THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

VOL. XXIX {NUMBER.... 29 / WHOLE NO. 8,748} —FOURTH EDITION — WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1897. — TEN PAGES — {FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR} TWO CENTS.

M'KINLEY IS DEMOCRATIC

NOT SO EXCLUSIVE AS WAS PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Some of His Ways—Young McNutt's Experiences—A Quaint Character Gone—Other News from the Nation's Capital.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Occasionally President McKinley throws aside the exclusiveness of his office and comes very near to the people. His receptions are very democratic, and invariably make hundreds of personal friends for him. He is rapidly establishing a reputation of being one of the most democratic of the Presidents of recent years. He is fond of horseback riding, and is frequently seen on the streets. He has not shown much of a disposition for walking, which was President Harrison's favorite exercise. Every evening about 4 o'clock General Harrison and Secretary Halford would set out from the White House for long walks, which frequently covered many miles. They generally selected the quieter streets, where they were objects of interest to the pedestrians and the residents along the journey.

President Cleveland disliked very much to appear in public. If he had occasion to go out of the White House it was generally in a carriage. He would go in a close carriage to and from the Seventh-street wharf when he took a revenue cutter for a hunt down the river. His trips were always surrounded with great secrecy, for the purpose, apparently, of avoiding the crowds. Only one instance is recalled where President Cleveland actually walked out on the streets here during his second term, and that was one day at noon when he, with the members of his Cabinet, walked a few blocks to attend a lunch given by Secretary Herbert.

Undoubtedly the seclusion of Presidents these latter days is due to an aversion for "yellow" journalists and kodak "fiends." President Hayes used to walk to and from church on Sunday. General Arthur was a familiar personage on the streets, and used to stop and chat familiarly with his friends when he met them, but General Harrison was the most familiar personage to pedestrians, although he has been credited with being one of the most aristocratic and reserved of the Presidents. In the early days of the republic Presidents came and went very much like ordinary persons.

The historian records as a notable instance of democratic simplicity the fact that Thomas Jefferson used to ride up to the White House, hitch his horse and go inside for the performance of his public duties, but it seems that the blue-blooded representative of New England's stiffest aristocracy, John Quincy Adams, outdid Jefferson, for he used, according to the historian, to go bathing in the Potomac river every morning in season, and it is recorded that on one occasion the boat containing his clothes was upset, and Mr. Adams was compelled to exercise in the foliage that lined the river's banks while his attendant went to the White House and procured the necessary articles of dress to enable him to return through the streets without being arrested.

This incident at the time was not considered extraordinary, from the fact that the newspapers did not give as much attention to the daily life and habits of public men as they do now.

YOUNG M'NUTT'S EXPERIENCES.

He Had Troubles of His Own While in Madrid.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Frank McNutt, of Richmond, Ind., who is to marry a New York heiress, according to reports, is very well known in the diplomatic circles of Washington. He was appointed to the diplomatic service under President Harrison's administration. His family is an influential one in Indiana. Mr. McNutt retired from the diplomatic service after quite an exciting experience. He had some difficulty with Minister Snowden at Madrid while secretary of legation. Snowden claimed that young McNutt had been indiscreet in talking about the affairs of the legation with some of the members of the Spanish foreign office, who were his associates in club life. He had some difficulty also with John W. Foster while the latter was abroad, which resulted in making that wily diplomate his eternal enemy.

Amongst his other experiences abroad Mr. McNutt was once arrested in Madrid. He was acting as charge d'affaires. The officer who made the arrest mistook his prisoner for a character from Paris, for whom the police had been instructed to keep a lookout, and when he laid hands on McNutt the latter drew a revolver, and the result was a serious encounter. Mr. McNutt passed the night in custody, but the Spanish minister of foreign affairs personally interested himself in the matter and secured his release; and, after carrying Mr. McNutt back to the American legation in his own carriage, made all amends.

After his difficulty with Minister Snowden young McNutt came to Washington and made an effort to be reinstated in the diplomatic service. He had a great many influential friends in Indiana working in his behalf, but for some reason he was not restored, probably because of some of the enemies he had made among important factors in the diplomatic life. His friends insist that he was a bright and shining light in the diplomatic service, and that he was mistreated. The charge that he was indiscreet in talking with members of the Spanish foreign office in the clubs is met by the statement that he actually did the American minister a great service in many other ways by his associations with Spanish officials and the high esteem in which they held him.

There are two sides to every story, and if Mr. McNutt's story is to be regarded, he was badly treated and is a victim of persecution; but it is given to few diplomates to have the exciting experiences which he went through in his short diplomatic career.

JUDGE DANIELS, OF BUFFALO.

A Quaint Old Man Who Constantly Expected Death.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—One of the quaintest characters who have ever come to Congress was the late Judge Daniels, of Buffalo, who died last week very suddenly after an attack of paralysis. He was a plain, democratic old gentleman, a tireless worker and distinguished for his legal ability. He served on the committee on elections. He cared nothing for dress or display, and was a type of bygone days, but he always commanded respect for his knowledge and honesty. His friends had been aware for some time before he left Congress that he would not survive a great while. One day he complained of feeling bad, and one of his colleagues on the elections committee ventured to suggest to him that he should be more careful of his health, or it might end seriously.

"Oh, that's all right," calmly remarked the venerable Congressman. "I have known for some time that I was liable to die most anywhere or at any time, but I do not intend to stop my work, for if I did I would probably die sooner. There are times when I feel as if the summons had come, but when the spell passes away I recover my strength and go ahead with a new lease of life. It is a peculiar sensation to feel that one is constantly in the presence of death. I do not permit myself to think about it or to worry. I am prepared to go when the time comes, but I prefer to keep my mind occupied in the meantime, so that I will have no time to brood over what may happen."

SECRETARY GAGE'S STATEMENT.

He Has Not Tendered His Resignation to the President.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Secretary Gage was seen on his return from New York and questioned as to the truth of the published report that he had tendered his resignation to the President and that it had been firmly declined with many expressions of confidence and appreciation of his ability as shown in his administration of the Treasury Department. Mr. Gage was not inclined to discuss the matter at length, but said that he had not tendered his resignation, nor had he any reason to believe that he and the President were not in substantial accord on the great questions now before the country. The report, he said, probably sprung from a remark he made to intimate friends to the effect that not for anything would he embarrass the President, and if he saw that he was doing this he would resign at once.

He added: "A Cabinet officer ought always to be, and is, ready to surrender his office at the call of his chief, the executive, but I have not the slightest reason to believe that such action on my part is even remotely desired by the President. The desires of other people in that connection I am not disposed to consider."

The Gallinger Resolution.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Secretary Gage will make reply to the Gallinger resolution after the holidays, recommending that deputy collectors, cashiers and all subordinates who handle funds under the Collector of Internal Revenue, be exempted from the civil service. The resolution of Senator Gallinger, adopted before the holidays' adjournment, was addressed to the Secretary, calling for information concerning the removals made by Collector Brady, of Virginia. It has been stated on pretty good authority that the President's proposed modifications of the civil service would exempt the subordinates charged with handling funds of bonded officials. At the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it is said more mistakes are made in the management of Virginia revenue offices than in all others in the United States, due, it is thought, to a force of inexperienced clerks.

Mr. Fowler's Views.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, who participated in the Indianapolis monetary conference, believes a currency reform bill will be reported from the banking and currency committee, of which he is a member, inside of sixty days. While he seems hopeful of favorable action in the House, his optimistic views are now shared by others members, among them a considerable percentage of the leaders on the Republican side.

Senator Fairbanks's message from the President to Indiana Republicans yesterday, delivered in a speech before the love-feast, is considered significant here. Many of the Republican Congressmen expect that the President will send a special message to Congress soon after the holidays, to give an impetus to the currency reform cause.

Indiana Postmasters.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Antrim, Marion county, Frank Myrick, vice Walter K. Park, resigned; Layton, Fountain county, Mayne Conner, vice S. L. Drollinger, resigned; Utica, Clark county, George L. Zinck, vice William Tyler, Jr., removed.

A REAR END COLLISION.

Several People Injured in a Wreck on the Wabash.

Chicago, December 29.—In a rear-end collision on the Wabash railroad last evening at Palos Springs, nineteen miles southwest of Chicago, five passengers were injured, among them being State Senator John Humphrey. The "cannon-ball" express, bound for Chicago, ran into the last coach of a suburban train from Chicago, which had switched at Palos to allow the "cannon ball" to pass. The rear coach of the suburban train was thrown from the rails into the ditch at the side of the track. There were fifteen passengers in the car at the time, most of whom were scratched and bruised. The following were the most seriously injured: Senator John Humphrey, head cut and hip injured; unconscious for two hours; —— Felden, twenty-one years old, spine injured; —— Mahaffey, bruises and cuts on head and body; two women, names unknown, cut and bruised.

Senator Humphrey, who was among the injured, is the author of the famous Humphrey bill, the street car franchise extension measure, which was defeated in the Legislature last winter after an exciting contest.

A Wreck on the Wabash.

Decatur, Ill., December 29.—The accommodation train on the Wabash railroad, which meets No. 16 at Palos, was five minutes late last evening. When all the cars except the rear coach had made the siding, No. 16 came along and struck the rear coach. The engine of No. 16 and the rear coach of the accommodation, fortunately, only left the track. There were quite a number of passengers in the coach, but none of them was seriously injured. Several received cuts and bruises, and among them was State Senator John Humphrey, who was slightly cut on the head.

IT WAS "A HOT TIME"

A $20,000 Fire in the Great Northern Hotel at Chicago.

Chicago, December 29.—Fire late yesterday afternoon destroyed the large pipe-organ in the office of the Great Northern Hotel, entailing a loss of $20,000 on the managers of the hotel. Although the fire was confined entirely to the pipe-organ, it sent out such clouds of smoke that many of the guests became alarmed, and a serious panic was narrowly averted. The Searle & Horeth company, of this city, was banqueting its employes when the fire broke out, and the feasters were compelled to adjourn their banquet in a hurry. Later, when the fire was out, they resumed their feasting. By a curious coincidence, the last air played by the organ before its destruction was "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The steamship St. Paul, which sailed from New York for Europe to-day took out 1,011,000 ounces of silver.

Christmas morning Col. John Lambert, vice-president and manager of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, presented the city of Joliet, Ill., with $30,000 for a library building fund.

The Rev. Henry E. Cooke, son of the once famous financier, Jay Cooke, and rector of Grace church, Manchester, N. H., has received a call to the rectorship of Trinity church, San Francisco.

Oscar Young and Gus Anderson, Swedish fishermen, hired a sailboat at Ashtabula, O., last Wednesday for a trip on the lake. They have not yet returned, and it is believed both have been drowned.

Two Mexicans employed on the Carroll ranch, south of San Antonio, Tex., came across two large buck deer in a fight. The antlers of the deer were interlocked, and they were easily killed with a pocket-knife by the Mexicans.

A prominent New York Republican has been soliciting some of his party friends at Lexington, Ky., to join an anti-civil service secret order known as the "Americans," which is said to have a foothold in several States.

RELIEF FOR THE CUBANS.

SECRETARY BLISS BELIEVED TO HAVE DONATED $5,000.

The President and Secretary Sherman Much Encouraged—The New Cabinet for Cuba — Had to Pull Down the Flag.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—(Special to the Chicago Chronicle.)—President McKinley and Secretary Sherman are feeling considerably better today in regard to the fund which they are trying to raise for the relief of the distressed Cubans. When the departments closed last night the contributions to the fund, as stated in these dispatches, consisted of a solitary five-dollar note, sent by a citizen of Ohio, presumably Mark Hanna.

This morning Assistant Secretary Day announced that he had received another contribution, but the donor did not desire his identity disclosed. His contribution, Mr. Day says, was for the sum of $5,000, and the amount was immediately placed subject to the draft of Consul-General Lee. It is known that the $5,000 contribution came from a member of the Cabinet, and it is believed that the donor was Secretary Bliss, of the Interior Department.

The situation last night was very distressing to President McKinley. The fact that but one response had been made to his appeal in behalf of the starving Cubans was a great disappointment to him. Nothing else was talked about at the Cabinet meeting to-day, except the proposition to raise money for the suffering reconcentrados in Cuba. Mr. McKinley assured his Cabinet ministers that he would feel personally humiliated if the people of the country failed to respond in a generous way to his appeal. It was after he had heard this statement from the President that Secretary Bliss is said to have sent a check for $5,000 to Assistant Secretary Day. It is claimed at the State Department to-night that the outlook for immediate and abundant contributions to the fund is very encouraging. An evening newspaper has started a popular subscription to the fund, the understanding being that each subscriber is to contribute $1.

Cuban Sympathizers Excited.

There was a great commotion in "jingo" circles in this city the day before Christmas. The members of the junta were flying back and forth between the State Department and their headquarters in a nervous and excited way. Late in the afternoon the word was passed around among the faithful sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents that President McKinley had at last decided upon a step which would amount virtually to interference on the part of this Government with the Cuban situation.

It was said that the President was on the point of issuing a proclamation calling on the Spanish authorities to provide food and shelter for the homeless and starving non-combatants on the island. The members of the junta went to bed that night firmly persuaded that intervention by this Government in behalf of the insurgents was a matter of only a few days' time. Imagine, if you can, their disappointment and chagrin when they woke up next morning and read Secretary Sherman's appeal for voluntary contributions by the American people to relieve the sufferings among the pacificos in Cuba. They felt that they had been made the victims of a mean trick, but upon reflection they concluded that they had only themselves to blame, as they had received no assurances from the White House or the State Department that the administration contemplated taking any unusual step in regard to Cuba.

No Help from McKinley.

The "jingoes" have finally despaired of securing any help for Cuba from the President. They have tried in many ways to trap McKinley, but he is too shrewd to be caught by such a crowd. So far as the President himself is concerned, the policy of non-intervention inaugurated and observed by Mr. Cleveland will be steadily adhered to during the next three years.

Soon after his inauguration it was represented to Mr. McKinley that there were many citizens of the United States starving in Cuba and that he ought to do something for their relief. Instead of sending a warship to Havana he transmitted a message to Congress, setting out the facts and asking an appropriation. Congress gave him $50,000 and about one-half of this money has been used by Consul-General Lee in relieving the necessities of destitute American citizens on the island.

The President evidently did not feel like asking Congress to make an appropriation for the concentradoes, who are all Spanish subjects. But he did regard them as subjects of charity and he asked the generous people of this country to provide a fund for their relief.

The Spanish authorities have graciously consented to receive and distribute this money among the sufferers. This plan of relieving the distressed on the island will be generally regarded as a good deal more sensible and practicable than a declaration of war against Spain by the United States.

RELIEF MEANS INTERVENTION.

So Palma Says — The Reasons for His Belief.

New York, December 29.—"Governor-General Blanco's acceptance of President McKinley's request, that the American people be permitted to relieve the sufferings of the concentrados in Cuba, is tantamount to an acceptance of the offer of intervention by the United States in the conflict so long in progress between the people of Cuba and the Spanish government," said Tomas Estrada Palma, chief of the Cuban junta in this city, to-day. "As the administration believes that peace in Cuba can be restored only by political intervention, it can not reject the favorable opportunity that presents itself to intervene for the purpose of ending the war in Cuba. The deplorable condition of the concentrados has been caused by the cruel warfare waged by Spain, and the government, finding itself unable to relieve the situation, has applied to the United States for aid. President McKinley must see by now that there is no chance for peace to be established in Cuba without intervention, and, living up to his word as given in his previous messages, must intervene, and Spain can not rationally and consistently reject such intervention."

Coming down to the relief plan itself, Dr. Palma said: "If the American people are willing to help the concentrados, they should send no money. Food, clothing and the like, but no money—that would be the best plan to follow out. Money will benefit the Spanish only. Blanco has accepted the American proposition as a way out of a difficult position. He knows that it would require millions of dollars to permanently relieve the concentrados under the present conditions. But the United States can accomplish very little during the progress of the war. The only way to relieve the concentrados, and, in fact, all Cubans, is to stop this distress by the introduction of peace and independence. With peace restored, the concentrados will be able to return to their farms and their residences. We have the money, the tools and the materials that will set these people right at work again.

"Let the American people know that the best plan is to intervene for peace. They should intervene immediately. Spain is trying to shake off the ignominy of Weylerism in Cuba, but it can not succeed. It is necessary that the world should know the results of that work in Cuba, and the world is learning fast."

THE CABINET FOR CUBA.

The Men Selected by Blanco to Govern the Island.

New York, December 29.—Considerable interest was manifested among Cubans at the junta headquarters at the reported make-up of General Blanco's Cabinet for the colonial government of Cuba under the decree of autonomy. All of the names were familiar, they said. Jose Maria Galvez, said to be slated for president of the Cabinet, is the leader of the autonomist party, and was formerly a prominent lawyer. "But," said one of the Cubans, "he has been ruined by gambling."

Rafael Montoro, Marquis of Montoro, was at one time, they say, leader of the autonomists. He is a lawyer and an eloquent speaker. His family was at one time rich, but he is a poor man. He is said to be named for Minister of Finance. The reputed selection for Minister of the Interior, Antonio Govin, is a lawyer, and for years was a member of the provisional council. He is a self-made man. Francisco Zayas, mentioned as the appointee for Minister of Education, is a leading physician of Havana. Arturo Ambiaro, the Minister of Commerce, is a Spaniard, and was until recently extremely bitter against autonomy and the proposed reforms. For Minister of Posts and Telegraph, the man selected is said to be Rafael Fernandez Castro, a lawyer, a professor in the university and the owner of large sugar plantations. He is also the wine contractor for the army and has great influence.

Members of the junta had no comments to make on the Cabinet, as a whole. It was not certain, they said, that the cabled report was correct, and it really mattered little to the insurgents, who were interested only in absolute independence.

Hauled Down the Flag.

New York, December 29.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from New Haven, Conn., says: Capt. George L. Kelsey, of the schooner Wallace Ward, which has just arrived here from Barcelona, Spain, insists that the American consul at that port fears mob violence, and is unable to keep the American flag flying from Uncle Sam's vessels.

He put into port there September 16, remaining three days. At first the Stars and Stripes floated proudly from the mast-head, but the Spanish loiterers were attracted by it, and gathered by the side of the vessel, threatening violence. The American consul heard a rumor that the crowd proposed to burn the vessel, and he sent word to Captain Kelsey to haul down the flag.

Captain Kelsey defied the Spaniards, but the next day the consul repeated his advice, and Captain Kelsey was reluctantly persuaded to store the Stars and Stripes below decks during the remainder of his stay.

Many Claims Against Spain.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., December 29.—Apropos of the statement, since denied, that the United States had made a demand on Spain for indemnity amounting to $8,000,000 for American property destroyed in Cuba, one of the State Department officials observed that that sum represented but a small percentage of the claims that will probably be lodged against Spain when the time comes for making demands. The personal claims already filed with the State Department amount to about $40,000,000, and it is expected that when finally submitted they will aggregate $75,000,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Bank Presidents of New York Are Opposed to Them.

New York, December 29.—The Postal savings banks idea is not a popular one in New York banking circles. A canvass of presidents of prominent institutions developed that fact clearly. At the same time very few were willing to express opinions for publication. All practically agreed with President E. S. Mason, of the Bank of New York, in the statement that there are already so many banks in existence that rates for money have been cut to a point where there is little profit in banking.

F. D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, thought that possibly in thinly populated districts postal savings banks might prove beneficial to the people, but he was confident that the residents of large towns and cities had all the banking accommodations they desired.

Oliver S. Carter, of the Bank of the Republic, felt that the time had not come to discuss the proposition. Mr. Dumont Clark, president of the American Exchange National Bank, agreed with Mr. Carter. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National, was also of the same opinion, and declined to discuss the proposition, because he had not given it sufficient thought.

