraper," in its initial inception and in the purport of its being, is a business proposition. It is erected for the advancement of the business interests and the enlargement of the income of the owner of its site. It can not be considered, as being monumental of anything but human greed and of man's desire for gain, and of the professional ingenuity and skill which have been created and developed by the wants of our civilization.

Capitalists, speculators or promoters decree that a given site be so inclosed that its area shall be multiplied by twelve, fifteen, twenty, thirty or more, that the resultant inclosed space shall be devoted to certain business uses and that the structure thus created must yield a net revenue equal to a certain percentage upon the capital invested. The financial problem thus presented would not have been conceived had it not been for two achievements of American engineering skill—the invention of the high-speed, hydraulic elevator, and the development of the skeleton, or steel cage, system of construction; nor can it be successfully solved without the aid of engineering skill of the highest order, covering almost the entire range of architectural and engineering science and practice.

If the proposed structure is to yield the desired financial return, its general plan of management must be adapted to the requirements of its intended occupants. The means of communication from the street to every part of the building must be ample, safe, direct and time-saving. Generous provisions must be made for admitting light and air to every part of inclosed space. Stability, permanence and safety of structure, and sufficiency, efficiency and safety of mechanical equipment must be provided for in such manner as to prevent even the slightest suspicion of the lack of either of these essential characteristics and qualities of high-grade engineering work. Water supply and drainage, temperature regulation, artificial light, telephone and telegraph connections, arrangement for the storage of valuables, facilities for receiving and distributing supplies for the service of the building and the goods and chattels of the occupants, the maintenance of cleanliness and the disposal of waste and rubbish, apparatus for preventing the spread of fire in the contents of the building and appliances for protecting the steel structural members from injury by fire; these and many other details are essential factors in the successful design of the modern building of the skyscraper type.

Why the Beer Tax is $1.44.

Chicago Record.

There is much curiosity as to why the tax on beer was made $1.44 a barrel, instead of $1.45 or $1.50. The rate adopted sounds a good deal as if the Senate committee was imitating the bargain counters in the department stores, but there is a deep and important significance to the figures. They were adopted for the sake of convenience in mathematical calculations. One hundred and forty-four is the multiple of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12, which are the divisions used by the brewers in the sale of beer. In estimating and computing the taxes upon fractional parts of a barrel, $1.44 is much more convenient than $1.50, or $1.40 or $1.45. Thus the tax on half a barrel of beer will be 72 cents, the tax on a quarter of a barrel 36 cents, on a third of a barrel 48 cents, on a sixth of a barrel 24 cents, on an eighth of a barrel 18 cents. Even cents, and no fractions, enter into the calculation.

A Very Gifted Man.

Atchison Globe.

You can't keep Atchison out of the public eye. It has a barber who cuts his own hair.

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

James M. Talbert and Jennie M. Kellogg.
Micijah Dunn Bicknell and Ruth Wickard Cranston.
Elwood Scott and Amy Jay.
John M. Klein and Mary A. White.
Albert Purdy and Grace Shipman.
Charles A. Crandall and Hester Wonders.
Robert Gray and Espy Rushton.
Thomas Casey and Erma Barth.
J. Alva Halbert and Maud Pleschner.

Birth Returns.

F. C. and Agnes Heath, 122 W. Twelfth, girl.
Jacob and Susan Johantges, 1321 Madison ave., boy.
Elmer and Mary Green, 668 Lincoln lane, girl.
Charles A. and Tillie Johnson, 413 Bright, girl.
Edward and Kate Williams, 1388 Paris ave., girl.
Michael and Maggie Tierney, boy.

Death Returns.

Henry E. McCorkhill, 55 years, 306 S. Meridian, suicide.
Drew Black, 23 years, 403 Cornell ave., accidental drowning.
Lee Black, 20 years, 403 Cornell ave., accidental drowning.
Ora Isensee, 25 years, 137 W. Nineteenth, consumption.
Wm. T. Messick, 79 years, 447 College ave., senility.
Katy Milton Dubois, 40 years, 179 Oliver ave., heart disease.
Wm. Hand, 85 years, 903 Prospect, mitral insufficiency.
Rosa Alexander Larsen, 18 years, 1909 N. Alabama, consumption.
Robert S. Allfree, 13 years, 2121 Highland Place, appendicitis.
Infant Lovell, North Indianapolis, spasms.
Anna E. Bair, 41 years, 94 Ruckle, cerebral hemorrhage.

Building Permits.