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, was plainly opposed to postal savings banks, and did not hesitate to say so. "Postal savings banks," he said, "have been successful in other countries for the reason that the countries have large public debts, which are increasing from year to year. Under such conditions the money deposited by the people in the postal banks can be advantageously used by the governments. In England and France such deposits really constitute a portion of the public debts of those countries.

"In this country the people hold the opinion that the public debt should not be increased, but, on the contrary, should be reduced as rapidly as possible, and therefore it does not seem practicable to my mind for the Government to receive the money of the people and invest the same in securities. It is more than likely were postal savings banks established in this country, that the Government would very soon have a large surplus of funds on hand on which it would be compelled to pay interest, and the business would be conducted on the part of the Government at a loss. In my opinion, should postal savings banks be established in the United States their deposits should only be used by the general government in the same manner as in other countries."

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Charged with Receiving Deposits When the Bank was Insolvent.

El Reno, O. T., December 29.—Gustav Thelan, president of the Stock Exchange Bank; Michael Eichoff, cashier; Charles A. Newman, assistant cashier, and Louis Eichoff, a member of the board of directors, have been arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when the bank was known to be insolvent. A big meeting of the stockholders was held, at which great excitement was manifested and several of the speakers declared that they were ready to lead a lynching party. The bank had $66,000 in deposits when it went under, but will probably not pay more than 25 cents on the dollar.

Moses P. Handy's Illness.

Augusta, Ga., December 29.—Moses P. Handy, special United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, is seriously ill at a winter resort in the fashionable suburban district of this city. Major Handy, accompanied by Lieut. Baker, United States navy, auditor to the special commissioner, together with Mrs. Handy and Mrs. Baker, came to Augusta on December 17, suffering from nervous prostration. He has been steadily confined to his house ever since, with no signs of improvement.

A Big Run at Billiards.

Duluth, Minn., December 29.—W. F. Hattley, the short-stop billiard player, formerly of Chicago, made a run of 176 in an exhibition cushion-carrom game. The run was made on a 4½x9 table in the presence of about fifty spectators. The highest run ever made previous to this was eighty-five, which was made by Ives, and is the world's record.

DEATH OF FATHER CORBY

A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC EDUCATOR AND OFFICIAL.

Connected with Notre Dame University for Forty-Three Years—His Career in the War—Other Well-Known People Dead.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

South Bend, Ind., December 29.—Yesterday afternoon, at Notre Dame University, occurred the death from pneumonia, of the Very Rev. William Corby, provincial general of the order of the Holy Cross in America, and the first assistant general of that order in the world.

Father Corby was sixty-four years old, and he had been connected with Notre Dame since 1853; rising from a student to the priesthood; from the priesthood to the presidency of Notre Dame, which he long held, and from the presidency to the high honor of provincial general of the great religious order of the Holy Cross. He was also actively identified for a long time with the Catholic college at Watertown, Wis., and he placed that institution on a substantial financial footing. He was president of Notre Dame when the college building and contents were destroyed by fire, in April, 1879, and he was most active in the work of rebuilding.

FATHER CORBY.

Father Corby's Career.

Father Corby was chaplain in the famous Irish Brigade from 1862 until the close of the civil war, and as such gave the rite of absolution on the battle-field at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; the first time such a thing was ever done on an American battle-field. He bore the distinction of being the only commander of a G. A. R. post formed from a religious order; such being Notre Dame Post, No. 569. This post was organized last autumn with much ceremony.

The Very Rev. William Corby was born in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1833. From 1849 until 1853 he engaged in business with his father, and there received that training which served him well in the management of important trusts which afterward came to him. He rapidly developed as one of the brightest students at Notre Dame, and his advancement was rapid. He began as a student in 1853. In 1854 he entered the congregation of the Holy Cross, and in 1858 he made his religious profession and was appointed prefect of discipline at the university. He continued his studies while acting as prefect, and in 1860 he was admitted to the priesthood, becoming one of the university professors. The following year he was appointed director of the manual labor school, and was placed in charge of the mission in this city, then too small to sustain a resident pastor. Then he was appointed chaplain of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, attached to the Irish Brigade, and after returning from the war and aiding St. Patrick's church in lifting its indebtedness and building a parsonage, he was elected vice-president and director of studies at Notre Dame, succeeding to the presidency in 1866. Following the death of the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, founder of Notre Dame, he was appointed postmaster of the university, which position he held until death.

Father Gorby was widely known because of his religious work among old soldiers, for whom he always entertained the liveliest solicitude. One year ago he received a bronze medal from the State of New York in recognition of his services with the Irish Brigade, and some years ago he issued a book from the Notre Dame press, entitled "Memoirs of Chaplain Life," in which he recited the trials, experiences and pleasures of his army career.

John Scott.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Scottsburg, Ind., December 29.—John Scott, perhaps the oldest native-born citizen of Scott county, is dead of Bright's disease at his home, near Wooster, in Johnson township. He was highly respected throughout the county, and as a farmer has been prominently connected with practically its entire history. He was born at New Frankfort, two miles from his present home. There his father, Joseph Scott, lived a long and useful life in founding and upbuilding that village, which flourished in early days, and which is now deserted. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of southern Indiana, coming to this country when it was still a wilderness, and when the settlements consisted chiefly of forts along the Ohio river.

Mr. Scott was a Republican, and in ante-bellum days a stanch Whig. At that time he took great interest in politics. He grew up only a few miles from the English homestead, whose occupants he was intimately acquainted with. In marrying the daughter of John Cruson, another pioneer settler of the county, he allied himself with a family which has always been one of the controlling political factors of the county. He was a member of the Christian church. He leaves a wife and three daughters—Jane, Harriet and Molly. He was remarkably well-preserved for his age—eighty-one.

Gen. Sir Charles William Adair.

London, December 29.—Gen. Sir Charles William Adair is dead.

General Adair was born April 15, 1822. In 1840 he served in Syria, where he received the Turkish medal. He was slightly wounded in the assault upon Gebail. In the Crimea he served before Sebastopol during the siege and fall, and he served at the occupation of Kertch, Yenkinkole and Kinburn. In 1864 he served in Japan, and he commanded a battalion of royal marines during the operations at the Island sea, when he was slightly wounded and mentioned in the dispatches. In 1870 he was aid-de-camp to the Queen, and from 1876 to the end of 1877 commandant of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He retired with the rank of general in 1887.

M. Carvalho.

Paris, December 29.—M. Carvalho, director of the Opera Comique, is dead.

Leon Carvaille, otherwise Leon Carvalho, was born in 1825. While engaged as a singer at the Opera Comique, Paris, in 1853, he married Mlle. Miolan, one of the most distinguished artists of that theater. He became director of the Opera Comique in 1876. His management was marked by a terrible catastrophe—the great fire of May 25, 1887—when about 131 persons lost their lives.

Charles Manning Foster.

New York, December 29.—Charles Manning Foster, a well-known banker and broker, died at his home in this city last night, age forty-four years. With Henry Clews, he founded, twenty years ago, the firm of Henry Clews & Co. He maintained his membership in that firm until his death, and he was for many years the firm's active Stock Exchange member.

Fred Kaelin.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Tell City, Ind., December 29.—Fred Kaelin died yesterday. He was for many years editor of the Tell City Anzeiger; was a notary public and an insurance agent. About three weeks ago his brother died of the same disease—cancer. He was fifty-six years old, and the father of seven children.

Judge Gilbert B. Reed.

Denver, Colo., December 29.—Judge Gilbert B. Reed died suddenly yesterday of neuralgia of the heart. He was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1828, and was a graduate of the University of Michigan. He served as a member of the Miners' Court before the Territory was organized, and was recently a member of the Court of Appeals.

E. J. Estep.

Cleveland, O., December 29.—Word has been received in Cleveland that E. J. Estep died at Pasadena, Cal., of paralysis, age seventy-eight. Mr. Estep was one of the foremost corporation lawyers of Ohio, and had a wide reputation. Three years ago he went to California for his health.

Abner Hill.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Seymour, Ind., December 29.—Abner Hill, eighty-eight years old, an esteemed citizen of Redding township, died yesterday at his home. He was one of the pioneer settlers in this county.

Miss Ella White.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Fowler, Ind., December 29.—Miss Ella White, for many years a teacher in the High School here, died yesterday of consumption.

NO STARVATION AT DAWSON.

Returning Miners Say There is Plenty of Food There.

Seattle, Wash., December 29.—The steamer Alki arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing advices from Dawson City up to November 25. The Alki passengers included thirty persons who left Dawson between November 22 and November 25. All, without exception, say there will be no starvation at Dawson this winter or next spring. When informed of the action being taken by the United States Government to send in a relief expedition they said it was unnecessary and uncalled for. Several thousand men have gone from Dawson to Ft. Yukon, where there is an unlimited supply of provisions. Those remaining in Dawson have three regular meals every day, and have enough supplies in sight to last well along in the spring. No sickness is reported at Dawson, and everybody there is in much better circumstances and worrying less over the food situation than their friends on the outside imagine.

The Alki's passengers brought out about $150,000 in dust and nuggets.

The Klondike Mining Company.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., December 29.—The Klondike Mining Company of this city is preparing to send three prospectors to Alaska about March 1. Already $1,500 of the capital stock has been paid in and in thirty days the company will have $1,000 more. The $2,500 will pay the expenses of the trio of inspectors, and when their report is made the remainder of the stock will be paid in and invested in territory. The company is composed of employes of the Michigan division of the Big Four road and a few outsiders. Five men have made formal application to go to Alaska for the company, and their offers are now under consideration.

A GEORGIA BANK SUSPENDS.

The Merchants' and Traders' of Brunswick Closed.

Brunswick, Ga., December 29.—The Merchants' and Traders' Bank of this city failed to open its doors this morning. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000. Some months ago there was a plan to put the bank in the hands of a receiver, and ever since the depositors have been withdrawing, and the bank has been losing outside business to such an extent that the officers finally determined to close, and let liquidation proceed in the court. A majority of the stockholders are solvent, and the depositors will be paid in full if the court expenses do not consume all the cash realized.

Dr. J. M. Maddox is president, and Mr. A. H. Lane vice-president of the bank. A proposition has been made, and is now being considered by the directors, to raise sufficient cash to pay all depositors, and then liquidate. Should an agreement to this end be reached, the doors will be reopened, but such a step is improbable. No run will be made on the other banks—the National of Brunswick and the Brunswick Savings and Trust Company. These institutions are perfectly solvent, and have the confidence of the entire community. They have ample cash on hand for any emergency, however.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH BETTER.

He is Receiving Many Congratulations on His Birthday.

London, December 29.—To-day is the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Liberal organizations and friends and admirers generally are showering congratulations upon the old statesman, who is spending the winter at Cannes, in the south of France. Replying to a Christmas greeting sent him by the National Liberal Club, Mr. Gladstone says that his health has been greatly benefited by his stay at Cannes, and he hopes to be back at work at Hawarden by the middle of February. He adds that Mrs. Gladstone's health is also improved.

Two Foolish Young People.

Detroit, Mich., December 29.—Two foolish young people are in the emergency hospital to-night with bullet wounds in their heads, but who fired the shots is a question of veracity between Edward Traver, age twenty-two, and his eighteen-year-old sweetheart, Martha Kramer. Some time early yesterday morning the shots were fired. The young pair waited for death, but he failed to come, and so yesterday afternoon they sought a telephone and called for an emergency hospital ambulance. By the time it arrived they had to be carried out to it. Traver is a pressman. His wound is fatal. The girl is not much hurt, the shot having glanced from her left temple.

A Tennessee Tragedy.

Chattanooga, December 29.—While intoxicated, Charles Holloway, a young farmer living near Whitwell, Tenn., went to the home of J. D. Smith, looking for trouble. A quarrel ensued, blows followed, then both young men drew revolvers and began shooting. The firing aroused Smith's parents, and they ran to his rescue, Mrs. Smith with a long knife and the father with a shotgun. Holloway was set upon by the woman and stabbed four times, while the intruder was also shot by the elder Smith. Reports from Whitwell say that Holloway will die.

HAS MADE TWO MILLIONS

YOUNG LEITER IS ALREADY THAT MUCH RICHER.

And His Big Wheat Deal is Not Yet Through — Armour Has Lost Almost a Million — Some Previous Big Deals.

Chicago, December 29.—Joseph Leiter has cleared $2,200,000 by his deal in wheat. Estimates as to the amount of wheat yet to be delivered to Mr. Leiter do not differ from first figures. It is thought by those in the position to make fair estimates that the amount will be 2,000,000 bushels. This makes 8,000,000 bushels of wheat which Mr. Leiter will own January 1.

No dissatisfaction is shown by the persons in close relation to Mr. Leiter with the progress of events, except as to the delivery of mixed grain.

It is, therefore, presumed that arrangements to pay for all the wheat that may come in have been completed, and there will be no hitch in the flow of certified checks, something which has ruined many a promising deal on the Board of Trade before this.

Armour has lost almost $1,000,000 in short selling and bringing 6,000,000 bushels from the Northwest to Chicago. He may recoup on his May deal or in his storage interests.

Leiter is having his troubles with the elevator people now, but his do not compare with those Armour had in 1882, when he shouldered a deal to pull his partner, Plankinton, out of a hole. Armour had to put the July price to about $1.30 to stand any show of getting out even.

The wheat shorts are always plaintive when they get caught. Leiter has found them so of late. They raised a howl in that summer of 1882. It helped Armour when it became public that the men who had done most of the short selling were almost as rich as he and in no need of sympathy.

Pullman was one of them. W. T. Baker another. A lot of them were Wall-street men. Then there were George L. Dunlap and Perry Smith, veterans every one of them—fighters, too, but well aware of the risks of the game. The Armour shorts defaulted on several million bushels, and went to the courts and were beaten.

Other Big Deals.

Everybody knows that Jim Keene lost his first great fortune in a wheat corner at Chicago. To find a successful wheat corner one must go back to 1888. In September of that year Hutchinson put the price to $2 a bushel. There were 3,000,000 bushels of contract grain the last day of the month. Hutchinson began his purchases at about 86 cents, 15 cents higher than the point at which Leiter began. The deal was kept very dark until the last week. Then the screws were applied unmercifully. On October 1 the price was off to $1.02. That there was merit in the situation was shown by the advance later, without any help, to $1.20.

No one has ever owned as much wheat as Cudahy did in 1883. His line at one time was 28,000,000 bushels. That was when Pardridge was short at least 15,000,000 bushels. There have never been such Titanic risks as were assumed in that campaign. Cudahy, by a supreme effort on April 12, put the May price to 90 cents.

Pardridge's fortune was in the balance. Cudahy succeeded in forcing 6,000,000 bushels of shorts to settle. Pardridge held out. The whole world was selling wheat. Cudahy had to abandon the campaign. The financial panic began, and his lard operations demanded all his capital. It took Pardridge a month to cover up his shorts.

A collapsed bank, a penitentiary sentence for the manipulator and the failure of a score of Board of Trade firms were the results of the Harper wheat deal of 1887. The president of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati began with wheat around 80 cents, and on the day of his collapse, June 14, 1887, he put it to 94 cents. He had to take 15,000,000 bushels of spot grain, and if he had kept on he would have had to pay for 25,000,000 bushels, for his manipulation was for July.

There has been a score of smaller wheat deals. The successes have been chiefly with these small operations.

CHARLES CONTOIT'S WILL.

Much of His Fortune Left to Benevolent Institutions.

New York, December 29.—The will of Charles Contoit, with two codicils attached, has been filed for probate in the office of the surrogate. The document was made several years ago. William Berrian and Charles H. Hubbard are appointed executors. The will leaves the testator's pew in St. Paul's chapel to the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church, and leaves a sum of $5,000 to them in trust, the income from which is to be devoted to keeping in order his lot in Trinity cemetery and certain lots in St. John's cemetery, in Carmine street, in which several members of his family are interred. This latter cemetery was taken by the city last summer for a public park.

To Mrs. Laura I. Hackett, the widow of Recorder John K. Hackett, Mr. Contoit left his home, at No. 728 Fifth avenue, and a sum of $350,000. To Miss Minnie L. Hackett, the daughter of Mrs. Hackett, he left $150,000, and to Edward J. Hall, a nephew of Mrs. Hackett, $50,000. The residue of the estate, which may amount to $1,500,000, is divided by the will among a number of institutions, share and share alike.

The following is a list of the institutions benefited: The General Theology Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen for the Port of New York, the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission; New York Bible, Common Prayer and Prayer-book Society, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Barnabas's House, Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Sheltering Arms, the Home for Incurables, the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, St. Mary's Home for Children, the Midnight Mission, the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Society Library and the New York Free Circulating Library.

To Martha Finley, an old servant of the testator, is left $2,500; to William Cribbins, his butler, $1,000, and to a number of other servants $250 each.

Dr. Evans's Will.

Paris, December 29.—Rudolph Evans, the only surviving brother of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, who died in Paris on November 14, arrived here yesterday evening with his wife and son. It is learned from a reliable source that the original will of Dr. Evans, drawn up by Arthur E. Valois, of New York, his attorney, was so badly copied by Dr. Evans, who also amended it and added several codicils that it is very doubtful if it is legal. It also appears that Dr. Evans made two wills, one for the United States and another for France, which was sworn to by the translator, who demands 35,000 francs for the translation, and, having found a difference in the two wills, he refuses to deliver them until both are probated here. The United States consul, however, insists that the wills be handed to him for verification. This adds to the complications.

Rudolph Evans, who, if his brother had died intestate, would have been entitled to half the fortune of the deceased, which, after all, amounts to exactly $4,000,000, received but $10,000. Therefore, he is determined to fight the will.

E. S. DEAN COMPANY METHODS.

Henry Goldsmith Said to Have Obtained About $500,000.

New York, December 29.—A warrant is out for the arrest of Henry Oliver Goldsmith, one of the best-known men of Wall street. The specific charge against him is grand larceny in the first degree, for appropriating a check for $3,000, the property of Oscar E. A. Weissner, of Brooklyn. The officials of the district attorney's office say that Goldsmith has managed to get away with something like half a million dollars by operations similar to those which brought E. S. Dean before the public.

He was indicted by the grand jury on Tuesday last. Detectives have followed clews all over New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Boston and other places, but so far Goldsmith has eluded them. He and a man named Weissner operated under the firm name of Hoyt & Co. George Hazelweld and William A. Mitchell, who were their brokers, were arrested three weeks ago for their part in the operations, but the charges against them have not been tried. They were dropped from membership in the Stock Exchange.

It is said that it was upon their evidence that the grand jury found the indictment against Goldsmith. The latter is about thirty-five years old, and in the opinion of the district attorney's office, he is one of the shrewdest men that ever engaged in Wall-street speculation after the manner of Dean & Co. They say his victims are numbered by the thousands.

CRITICISES THE FEDERATION.

Mr. Harford Says It Should Take Part in Politics.

New York, December 29.—Edward Harford, who with Havelock Wilson, M. P., constituted the British trades union delegates to the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor, sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul to-day. Before sailing Mr. Harford said: "The policy of the American trades union in not engaging in politics as a body is stupid. How can they expect to obtain any lasting reforms if they hold aloof? By pursuing their present mummy plan of ignoring the control of the political machine as a means of bettering their condition they are not only fatally ignoring their chances, but are inviting the scorn of the politicians—the very class from whom they expect to get better laws for the masses.

"Your American politician, as a rule, is moved to legislation for the masses only by a show of superior force. Exalted feeling he has none. Let the trades unions force this style of puppet into retirement and send men to boards of aldermen, Legislatures and Congress who will not pretend to be the friend of the people in speeches, and in secret sell out to the corporations and money power.

"Things in England used to be much as they are in the United States, but they have changed. We trades unionists go right into politics. We have succeeded in making the political parties there defer to us. And why should we not? We are in the majority. In every country the workers are the majority."

OLDEST CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

He is Cornelius De Venney, Age, 102, and Lives at Jackson, Mich.

Jackson, Mich., December 29.—This city is the home of the oldest pensioner on the rolls of the Government on account of the war of 1861-5. His name is Cornelius DeVenney, and his age is 102. Mr. DeVenney is a native of Ireland, and came to America fifty years ago and settled in Philadelphia. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the strength of a physician's certificate that his age was forty-five. His wife secured his discharge on account of his age, and a year later he enlisted in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

While with this regiment he participated in some of the most important engagements of the war, and at Winchester, Va., he received two wounds, besides having a horse shot down under him. He was honorably discharged, and now draws a pension on account of his wounds. He returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until the death of his wife, some four years ago, at the age of 100. He then went to Kansas City, and last August came to this city alone, to live with his youngest daughter, Mrs. C. M. Dunham.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, December 29.

Thermometer.

December 29, 1896.			December 29, 1897.		
7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.
37	37	38	32	34	34

Barometer.

7 a.m.—30.12 | 12 m.—29.94 | 2 p.m.—29.96

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity, for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., December 30, 1897:

Warmer; cloudy weather to-night; fair weather on Thursday.

General Conditions.

The large low barometric area moved rapidly eastward, with its center over Lake Superior. The temperature rose everywhere except in New England. Light flurries of snow occurred near the lakes and in Manitoba, and light rain fell in Montana.

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.	29.94	34	Clear
Boston, Mass.	30.34	12	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	29.82	32	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	34	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	30.12	26	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.42	38	Clear
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	36	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	30.22	36	Cloudy
Moorhead, Minn.	29.78	36	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.48	44	Clear
New York, N. Y.	30.38	20	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	44	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.20	32	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	36	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn.	29.64	40	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30.36	26	Cloudy

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

A Hotel-Keeper Arrested.

Springfield, Mass., December 29.—Geo. R. Hodgdon, proprietor of the Haynes Hotel, in this city, and the Tremont Hotel, in New Haven, Conn., was arrested here last night on a warrant charging him with being accessory to arson committed by Frederick Cook, in attempting to set fire to the Tontine Hotel, in New Haven, Christmas morning. Cook is said to have made a confession stating that Hodgdon, who formerly owned the Tontine, had paid him $60 to set the hotel on fire. Mr. Hodgdon protested his innocence, and says that Cook's story is a lie.

Suppressed Dispatches.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Terre Haute, Ind., December 29.—It is claimed by George Dilcher, organizer of the Coal Miners' Union that certain dispatches which he ordered sent from Central City, Ky., to the daily press were suppressed through the influence of the coal operators there. The telegraph company, whose employe is supposed to have received the message, is now investigating.

EX-CONSUL JACKS RETURNS

EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA.

Conductor Dean Strangely Afflicted —The Conviction of Bealer—Compton Dismisses His Suit—Oil Men's Annual Meeting.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, December 29.—W. N. Jacks, who in 1893 was appointed United States consul at London, Ontario, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to his old home in Logansport, having just relinquished the duties of his office. Mr. Jacks expressed satisfaction at returning to the United States. He says that the salaries paid to consuls are not commensurate with the cost of living, the dignity and importance of the position and the pecuniary loss and inconvenience suffered by men of ability who are appointed to the places, in surrendering their business and giving up their homes. Another annoying feature is the army of Americans stranded, and in need of help, who apply to the consuls for aid.

"There was not a day," said Mr. Jacks, "that I was not besieged by from one to a half-dozen of my countrymen with pitiful stories of hard luck. They wanted everything from a square meal to a first-class ticket to Niagara Falls or Chicago, and as such expenses must be borne by the consul, I should have been stripped had I met even a fraction of the demand. Still, it was difficult for me to turn the men away. Another thing, I could have spent my salary and $5,000 a year additional had I responded to the requests for money and presents which reached me from all sections of the country. Invitations to silver and golden weddings, notices of the birth of babies, hints that I should contribute to various charities, all emanating from people I didn't know, came every day. They wanted money or its equivalent.

"One man in Marion, Ind., whom I never saw, wrote me for a fifty-dollar church subscription, and one golden wedding invitation came from Minneapolis, Minn. These went into the waste-basket and didn't bother me. In London there are thirty old soldiers drawing pensions, and to these I gladly rendered service. The Canadian notaries had been charging them $1.50 each for making out their pension papers. I put a stop to the imposition by making out the documents free. The Government is too close in its relations with its consular officers to succeed in extending the sphere of American trade. The British can teach us some things in this line. They get the very best service, and they pay for it. As it is now, American consuls' activities are hampered by the lack of funds and inadequate salaries, and little is to be accomplished until the service gets more generous treatment."

Mr. Jacks and his wife go from here to Logansport, and will shortly leave for Florida to spend the winter before resuming his business in Logansport.

THE CONVICTION OF BEALER.

The Village of Brooklyn Wants no Representative in Prison.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Martinsville, Ind., December 29.—Henry Bealer, convicted under the indeterminate sentence law, and Sheriff Hinson yesterday visited friends at Brooklyn, Bealer's old home. For several years Bealer has been a familiar figure around the Circuit Court room. Each grand jury would indict him, but he always managed to escape conviction. A few months ago he was indicted on six counts, on one of which, for receiving stolen goods, he was tried and convicted. Several boys, accused of stealing chickens, were witnesses against him, and they testified that Bealer influenced them to steal the chickens, for which he gave them 10 or 15 cents apiece. Then he would play cards with them, and usually win back the money. His punishment was not fixed by the jury, the Court holding that it came under the indeterminate-sentence law. His attorney claimed that the jury had a right to fix a jail sentence, and will appeal to the Appellate Court.

During the delay incident to the argument on a motion for a new trial, the people of Brooklyn, who had been anxious for his conviction, asked the Court to release him on a short jail sentence, and petitions to this effect were filed. The Court, however, knew Bealer and sentenced him, besides imposing a fine of $100. Then the Brooklyn people appealed to the Governor to save their village from the disgrace of having a representative in prison. "Jap" Miller secured several petitions and laid the matter in person before Governor Mount, but somebody had notified the chief executive of the opinions entertained by the court officials, and the Governor refused to interfere.

Bealer's reputation is shown in the offer of a farmer who lives on the road passed by Bealer and his market wagon, en route for the Indianapolis markets, three nights in the week. This farmer offered to provide for the family if the citizens of Brooklyn would stop the effort to get Bealer out.

COMPTON DISMISSES HIS SUIT.

He Wanted $10,000 for the Alienation of His Wife's Affections.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Montpelier, Ind., December 29.—George R. Compton, who, several months ago, valued his young wife's affections at $10,000, and brought suit against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Electa Shull, for that amount, has caused the proceedings to be dismissed from the Blackford Circuit Court. The suit attracted much attention in this part of the State.

Compton is a well-known young millwright, and his bride was Miss Jessie Shull, one of the well-known young women of the city. Their marriage was a brilliant event, taking place Thanksgiving day, 1896, in the presence of nearly one hundred guests. Immediately after the ceremony they went to Illinois, but the bride returned in a few weeks to the home of her parents, and has since remained there.

Compton made several visits here, and finally brought suit for $10,000 damages, charging Mrs. Shull with coming between him and his wife and causing her to leave him. Mrs. Shull's attorney says that Mrs. Compton will now bring suit for divorce, and Compton's attorneys say he will offer no objection. Next spring he will sail for South Africa on a tour of indefinite length.

CONDUCTOR DEAN AFFLICTED.

Deprived of Speech and the Power of Expression by Writing.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Terre Haute, Ind., December 29.—Conductor H. W. Dean, of the Vandalia railway, is singularly affected, a peculiar paralytic stroke depriving him of speech and also of the power to give expression to his wishes in writing. His physician reports that there is a pressure of a watery nature on one part of a convolution of the brain; the pressure being confined to one spot, and not general, as usually the case. Several days ago Dean was able to say "yes," which he repeated over and over, as if striving not to forget it. He walks about the house and appears to be rational, but he is gradually growing weaker, and there is fear that he will not recover. He was a stout, robust man when stricken. His family includes his wife and several children.

OIL MEN'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Agitation Over the Waste of Gas will be Discussed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Montpelier, Ind., December 29.—Notices have been received here and elsewhere throughout the oil fields of the annual meeting of the Western Oil Men's Association, to be held at Toledo, O., Saturday afternoon. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, but the meeting has also another purpose. The situation in Madison county, caused by the agitation over the waste of gas and the litigation that is now threatening the oil men's interests is to be discussed at length. Col. Tim Spellacy and others will place the matters before the association, which includes a large majority of the most influential operators in the Buckeye and Hoosier fields. It is expected here that the association will decide to take a hand in the fight.

WANTED AT PINE BLUFFS, ARK.

Serious Charges Against Moses Arrant, Alias Anderson Davidson.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Anderson, Ind., December 29.—Deputy Sheriff Culpepper arrived to-day from Pine Bluffs, Ark., and as soon as requisition papers can be secured, he will return home with Moses Arrant, colored, who has assumed the name of Anderson Davidson. Arrant came here from Ontario and worked in a steel-mill, and he lost letters which are now at police headquarters. One letter is from a colored man at Washington, D. C., and the police in that city have been instructed by wire to question one Shields. He also had letters from Pine Bluff, Ark. A picture of Davidson was sent to Pine Bluff, and was recognized as a man wanted for criminally assaulting two girls. The deputy sheriff reports that Davidson is certainly the man wanted. Others of Davidson's letters led to inquiries at Troy, Ala., and the police there report that he is one of three men who burned a house there two years ago, and murdered and robbed the family. Davidson denies the charges, and reports that he is a member of the colored Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Pine Bluff. He forfeited a bond of $1,000 by leaving there. At Troy, Ala., as alleged, he gave the name of Davidson and preached occasionally.

DIED IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Louis Fink, of Alexandria, Shot to Death by Kitty Hays.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Alexandria, Ind., December 29.—There was a sensational shooting affair in the home of Kitty Hays last night, during which Louis Fink, a barber, was shot three times through the bowels, killing him almost instantly. The shooting was done by Kitty Hays, and was the outgrowth of a drunken brawl.

An Odd Condition of Things.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Hammond, Ind., December 29.—Because of what he alleges to be a disregard for the law and evidence in criminal cases, Prosecutor Heard, of the Thirty-first judicial circuit, has instructed his deputies not to file any more actions for the State in the Lake Superior Court and the justices' courts in this city. This was decided upon by reason of the dismissal of Michael McCarty, said to be wanted in Pittsburg for safe-blowing. The State has been unable to secure convictions before juries in either of the courts mentioned since Prosecutor Heard began his crusade against evil-doers in Lake county.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, Ind., December 29.—Joseph Kellar, a middle-aged German, who has been employed for several weeks purchasing fowl from farmers in this and adjoining counties, three days ago arrived in Eckerty with a large load. He left his team hitched behind the station, ostensibly to attend to some business. He has not returned since. His team stood where hitched till next morning, when it was taken charge of by the livery man. Fears were entertained that he had been drowned in the railway pond, but a thorough dragging has failed to discover the body. The theory entertained at present is insanity, which might have caused him to board the train.

New School House at Alexandria.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Alexandria, Ind., December 29.—The new Washington street school-house, which has just been completed, will be occupied after January 3 by the High School and the seventh and eighth grades. The building cost $15,000, and is modern in every respect. It has been so situated that another building can be built adjoining it. This will probably be done in the course of another year. In 1891 there were 216 pupils attending the public schools, there being no high school. Now 1,000 pupils are enrolled. The high school was commissioned in 1895, and has had a graduating class each year since then.

Plate-Glass Plant Shut Down.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., December 29.—The plate-glass company gave out sad news to its Elwood employes last evening. The factory will not start before the first of next April, and last night the fires were banked and the pots drawn. The shut-down was caused by the employes rejecting the piece system plan. Later the men agreed to give the system a test, but the company has concluded to let the factory here remain idle and operate the Kokomo factory. A number of Elwood employes have been transferred to Kokomo.

A Tramp Charged with Murder.

Jeffersonville, Ind., December 29.—A colored tramp named Jackson, claiming Muncie as his home, was arrested at Hannibal, Mo., charged with the murder of conductor U. S. Hughes, of the Big Four, who was found dying beside the railway track at Hogan's Cut, and was at first supposed to have fallen from his train. It is stated that Jackson confesses that he struck the conductor, knocking him off the train, but he claims that the conductor twice put him off, and also called him an obnoxious name. Jackson has not been informed of the conductor's death.

Unknown to the Relatives.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Anderson, Ind., December 29.—Mrs. Luther Cray died here last October, but her mother and other relatives at Muncie never heard of her death until yesterday, and Mrs. E. D. McIntyre, her mother, in consequence, is seriously prostrated. The Muncie relatives came here to-day, and visited the grave. The physicians report that Mrs. Cray died of perforation of the bowels, but Mrs. McIntyre will demand that the remains be exhumed for purposes of further examination.

Will Try the Madstone.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., December 29.—Otis Brubaker, the Wabash county farmer, who, with his wife and sister-in-law, were bitten a week ago by a dog supposed to have the rabies, have gone to New Castle, Ind., where a madstone will be applied to the wounds. They are considerably alarmed, but are hopeful that hydrophobia will not develop, or that, if the dog which bit them was mad the stone will save them.

The Sun Oil Company Sued.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., December 29.—Isaac Beard, administrator of the estate of Henry Bell, a workman in the Warren oil fields, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the Sun Oil Company, by which he was employed. Bell was engaged around an engine on November 19, when the boiler burst and he was instantly killed. Negligence in the care of the boiler by the oil company is alleged.

A Valuable Oil Well.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., December 29.—A remarkable oil well that has been drilled in the Indiana field is that owned by the Kerlin Bros., at Geneva. It was put down five years ago and began with 150 barrels a day. It soon dropped to fifty, and finally fell to sixteen barrels, but for three years it has averaged a trifle over sixteen barrels, and is now steadily producing that amount. Its output in the five years is in excess of $6,000.

Displeased with the Assignee.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

New Albany, Ind., December 29.—The creditors of the New Albany Banking Company held a meeting to-day to confer with assignee Stotsenberg regarding an offer for the stock of the Peerless Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky., but Mr. Stotsenberg failed to appear. A resolution was then passed to circulate a petition praying for the removal of the assignee, against whom considerable feeling was shown. The creditors have only received 29 per cent. in dividends since the bank closed, five years ago.

A Blacksmith Asks Damages.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Franklin, Ind., December 29.—The town of Edinburg has been made defendant in a $2,000 damage suit, in which Elijah Harris, a blacksmith, is plaintiff. It is another step in a bitter war in which Harris and the residents of one of the principal streets of the town have been engaged for a year. From the time Harris opened the shop he has had trouble. An ordinance was passed by the town to prevent his running a shop in the street. Suits followed, but a decision in the Circuit Court declared the illegality of the ordinance, and Harris now asks damages for injury done his business.

The Epidemic Abating.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Muncie, Ind., December 29.—The epidemic in the northwestern part of this county is abating, and Dr. Hugh A. Cowing, secretary of the County Board of Health, has given orders to open the schools after the holidays, if no new cases develop. Eight deaths and fifty-four cases is the record of the epidemic.

Bleeding to Death at the Nose.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, Ind., December 29.—The twelve-year-old son of Hazen Sturms, of Eckerty, is dying of nose-bleed, which has lasted nearly five weeks. The boy is totally blind from the loss of blood and is thin. All efforts to check the flow have failed. Mr. Sturms is a well-known public school instructor.

The Town Marshal Resigns.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Greentown, Ind., December 29.—William Truman, town marshal, has, after six months' experience with the unruly element, resigned his office in disgust. The Town Council will advertise for an officer capable of enforcing the laws and keeping all offenders in subjection.

A Double Mishap.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., December 29.—While the body of the late Ezekiel Stone was being lowered into the grave his widow and eight children were notified that their home had burned, with all its contents. No insurance was carried. The condition of the family is pitiful.

A Weighty Couple.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Auburn, Ind., December 29.—Mr. and Mrs. John Newman, of Wolcottville, are a weighty couple, Mr. Newman weighing 292 pounds and Mrs. Newman 310. They are sixty-six and fifty-six years old respectively. Mr. Newman is a prosperous farmer.

Two Fatal Mistakes.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., December 29.—Mrs. J. F. Critten, of Dunkirk, who had been ill, was given iodine in mistake for cough sirup, and she died in a short time. A little son met his death a few weeks ago by an overdose of asthma cure.

Supply of Gas Cut Off.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Montpelier, Ind., December 29.—A large part of the city was without a pound of gas yesterday by the bursting of a feed main. There was much suffering from cold, and all lines of business were impeded.

Poultry Suffocated.

New Castle, Ind., December 29.—A car of live poultry was shipped from Losantville to this city, and upon arrival it was found that over 400 chickens and geese had been smothered. While the car was left unguarded thieves stole many of the remainder.

A Farm-House Burned.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., December 29.—The handsome farm-house of Thomas Bell, east of Elwood, was destroyed by fire. Some of the household goods were saved. The loss amounts to $3,500, partially covered by insurance.

A Newspaper for Forest.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Flora, Ind., December 29.—Harry L. Morris, editor of the Columbian Farmer, will begin the publication of a free silver paper at Forest next week. Morris is also editor of the Burlington Mirror.

Dislocated Both Shoulders.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Flora, Ind., December 29.—William Mitchell, a farmer, threw his arms over his head and dislocated both shoulders. The pain was so great that he has been unconscious ever since.

A Present for Mount.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Elwood, Ind., December 29.—David Schmidt, an expert flint glass-worker, of this city, has made a paperweight of rare beauty and design, to be presented to Governor Mount.

Kicked by a Horse.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Peru, Ind., December 29.—G. W. Biggs, a veterinary surgeon of Loree, a town five miles south of this city, is in a serious condition, the result of a kick in the abdomen by a horse.

Killed a Homing Pigeon.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kirklin, Ind., December 29.—James Brown, while killing pigeons, shot a homing pigeon. Around the leg was a silver band, with the inscription "F38654."

An Indeterminate Sentence.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., December 29.—Charles Denning, of Redkey, the self-confessed forger, was to-day given an indeterminate sentence in the Indiana Reformatory.

INDIANA WEDDINGS.

Abele-Kinsley.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Shelbyville, Ind., December 29.—Last evening, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Frank Abele and Miss Lillian Kinsley were united in marriage, Dr. J. C. Caldwell, of the First Presbyterian church, performing the ceremony. The wedding was a purely family event, no outside friends being invited. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsley, who live on a farm two miles north of town. She was a teacher in the public schools up to the time of the present vacation when she resigned. She is an accomplished musician and pretty. Mr. Abele is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Abele. He is bookkeeper for D'Heur & Swain, of Seymour, lumber manufacturers. Their home will be in Seymour.

Cooper-Martin.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Crawfordsville, Ind., December 29.—The marriage of Prof. H. Bernard Cooper and Miss Zerelda J. Martin took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Martin. The bridegroom is an alumnus of Wabash College, having graduated in the class of '96, and is now professor of mathematics in the Pittsburg (Pa.) High School.

A Double Wedding.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Valparaiso, Ind., December 29.—Prof. William A. Hamilton, superintendent of the Hebron schools, and Miss Mildred A. Sweeney, of that place, were married by the Rev. Mr. Hill. Prof. Fred A. Harrington, associate principal, was married at the same time to Miss Anna Buchanan, the Rev. J. N. Buchanan officiating.

Post-Stanfield.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

South Bend, Ind., December 29.—To-day at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Stanfield, occurred the marriage of their daughter Nellie and Mr. Charles Francis Post, local representative of the Indiana Paper Company. The Rev. Dr. Henry Webb Johnson officiated.

General State News.

W. H. Ramey, near Windfall, lost his home by fire.

The contract has been let for the Parry-Ansted wagon-wheel factory at Connersville.

Joseph Buskirk, formerly a street car conductor at Indianapolis, attempted suicide at Gosport.

Mrs. John Ward, of Lafayette, accidentally shot herself in the side, the bullet penetrating her lungs.