Gottlieb Knittel, frame house, 1023 Union, $850.
W. Z. Walters, addition, 527 Jefferson ave., $150.
J. F. Barnes, frame house, Hillside ave., $600.
Charles F. Etter, addition, 211 Orange, $272.
George W. Hoffman, addition, 295 E. Washington, $600.
Mary Sindlinger, frame house, Senate ave., near Sixteenth, $2,300.

Real Estate Transfers.

Henry King et al. to Frederick King, part southwest quarter of section 9, township 15, range 5	$232 50
Louisa King to same, part same quarter	465 00
James P. Kelly to John Martin et ux., lot 190, Douglass Park	400 00
Henry Moellenbrock to Maria Mohlenbrock, lot 12, square 3, Moore's subdivision Barth's heirs' addition	1,625 00
Wm. R. Corwin to Chas. Youngman, lot 3 and part 4, Angus's subdivision part Ridenour's revised and extended addition	1,800 00
Lewis M. Neidlinger to Israel Cotton, lots 41, 44 and 47, Hornaday's addition, town of Hosbrook	1,000 00
Thomas A. McClintock to Anna M. Buskel, part lot 7, Master's subdivision part Harrison & Co.'s addition	240 00
Ann Tomlinson to Daniel Cossel, part southwest quarter of section 6, township 15, range 3	300 00
Israel A. Cotton to Lewis M. Neidlinger, part southwest quarter of section 30, township 17, range 3	1,000 00
Total transfers, 9; consideration	$6,662 50

THE WM. H. BLOCK COMPANY

Clearance Sale Bargains

SHEETINGS, unbleached, yard wide, five-yard length, the remnant for 14c
MOSQUITO Netting, white and colors, per bolt of eight yards 34c
CHEESE CLOTH, white and colors, per yard 2½c
FRENCH FLANNELS, plain and printed; our regular price 45c, for 31c
BLACK MOHAIRS, 36 inches wide; our 35c quality for 28c
BLACK BROCADES, all-wool, 45 inches wide; 50c our regular price, for 36c
BLACK HIGH-CLASS NOVELTIES in skirt length; season's price $3, $3.50 and $4.50 per yard. Clearance sale price, choice for pattern $5.98
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DRESS GOODS SALE, including choice new weaves of this spring's creations, the kind we sold up to 68c, for 25c
DIMITIES, 12½c and 15c kind, for 9c
CHALLIES FRERE KOECHLINS, all-wool, high art printing; season's price 50c and 45c. Clearance sale price 36c
NAPKINS, full 3-4 size; $4.60 and $4.25 our regular price, for $2.98
SKIRTING TAFFETAS, 36 inches wide in stripes and scroll work; 20c the season's price. Sale price 14c
QUILTS, full size; 69c our regular price. Sale price 56c
EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, 34 inches wide, himstitched; 50c our regular price; sale price 44c
LADIES' White China Silk Parasols, sale price 79c
LADIES' Black Open-Work LISLE HOSE; our regular regular price, $1; sale price 69c
LADIES' LISLE HOSE, oxbloods, full, regular made, plain and drop-stitch, also tans, with lace boots, and russet, with white feet; 50c our regular price; sale price 38c
LADIES' SILK and Lisle High-Colored Vests, low neck, no sleeves, silk taped; sale price 38c
SUITS, made in all the latest wash materials, Eton, Blazer Fly-Front Jackets; $3.95, $2.98 and $1.48
SKIRTS, made of wool grenadine; season's price, $4.50; sale price $2.98
SILK SHIRT WAISTS, the cream of our stock; season's price up to $8.50 each; sale price $4.87
TRIMMED HATS, that were $12, $15 and $18; sale price $3.98
TRIMMED HATS, that were $6, $8, $10; sale price $2.87
TRIMMED HATS, that were $3, $4, $5; sale price 98c
EMBROIDERED SWISS CURTAINS, $2.50 pair the real value; now $1.75
PLAIN NET Curtains, lace ruffle, real value $3.50; sale price $2.75
FISH NET, 50 inches wide, new designs, 25c the regular price; sale price 18c