The Rev. J. I. McCoy, of Wabash, who has been very ill with rheumatism of the heart, is slightly improved.

S. S. Watson, of Winchester, part owner of the Herald, and a brother of ex-Congressman Watson, lost his home by fire.

What is known as the Dobson gang of horse thieves attempted to break jail at Anderson, but were headed off by the sheriff.

Elisha McGinnis, of Gosport, accidentally shot himself through the hand, and the same bullet wounded his brother in the breast.

Elwood J. Weiser, president of the Window-glass Blowers' and Gatherers' Mutual Protective Association, has tendered his resignation.

The city of Anderson is much interested in a controversy between Dr. M. V. Hunt and Dr. Edward Chittenden, which may lead to serious results.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Renner, near Lagro, were awakened in the night to find their home in flames, and they escaped barely in time to avoid cremation.

George D. Todd, ex-mayor of Louisville, Ky., and other capitalists are reported as contemplating the erection of a large factory in New Albany.

Reuben Hall, of Montpelier, a retired farmer, has made an assignment. Assets and liabilities not stated. He is the owner of much land in Blackford county.

The Diamond Oil Company now has thirteen producing wells in the Godfrey reserve field, near Montpelier, its total product aggregating 18,000 barrels monthly.

Inmates of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette were handsomely treated on Christmas day, and they passed resolutions commending Commandant Megrew and his management.

The telephone wires connecting St. Mary's-of-the-Woods with Terre Haute have twice been cut within the past few days, and there is a belief that a robbery of the institute is contemplated.

A well-dressed stranger stopped at the home of Owen Ridgeway, near Sullivan, and as he approached the stove he fell dead. There was nothing on his person indicating his identity, and his remains were buried in that vicinity.

THE TROUBLE IN THE ORIENT.

Great Britain and Japan Unite to Protect Their Interests.

London, December 29.—The latest developments in the Eastern situation are arousing great interest, and many patriotic manifestations here.

It was reported here yesterday—and the report has not been denied—that twenty warships of the British fleet stationed in Chinese and Japanese waters had arrived at Port Hamilton, an island off the south coast of Korea, and would make that place their rendezvous. It was also stated that thirty Japanese war vesels were near Port Hamilton, and would act in concert with the British ships whenever necessary.

The importance of this move can not be overestimated. By making Port Hamilton their naval station, Britain and Japan are within swift striking distance of the Shane-Tung peninsula and Kioachau bay, the territory grabbed by Germany. The British and Japanese fleets will also be able to command the Yellow sea and the Strait of Korea, through which all Russian, German and French ships must pass to reach the Gulf of Pe-Che-Lee or the Liao-Tong gulf. The Gulf of Liao-Tong, is where Russia is now operating, having just seized the important city of Kinchau. The Czar's fleet is thus imprisoned, for none of his vessels can pass around Korea from Vladivostock without being seen by the British or Japanese fleet. It will thus be seen that John Bull, though seemingly a little tardy, has made himself master of the situation in the Orient.

Japan Preparing for Trouble.

Later advices indicate that only part of the Japanese war fleet is at Port Hamilton, but it is certain that every ship of the navy has been prepared for an emergency. A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday (Tuesday), says: "It is reported that a Japanese fleet of over twenty warships is waiting near Golo island, outside Nagasaki, fully equipped for war, and only awaiting instructions. This includes the Yashima and the Fuji, two of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy, and the Chen-Yuen, that was captured from China. The Japanese fleet, it is understood, is acting in close touch with the British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, commander-in-chief of the China station. Japan will certainly oppose a permanent Russian occupation of Port Arthur. The sudden dissolution of the Japanese Diet was owing to the war spirit. It is expected that the Japanese fleet will attempt to prevent the landing of reinforcements from Odessa for the protection of the Russian transasiatic railway in Manchuria."

It is conceded here that it was a master stroke of policy which secured to Great Britain the friendship of Japan. While the Japanese navy is not so strong as some of the European powers, the fact that it is close to the coming battle-ground is of great advantage. All told, Japan has 193 warships. This includes armored and unarmored cruisers, gunboats, training ships and torpedo boats. Many of the vessels are equipped with the best guns made.

According to advices from Peking, the Chinese government is paralyzed, and is either unwilling or unable to help herself. No effort is being made to drive the Germans out of Shang-Tung province. China thinks she is now isolated and at the mercy of all the European powers.

ATE ONE HUNDRED OYSTERS.

A New York Broker Wins a Big Dinner and Thirty Dollars.

New York, December 29. — Harry Michaels, R. J. Hoffman, Clarence H. Terhune and F. L. Mackey, brokers, got into a discussion this morning on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange concerning feats of gastronomy. Mr. Mackey easily led the others in relating his wonderful performances in the past, and his descriptions of what he could do were so highly colored that the others refused to believe him.

"I'll bet you that you can't eat fifty oysters at a sitting," said Mr. Michaels.

"I'll bet each one of you $10 that I can eat 100 of them," Mackey replied.

So they all went down to the cafe. A waiter opened a pile of oysters, and Mackey began. By the time that he had put fifty out of sight quite a crowd had collected, and side bets on the result were freely made, with odds against the eater.

But he finished strong, and as the hundredth oyster slid down his throat he arose with a smile and called upon his friends to pay up. They responded promptly, while Mackey, $30 and 100 oysters in, walked off amid the cheers of the spectators.

A Lynching in Mississippi.

Minter City, Miss., December 29.—Joseph Hopkins, the negro who murdered two white farmers on Christmas Day at Glendora, a small inland town near this place, was captured by a posse at daylight yesterday morning on the James plantation, near Swan lake. Hopkins fought like a demon before taken into custody and when arrested it was found he had been shot in three places during the melee. He was not fatally injured, however, and was at once taken to the scene of his terrible crime. He confessed his guilt and did not plead for mercy, but begged his captors to make quick work of him, and little time was lost in carrying out his request. A rope was placed about the negro's neck and he was hanged to a limb of a tree. The body was then riddled with bullets and left hanging.

Folding beds at all prices. Wm. L. Elder.

THE WELFARE OF LIBRARIES

THE STATE ASSOCIATION FAVORS A LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Committee Appointed to Urge Desired Legislation — Papers Read by Mr. Swiggett, of Purdue, and Mr. Myers, of Logansport.

The Indiana Library Association has appointed a committee composed of Albert Faurot, of Terre Haute; Miss Belle Hanna, of Greencastle, and Miss E. G. Browning, of Indianapolis, to act with the Union of Clubs of this State, and ask the next Legislature to create an Indiana library commission. Members of the association have discussed the need of such a commission in the papers, which they have read at the annual meeting, and the topic has been a fruitful one during intermissions. The members of the association say there is a pressing need for this action on the part of the Legislature, since interest in libraries is growing throughout the State. One of the prime objects of the commission is expected to be not only to increase the usefulness of the old libraries, but to aid in establishing new ones, and to help in the circulation of books in the remote country districts of the State.

The Closing Session.

The association held its closing session at the State House this morning. A new constitution was adopted which broadens the opportunities of the organization for work. It says the object of the association will be to promote the welfare of libraries by stimulating public interest in them, in founding and improving them by securing needed legislation, by furthering such co-operative work as will improve results and render library administration more economical, and by advancing the common interests of librarians, trustees and others engaged in library work. Any person actively engaged in public libraries of Indiana may become a member of the association. Associate membership is also provided for. Each public library of the State is entitled to a vote by one of its authorized representatives. The constitution provides that the annual meeting be held at Indianapolis during the Christmas holidays. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. C. Leach, of Terre Haute.

Vice-President—Miss Helen T. Guild, of Ft. Wayne.

Secretary—Albert Faurot, of Terre Haute.

Treasurer—Mrs. Isabella McIlhennen, of Indianapolis.

While the number in attendance at the association meetings has not been large in comparison to other organizations which are meeting at the State House this week, there has been marked interest in the proceedings, and all papers have been actively discussd after their reading.

Mr. Swiggett's Paper.

At the session closing, G. L. Swiggett, of Purdue University, gave a paper on "The Library, the School for Literature." In it he said:

"The varying conditions that naturally obtain in rural and urban communities, the wide degree of difference in culture of the users of libraries and the seeming contrarity of purpose of the popular and special library, make it exceedingly difficult to suggest as fixed and definite a set of possibilities that will hold for all. There is, however, a certain purpose to the library that should be found in them all, and which should be their point of support, let them be private or public. No book has a right to live, nor will it ever be given a place in the permanent literature of any time or place unless it has proven helpful to some one. We demand that our books have an instructional value.

"The peculiar conditions found in America make the libraries of this country to a certain extent distinctive and unique, if the libraries are, as they should be, an expression of the social conditions of a place.

"The development of the library in America as a universal factor in the furthering of culture, has not exactly kept pace with its widening possibilities. They are too much the circumstances of their environment for this to be possible. You are better aware than I with the limitations set upon you by ill-advised boards in your efforts to widen your field of operations. You are seriously handicapped in the selection of your books by the ill-governed tastes of those who frequent the libraries.

Born with a Desire to Read.

"My observations with children has led me to infer that we are born with a desire to read. It is this alone that seems to distinguish us from brute creation. The family looks to the school for its careful nurture, and the school claims the home as the place par excellence where the instincts of the child should be guided by a series of carefully-selected books, especially prepared for this purpose. If the librarian would only realize the possibilities that attach to his position, and, guided by the unerring instinct of kindness and philanthropy, would only act as teacher rather than the mere distributer of books, it is just as well that we should remove from school and family the training of the child in this special direction. I feel so strongly the necessity of guiding the child along the lines of his implanted tastes by a carefully-planned and judiciously-selected series of books that I believe we can almost say, tell us the books the child has read and we can map his future. If the library is ever to become a school, this must eventually be the chief qualification of the librarian.

"The opportunities at his command for knowing the individual needs of his patrons and the means for answering these needs make his position one of sacred trust. Only let the librarian make himself accessible to our youth, and they will consult with him about the books that they should read."

Trustee's Responsibility.

Quincy A. Myers, of the Logansport public library, spoke on "The Responsibility of the Trustee to the Library." He said Indiana is on the threshold of a greater expansion of education, which will make the State second to none in the Union in an educational way. Much of the educational work is to be done through libraries. He reviewed the legislation in Indiana relative to libraries. In 1816, he said, there was a provision made whereby counties could establish libraries, the money to come from the sale of certain county properties. Previous to 1834 there were no public libraries of this kind in northern Indiana, but there were some in the southern part of the State. Then came the attempt to localize the movement by opening libraries in school districts, but it had poor results. In 1852, he said, when the State issued books to the township, the best set of books any State ever so distributed were placed in the hands of the people. Great good ensued from these township libraries, he said, and the good results are still apparent in the sound judgment of some of the gray-haired men of to-day, who may have read only one book from the old township library.

"The trustees," he said, "took little interest in the books. Some of the officers were indifferent and illiterate. When one trustee gave out the books and retired from office, the incoming trustee did not, sometimes, trouble himself to gather the books in again. The libraries were eventually destroyed by the indifference of those who had charge of them. Under the present library system in this State, the usefulness of it is often hampered by the board of governors, who have charge of it. But the present system is much better in every way than the older ones."

He thought that school trustees should have authority to make the tax levy for libraries instead of having it done by the city councils; demand should be made on the Legislature to give trustees the power to make this levy. Trustees should visit the library daily, he said, and give the librarian aid in every way he can. Librarians too often have to look after affairs to which the trustees should give attention.

COLLEGE ALUMNI BANQUETS.

Members of the Yale and Hanover Associations Give Dinners.

The members of the Yale Alumni Association of Indiana held their annual dinner last night at the Bates House. There were also present the Indianapolis men who are now members of the classes at the university. The guest of honor was Prof. Gustave Gruener. Dr. N. A. Hyde acted as the toast-master. College songs enlivened the occasion and reminiscences were freely indulged in. The toasts were: "Our Country," which was responded to by Merrill Moores; "Our College," by Dwight Day; "Our Association," by Lars Whitcom, and "Our Friends," by Keyes Winters. Louis Howland read a poem after the toasts. The decorations of the room displayed the dark blue of Yale and the menu cards, printed in blue, were tied with the blue ribbon.

The annual banquet of the Hanover College Association was held last night at the Denison. Professors Culbertson and Garrit, of the college, were present. Resolutions in memory of the late J. M. Tilford were adopted. John H. Holliday, of this city, was re-elected president; M. R. Shryer secretary, and Thaddeus S. Rollins treasurer.

This evening the Indiana University Alumni Association will hold its banquet at the Bates House, to-morrow evening the Harvard men will dine there, and on Saturday evening the students of Howe Military Academy, at Lima, O., will give a dinner there.

MRS. LIGHT'S DEATH.

The Deputy Coroner Investigates and Gives a Verdict.

Deputy Coroner Dodds continued his investigations this morning into the death of Mrs. R. C. Light at Broad Ripple. He says that as far as he has learned, there is not the slightest evidence of anything that would reflect on Dr. Light or Dr. Bowers, who were in attendance. Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. Eastman and Dr. Dunning informed the deputy-coroner that Mrs. Light had frequently before suffered the trouble that caused her death. Mrs. Hubbartt, mother of Mrs. Light, said that the latter, in her presence, made a statement exonerating her husband and Dr. Bowers from any suspicion. Mrs. Hubbartt, Nora Ringer, the domestic, and Mrs. Light's daughter all deny that they intimated to anybody that any wrong had been done. Dr. Dodds traces all the reports to idle gossipers and to enemies that Dr. Light is known to have in the suburb.

Deputy-Coroner Dodds this afternoon gave the following verdict: "I have thoroughly investigated the death of Mrs. R. C. Light, of Broad Ripple, and find that she came to her death from natural causes. I also find that the physicians in charge applied the usual methods of treatment in such cases and hold them blameless. Also that the report circulated at Broad Ripple is erroneous and without foundation."

William Bosson appeared before Judge Allen in the Circuit Court this morning and asked that the divorce proceedings of Cynthia Light against Robert C. Light be dismissed. He said the plaintiff, who had died December 24, had expressed a desire before her death to have the proceedings dismissed, and that at the time of her death the plaintiff and her husband were reconciled. Judge Allen said the evidence in the case had been heard and he had stated in open court that the divorce would be granted, but the records showed the case to be under advisement. He entered a dismissal on the docket.

GEORGE L. PERROTT DEAD.

He was Bookkeeper in the City Comptroller's Office.

George L. Perrott, bookkeeper in City Comptroller Johnson's office, died last night at 11 o'clock at St. Vincent's Hospital of typhoid fever. Mr. Perrott was taken ill ten days ago, but rallied, and passed over Christmas Day in what was believed to be a convalescent state. Early yesterday, however, hemorrhages set in, and he sank rapidly.

He was made bookkeeper in the comptroller's office four months ago. His duties were great, and required the closest attention. Of late they multiplied, and he was overworked. In the delirium of his illness he mimicked his labors in a pathetic manner, showing that his nervous system was broken by the strain of overwork. City Comptroller Johnson says he was one of the most valuable of city employes. He was much respected in the city hall.

Mr. Perrott was born in Paris, Ill., and was twenty-seven years old. His funeral will take place Friday at the home of his brother, Samuel V. Perrott, 114 Highland avenue.

DOUBLE DEALING

The Cause of Many Heart Burnings—An Indianapolis Case That Was the Opposite

Double-dealing, like so many other expressions in the Anglo-Saxon language, has different meanings. The above heading does not refer to the deceitful, hypocritical specimens of manhood who curry favor for their own ends and keep a community in a ferment by retailing scraps of confidence. This time 'tis the double-dealing of the little conqueror, Doan's Kidney Pills—to be more correct, the double healing. One member of a family tests them. Like disease, the infection spreads. Another tries them, an acquaintance or a friend, maybe. Result the same—a cure. Read the statement that follows, made by Mr. G. T. Paulger, of 1117 West Thirteenth street, miller at the Clifford-avenue flour-mill, who says: "About two years ago, while living in Arkansas, I began to be troubled with my kidneys. The trouble was caused and aggravated by drinking the water there, which contained a large quantity of lime. I gradually got worse, and was soon troubled constantly with a heavy aching pain through the loins and in the kidneys. The secretions were highly colored, frequent and scanty. Remedies and medicine failed to do me much good. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, and procured a box at Henry J. Huder's drug store and used them. They soon set my kidneys to rights, and I have had no cause to complain of them since. Mrs. Paulger had complained for years with persistent backache, so that if she went to move after sitting or lying for a time in one position, it would feel as though her back were breaking. She treated with different physicians and tried numerous remedies, but did not get any relief. She used Doan's Kidney Pills, and does not now have any more trouble."

Price 50 cents a box; for sale by all dealers, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no other.

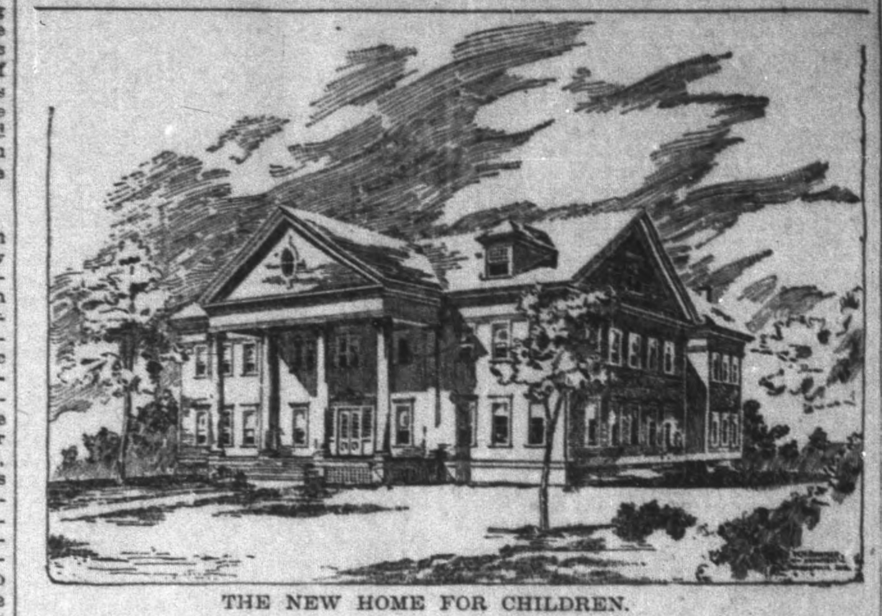
HOME FOR THE CHILDREN

NEW BUILDING OF THE CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS' BOARD.

The Structure at Irvington About Ready for Occupancy — Its Exterior Appearance and Interior Arrangement—The Hospital.

The Board of Children's Guardians Home, which has been building at Irvington for several months, will be finished this week. The building stands near the Irvington public school building and is surrounded by forest trees. It is built on the old colonial plan, with a broad, deep veranda in front, ornamented by tall, massive columns.

The board of directors expects to move the children into the Irvington home by the middle of January. The present quarters of the home, at Auburn and Prospect streets, are too small to accommodate all the children the board has under its care. Many of the children are now boarding in private families. At the opening of the Irvington home the board expects to have forty-nine children to care for. The new facilities, however, are ample for twice that number.



THE NEW HOME FOR CHILDREN.

The building is one of the finest of similar institutions of the State. It is well-equipped in every particular, and has the latest facilities. The rooms are large and airy. A large fan, propelled by a gas engine in the basement, draws in cold, fresh air, and, after allowing it to pass over heated pipes, forces it throughout the whole building. The impure air escapes into the attic, and thence outside through large ventilators. There are hardwood floors in all the rooms save in the hospital, laundry and closets, where tile floors have been put down. The rooms are connected by hallways, which broaden in one place, making a small court, from which a broad staircase ascends. At intervals throughout the hallways reels of hose are placed for fire protection. Sufficient pressure is obtained by means of the engine in the basement to throw water over the roof of the building. The building is wired for electric light. The current will be taken from the Irvington system.

The hospital is on the second floor at the southwest corner of the building. It is shut off from the other part of the home, and has its own bath-rooms.

The first floor plan shows a reception hall, a large sitting-room for the children, a school-room and a kindergarten, besides the necessary sewing-room, dining-room, office and culinary department. A large laundry-room is also connected with the building.

The second floor is occupied largely with the dormitories for boys and girls and the private rooms for the attendants. Here also are the nursery, the hospital, the cedar linen closet and the bathrooms.

The matron of the home will be Mrs. George P. Brown, who will be assisted by Miss Elizabeth Taylor. The attendant physician, who will be at the home, will be Dr. David Ross. Besides these there will be a kindergarten teacher, a school teacher, samstresses and attendants.

The board of directors is as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel A. Hyde; vice-president, Frank Flanner; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart; D. F. Coffin, Mrs. August Severin and Mrs. Anna Reaume.

The architect of the home was W. N. Bowman, and the contractor Ferd Smock.

A woman's work is hard in many ways. Unless the woman is strong and healthy her work will cause her much distress and pain, and she will suffer from headaches, and backaches and side-aches, and each evening will find her utterly worn-out, sick and disgusted with life. In this condition of mind and body she cannot be a loving and amiable companion for her husband when he returns from his work weary too in body and mind.

If a woman wants to live a happy, contented, loving, helpful married life she cannot take too much care of the health and vigor of the organs distinctly feminine, for her general health and strength is largely dependent upon her special health in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription enables a woman to be always well and strong where a woman most needs health and strength. It acts directly on the important and delicate organs involved in her wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong and healthy. Taken during the period preceding motherhood it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's coming easy and comparatively painless. It insures the new-comer's health and provides an ample supply of natural nourishment. It cures all weakness and disease, and headaches, backaches, and side-aches no longer torture her in her work. Over 90,000 women have testified to the wonderful virtues of the "Favorite Prescription" over their signatures. An honest druggist will not try to force on you a substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free, paper-covered, for 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Full Dress Requisites...

Full Dress Coats $15, $20 and $25
Tuxedo Coats... $15 and $20
Full Dress Pants... $6
Full Dress Shirts... $1 and $1.50
Full Dress Shields, $1.50, $2 and... $2.50
Full Dress Bows, 10c, 15c and... 25c
Full Dress Ties, 10c, 15c and 25c
Hanan's Patent Leather Shoes... $5, $6 and $6.50
Guaranteed Patent Leather Shoes... $3, special price
Silk Hats... $5
Inverness Overcoats, $20, ... $22.50 and $25

If you don't need a full dress outfit, you may be interested in our

$15--Fine Suits and Overcoats--$15

The best values ever offered in Indianapolis. The garments have all the character, style, tone and fit of made-to-order wear at more than double the price.

Saks & Company

THE BIG "MODEL" STORE

You'll Not Be In It,

on New Year's Day, when entertaining your friends, unless, as a part of your luncheon, you have our

Reception Flakes,
Cheese Straws,
X Rays, or
Witch Biscuits

Sold by all grocers. PARROTT & TAGGART

To-Morrow (THURSDAY) Bargain Day

DOMESTICS.

Yard-Wide Unbleached Sheeting; 7c quality; a yard... 6c
16-inch Crash, a limit of 5 yards, a yard... 2½c
All-Wool Skirt Patterns; were $1.00, at... 69c
54-inch Bleached Table Linen; was 50c a yard... 23c
2 yards wide Pure Linen Damask, $1.00 value, a yard... 45c

DRESS GOODS.

Double-Width Novelties; were 35c and 40c, a yard... 19c
Silk and Wool Effects in Novelties, were 50c a yard... 29c
To-morrow we offer choice of our entire line of handsome Novelty Goods that sold at 75c and 85c, at, a yard... 39c
Our entire line of Imported English and French Suitings; worth $1.25 and $1.50. To-morrow, a yard... 69c
Black Brocaded Jacquards, 60c value, a yard... 39c
Silk and Wool Black Brocades; $1.00 values, a yard... 49c

CAPES AND JACKETS.

All-Wool Kersey Capes, empire back; were $5.00... $1.98
Astrakhan Capes, edged in Thibet; full sweep; were $9.00... $4.48

(Capes and Jackets Continued.)

Walker's best Seal Plush Capes, richly embroidered; were $15.00, at... $6.49
Ladies' All-Wool Jackets; box front; were $8.00, at... $3.48
Boucle and Astrakhan Jackets, strap seams; some all silk lined; were $12.50, choice... $4.98
Imported Kersey Jackets; extreme styles; black and green; were $18.00, now... $7.48
Children's Jackets of nobby cloths, all sizes; were $4.00... $2.69
Children's Jackets of 2-toned Boucle; were $6.00... $3.98

UNDERWEAR.

Men's Winter-Weight Gray Shirts and Drawers; were 35c, now... 19c
Men's Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers; were 75c, now... 37c
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; were $1.00, at... 49c
Men's Fine Scarlet Shirts and Drawers; were $1.25, at... 69c

SELIG'S 109-111 SOUTH ILL. ST

211-213 S. ILLINOIS ST

HOG CHOLERA DECREASING.

Farmers will Lose Less This Year Than They Did Last.

E. B. Martindale, who for several years has been making a special study of hog cholera, says the loss to the farmers of Indiana within the last year by the disease is smaller than for several years. The information he has gathered convinces him that last year the loss in the southern half of the State was 60 per cent. of the product, and in the northern half of the State 40 per cent. of the product. Mr. Martindale agrees with the State Statistician and Mr. Bitting, of Purdue University, that the total loss to the farmers of the State in 1896 aggregated $1,500,000.

"The loss for 1897 will not exceed one-half that amount," said Mr. Martindale to-day. "I doubt if it is more than one-third as great as in 1896. The decrease in the loss may be accounted for in part by the fact that the last Legislature passed a stringent law to prevent farmers from shipping diseased hogs; to stop them from permitting diseased hogs from having access to running streams of water, and providing that the carcasses of hogs that have died of cholera shall be burned at once. The fact that the season was favorable no doubt had something to do with the decrease."

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Shelby S. Van Hoy and Lena L. England.
Frederic Parby and Cora Copenhaver.
James S. Hollingsworth and Georgia Anna Davenport.
Conrad Crader and Katherine Denison.
Charles O. Mitchell and Cora Osment.
Martin Staub and Anna Rupp.
John Wiehenstrath and Myrtle Fruelock.
Daniel Inguarden and Arizonia Coats.
Augustus N. Blue and Mary J. Stanley.
John F. Kelley and Maud M. Morland.

Birth Returns.

Willard and Anna Robinson, Haughville, boy.
Theo. S. and Iva M. Griffy, 1515 E. Washington, girl.
John and Charlotte Denny, Michigan and Denny, boy.
Charles and Mrs. Carlon, city, girl.
John F. and Mrs. Carson, 1702 N. Pennsylvania, boy.
George and Lucy Clampitt, 514 Norwood, girl.
Edward and Grace Shilling, 719 N. West, girl.
David H. and Katie Clark, city, girl.

Death Returns.

Infant Roberts, 1904 Cornell ave., organic heart.
Irene M. Bingham, 2 years, 321 W. Vermont, ulceration of throat.
John W. Allison, 31 years, City Hospital, asthma.
Fannie Love, 3 years, 505 Hiawatha, convulsion.
Infant Rugenstein, 418 Iowa, pneumonia.

Building Permits.

Mrs. E. M. Fogarity, 1181 Hoyt ave., repairs, $215.
Coffin, Fletcher & Co., Sherer, near river, engine-room and brick boiler, $2,600.
Polar Ice Co., Broadcut and Canal, ice-houses, $2,350.
Dugdale Can Co., Union and Belt railroad, warehouse, $13,650.
Edward T. Helper, 711-713 Tremont, double frame house, $1,000.
T. J. Sloan, Vermont and Walcott, house and store-room, $1,900.
Jas. Fifer, 1244 W. Twenty-ninth, house, $700.

Real Estate Transfers.

John W. Clark to Melona M. Davis, lot 15, Clark's N. Capitol-ave. addition	$2,000 00
Maude A. Hann to Elizabeth C. Graham, lot 3, Davis's subdivision of Hutchings & Darnell's Brookside addition	1,500 00
Marvin B. Crist to John B. Vial, part of lot 7, square 96	20,000 00
John W. Ellison to Frank W. Wood, lot 22, square 2, first section Lincoln Park	3,300 00
Bertha Reagan to Math A. Moody, part of east half, southwest quarter, section 15, township 15, range 2	100 00
Luther T. Campbell to Ebenezer H. Sutton et ux., part of section 15, township 15, range 3	3,000 00
Sheriff to Wm. Whitson, part of lots 51 and 52, Patterson's addition	900 00
Total transfers 7, consideration	$31,800 00

Fire in the Wardrobe.

"Boys, I smell smoke," said one of the firemen in company No. 13, East Maryland street, yesterday afternoon. Then they saw it, and there was a rush for the chemicals. The fire was in the wardrobe and it was a vicious little one. It was overwhelmed, however, by the flood. The damage was to Captain Beck's personal effects, his uniform, underwear and toilet articles, and by smoke to firemen Carroll's and Sullivan's wearing apparel. The loss was $60.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on the second and third pages of THE NEWS are charged for at the very low rate of one cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used, these are 5 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

Display Advertisements

and changes in copy must be received by 9:30 o'clock, to insure insertion same day. Changes for Friday or Saturday must be handed in the morning of the day previous.

DIED.

ALFORD—Mrs. H. A. Alford died at Denver, Colo., Tuesday morning.

PERROTT—George Perrott died December 28, 1897, at 11:30 p. m. Funeral Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 114 Highland ave.

McCANN—Elwood McCann at his late residence, 94 (old) Massachusetts ave., Tuesday, 10:15 a. m. Funeral Thursday, December 30, from residence at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

ALLISON—J. Willie Allison, eldest son of J. E. Allison, December 27, at 5 p. m., in the thirty-second year of his age. Funeral at his late home, 1422 Woodlawn ave., Thursday, December 30, at 10 a. m. Friends invited. Burial private.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CASEY—John P. Casey will be buried from Holy Cross Cemetery Thursday, 30th, at half past 2. Friends invited.

DONAHOE—Mrs. Mary Donahoe died Tuesday evening at her home, 95 Chadwick, age 82 years. Funeral Thursday morning, 9 o'clock, from St. John's church. Friends invited.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—WHITSETT. Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—ADAMS & KRIEGER, (old) 87 N. Illinois st. Telephone 1154.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, 89 N. Delaware st. 'Phone: Office, 411; residence, 659.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—AND UNDERTAKERS FOR INSANE HOSPITAL. RAGSDALE & SNOW, 74 Massachusetts ave. 'Phone 608.

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

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. Diener, 243 E. Washington.

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

MONUMENTS—For fine monuments, mausoleums, high-grade work, get estimates of HENRY MYERS, 442 N. Pennsylvania st., western manager McDonnell & Sons.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Regular meeting Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Grand Lodge Hall. Visitors invited to meet with us.
W. O. TRENARY, N. G.
W. A. CRANE, Rec. Secretary.

SOCIETY—A congregational meeting of the members of the First Spiritualist church, Alabama and New York sts., will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted.
D. B. HERBINE, Church Clerk.

SOCIETY—K. of P.—Regular stated meeting of Marion Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., Wednesday evening, December 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Last night for payment of dues. Election of officers. One trustee to serve three years.
W. R. BEARD, C. C.
J. H. MOORE, K. of R. and S.

SOCIETY—Members of Augusta Lodge, No. 511, I. O. O. F., New Augusta, Ind., December 29, 1897. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, January 8, 1898, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the hall of the above lodge, there will be a meeting for the purpose of electing three trustees for said lodge to serve for one year.
WM. M. HANN, Secretary.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Washington Bouquet cigar.

WANTED—Girl wanted. (New) 117 E. South.

WANTED—Sure cure for kolds, Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Cook; no washing or ironing. 2202 College ave.

WANTED—Maid about sixteen; reference. 447 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Two dining-room girls at the ONEIDA HOTEL.

WANTED—Soubrette to do parts and sing. Hotel Shiel, room 205.

WANTED—White woman; housework; small family. 240 N. State ave.

WANTED—Two good dining-room girls. 8½ N. Pennsylvania, room 7.

WANTED—White girl; general housework. 918 (new No.) N. Alabama.

WANTED—Competent German girl; general housework. 2521 College ave.

WANTED—White girl for housework; reference required. 2140 Talbott ave.

WANTED—A girl of 17, who can sew and care for children. 120 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Experienced white girl; general housework. (New) 1506 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Girl; two in family; wages $2.50. (New) 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

WANTED—Painless dentistry, finest and cheapest. DR. GANT, 11 Lombard.

WANTED—Five lady agents to travel and take orders. Address Q 18, care News.

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework at 2148 (new) N. Capitol ave.

WANTED—Quit chewing the rag—chew New Year's dinner at BURNETT'S CAFE.

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

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; also a nurse girl. (New) 424 E. New York st.

WANTED—Good white girl for general housework. Call this eve. 639 N. Pennsylvania (old.)

WANTED—Experienced lady in millinery; reference necessary. Address G 22, care News.

WANTED—An experienced lady stenographer willing to begin at moderate wages. 725 Lemcke.

WANTED—Competent cook for small family; best references required. (New) 1371 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages. Apply with references. 418 (new) E. Ohio st.

WANTED—Cook stove and 40 pieces trimmings $12.50. BORN & CO., (old) 21 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—German girl; experienced cook; reference; no washing. 287 N. New Jersey st. (new number.)

WANTED—Cotton top mattress $1.50; woven wire spring $1.25. BORN & CO., (old) 31 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—See Central Loan Company, room 7 Talbott Block, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

WANTED—Lady typewriter; must be educated, refined and rapid; who can travel. Address S 20, care News.

WANTED—A good German or Sweedish cook; only experienced need apply; references required. 115 E. Michigan st. (new number.)

WANTED—5,000 females to use the Blue Flame Oil Burner; hundreds now using it in our city. Call and see it. 141 N. Delaware street.

WANTED—Lady as typewriter, stenographer and bookkeeper; one preferred who understands telegraphy. Address R. P. MOORE MILLING CO., Greensburg, Ind.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen wishing to study for the stage, learn a good dancing specialty, can secure good paying engagements at once. Tickets advanced to join. Call PROF. RAYNO, old, reliable theatrical school, (old) 120 W. Ohio st., Indianapolis.

WANTED—
PARK THEATER PHARMACY.
Drugs. Cut Rates. Drugs.
All $1 patents 75c. All 50c patents 40c. All 25c patents 20c.
Diamond Dyes 8c. Laxative Bromo-Quinine 15c.
Castoria 25c. Munyon's Remedies 19c.
Ballentine's Remedies 15c. Porous plasters 2 for 25c.
PRESCRIPTIONS 25c.

Two-quart hot water bag	46c
Three-quart hot water bag	50c
Two-quart fountain syringe	50c
A good bulb syringe	35c

Goods guaranteed good quality.
Mail and telephone orders promptly attended to.
PARK THEATER PHARMACY.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Rock cigar.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Washington Bouquet cigar.

WANTED—Bicycles bought. 22 S. Meridian st.

WANTED—Good, strong colored boy. (New) 115 W. Michigan st.

WANTED—A good, strong colored boy. (New) 115 W. Michigan st.

WANTED—Try merchants' lunch at Union station restaurant, 25c.

WANTED—Mission workers. GOSPEL MISSION, 323 W. Maryland.

WANTED—Barber at the ORION, Meridian st. and Monument Place.

WANTED—1,400 strong men at 14 E. Washington st., after January 1.

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

WANTED—Old hats made new or in style. HAND, Hatter, 47 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Man handy with cattle and horses. Monon railroad and Thirtieth st.

WANTED—Good window trimmer and dress goods salesman. Address Y 21, care News.

WANTED—You to get clothing and shoes at half price. KEANE'S, (old) 816 E. Washington.

WANTED—Wood-working machine hands with few hundred dollars to run plant. 315 E. South st.

WANTED—Christmas dinner at BURNETT'S CAFE eclipsed all records. New Year's will go "one better."

WANTED—Press-feeder for job and cylinder press immediately. Daily Live Stock Journal, stock yards.

WANTED—A carpenter to pay for scholarship in commercial school with work. Address J 22, care News.

WANTED—Small sums of money to loan; $10 and upward at low rate. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

WANTED—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7 Talbott Block, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

WANTED—Experienced carriage painters and stripers. The Automatic Grip Neck Yoke Co., No. 81 Judge Harding st.

WANTED—First-class young man stenographer; night work. Address by mail Y. M. C. A. Employment Department.

WANTED—Man who understands massage and water treatment. Address DR. CALDWELL, No. 237 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Good barber at once; no other need apply; steady job. JOHN N. FISHER, Noblesville, Ind., postoffice box 661.

WANTED—5,000 males to call and see the Blue Flame Oil Burner; used two years in our city; still in use. Office 141 N. Delaware.

WANTED—$30 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time. Experience unnecessary. The W. L. KLINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A star tea and cigar salesman, having an established trade in these goods in western Indiana. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—Gents' fine hand-sewed shoes in real French enamel or willow calf; latest toes and shapes, $2.98. KISTNER'S, 83 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen on cigars; $100 per month and expenses, experience unnecessary; yearly contract. IMPERIAL CIGAR CO., New York.

WANTED—Salesmen for cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—An office manager with $500 or $1,000 cash for exclusive sale of the best specialty offered; salary and commission. Address X 19, care News.

WANTED—Photographer; experienced in copy work; small wages to start; state amount expected and references; steady job. Address F 22, care News.

WANTED—$100 per month and expenses paid salesmen on cigars; experience unnecessary; hustling men wanted; yearly contract. BAILEY BROS., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Christian man, not employed; acquainted with church people; $18 per week. Write STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Our FROSTINE cures frost bites on fingers, ears, feet. We never have a complaint. A trial convinces you of its merit. Try it. Original cut rate pharmacy. PARK THEATER PHARMACY.

WANTED—Reliable men wanted to tack up advertising signs; $12.50 weekly; steady work; send 10c for postage, package, sample, etc. YOUNG MEDICINE CO., 2429 N. Colorado st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn barber trade; eight weeks required under our new method. Tools donated; wages on Saturday; situations; special inducements for January 1. Address HUGHES, 8 N. Delaware st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Ten good, healthy men of good habits can get contracts for one year's work in Alaska gold field; wages $15 per day; payment of $200 required; also references. Address INTERNATIONAL M. AND T. CO., Indianapolis, care Denison Hotel.

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade; short and thorough apprenticeship; only eight weeks required; constant call for graduates; growing demand for men with our diplomas; complete outfit of tools donated; wages and experience in shops Saturdays before completing; 1898 catalogue mailed free. MOLER SYSTEM BARBER SCHOOL, Clark and Van Buren sts., Chicago.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Kold Knocker. Price 20c.

WANTED—Washington Bouquet cigar.

WANTED—Colds to cure with Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Paper hanging. 6c roll. 830 Ft. Wayne ave.

WANTED—Paper to hang. $1 a room. 1562 Hillside ave.

WANTED—Pheasants. DR. YOUNG, 454 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Horse for its keeping at Friendly Inn. 'Phone 1978.

WANTED—DIAMOND EARRINGS. Address V 19, care News.

WANTED—A few select table boarders at 142 (old No.) Illinois st.

WANTED—Teeth, $5; crowns, $3. SELLERS, Dentist, 25 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Try merchants' lunch at Union station restaurant, 25c.

WANTED—For cash, stock of groceries. Address S 21, care News.

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

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. (Old) 139 W. Washington.

WANTED—Best cabinets still $1 dozen. BENNETT'S, 38 E. Washington.

WANTED—2,400 young men at 14 E. Washington st., after January 1.

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

WANTED—To buy small foot power lathe. WM. WERBE, 28 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished rooms in private family. 139 W. Nineteenth.