Baby Carriages

Special for Tuesday. We will offer Baby Carriages ranging in price from $3.50 to $28.50 at a discount of 15 per cent. You can therefore buy our
$3.50 Carriage, less 15 per cent., for $2.98
$9.50 Carriage, less 15 per cent., for $8.08
$17.50 Carriage, less 15 per cent., for $14.88
Morning, 8 to 11 a. m., Floor Denim, 15c kind, yard 7c
DINNER SETS, 102 pieces, Carlsbad China, blue and pink decoration, stipple gold handles; sale price $9.98
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, German China, stipple gold handles, under glaze decorations; our regular price $6.75; sale price $4.59
GAS STOVES, 3 burners, nickel plated, with five feet tubing, for $3.25
HAMMOCKS, with pillow and brass-tipped stretchers; regular price $1.25; sale price 98c
ICE CHESTS, hardwood, nicely finished, size 24x33, each $4.98
SCREEN DOORS, 1¼ inch mortised frames, 28x68, complete 69c
RUBBER HOSE, best quality, 50-foot section, with nozzle and reel, all complete $4.98

The Wm. H. Block Co
7 and 9 E. Washington St

TWO DAYS' NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Pickwick Hotel, at New Orleans, burned. Loss $160,000.

Philip Orth, wife and sister, of Rome, N. Y., were drowned yesterday.

Barney Barnato was buried in the Jewish cemetery, at London, yesterday.

Earthquake shocks were felt throughout California yesterday, but did no great damage.

Five women and a man, in Stewart county, Tennessee, were flogged by a band of masked men and ordered to seek employment.

One member of the Yale freshman crew now in training at Poughkeepsie has been detected in "cribbing" for his examinations, and has been ordered back to the college.

There is said to be no chance for the consideration at this session of any of the bills that have been introduced in Congress for the repeal of the civil service law.

John McFarland, living near Crooksville, O., died of sunstroke. A wagon containing an undertaker and three others going to the house was struck by lightning and two killed.

A. S. Austin, the California lawyer, who asserted that he could furnish evidence which would save Theodore Durrant from the gallows, has been adjudged insane, and will be taken to the asylum.

During a thunder-storm yesterday Christian Gonalt, alias Chris. Minenkin, was killed by lightning while plowing a field near Farmersville, Ill. It was discovered on searching his body that he had about $25,000 in cash. He had been living a miser's life.

Infant Industry.

Chicago Record.

"That Binks youngster is the most indefatigable Sunday-school worker I ever saw."

"Sunday-school worker?"

"Yes; he has been to seven church picnics already this year."

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL CURE
PILLS
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

Remnants
—AND—
Odds and Ends

The largest quantity—the smallest prices—you have ever known.

L. S. Ayres & Co
Agents For Butterick Patterns.

Fine Gold Hat Pins, Elegant Shirt Waist Sets, Handsome Belts and Buckles.
Up-To-Date Summer Jewelry.
Call and see the line.

Julius C. Walk, & Son.
INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

Shady!
Prices, In Fact, Eclipsed

All the Week! All the Week!

Felt Shades, 3x7, 12c each.
BEST Opaque Shades, 3x7, 35c each.
One-quarter off on all special sizes and wide Shades, mounted on Hartshorn spring fixtures.
See our Damask Shades.
A new Ventilating Shade Bracket. The best thing made.

EVERYTHING GOES

☞ Why, we are even on the shady side of the street!

Albert Gall
17 and 19 West Washington Street

SEE OUR SPRING LINE!
FINER AND CHEAPER THAN EVER
RUBEN'S
BATES HOUSE
CLOTHING PARLOR
60 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

Take No Chances

Give the old—but improved—brand of flour . . .

Crown Jewel

a fair trial. Sold at a *reasonable* price. Contains *all* the *nutritive* properties of *pure winter* wheat—the best variety of wheat *grown* in America. No blended or adulterated flour made in our mill. Every package guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE
on Ladies' Low Shoes, in all styles and colors. They are the finest made, at $1.28, $1.48, $1.98,
M. C. Ruggles & Co
15 Mass. Ave., near the Denison.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
A College of Engineering. Mechanical, Electrical, Civil Engineering, Chemical courses. Well endowed. Extensive shops. Modernly equipped laboratories in all departments. Expenses low. Fifteenth year. For catalogue address C. L. MEES, President, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Electric Fans. Elevator. Individual Instruction. Best Systems. Able Faculty. Best Patronage.
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For a Smaller Amount of money than you would think, you can secure an odd pair or two of Lace Curtains we are closing out. The quality and style will please you, and so will the price, which commences at
38c per Pair
Elegant stock of goods suitable for Cushions and Pillows.
15c per Yard and up
A new lot of those Jardiniere stands at
38c
BADGER FURNITURE CO
75 and 77 East Washington Street
20 and 24 Virginia Avenue

CALVIN L. DIVINE DEAD

FOR MANY YEARS CONNECTED WITH INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Long Career in the Newspaper Business — Was with Walker in Nicaragua—Funeral Arrangements—Other Deaths.