WANTED—Canvassers on largest commission ever offered book agents. 334 Lemcke.

WANTED—Second-hand typewriter; state kind and price. Address K 21, care News.

WANTED—The Kershner restaurant, 140 E. Market st. Popular prices. Open all night.

WANTED—Auction to-night? Ludwig's pawn-shop goods. (New) 360 Massachusetts ave.

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

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. J. C. HIRSCHMAN, 69 N. New Jersey street.

WANTED—Prescriptions filled for 25c each. Trusses fitted $1. PARK THEATER PHARMACY.

FOR SALE—Glass show-case, double deck, four feet high. (New) 360 Massachusetts avenue.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms; modern, with board for two; northeast. Address Z 21, care News.

WANTED—Will pay 8 per cent. on $150 for six months; good security. Address F 21, care News.

WANTED—Sleeves and gowns remodeled in the latest Paris style. MADAM LOUISE, 95½ N. Delaware st.

WANTED—To figure on repairing your plumbing. J. ARNOLD, (new) 319 Indiana ave. 'Phone 459.

WANTED—Papering $2 per room, or sell you paper at 3c per roll. R. H. JACKMAN, 815 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; northeast. Address N 21, care News.

WANTED—To borrow $3,500 at 6 per cent.; no commission; brick block valued $12,000. Address A 19, care News.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000, first mortgage Indianapolis real estate; no commission. Address D 22, care News.

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

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms, North Side; private family; no children; references exchanged. Address S 19, care News.

WANTED—To borrow $2,200 at 6 per cent. interest; security, brick block, valued at $7,500; rental income $800 per year; no commission. Address C 19, care News.

WANTED—A lady wishing to take a cottage for the winter at Tarpan Springs, Fla., will be glad to communicate with any one desiring to join a party. Address P 21, care News.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, established paying business, cigar or news-stand preferred; price must be reasonable. Give full particulars in answer. Address E 22, care News.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered; wagons go to North Indianapolis, Haughville, West Indianapolis. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121, 622 E. Washington.

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., 164 W. Washington st. and 98 and 100 Indiana ave.

WANTED—C. M. WARNER & CO., cigar dealers, corner Meridian and Washington sts., will locate at 14 E. Washington January 1, 1898, their lease having been sold over their heads at their present location.

WANTED—Have you money to invest in a safe, sure and profitable way? If so, call on THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CO., P. H. Fitzgerald, manager, Fitzgerald Building, room 77, Monument Place and Market st.

WANTED—
All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on this page of The News are charged for at the very low rate of 1 cent a word for each day. No advertisement received for less than 10 cents. When blank or dash lines are used, these are 8 cents a line. One and two-cent postage stamps will be received in payment of orders by mail.

WANTED—
WE'RE ACCOMMODATING CUSSES.
We get out work in a hurry if you want it. We give estimates on anything from a card to a catalogue, and don't feel sore if the other fellow gets the job. We know considerable about the printing business and cheerfully advise on such matters if requested. To turn out good printing cheap is our hobby. May we figure on your next job?
CHANCE MATTHEWS PRINTING CO.,
26 W. Maryland st.
'Phone 1282. Between Illinois and Meridian.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—Washington Bouquet cigar.

SITUATION WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 1117 E. Pratt.

SITUATION WANTED—Colored girl; housework. 413 W. Fifteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—In hotel or restaurant. 110 N. Illinois, room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced druggist. Address N 20, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeper; best reference. 8½ N. Pennsylvania, room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—Good German girl in German family. 304½ N. Delaware, room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—Man and wife; white; house and barn work; experienced. Address L 22, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Girl fifteen wants to assist with housework or care of children. 8½ N. Pennsylvania, room 7.

SITUATION WANTED—Drug clerk; four years' practical experience; good references. JAS. M. BADGER, Edgewater, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—By a reliable cashier and assistant bookkeeper; references; experienced. Address T 21, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced bookkeeper about January 1; reasonable salary; city references. Address L 19, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Young lady stenographer, three years' experience, desires position; references. Address N 19, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Young man, good habits, bookkeeper, any clerical work, good penman; reference late employer. Address Q 21, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Mason's widow desires position as housekeeper for widower or small family; for home more than wages. 1412 Hoyt ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By boy of seventeen as assistant in office; had two years' experience; can give good reference. Address G 21, care News.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Washington Bouquet cigar.

AGENTS WANTED—900 good men at 14 E. Washington st. after January 1.

AGENTS WANTED—Book agents; big inducements to canvassers who apply immediately. 334 Lemcke.

AGENTS WANTED—Reliable man to handle agents for telephone tablets and specialties. Pays $5,000 a year. Inclose stamp. VICTORY MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—For our brand-new transforming sign; sells everywhere at sight; pays $40 to $50 per week; particulars free. UNION SPECIALTY CO., No. 12 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents make $6 to $18 a day selling our popular priced cameras; most profitable agents' line on the market; general and local agents wanted. LA CROSSE CAMERA CO., K, 14, La Crosse, Wis.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

STRAYED.

STRAYED—A white rabbit, from 2407 N. Meridian st. Reward.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

FOR SALE—Good business, cheap. 304 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Two outside shoe cases. 1 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Notion store; good location. Call 137 S. Noble.

FOR SALE—Heating stove, nearly new, cheap. 35 W. Vermont.

FOR SALE—Saloon; good locality. Inquire at 558 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, pool table. Call 360 W. Twenty-first st., (new.)

FOR SALE—Wood to haulers, 50c. shavings, cheap. P. ERRY MFG. CO.

FOR SALE—Entire stock of fine millinery. Address M 19, care News.

FOR SALE—Grocery; $400; one for $500. B. M. RALSTON, 85½ W. Market.

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

FOR SALE—Wall paper. CUNNINGHAM, 39 Virginia ave., opposite Arcade.

FOR SALE—Gas burners, valves and pipe, cheap at (new) 319 Indiana ave.

FOR SALE—Best cabinets still $1 dozen. BENNETT'S, 38 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Music box for $6.50. CARLIN & LENNOX, Nos. 5 to 9 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Household furniture bought, sold and exchanged. 1059 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Second-hand telephone booth at great bargain. Call at News office.

FOR SALE—The Consolidated Lunch Co. Please call room 6 Cyclorama Place.

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

FOR SALE—$5 to $10 saved on music boxes. CARLIN & LENNOX, 5 to 9 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Diamond ear drops; price white stones; need cash. Address H 22, care News.

FOR SALE—Popular prices. The Kershner restaurant, 140 E. Market st. Open all night.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand goods, both sold and exchanged. 209 W. Washington.

FOR SALE—Saw-dust $1 a load. CRESCENT ICE CO., office No. 160 N. Illinois st. 'Phone 1448.

FOR SALE—Auction to-night. Ludwig's pawn-shop goods. (New) 360 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Two-chair barber-shop; best location on North Side. Address M 21, care News.

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

FOR SALE—By druggists, Trusler's Toilet Cream. Marvelous preparation for skin affections.

FOR SALE—An old Hoff violin in good condition. RICH & McVEY, (old) 65 N. Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Long plumes colored and curled into latest style. CHARLES FAILLES, 28 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market, North Side, cheap if sold at once. Address R 21, care News.

FOR SALE—At once, Sunday paper route, with or without pony and wagon. (Old) 82 Newman st.

FOR SALE—French plate mirror, ten feet long, elegant gold frame. (New) 360 Massachusetts ave.

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

FOR SALE—Smoked spectacles and eye-glasses from 25c up, at LANDO'S, 92 N. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—Asbestos burners and backs cheap at (new) 319 Indiana ave. J. ARNOLD. 'Phone 459.

FOR SALE—Thirty-horse engine and boiler at bargain. Call or address ELLIS & HELFENBERGER, city.

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

FOR SALE—Cloaks at your own price this week; cash or payments. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7 Talbott Block, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

FOR SALE—Neostyles typewriter paper and supplies, every brand of ink, mucilage and paste at BAKER & THORNTON'S.

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

FOR SALE—Special suit sale for two weeks. Suit to order $15; silk-lined throughout; a snap. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, 44 Circle.

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

FOR SALE—$700 will buy one of the finest paying cigar businesses in the city; owner has other business. Address E 21, care News.

FOR SALE—Fifteen-room boarding house; bath; full; Capitol ave., near New York; money-maker; must sell. Address C 21, care News.

FOR SALE—Substantial presents; curtain desk, $6; office chairs, $2.50; wholesale to consumers; bargain feast. CABINET CO., 315 E. South st.

FOR SALE—Guitars, mandolins and violins at one-half price for ten days; see my north window. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—A ten-room European hotel, half block from postoffice; good business; leaving city; a bargain if taken at once. Address H 21, care News.

FOR SALE—fifty horse-power Atlas engine in good order at great bargain; payments to suit buyer. Call or address WM. L. HIGGINS, 423 Stevenson Building.

FOR SALE—If you need an engine, boiler or other second-hand machinery, or have any machinery to sell cheap, write Indianapolis Machinery Exchange, 1015 Stevenson Building.

FOR SALE—One rosewood case Emerson upright piano, one cabinet organ, $25 down, balance monthly; also a number of fine sewing machines. Room 10 (old) 87 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—We show an elegant line of stylish winter shoes for gentlemen in French enamel and tan calf at $2.98. Equal to up-town $4 goods. See them. KISTNER, 83 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered; wagons go to North Indianapolis, Haughville, West Indianapolis. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121, 622 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Men's undershirts 19c; men's undershirts 25c; men's undershirts 39c. All goods in our gents' furnishing department at cost. VOGLESONG, (new) 771 Massachusetts ave., corner Noble st.

FOR SALE—Improve your health by the use of Wright's Magnetic System Tonic for the nerves, blood, liver, kidneys and stomach trouble. Manufactured by MILES'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.

FOR SALE—We are going to sell the remainder of our trimmed hats at wonderful reduction. Black velvets and colored felts. G. FRANKMOELLE, with Boyd, Besten & Langen, 39 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Department store, comprising principally groceries and shoes; everything in first-class condition and doing a large cash business; terms to suit purchaser. Owner will quit on account of poor health. (New) No. 444 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Furniture and lease of rooming house, eighteen rooms, paying $50 monthly profit. If board is given profit can be doubled. Three-fourths of furnishings new; no better location in city. Price and terms reasonable to ready buyer. Big bargain. Address K 22, care News.

FOR SALE—Wanted: The ladies of Indianapolis to know that THE LEADER is closing out fifty thousand night gowns, skirts, umbrella drawers, infants' slips and ladies' corset covers at prices less than cost of the muslin.

Embroidered corset covers	8c
Twilled waists and drawers	8c
Embroidered night gowns	39c
Outing flannel gowns	39c
Dollar fifty night gowns	75c
Two dollar night gowns	99c

Ladies out of town send for our cut price list of muslin underwear. The best goods and the biggest stock in Indianapolis.
THE LEADER, 11 and 13 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—
5c for 1 lb Cocoa shells.
10c for 1 lb package coffee.
25c for 2 lbs good butter.
25c for 3 bars Kirk's White Russian soap.
7½c for 1 lb new large currants.
Big reduction in nuts.
10c for 1 lb best mixed nuts.
PFAFFLIN GROCERY CO.,
Telephone 473. Corner Illinois and Ohio sts.

FOR SALE—
6½c per lb for sugar-cured hams.
25c for 4 lbs good lard.
25c for 10 lbs Quaker oats.
5c for one package Stuart's oats.
5c for 1 can tomatoes or corn.
5c for 1 can pumpkin.
5c for 3-lb can baked beans.
5c for 1 lb California prunes.
5c for 1 lb dried peaches.
5c for 1 lb of rice.
GEO. J. HAMMEL,
(New) 410-412 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Kold Knocker by all druggists.

FOR SALE—Good roller top desk. Address V 21, care News.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE—Insurance and loans. GEORGE WOLF, second floor Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain; cottage, central location, north; five rooms. Address K 20, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan on Indianapolis real estate. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

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

REAL ESTATE—No. 235 W. Merrill st., four rooms; very cheap. $425. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—5 and 6 per cent. money to loan; loans made same day. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—Property of all kinds. HENRY H. FAY, removed to 1½, southeast corner Washington and Meridian.

REAL ESTATE—Fine new houses, all sizes, less than cost; cash or monthly payments. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—If you should need a plumber, call on a practical man. J. ARNOLD, (new) 319 Indiana ave. 'Phone 459.

REAL ESTATE—Forty acres of unimproved land in Park county, Indiana, one and one-half miles from Lena. 213 W. Vermont st.

REAL ESTATE—$1,000,000 to loan at 5 and 6 per cent.; money now ready; see us before you renew your loan. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—Farms and city property; see our large list. We have what you want; don't forget it; will exchange. SMITH & CO., 36 W. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—5 per cent. money to loan on Indianapolis business property in sums of $10,000 or more, with the privilege of prepayment. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—I have for sale a fine ten-room house and lot in Morton Place; a bargain to any one if purchased now. F. L. FURGASON, 147 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Any property intrusted to me will receive careful attention. Loans made in any amounts; no delay. F. L. FURGESON, 147 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Four and one-half-acre garden lot, Shelbyville pike, near city, $450; small cash payment and balance on time. Owner, 1418 Woodlawn ave.

REAL ESTATE—N. Delaware, seven rooms, bath, furnace, laundry, fine, 45x140, $3,800. Terms $750 cash, balance $20 per month at 6 per cent. B. M. RALSTON, 85½ W. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Most wonderful bargain for $2,000, seven-room house, N. Alabama st., east front, near Fourteenth st.; cellar, cistern, well, barn, etc. Cost $3,200. MICK & CO., 68 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Windsor st., near Clifford ave., two houses, bringing $300 per year, worth $3,000; will sell for $2,400 on easy terms if sold at once. A choice investment. A. METZGER AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered; wagons go to North Indianapolis, Haughville, West Indianapolis. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121, 622 E. Washington.

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.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Washington Bouquet cigar.

TO LET—17 Virginia ave., near Washington st. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Offices and rooms. AD HERETH, 134 (new) E. Washington st.

TO LET—Large hall with sky-light; suitable for photograph gallery or lodge room. H. D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian st.

TO LET—Fine, four-story and basement business house; 45x195; fronting Meridian and Jackson Place. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Part of store-room or desk room; very reasonable; with privilege of telephone. Call at 216 N. Delaware st. (new No.)

TO LET—Business house, No. 117 S. Meridian st., now occupied by Indianapolis Stove Company, possession given 1st of January. Inquire 202 S. Meridian st.

TO LET—Fine double or single stores and basements, N. Illinois st., between Y. M. C. A. and Sentinel Buildings; rear entrance for goods. J. M. WINTERS.

TO LET—The best millinery location in this city; trade established; only responsible parties need apply; will give lease. BOYD, BESTEN & LANGEN CO.

TO LET—Desirable offices, Washington st., between Odd Fellows' Hall and court-house. Will run partition and decorate to suit tenant. H. D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Small store-room, Market st., between postoffice and monument; admirable for barber shop, transfer office, cigars. HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian st.

TO LET—
FOR RENT.
An attractive, well lighted, centrally located room, 21x80 feet, on the second floor, on S. Meridian st., opposite the Commercial Club; location first-class. Rent reasonable. SPANN & CO.

TO LET—

445 S. East st., store and dwelling	$16 50
66 S. Pennsylvania, store room	60 00
925 (new) N. West, store room	10 00
2305 (new) E. Michigan, store room	9 00
189 Indiana ave., store room	10 00
1046 (new) Virginia ave.	8 00

Call at office for complete list.
J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Will sell the "Blue Front" restaurant, 119 N. Alabama. R. MARCHAL. A money-maker.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Patents. Send for inventors' guide, free. EDGAR TATE & CO., patent solicitors, 245 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An opportunity to take stock in manufacturing plant that guarantees 10 per cent. on the investment. Address H 19, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Manufacturing company making a specialty in universal demand desires party with one to two thousand cash to assume exclusive control of sale in this State. Call St. Clair, Hotel English.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Young business man with $1,500 to $2,500 to invest can secure interest in business with salaried position; only those who can furnish good references and the cash need apply. Address B 22, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
I have a line of devices, SURE MONEY-MAKERS, for which there is a good demand, and practically no competition, adapted to sell to the trade, or direct to consumer on mail order plan, or through agents. I would make most liberal arrangements with parties willing to furnish capital to push same. For particulars address W 21, care News.

LOST.

LOST—Brown plush cape. Return to News office. Reward.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch. Return 830 Hosbrook st. Reward.

LOST—K. of P. charm. Liberal reward will be paid. Return to News office.

LOST—Gold-rimmed spectacles and case. Return to room 119 State House. Reward.

LOST—Christmas night, between Ohio and Thirteenth st., gold hair-pin with three fine amethysts. Return to L. S. Ayres & Co. office and get reward.

LOST—In the vicinity of Twenty-first and Senate ave., a clarionet in black leather case with nickel trimmings. Return to 2121 Highland Place and get reward. Telephone 1733.

LOST—At Union station Friday night, December 24, a small white poodle dog with a few brown hairs in corner of eyes and on belly; about eight inches high; as a rule does not take kindly to strangers; answers to the name of "Cricket." A suitable reward paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery. Address or apply to Hendrickson, Leffler & Co., 89 S. Meridian st. (old number.)

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

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

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

STORAGE—IND'P'L'S WAREHOUSE CO. W. E. Kurtz, Pres. H. A. Crossland, Mgr. (New) 517-523 S. Penn. 'Phone 1343. WE STORE, PACK AND HAUL.

STORAGE—Best located storage rooms in the city; central; well lighted; terms low; (old) 21 Massachusetts ave.; goods stored six months; hauled free of charge. BORN'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. 'Phone 213.

STORAGE—All persons desiring storage should call and see the new warehouse, 32, 34, 36 W. Georgia st. We have separate, locked rooms and do a general transfer business, as well as pack and store furniture, safes, trunks, etc. Telephone 675. HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—Will remove my mantel, grate and tile parlors to Halcyon Block, corner Massachusetts ave. and Delaware st., January 1, 1898. P. M. PURSELL, 30 Massachusetts avenue.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Washington Bouquet cigar.

TO LET—Everybody use Kold Knocker.

TO LET—Part of house. (New) 720 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Office rooms for physician. 224 E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Unfurnished front room. 619 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—First-class furnished room; bath. 419 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 15 S. Senate ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 336 E. Washington st.

TO LET—Rooms, with or without board. (Old) 333 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—180 W. Vermont st., nicely furnished front room.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms; housekeeping. (New) 529 N. Noble.

TO LET—Three rooms, unfurnished; bath. 565 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Furnished front room, alcove. (New) 127 E. St. Joseph st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 534 E. North.

TO LET—Unfurnished, newly furnished; modern. 183 E. New York.

TO LET—Pleasant, furnished bedrooms. (New) 817 N. Capitol ave.; $5.

TO LET—Sleeping rooms. 134 (new) E. Washington st. AD HERETH.

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 233 W. New York st.

TO LET—Nice furnished room, first floor. (Old) 252 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; also housekeeping rooms. 81 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 722 N. Senate ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; all conveniences. (New) 218 E. New York st.

TO LET—Best cabinets still $1 dozen. BENNETT'S, 38 E. Washington.

TO LET—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen. 522 W. Tenth st.

TO LET—Very pleasant rooms, with board; modern. (Old) 316 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; heat and bath, cheap. 19 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with bath, furnace heat. 444 E. Market st. (new No.)

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 11 S. Summit st., first house off E. Washington.

TO LET—Rooms, with or without board; table first-class. 115 E. Walnut st. (new No.)

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished housekeeping rooms. (New) 320 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Furnished front room, with bath, cheap to gentleman. 230 W. New York st.

TO LET—Furnished room; references given and required. (New) 526 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms in private family; board if desired. Apply at (new) 724 N. East st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references required. (New) 636 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Gentleman desiring pleasant home; board with private family. Address K 21, care News.