Calvin Luther Divine died at 10:25 a. m. yesterday at his home in the Chalfant, at Michigan and Pennsylvania streets, of valvular disease of the heart.

He was born in eastern Ohio, near Cadiz, February 13, 1833. He learned the printer's trade, and when only seventeen years old crossed the plains to California. He worked for a time in the mines, and afterward at his trade in San Francisco, where he started a paper called the Globe, which was among the earliest newspaper ventures in that city. After about three years spent in San Francisco he went to New Orleans, and there in 1855 joined the filibustering expedition of William Walker, which had as its object the capture of Nicaragua and the setting up of a government in that and other of the Central American States. The capture and execution of Walker terminated this expedition, and Mr. Divine, with others, was sent by the United States Government to New York. From New York, after an attack of break-bone fever, he went to Columbus, O., where he resumed work at his trade.

CALVIN L. DIVINE.

While living in Pittsburg he was foreman of "The Paper," and associated with the late Bartley Campbell, the playwright, who was then beginning his newspaper career.

His Work on the Journal.

In 1873 he came to Indianapolis, and, after working for some time at the case, was made assistant foreman on the Journal. This was during the ownership of that paper by Nicholas R. Ruckle. Mr. Divine soon succeeded to the foremanship, which he held for many years. He had been, up to the time of his death, continuously connected with the Journal with the exception of little more than a year. During this absence he founded a little daily which he called "The Minute," because of its size, as it was "no bigger than a minute." At the death of the Minute Mr. Divine returned to the Journal, where for several years he has held the position of advertising solicitor.

For the last two years he has suffered greatly with acute valvular disturbances of the heart's action, but not until two weeks ago did he give up and go to bed. From that time he was unable to leave his room. He was a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, F. and A. M., a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

He leaves a widow and five children. The children are Mrs. Court Webb and Charles Divine, this city; Will Divine, of Cincinnati; Frank Divine, of Milwaukee, and Edward Divine, of Helena, Mont.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at the home of Charles Divine, 337 Talbott avenue. The body will be temporarily placed in a vault at Crown Hill cemetery, awaiting the coming of Edward Divine, from Helena, Mont.

Mrs. Oliver W. Isensee Dead.

Mrs. Oliver W. Isensee, twenty-six years old, died at her home, 26 West Tenth street, at 3:40 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been suffering from consumption about a year and had returned from an unavailing trip to New Mexico in May. She was the only daughter of M. D. Yountz. Her husband and a two-year-old son survive her. Services were held at the home at 11 o'clock to-day, and the body was taken to Columbia City, Ind., for burial beside her mother, brother and sister.

Death of William T. Messick.

William T. Messick, seventy-nine years old, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Swain, 447 College avenue, yesterday. He was born in New Jersey, but had lived in Indiana from childhood, near Noblesville. He was formerly in the shoe business. He came to Indianapolis two years ago. He was a brother of Thomas B. Messick. Services were held at 11 o'clock to-day. The burial was at Noblesville.

For the Fourth of July.

The National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Mutual League met in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon to arrange for the Fourth of July celebration, to be held Monday, July 5, at Garfield Park. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, an address by Governor Mount, band music and a dress parade in the evening are to be features. A committee was appointed to awaken interest in the affair.

The committee in charge of the Young Men's Institute Fourth of July celebration, to be held July 5 at the State Fair Grounds, met yesterday. A bowling alley, a new kind of bicycle roller coaster and the bicycle races, with prizes worth $400, are to be prominent features.

Amusement Company Incorporated.

The Sackett Amusement Company has filed articles of incorporation. W. E. Stevenson is president, I. N. Richie secretary and J. E. Sackett general manager. This is the company that has taken a lease on the Cyclorama Building. The work of remodeling it into a theater will begin July 1. The improvements will cost $35,000. The house is expected to be ready on September 6. The plans have been drawn up by Sid Lovell, a Chicago theater architect. The lower floor will seat 1,100, the balcony and gallery will seat 900, and there will be 200 seats in the side boxes. The attraction at the new theater will be continuous performances, lasting from 12:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Organized a New Church.

The North Park Christian church was organized at Poole's Hall, Illinois and Thirtieth streets, yesterday morning, where Elder J. M. Canfield, of the Christian church, has been holding meetings for two weeks. Thirty-three persons were taken into the church. W. A. Bramwell, A. F. Garriatt and Ira M. Cronch were elected elders, and Dr. M. M. Hart, Benjamin Long, Harry Bishop, L. C. Johnson, J. P. Parish and Dr. G. H. F. House were elected deacons.

It is expected that the membership will soon reach one hundrd, and a new church building is one of the near possibilities. This makes the fourteenth Christian church in this city.

Truant Officers' Districts.

D. M. Geeting, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and E. P. Bicknell, secretary of the Board of State Charities, who are authorized to appoint the truant officers for all the counties, have sent a circular letter to county superintendents of schools directing them to divide each county into districts, and asking them to make nominations for officers. The board suggests that, if possible, a county get along with three officers. The board hopes to be able to make all the appointments next month.

Women's Hats Off in Church.

Many of the women in the congregation of the First Baptist church followed the suggestion of the Ladies' Circle of the church and removed their hats yesterday. The women in the church who have undertaken to bring about the new order of things are much encouraged.

Restricted Freedom.

Chicago Record.

"The style of Queen Victoria's bonnet hasn't been changed for twenty-five years."

"Well, that's what she gets for living under a monarchy."

All One Can Ask.

Atchison Globe.

If our friends can remember what ache we complained of when last we met we ask for no friends with longer memories.

THE BIG FOUR.

The Official Route to the Sixteenth International Convention, Christian Endeavor Union, at San Francisco, Cal., July 7 to 12. Special Official Personally Conducted Excursion.

will leave Indianapolis Tuesday, June 29, 11:45 a. m., and run through to San Francisco, via St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canyon City, Leadville, Salt Lake City and Ogden, passing the most interesting points by daylight, including the Grand Canyon and Royal Gorge, stopping at Colorado Springs twenty-four hours for side trips to Manitou, Pike's Peak and many other points of interest in that vicinity; also, stopping at Salt Lake City over Sunday.

ROUND TRIP RATE:

$52.60 from Indianapolis, and corresponding rates from all points in the State.

Tickets will be sold June 29, 30, July 1, 2 and 3, good to reach San Francisco by July 9. Returning, tickets will be sold from San Francisco, July 12 to 17, inclusive, July 19, 22, 26, 29, August 5 and 9, good to reach starting point August 15.

Sleeping car rates from St. Louis on tourist cars, $7.50 per double berth; regular sleepers, $18 per double berth, which covers the stopovers en route.

For full particulars call on Dr. F. C. Heath, master of transportation; Miss Jennie T. Masson, State secretary Y. P. S. C. E., or any agent of the Big Four.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

LAKE MANITOU,

Rochester, Ind., Via Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

This popular summer resort is now open for the pleasure and comfort of its patrons. Keep cool by taking an outing to this delightful spot, where fishing, boating, bathing and numerous other amusements are to be had. Hotel Manitou is situated in a shady grove on the shore of this beautiful lake, with ample accommodations, everything first-class, and with exceedingly moderate rates.

Special excursion rate of one fare for the round trip is now made, going on Friday and Saturday, returning Monday. This will enable all to enjoy a Sunday outing never to be forgotten, and within reach of everyone. For further information call on A. H. SELLARS, City Passenger Agent, 26 S. Illinois st., or address C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

$13—SEASHORE EXCURSION—$13.

To Atlantic City, Cape May and Other Jersey Coast Resorts.

The greatest and cheapest excursion ever offered from Indianapolis will be run via Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio route, leaving Indianapolis at 8 a. m. Thursday, July 8, reaching Jersey coast next afternoon, tickets being good to return until July 19. The train will be made up of the finest palace sleeping cars and dining car, and will be run on the time of the famous F. F. V. limited over the picturesque Chesapeake & Ohio railway via Washington. The Chesapeake & Ohio, noted for its attractive resorts, as well as for its wonderful scenery, has never before offered as great an attraction as this seashore excursion. Applications for sleeping car space should be made in advance to H. M. BRONSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Big Four route, Indianapolis, or C. B. RYAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, C. & O. railway, Cincinnati, O.

VANDALIA-PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

Golden Gate Special to San Francisco.

Leaves Indianapolis 8 a. m., June 29, in charge of Chas. F. Patterson, of the Inland Educator. Solid vestibuled Pullman train, with dining car, will run through without change; returning via Yellowstone Park.

Tickets also sold by all routes and for regular trains of June 28, 29 and 30 and July 1, 2 and 3. For further particulars see display ad. in another column, or address W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A.

A Shower of Brilliants!