TO LET—Newly furnished rooms, en suite or single, at THE EDGEMERE, 155 (old No.) N. Illinois.

TO LET—Front rooms; nicely furnished; sleeping or light housekeeping. 38½ Kentucky ave.; reference.

TO LET—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7 Talbott Block, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

TO LET—Entire new furnishings of five-room cottage for sale; location central; house rent low. Rare bargain. Address A 22, care News.

TO LET—Desirable furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; down-town and homelike. MRS. MOORE'S, 227 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with steam heat, electric lights, bath; all modern conveniences; prices reasonable. LORRAINE HOTEL, corner Capitol ave. and Washington st.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered; wagons go to North Indianapolis, Haughville, West Indianapolis. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121, 622 E. Washington.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Washington Bouquet cigar.

BUILDING AND LOAN—If you have idle money and want better than 9 per cent. for it, call on HOVEY, 26 When Block.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Aetna Association has money to loan on long or short time. HOWARD KIMBALL, secretary, 89 E. Market.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Fletcher-ave. Saving and Loan Association has money to loan; no waiting. N. YOKE, Secretary, 933 Fletcher ave.

BUILDING AND LOAN—I refund loans running in building associations at 6 per cent. interest; partial payments. M. NICHOLSON, 806 Stevenson Building.

BUILDING AND LOAN—THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS has ready money to loan; no delay; no commission; no membership fees; interest reduced. Office 214 Lemcke Building.

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

BUILDING AND LOAN—For the year 1898 THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION will pay but 7 per cent. on paid-up stock. This is a good dividend rate on a safe investment. Money loaned at reduced rates on good real estate. Office corner Delaware and Ohio. G. W. BROWN, Secretary; ALBERT SAHM, Treasurer.

BUILDING AND LOAN—The Teutonia, No. 4, Saving Loan Association (the oldest association in the State of Indiana) meets every Tuesday night at Reichwein's Hall, corner Noble and Market sts. Shares $200; dues 50c. Next series opens January 4, 1898. MARTIN MOCK, President; CONRAD MUELLER, Secretary; PHIL REICHWEIN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION—Washington Bouquet cigar.

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

AUCTION—INDIANA AUCTION COMPANY, 209 W. Washington st., ROBERT ELLIS, auctioneer.

AUCTION—GEORGE W. McCURDY, real estate and general auctioneer, 139 (old No.) W. Washington.

AUCTION—W. H. WARD, real estate and general auctioneer. Auction book rooms under Grand Hotel.

AUCTION—T. J. SEMANS, auctioneer, sells furniture, stocks of goods and real estate. (New) No. 206 Indiana ave.

AUCTION—Ludwig's pawn-shop goods to-night. A few fine watches and diamonds left. Everything must go. Positively no reserve. (New) 360 Massachusetts ave.

AUCTION—Sale of elegant household goods. I will sell on Friday, December 31, at 9:30 a. m. at 325 (old No.) 1525 (new No.) Bellefontaine st., one very fine oak bedroom suite, with elegant French plate mirrors (cost $60), one very fine walnut bedroom suite, elegant oak book-case (cost $50), very fine divan, upholstered and cane-seat rockers, splendid couch, Oriental rugs and druggets, carpets, mattings, oak center tables, two very handsome parlor lamps, lace curtains and shades, one very fine oak sideboard with fine large French plate mirror, elegant oak dining table, oak dining chairs, oak refrigerator, No. 8 cook stove, with reservoir, heating stoves, dishes, mattresses, springs, kitchen utensils. Sale positive. Terms cash. T. J. SEMANS, auctioneer.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

FOR TRADE—Hand-made top buggy for horse. (Old) 302 E. Washington.

FOR TRADE—Seven-room cottage, well located and cash for farm. W. E. MICK & CO.

FOR TRADE—Several thousand of all kinds of trades to select from. B. M. RALSTON, 85½ W. Market.

FOR TRADE—Six-room house, North Indianapolis, for small piece land; see it. SMITH & CO., 36 W. Washington.

FOR TRADE—Fine two-story nine-room residence, Greencastle, $3,500; want general merchandise. Address box 811, Greencastle, Ind.

FOR TRADE—Property in Woodruff Place, Brightwood, North and West Indianapolis and elsewhere; farms. TRUSLER, attorney, 12½ N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—Eighty acres clear Kansas land in good county for vacant lots, equity in small property or small stock of goods. Address G. F. C., 316 W. Twenty-first st.

FOR TRADE—Nice store and dwelling house, good barn, lot 40x150; good business place; will trade for lots or stock of merchandise in a first-class gas town. Address (old) No. 564 W. Morris.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Washington Bouquet cigar.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT—Wedding invitations. WM. S. CANFIELD, Printer and Stationer, 35 Virginia ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT—If you should need a plumber, call up 'phone 459. J. ARNOLD, (new) 319 Indiana ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT—BENJ. BOOTH, expert accountant. Books of account opened, written up posted and balanced. Investigation or audit of accounts of any description undertaken. Forty years' experience. First-class credentials. 134 E. Washington st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—Washington Bouquet cigar.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—Seven rooms. 1221 E. Market st.; $15.

TO LET—Seven rooms; both gases. (Old) 381 N. Senate.

TO LET—House ten rooms, complete. 12 W. New York.

TO LET—Nice house, four rooms; central. Inquire 520 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Eight-room two-story frame house, $25. 36 Central ave.

TO LET—3126 N. Illinois, eight rooms. Inquire first door north.

TO LET—(Old No.) 580 Ash st.; eight rooms. Apply at 40 S. Meridian st.

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

TO LET—House five large rooms; newly papered; $9. (Old) 511 S. Illinois st.

TO LET—1728 (232) Yandes st., four rooms, $7.50. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

TO LET—The handsome seven-room newly papered house, 255 Highland ave., rent $17.

TO LET—Two neat four-room cottages, 2125 Columbia ave.; $8. 1110 E. Nineteenth st.; $8.50.

TO LET—802 Meek, seven rooms, stable; fine condition. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

TO LET—Cheap, new five-room cottage, $9; 1023 Harlan st., Prospect-st. car line. Keys at 1019.

TO LET—1704 N. Pennsylvania st., nine rooms; modern conveniences; furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—House of eight rooms; all improvements; down-town; desirable location. 30 Thorpe Block.

TO LET—Good five-room house. (Old) 95 Blake st. HIGGINS & LANGDON, 423 Stevenson Building.

TO LET—After January 1, half of new double house, E. Pratt st. Inquire corner Pennsylvania and Pratt.

TO LET—Delaware st., east front, seven rooms; bath, furnace, both gases; $30. Address J 21, care News.

TO LET—New six-room cottage; first-class condition. (Old) 179 Lexington ave. Inquire at 157 Lexington ave.; $13.

TO LET—Down-town; modern; all conveniences; newly papered; (new) 120 W. Walnut. Apply 40 S. Meridian st., owner.

TO LET—Clean, four-room cottage, pantry, gases, grate, well, cistern, near College, not far out; bargain; man and wife. 1518 Sheldon.

TO LET—Seven rooms, $17; newly papered; both gases; six squares from Washington st. (New) 625 E. Michigan st. "Gas to burn."

TO LET—Residence (old) 519 N. Alabama st., will have new furnace, plumbing, papered, paint, perfect repair. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—(Old number) 596 Central ave., eight rooms and bath, $30; two-story single frame, in best of condition. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

TO LET—Eight-room house, cellar and barn, new, just finished, with five acres of ground or without; Twenty-third st. and Sherman ave.; cheap. Call at 36 (new) N. Senate ave.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered; wagons go to North Indianapolis, Haughville, West Indianapolis. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121, 622 E. Washington.

TO LET—Your house will rent better on the outskirts of the city if you will inform the people that they can have a substitute for natural gas; it is the Blue Flame Oil Burner. 141 N. Delaware.

TO LET—New houses, 2010 and 2016 Alvord, three rooms each, $7.50; new six-room house, $11.50, 1609 Ludlow ave.; also store room, 445 S. East, with seven living rooms, $16.50; store has been a creamery. Call BERT BACON, 1739 Alvord, or 109 N. Pennsylvania, P. L. Chambers's cigar store. 'Phone No. 1878.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—Washington Bouquet cigar.

FINANCIAL—Money, money; no delay. R. H. EAST, 35 Lombard.

FINANCIAL—First mortgage paper bought and sold. SPANN & CO.

FINANCIAL—Ready money to loan; reduced rates. SHIRLEY, 701 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—Loans on diamonds, watches and other pawns. 4 Pembroke Arcade.

FINANCIAL—Real estate loans. MEREDITH NICHOLSON, 805 Stevenson Building.

FINANCIAL—Mortgage loans, lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 296 N. Pennsylvania.

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on Indianapolis real estate. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 98 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Have money to loan; lowest rates; no delay. F. L. FURGESON, 147 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—Small sums to loan; $10 and upward; low rates. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan. HENRY H. FAY, removed to 1½ southeast corner Washington and Meridian.

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on personal property and household goods. J. C. ERTEL, room 41 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FINANCIAL—Five and 6 per cent. money on improved real estate in this city, with privilege of prepayment. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on Indianapolis real estate, farms, business property in country towns and collaterals. JOSEPH J. KREBER, 434 Lemcke.

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 on farm and city properties in Indiana at 5 and 6 per cent. interest, with partial payments. Money on hand. No delay. Large loans a specialty. Also first mortgage securities for sale. Investors invited to call or address C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., 319-322 Lemcke Building.

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, 62 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL—LOANS
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.,
Without removal; interest 7 per cent. a year.
On Building Association Plan.
PERSONAL PROPERTY SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington
Open Saturday evenings until 5 o'clock.

FINANCIAL—Money loaned salaried people holding permanent position with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without collateral security or indorsement, in sums to suit. Can be repaid in small weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments. Business strictly confidential. COMMERCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION, rooms 7 and 8 Talbott Block, northwest corner Market and Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL—
MONEY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DO YOU NEED ANY?
A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.
There is now a place in Indianapolis where you can obtain a temporary loan at a very moderate cost. Loans on household goods, pianos, office fixtures, storage receipts, etc. Money advanced to salaried people (both ladies and gentlemen) on their individual notes; no publicity; get others' rates, then see us. THE PEOPLE'S LOAN CO., 924 Stevenson Building. Telephone 740.

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—
ABOUT MONEY!
HOW TO
GET IT.
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, vehicles and warehouse receipts at lowest rates, for any length of time desired, without removal or publicity. Also on watches and diamonds, valuables, etc., and to salaried people on their personal notes without indorsement or collateral. Payments can be made weekly, monthly, or to suit your convenience. No charges taken out in advance. If you need a loan, please call on us. The transaction is purely business and decidedly more agreeable than private borrowing.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Established 1887.
Room 4, Lombard Building,
24½ E. Washington st.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

NOTICE—Try merchants' lunch at Union station restaurant, 25c.

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

NOTICE—Asbestos burners cheap at (new) 319 Indiana ave. J. ARNOLD. 'Phone 459.

NOTICE—If you should need a plumber, call on a practical man. J. ARNOLD, (new) 319 Indiana ave. 'Phone 459.

NOTICE—JOSEPH GARDNER, tin, copper and sheet iron work and hot air furnaces. 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

NOTICE—Indianapolis Pattern Works, wood and metal patterns; make any trick or device; manufacture special machinery. 101 S. Pennsylvania st.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis Manufacturers' and Carpenters' Union, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, at their office, 42 S. New Jersey st., in the city of Indianapolis.
VAL SCHAAF, President.
FRED SCHMID, Secretary.

NOTICE—The board of trustees of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed proposals until Friday, December 31, at 10 a. m., for furnishing a full line of supplies for the month of January, 1898. Requisition book will be on file at room 45, State House, from and after Monday, December 27, 1897.
BY ORDER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the members of the Industrial Life Association of Indianapolis, Ind., will convene Thursday, January 13, 1898, at 2 p. m., in the rooms of the association, 84 E. Market st., for the purpose of hearing reports and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marion Trust Company will be held on the 10th day of January, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the company's offices at the northeast corner of Market street and Monument Place (old Journal Building), in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
M. O'CONNOR, President.
Indianapolis, Ind., December 28, 1897.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Washington Bouquet cigar.

FOR SALE—Good, sound delivery horse. 805 N. New Jersey st.

FOR SALE—Robes, blankets, harness; cheap. WM. VANDERPOOL, 22 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Fine, large coach horse, phaeton and harness. 217 Bismarck ave., Haughville.

FOR SALE—Good, gentle pony, buggy and harness; will sell separate. 425 W. Maryland street.

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

FOR SALE—Landaus, broughams, rockaways, four and six-passenger; our own make; strictly prime. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Hearses always in stock.

FOR SALE—We have some surreys on hand, two drays, open and top delivery wagons; also one new two-seated carriage; repairing and repainting cheap at 801 and 803 E. Market. SCHWENKLE & PRANGE.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Hair on ladies' faces removed forever. VARIN, room 28, 2½ W. Washington street.

PERSONAL—Call on MADAM LOUISE for stylish street suits, beautiful tea sacks and evening waists. Made at reduced prices. 95½ N. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—If your plumber fails to do your repairing satisfactorily, call on a practical man. J. ARNOLD, (new) 319 Indiana ave. 'Phone 459.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—$450 to loan on first mortgage. Address C 22, care News.

FINANCIAL—Pawn and chattel loans. WILSON, over Court-house grocery.

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

FINANCIAL—$200 and upward on Indianapolis property. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Farm and city loans, any amount; reduced rates. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—To loan: A large sum; lowest rates and expense. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on real estate; rates reasonable. MEANS & BUENTING, 520 Stevenson Building.

FINANCIAL—First mortgage loans; 5, 6 and 7 per cent.; any amount. BOYER & ROBINSON, No. 11 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL—Loans. Money on hand. Amounts to suit. Call and see me. F. L. FURGESON, 147 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—Money loaned in sums to suit at lowest rates; private money; get our rates. McINTOSH & SON, 66 E. Market st.

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

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

FINANCIAL—$1,000,000 to loan at 5 and 6 per cent.; money now ready; see us before you renew your loan. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

FINANCIAL—5 and 6 per cent. money to loan; plenty of it and can fix you up same day application is made. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

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 loaned to salaried people, without indorsement or collateral; business strictly confidential. MERCANTILE DISCOUNT CO., room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

FINANCIAL—Loans made on farm and city property for five and ten years, with privilege of prepaying at any time; interest 5, 6 and 7 per cent. For terms see J. E. KEPPERLEY, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FINANCIAL—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO borrow money, strictly private and confidential, on their diamonds, jewelry, bicycles, etc., should call at CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY'S, room 7 Talbott Block, northwest corner Market and Pennsylvania sts.

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 loan money on furniture, pianos, household goods, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, and all kinds of personal property; loans made for one to eleven months; money on hand; no delay; strictly confidential; lowest rates; come and see us. AETNA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 201 Lemcke Building.

FINANCIAL—MONEY TO LOAN
On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts and store fixtures without removal. You have the use of the property and also the money. We loan money for the interest, and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience without publicity.
CAPITOL CITY LOAN CO.,
2½ W. Washington, room 5.

LOANS! LOANS! LOANS! LOANS!
ANY AMOUNT ON
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HORSES, WAGONS, BICYCLES AND SEWING MACHINES.
Small, short-time loans a specialty.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE US AND GET OUR RATES
BEFORE MAKING YOUR LOAN.
BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
E. MARKET-ST. MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 4 Phoenix Block,
Northwest corner Market and Delaware sts.

FINANCIAL—MONEY TO LOAN.
$5, $10, $20, $50, $100,
and up.
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 CHARGE 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—
ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
MONEY and wanting a loan upon furniture,
MONEY pianos, organs, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, etc., will find it to
MONEY his interest to call on us.
MONEY We loan money for the interest, so you need have no fear of your goods
MONEY being taken. We can make you the loan the same day you ask for it.
MONEY Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.
MONEY No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount
MONEY of the loan in cash. The property remains in your possession. You
MONEY have the use of the property and also of the money. Our office is so
MONEY arranged that you can transact your business privately and without publicity. You can deal with us quickly, privately, satisfactorily and confidentially.
WE ALSO ADVANCE MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, BICYCLES, ETC.
CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY,
ROOMS 7 and 8 TALBOTT BLOCK,
NORTHWEST CORNER
MARKET AND PENNSYLVANIA STS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 32 West Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the order of, and address all communications to
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Telephone Calls.
Editorial Rooms.... ....97 and 673
Business Office..... 161

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1897.

TEN PAGES

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S ASSURANCES.

The meeting of the Republicans yesterday, from a party point of view, called a love-feast, justified its name in the number and enthusiasm of the attendants. But the best thing about it was Senator Fairbanks's assurance, both as to his own belief and as to the sentiment of the President concerning currency reform, and his report on the state of the Union, so to say, touching the chances of currency reform in Congress. There is no need of assurance as to the attitude of the rank-and-file of the party in Indiana. That has been demonstrated. But if there were need, yesterday's meeting would hardly be taken as conclusive, for the reason that it was made up largely, if not altogether, of two elements: first, that which has had the loaves and fishes under the new dispensation; and second, that which wants them; in other words, those who have had office and those who have hopes.

So we do not look to the enthusiasm of this assembly for currency reform as in itself highly valuable. The assuring part of it, as we have said, is Senator Fairbanks' statement of the attitude and determination of the President and his estimate of the chances in Congress for legislation. Currency reform has got past any Indiana question. Great honor is due Indiana for the part she has borne in it—an honor not to be taken away—but the issue has passed from a State to a national issue. The question is now with the Republican party at large. That question will doubtless be influenced by the report of the monetary commission, which is to be made public next Monday. And then shortly after the assembling of Congress we shall have the monetary convention again with us. And so Indiana will keep to the front in this honorable progress.

Nothing, indeed, in the recent history of the State has been so distinctly creditable to it as its share in currency reform. We say this with profound conviction. It is customary to exalt each episode of our political life as the most important that has occurred. For Indiana we think really the superlative can be properly applied to the movement for currency reform. As General Wallace noted in his speech yesterday, the youngest men in the hall might remember the day when Indiana was a by-word and a token or reproach. Nothing in recent years has done more to relieve the State of this reproach, to change the by-word to a name of honor, than the impulse for currency reform which had its origin in this immediate community, and which has been so widely influential.

The history is short, but men's memories are shorter. It is perhaps forgotten by many that immediately after the national election, although that election turned exclusively on the question of an honest dollar, many leaders of the Republican party in the nation opposed meddling with the currency, as they termed it. There must be a tariff measure and after that nothing. Had Indiana acquiesced as the rest of the country did, it is hardly too much to say that there would be no cause of currency reform today. But Indiana did not acquiesce. In this community arose the persistent demand that the pledges of the Republican party should be fulfilled; that the issues on which the election had been won should be realized; that the escape which the nation had from Bryanism should be made good in a condition of permanent safety. And so from this beginning arose that honorable movement which has now a respectful hearing and consideration at the hands of the great Republicn party, concerning which Sentaor Fairbanks assured us yesterday that there would be strenuous effort for realization.

He believed that the House of Representatives would pass a measure for reform; that the President would support it sincerely and earnestly. Of its fate in the Senate he was more doubtful. But much may yet be done. Currency reform has the ear of the country. With the impulse that shall be given it by the two things yet to come, the report of the monetary commission and the reassembling of the monetary conference in this city, we may hope that a substantial measure of reform can be adopted. In that event the Republican party will redeem its pledges and will once more place itself directly as the defender of the national safety. This is not putting it too strongly. If the Republican party shall adopt a measure for currency reform that shall go to the essential root of the evil, a measure, however mild, so that it reach the essential cause of danger, and put it in the way of cure, it will have saved this country from as great a peril as has confronted it at any time since the war. In this endeavor the saving forces of the country are with the Republican party and look to it for help and service.