Every one is talking about the dazzling display of our cluster diamond rings and our immense display of fine, loose diamonds, and they also talk about the unheard-of low prices asked for the same. Our reputation is our guarantee, and we propose to follow the same policy that has made our business so successful in the past. J. C. SIPE, Importer Fine Diamonds, room 4, 18½ N. Meridian st.

Bird Seed at

THE VAIL SEED CO., 96 N. Delaware st.

Green Dental Rooms,

Stewart Place, corner Illinois and Ohio. Office open all night.

Insure with FRANK K. SAWYER.

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.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

No Matter What You Want

in wall papers we have it. COPPOCK BROS., 15 Pembroke Arcade.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething; cures wind colic, diarrhoea, etc. 25c.

They Are Still in the Lead.

Flanner & Buchanan, (new No.) 320 N. Illinois st., between New York and Vermont. Leading funeral directors. First-class equipments and best general service.

Outing bicycles are the most serviceable line of wheels in the world. $100, $75 and $50.

Bicycle Glasses

25c and up. Comstock's. Woodard, Optician.

Sixth President of the United States

John Quincy Adams, in a list of things he wanted, enumerated "a printing press for private use." Kelley, the Printer, at (new) 41 Virginia ave., has a printing press for either public or private use, and his charges are very moderate. You should see him when you want printing.

"Hachenbergen, of Colorado,"

holds the championship twenty-five-mile road record of the world, ridden on a Henley bicycle. Bicycle road riding proves the staying-up qualities of a good bicycle. GUS HABICH, 62 W. Market st., Cyclorama Place.

Wedding rings at Comstock's.

Gardner Bros. & Ross, Jewelers.

Watches and jewelry repaired. Honest work and honest prices. 106 N. Pennsylvania st. (old No. 56).

Harness. Wm. Vanderpool.

$8, $10, $12.50. Our make. 22 S. Meridian.

Wedding presents. Comstock's.

Mantels, Grates and

Tile work. P. M. PURSELL, 30 Mass. ave.

Pianos tuned the best at Wulschner's.

Plumbing. Wilcox & Judd. Plumbing

146 Massachusetts ave. Tel. 764. First-class work. Low prices.

REMOVAL ... SALE
Patee
$29
Cash
(Sold for $85 last year.)
58 and 60
N. Pennsylvania St.

THE PYRAMID PILE CURE.
Is a new discovery for the prompt, permanent cure of piles in every form.
Every druggist has it.

Silk Selling
The Greatest On Record

To-day the Great Silk Sale began as advertised. Every foot of counter space crowded with buyers; not room enough to-day for all. To-morrow more space will be given the big silk stock.

Many of these Silks are in short pieces and are offered at about one-third value.

Silks

Figured China Silk, some plain others twilled, former price 25cts; to-morrow 10cts

Printed China Silks, Foulard weave and plain, some of them were 35cts; to-morrow 15cts

Japanese Figured Silks, in beautiful designs and printed Foulards, last week they sold for 45cts; to-morrow 25cts

Fancy Taffetas, India Foulards and Satin effects, former price 65cts; to-morrow 28cts

Jacquard Taffetas and fine Japanese Printed Silks, former price 98cts; to-morrow 39cts

Brocaded Taffetas and Satins, fancy Taffetas and Punjames, little sold at $1.00 to $1.20; to-morrow 47cts

French Novelties in Taffetas and Brocades, Iridescent and Ombre effects, former price $1.25 to $1.50 a yard; to-morrow 55cts

French Taffetas in Checks, Stripes, Ombre and Iridescent, all odd lots, some were $1.50, others $1.75; to-morrow 65cts

Black Japanese Silk, the kind that wears like an Iron Frame Grenadine; to-morrow 48cts

Black Satin Duchess, soft to the touch and high finish, usual price everywhere $1.00; to-morrow 65cts

Brocaded India Silks, so much in demand for Waists and Skirts, price last week 75cts; to-morrow 48cts

Black Moire Velours, the kind that sold for $1.00; to-morrow 59cts

Sweeping Reduction Sale of Trimmed Hats

All our finest Hats, Patterns, Leghorns, Dress Hats, etc. worth $15, $18, $20, $25, and $28, none reserved, go to-morrow, choice for $8.50

Any Trimmed Hat, regular prices up to $12.50, goes, choice for $5.00

Any Trimmed Hats, regular prices up to $8.75, to-morrow $3.98

Any Hat, regular prices up to $6, to-morrow $2.50

Clearance Sale of Mattings, Lace Curtains, Curtain Materials, Portieres, Screens, Window Shades, Etc.

All odd lots of goods must go in this department before we invoice, therefore the low prices.

One lot of fancy China Mattings at 5¾cts

One lot of China Mattings, like sold last week at 12½cts, to-morrow 9cts

25ct China Mattings at 15cts

35ct China Mattings at 20cts

40ct China Mattings at 25cts

Japanese and China Matting, former price 45cts, to-morrow 28cts

Lace Curtains

Clearance sale of Curtains, Screens and Draperies on third floor.

Ruffle Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, price last week $2.25, to-morrow $1.15

Heavy Tambour Curtains, like sold at $3.75, to-morrow $2.35

French Novelty Curtains, former price $7 to $8, clearance sale price $3.89

Silk Striped Curtains, they were $3, to-morrow $1.49

1,000 yards Pongee and Silkaline, regular 15ct goods, to-morrow 7½cts

Japanese Porch Pillows 35cts

Bamboo Porch Chairs, Porch Screens at half value.

H. P. Wasson & Co | H. P. Wasson & Co

The Glorious Fourth
is coming. Prepare for it in time.
FLAGS, FIREWORKS
and all kinds of out-door amusements. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Store open every Saturday evening.

Charles Mayer & Co
29 and 31 West Washington St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KISSEL'S— Afternoon and Night Rain or Shine
LADIES' ORCHESTRA

GRAND To-Day, 4 p. m.
DICKSON & TALBOTT, MANAGERS.
INDIANAPOLIS vs. GRAND RAPIDS.
Instantaneous Reproduction of the Game.
Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c.

EMPIRE — TO-NIGHT
Fac-simile of the Great
Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight
Reproduced by counterparts.
Every detail of the 14 rounds represented.

EVERYBODY IS ASSURED OF A GRAND TIME at the
4th ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
Indiana Retail Merchants' Ass'n
—AT THE—
State Fair Grounds
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23
$1,000 Given Away In Prizes!
30 Contests
consisting of horse races, bicycle races, foot races, bag races, climbing the greased pole, guessing matches, voting contests, etc.
RACES AND CONTESTS FREE FOR EVERYBODY
Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump
MUSIC BY WHEN BAND
Admission 25c. Grand Stand free. Children free. Transfers on street car lines.

NATURE'S BEAUTY SPOT
FAIR - BANK
Illinois St., North and Fall Creek
The ideal family resort, fanned by cooling breezes.
Music by Ostendorf's Orchestra of Soloists. Bicycles checked free.

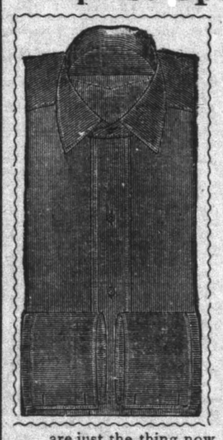
WILDWOOD THEATER
TO-NIGHT,
Miss Florence Hamilton, assisted by a complete company, will produce the side-splitting comedy entitled
... MY HUSBAND ...
The special feature will be the Cinematograph, or living pictures.
Reserved seats at the Big Four ticket office.
A lady's high-grade Grande Bicycle will be given away. Bicycles and carriages checked free.

SHOES $2.48

We have just received another large shipment in all the latest shades of Tan, Chocolate, Oxblood and Green—leather and vesting tops, and are letting them go at our popular prices—
$2.48 and $2.98
900 pairs soft Dongolas, black diagonal cloth top, coin toe, value $3—price, $1.88.
Manufactor's Shoe Co., 78 and 80 Mass. Ave.

I Like My Wife
To use POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

Surprise Special Sale No. 65 at The Globe



Men's Percale and Cheviot Negligee Shirts
39c
some with collar and cuffs attached—others of fancy bosom with white body—the very thing for hot weather wear—in neat stripes, loud plaids, plain colors, to suit all tastes, on sale one week beginning to-day and ending next Saturday night .....

Here in the roomiest and coolest clothing house in Indianapolis you will find all things needful for summer comfort. Arrayed in lightweight clothes from The Globe one may well defy the most glaring rays of Old Sol.

Men's Summer-Weight All-Wool Suits at $5 Are Here

The infinite variety, the stylish cut and careful finish, and the splendid wearing qualities of these Suits surprise and delight all. All-Wool Novelty Plaid Suits, in the various new shades, are on sale at $7.50. The Suits at $8.50, $10, $12 and $15 carry one to the extreme of fine art tailoring in male attire. In all this world they are unexcelled.

Children's Cool Wash Suits, 49c, 75c, 98c

are just the thing now. We show them in all the latest colors in neat and loud stripes and plain colors. Knee Pants, 15c and 25c. Rare value in Waists at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

DON'T GET HOT-HEADED

when you can buy a Globe cool Straw Hat. We show an endless variety for men and boys at 25c to $1.50.

SUMMER COOLNESS IN UNDERWEAR—25c, 35c, 50c

showing various popular shades. Well-made and reliable materials.

MEN'S SERVICEABLE ALL-WOOL PANTS, $1.50 to $5.

in a variety of patterns of this season's production. They are nobby checks, plaids, over-plaid stripes—loud and modest effects—in fact, a selection to please the most particular.

WHAT NEXT? EVERYBODY ASKS
THE Globe CLOTHING COMPANY,
S. W. COR. WASHINGTON & DELAWARE STS.
See These Ads Every Monday

Men's $12 Suits In the Smoke Sale $5

Attractive Suits of Scotch Cassimere in a taking plaid pattern. In make, in style and fit they're full $12 value. The difference lies in the smoking they received. You may be able to detect that smoke. It's plain enough in the price.

..THE WHEN..

SELIG'S 109-111 SOUTH ILL. ST.
Second week of the great
Inventory Sale
Great crowds attended last week. This week should be a banner one, as the new lots added are great bargains.

TUESDAY'S SPECIALS

FROM 9 UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, 2,000 yards pretty, figured Challies, 10-yard limit,
1c yard

PARASOLS.
A beautiful assortment of choice colorings, in changeable silk Parasols, both plain and ruffled, worth $2.50 and $3.00, your choice at $1.39
About 20 dozen Children's Parasols go on sale at one-half actual price; you can buy a pretty parasol at 73c, 49c, 39c and 15c

MILLINERY.
Great selling here. No wonder! Look at the prices.
5-inch Moire Sash Ribbons, yard 12c
38 Trimmed Hats, were $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; now at 98c
65 Trimmed Hats, were $3.50 and $4.00; now at $1.48
Hats trimmed free of charge.

FROM 10 UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK. Men's fancy bosom white body Shirts and Percale Negligee Shirts, at
19c each
Limit of two shirts.

SHIRT WAISTS.
Tuesday morning we are going to sell about 12 dozen Dimity Waists, worth $1.00,
At 45c
Your choice of 450 Waists, worth $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, at
89c

DUCK SKIRTS AND SUITS.
Tuesday $1.25 will buy the prettiest Duck Skirt in the city. In some stores they ask you $3.00 for the same skirt—$1.25.

WASH GOODS.
20 pieces fine imported Organdies, in rose effects, all colors, 49c is the regular price; Tuesday at
15c yard

SELIG DRY GOODS COMPANY
109-111 South Illinois Street

PROPOSALS
Interesting to Clothing Buyers

Men's and boys' stylish Spring Suits, $2.50, $5, $7.50 and $10. At least two to five dollars below the regular price. Summer Coats, Coats and Vests and Suits in Drap'etes, Alpacas, Serges and Crash from 50c to $7.50. How is that for cut price? When we say Children's, Wash Suits at 95c, it is a reduction of 50 per cent. from the demands of other clothiers.

Straw Hats in good quality at 25c. At $2, the finest on earth.

ARCADE
No. 10 West Washington Street

AS A "BAD LUCK" BREAKER
Outing BICYCLES. $100 $75 $50
Stand alone. Sanger, on the Outing, found it so Saturday at Denver, in his 5-mile match race with Hackenberger, who had never before lost a race. It was Sanger's first race on his Outing, and after a long continued run of ill fortune on other wheels, the Milwaukeean trailed Hackenberger's colors in the dust by beating him over 200 yards. It's the way we build them that does it.
Hay & Willits Mfg. Co., 76 N. Penn. Street Indianapolis

.. AT THE ..
Original - Eagle
Men's Choicest $18 and $20 Suits At Only - - - $13.50

MEN'S LINEN CRASH SUITS
at $3, $4 and $5. Linen Pants at $1.50 and $2. Serge Coats and Vests $4. Alpaca Coats $1 and upward. Drap d'Etes at $4, $5 and $6.

SPECIAL HAT BARGAINS
Our $1.98 Straws are worth $2.50. Fine Split French Palms and Milans at $1.48; sold elsewhere at $2.
Fine English Split French Palms, Milans and Fancy Braids, at 98c
Other houses call them big bargains at $1.50.
Fine Straws, all styles, worth $1.00, at 48c
White Duck Cap, worth 50c at 15c.

Original Eagle
5 and 7 W. WASHINGTON ST.