GOVERNOR MOUNT AND THE STATE DEBT.

Governor Mount did not cover himself with glory yesterday in what he said concerning the State debt. He called it a State debt accumulated under a reckless Democratic party; spoke of the amount that had been paid on principal and interest and assured his hearers that under this Republican administration our State debt would be practically cancelled. This statement is disingenuous and not in accordance with the facts. The State debt of Indiana was not the result of recklessness by either party. It was a legitimate result of the growth of the State, while taxes remained stationary. It was a natural process. The only fault to be found was that Legislatures refused to increase taxes to meet the legitimate and growing demands of the State, and in this both parties were equally responsible.

So we accumulated many millions of dollars of debt responsibility for which was about equally divided between the two parties. It was never at any time charged by any responsible authority that this debt was the result of wrongdoing. We had value received for it. In our growth, the building of public institutions, the expanse of the legitimate demands of our public affairs, we were called on for a greater expenditure than our income provided. When it came to increasing the income both parties acted the coward. Each was afraid to increase taxes. And so we reached a condition in which we were actually borrowing money to pay the State's current expenses. This condition was put in the way of being ended by a law passed by a Democratic Legislature in 1891, with a Republican Governor (Hovey), providing for a better valuation of property. Another law for refunding the State debt was passed by a Democratic Legislature in 1893 with a Democratic Governor (Matthews). This is the movement of which Governor Mount is so proud, which he boasts of as a Republican movement. Well, well!

Through many years each party tried to make capital at the expense of the other on the State debt question. But there was no politics in it. Our debt was a legitimate debt, and its increase was from legitimate causes. Finally its extinction was undertaken in such a way that neither party can distinctly claim credit for it. In short, both parties in this were impelled by the simple necessities of the time and the demands of the people. The Governor ought to make politics out of some more promising subject.

IMPROVED COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

An interesting and timely topic was ably discussed at the county superintendents' meeting yesterday by Mr. Lee O. Harris, of Hancock county, who has been connected with the schools of his part of the State for forty years. This topic was how to deal with the small country schools. In many country districts of the State the number of scholars in attendance is less than ten; in many more not to exceed twenty. As the pupils are of all ages and stages of advancement, it is manifest that no proper system of grading, and practically no class work are possible. The small numbers have two effects: First, the pupils themselves lack the stimulus which comes from working together in classes, and the teachers find it almost impossible to preserve their own interest in the work or to arouse enthusiasm in the pupils. Furthermore, the employment of a teacher to instruct eight or ten pupils, or even fifteen or twenty, when that teacher could just as well instruct thirty or forty, is an economic blunder. It results in employing cheap or poor teachers, or in paying good teachers starvation salaries.

The remedy suggested by Mr. Harris is the abandonment of the small districts and the concentration of the pupils in central township schools. Under this plan public conveyances would be provided to carry the pupils from their homes or the vicinity of their homes to the school and back again. The single central school, or in large and populous townships, the two or more conveniently established schools could be thoroughly organized after the present city model. Pupils would be graded; only enough teachers would be employed properly to do the work; these teachers, working together, would stimulate one another, as the pupils would also do; and thus the township schools could be made to all intents and purposes as good as the city schools.

On the economic side there can be no doubt that there would also be improvement. It is much less expensive to construct and maintain a single large building than to construct and maintain many small buildings. The number of teachers would be reduced to one-half or one-third of the present number, so that even if considerably larger salaries on the average should be paid than at present, the salary bill would be greatly reduced. Out of this saving the wagons for bringing in the pupils from the remote parts of the township could be maintained, and still leave something to the good. The wagons would need to go only along the main traveled roads, the pupils meeting them at convenient points.

Such a plan is not a mere theory. It has been instituted in some of the townships of northern Ohio, and perhaps in other parts of the country, and it has been found to work admirably. That is precisely what one would expect. The plan is one of those manifest improvements, the mere statement of which is an eloquent argument in their behalf. No one, it seems to us, can give thought to the many considerations in its favor without being at once convinced alike of its practicability, its vast advantage educationally, and its economic wisdom.

THE FOES OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Although we have been assured by the Republican organ that the Republicans of Indiana will stand together as a unit, and although Senator Fairbanks, Governor Mount and other speakers at the "love feast" dwelt on the same thing, and expressed delight that the Republicans of Indiana would stand shoulder to shoulder, there would seem to be one subject on which the Indiana Republicans disagree. At the meeting yesterday references to President McKinley were loudly cheered, the proposed labors looking to currency reform were cheered, Governor Mount's able administration was cheered, the Dingley bill came in for applause, but what evoked the most spontaneous cheering, the most vociferous applause, was the opposition to civil service reform, voiced by Will Cumback, Congressman Faris, ex-Representative Watson and James S. Dodge. It is notable, however, that the important speakers, the leaders, Senator Fairbanks, Governor Mount and the avowed candidates for the senatorship avoided this topic.

Some of the spoils utterances are remarkable, not for the knowledge displayed, but rather for the amount of ignorance of the true meaning of civil service the speakers were able to condense into such brief speeches. In the platform on which the present administration came into power, the Republicans averred:

> The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever possible.

This, of itself is not a very ringing utterance on a question which so many citizens think a vital one, but it served, and will cheerfully be accepted as a standard if it is lived up to. But opposed to this plank from the platform comes James S. Dodge, of Elkhart, who says:

> The party has declared itself in favor of civil service reform. There is much need of it now. That need is in reforming the civil service itself. (Loud applause.) It is a shame and a disgrace to see men holding a tenure of office for life outside of the Supreme Court.

The same sort of expression coming from ex-Representative Watson was cheered to the echo. The report of his speech from The News yesterday has it:

> Mr. Watson said that he was opposed to a system of life tenure, to any civil pension list, which is contrary to the genius of American institutions. He declared that the law should be modified so as to prevent the building up of an aristocracy of office-holders, an oligarchy of men who were virtually foreigners, inasmuch as they have no politics, no fixed residences, no interests in the Government other than to draw their pay.

Congressman Faris was even franker then the other speakers; he lamented the fact that there was too much civil service in the present administration; he assured his hearers that the question of civil service reform burned "in the heart and conscience of every true Republican," and he frankly said:

> If I am a spoilsman because I combat the infamous suggestions of about fifty men, who convened in Cincinnati last week, and have been hurling anathemas at the Republican party (outburst of applause), if I am a spoilsman because I want to throttle to death their utterances, then I confess I am a spoilsman. Now, then, my mission is contented and satisfied (great applause), and I promise you that I will go back to Washington with renewed interest and inspiration as to what my duty is in the House.

It is very evident from this that Congressman Faris is of the opinion that he was put in office solely for the purpose of looking out for his friends. This is what he says, is what he means, and if he really is so anxious to have somebody call him a spoilsman, we have great pleasure in filling his need and telling him that he is not only a spoilsman, but that he is a spoilsman out of date.

Many years ago a certain millionaire, when asked what he supposed the public's attitude would be toward a certain action, replied: "The public be damned!" That was all right for the age in which that millionaire lived; nowadays if a millionaire wants to have the public damned, he has to go to the courts to get it done, and then he is liable to run up against an injunction proceeding. A few years ago, also, it was a popular slogan with politicians: "To the victors belong the spoils." But the American people have exploded that idea; else why has this fight been raging through many political campaigns? For a politician at this day to denounce the merit system is to butt his head against the wall. It does not really hurt the wall; but how about the head?

In spite of such talk as that of yesterday, the work of extending the merit system to the civil service goes bravely on. Year by year the people are coming to a higher sense of the duties implied in holding an office; we are learning that we can not safely mix politics and bookkeeping. The people are coming to recognize simply that an office-holder under the Government is working for the people; that he is paid with the people's money, and that the people have a right to demand and to see that they get the most efficient servants for their money. The best men in the Republican party know that the interests of America lie in loyal and unselfish service to the nation—not in meddling with an established law and in peddling out offices.

TYPHOID AND THE STATE.

In a little community of 200 souls in Daviess county, thirty-seven people are ill of typhoid fever. That is a terrible affliction and misfortune. It is also a dreadful disgrace. Typhoid fever is perfectly well understood, by physicians and sanitarians. It is known to be a preventable disease. Remove the cause and the disease is removed. There is nothing any more mysterious about it than there is about the growth of Russian thistles or any other noxious weeds. The seeds of those are scattered in receptive soil. They spring up, flourish and multiply. Just so with typhoid and similar diseases. The germs are taken into the system—are swallowed. They find the proper soil for development. The victim is prostrated with disease.

With pure water typhoid is unknown. Prussia, with intelligent sanitary provisions, has made typhoid so rare a disease that medical students have almost no cases to observe. It is a disgrace to our country and State that we still fail to take proper precautions.

It is bitter consolation to know that in this respect we are in company with our English cousins. A populous suburb of London has recently been afflicted with a serious epidemic of typhoid; and the old town of King's Lynn is now suffering similarly. The latter epidemic illustrates village stupidity in regard to sanitary science in a remarkable way. We quote at length from the London Times:

> Against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain. Against the people of King's Lynn sanitary science wages, it would seem, an equally ineffectual war. Five years ago King's Lynn was visited with a serious outbreak of typhoid fever. It was then pointed out with irresistible cogency, in a report to the local government board, framed after careful and searching investigation, that the dissemination of the disease was traceable to the public water service of the town. Long before this the water supply had been condemned by competent sanitary authorities, and in 1875 a scheme was propounded for its improvement. This scheme was rejected by the Town Council. By the efforts of a few enlightened and energetic men, however, the Council was in time converted, and in 1883 it adopted the scheme which it had rejected in 1875. But the rate-payers were still unconverted, and the scheme was again defeated, nothing further being done until after the outbreak of typhoid in 1892. Then a new scheme was propounded, and, having to be referred to the rate-payers, it was again rejected. Subsequently it was discovered that no act of Parliament was required for the prosecution of the scheme, and that, therefore, it could be carried out on the authority of the Town Council without direct reference to the rate-payers. With a public spirit, which shows that there are some enlightened citizens even in King's Lynn, the Town Council then resolved to proceed, and measures were taken to secure a new supply from unpolluted sources, which will now be available in a few months. The rate-payers, however, were still unconverted, and, though powerless to prevent the action of the Council, they avenged themselves by obstructing it and by expelling from his seat on the Council Mr. Thomas Brown, who is described by our correspondent as "a most enlightened champion of public health, who has fought the pure-water battle and won it, though the victory has come too late to prevent the present outbreak." With rare exceptions, the people of King's Lynn are still unconverted. One of them places a glass jug in his window with the legend, "Lynn water. Drawn direct from the tap. No better can be." It is worth while to trace briefly the source and course of this unrivaled tap. The water supply of King's Lynn, amounting to a million gallons daily, is taken within the town from a small stream some seven miles in length, which is fed from several sources in the chalk. At its principal source it receives all the drainage of a large farm-yard. Its next source comes from beneath a church-yard, and immediately receives the contents of a large drain from the rectory, the overflow from several cess-pools, the ooze from as many privies and muck-heaps, and the whole drainage of an outlying hamlet built round a duck-pond. This pond overflows into a ditch, which next receives the drainage of a slaughter-house, and then, after a short course, empties its savory contents into the stream which the people of Lynn find so sweet. A third source also rises in a churchyard, and serves as the open drain of two villages. * * * The people of Lynn like to have it so. "Many—perhaps most—of them still believe that the Gaywood ditch is an ideal supply. They refuse even to boil it, and will not use the pure water which is being distributed in carts." Of course, they will have to pay for the new water-works, but that is really quite an inadequate punishment for people whose ignorance, prejudice and obstinacy have twice plunged their town in misery and mourning. We can only hope that we may make it a little harder to bear by holding them up to the reprobation of all decent and cleanly folk, and leaving them to the miserable reflection that they are directly responsible for the loss of many lives and for the infliction of widespread suffering and sorrow on their town.

Such a story as that is full of suggestion and instruction. We can prevent diseases like typhoid if we will. If we deliberately refuse to take precautions, we must pay the penalty. In that event, let us not add to our sin of neglect the impiety of speaking of our affliction as a "mysterious dispensation of Providence." It is nothing of the sort,—it is merely an illustration of the law of cause and effect.

Japan is right up to date. She possesses ministries that resign.

England may soon give another "Flying Squadron" performance for the benefit of those who seem to have forgotten its thrilling features.

Russia did not build a railroad across Siberia for nothing.

Indiana is coming to the front. One of her citizens is to marry an heiress worth $20,000,000. Where are the counts and the dukes now?

It is hard for even the most conscientious man to avoid playing the demagogue. Honor bright, does Governor Mount suppose the Dingley bill had anything to do with the increased price of wheat? He is a man of too much intelligence to think that. Why should he make the demagogic break, and before an assembly of leaders of the party, not one of whom believed what he said or supposed he believed it? That sort of thing can only serve to lower men's estimation of the Governor's good sense or conscientiousness. If he will talk that-a-way he ought to do it only in the most primitive of the back deestricts.

Dr. Evans, it is now said, left a fortune of "only" $4,000,000. And yet every one supposed he was a rich man!

The Chinese government is said to be paralyzed, not knowing where to turn. It might appeal to the anti-vivisection society.

Both England and Russia want to furnish Korea with a minister of finance. Korea belongs to the nation that can first get her bonded.

Ohio may be overflowing with Republican harmony, but the following from the Cleveland Leader would not indicate the fact:

> Every Republican who is fighting Senator Hanna from ambush will be brought out into the open in due time.

While professing Bryanite doctrine, the Hon. Adlai Stevenson has become Western counsel for a trust company!

Governor Mount is certainly making too much of the situation when he ascribes the high price of wheat to the Republican administration. Mr. Joseph Leiter claims some of the glory himself.

That resignation rumor should create no surprise. It was about due.

It was rather significant—a fact of bad significance—that the tirades against civil service reform in the Republican conference yesterday received the most generous applause.

Dr. Virchow, of Berlin, is still incredulous in regard to serum cures. Of course, a word from him carries weight. He is not opposed to experiment in this direction, but he thinks that little has yet been accomplished, particularly in connection with consumption. He warns against "excessive reliance on a protective inoculation against tuberculosis." He does not deny the possibility of ultimately discovering such a preventive, but now he contends that the situation is too dim to enable one to pass definite judgment. He states his case thus:

> The hope of discovering a serum against tuberculosis rests on the assumption that one will be able to impart to the cells a resistive power against the tubercle bacillus by properly conducted inoculations. It has, however, by no means been proved that the development of this bacillus is dependent upon the cells. This is merely an assumption on which all these serum therapeutics have been built. We know next to nothing regarding the conditions under which the bacillus sets foot on the body, or of the period during which it is able to exist in it. The voices that speak so confidently of the prospect of an effective cure and of a protective serum appear to me to be altogether too optimistic.

And not so very long ago we talked about the disarmament of Europe.

"Modification" of the civil service does not mean its destruction. The gates are not to be torn from their hinges; they are to be opened simply through "modification" so that we get in; after that, they can be closed again.

In some of the "pacified" provinces of Cuba the insurgents have done all the pacifying.

If, Long Ago.

If, long ago,
The Christmas bells had never rung
Across the snow—
While Judah's shepherds watched their flocks by night,
Had not that wondrous star burst on their sight
And led them unto where a young child lay,
The world would be a dreary world this winter day.
If on that morn,
On Bethlehem's plain, the Virgin's son
Had not been born.

How the bells ring!
And how, in the far, frosty sky,
The angels sing!
What joy, what hope, what radiance divine
Shines from that star, and shall forever shine!
The song is ringing over all the earth—
To-day has seen a wondrous sight, the Savior's birth!
But ah! the woe
If Christmas bells had never rung
Across the snow!
—Virginia M. Cornell.

The First Snow.

The clouds had gathered far and wide;
The wind, unshackled, free,
Went whirling through the realms of space
In wild exultant glee.

The oaks, majestic in their strength,
Upon their trumpets played;
The pines, with their weird, measured sounds,
High in the darkness swayed.

Then came a spirit noiselessly,
A radiant, snowy form,
In dancing, rhythmic motion to
The music of the storm.

It danced above the craggy cliffs;
It danced above the sea;
The sons of Neptune all upsprung
And joined the revelry.

So passed the night; when morning came
A silence vast and deep
Hung over all, and Nature's soul
Lay wrapt in placid sleep.
—Herbert Randall in Boston Transcript.

"SCRAPS."

There are 295,000 persons in the trained professions in Italy.

Last year the French consumed over 20,000 tons of tobacco.

Public school children in Buffalo were forbidden to take Christmas presents to their teachers.

Astronomers say that in our solar system there are at least seventeen million comets of all sizes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has in its General Conference equal lay and ministerial representation.

A mother who will deliberately admit that some other baby is as smart as hers is not to be trusted.—Atchison Globe.

Berlin has a restaurant where a beefsteak prepared in the highest style of culinary art costs $4.50, and the waiter expects a tip of 50 cents.

A Kentucky citizen has just written to his Senator, asking for a copy of every document issued by the Government since it began its existence.

The telephone has not made much progress in Russia. Last year there were only 8,331 subscribers to the state lines, and 10,164 subscribers to private lines.

The hair of the driver of a New York fertilizer wagon turned white suddenly, owing, it is supposed, to the effect of certain chemicals in the contents of his vehicle.

Addington Park, for a century and till lately the official country palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been sold for $375,000 to a new millionaire from Johannesburg.

All sword bayonets of the British troops in Ireland are being sharpened as fast as possible by order of the war department. Such an order is said to be unprecedented.

Mountain-climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed the butterflies recover and fly away.

Mamma—Ethel, what do you mean by shouting in that disgraceful fashion? See how quiet Willie is! Ethel—Of course he's quiet; that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.—London Tit-Bits.

A new kind of bicycle race is being run in Belgium. The competitors are taken to a place unknown to them, and they are then left to find their way to a fixed spot. The first man home is the winner.

An anti-grain gambling crusade is taking definite form in France, the Chamber of Deputies having appointed a committee to investigate and try to determine where legitimate speculation ends and gambling begins.

Brussels being obliged to have an elevated railroad to connect the stations at opposite ends of the city, is going to build it 180 feet from the ground on ornamental pillars, with a glass roof beneath to protect the street below.

"Of course," observed Xerxes, the King, "my will is law." "Doubtless," answered the wise man of the court, after consulting a few authorities. "That is to say, if your majesty doesn't leave too large an estate."—Chicago Record.

The New Zealand old age pensions bill provides that persons of good character attaining sixty-five and having resided for twenty years in the colony shall be entitled to a pension of £18 annually. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives by a majority of fifteen.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, is living at Glen Echo, a suburb of Washington, ten miles from the capital, where the headquarters of the society now are. She is attending daily to the work of the Red Cross, and says her health is as good as could be wished for.

The Arkansas City Traveler declares that the Greer county (Oklahoma Territory) court-house has no jury-room, and when a jury retires to make up a verdict, a bailiff takes it out into the middle of a pasture, steps out of hearing distance, and protects them from corruptionists with a shotgun.

The delta of the Danube is about to be drained and rescued for agricultural purposes by the Rumanian government. Nearly 750,000 acres of fertile land will thus be made available. The enterprise is the greatest of its kind ever undertaken, and at least five years will be required to carry it to completion.

When Mr. Gladstone was about to depart on his recent trip to France, some one asked him if he did not think that his continual reading and study had a bad effect on his nerves. "My dear sir," said Mr. Gladstone, "can you imagine what would be the condition of my nerves if I were compelled to do nothing?"

Little Johnny Streeter, who had only seen four short summers, was very naughty one afternoon, and his mamma whipped him. Johnny was much offended with her for this mode of procedure, and treated her with the strictest silence for the remainder of the day, eating his supper without deigning to notice her in any way. When his bedtime came she called him in and undressed him for bed, he still maintaining much dignity. He knelt down, as was his custom, to say his "Now I lay me down to sleep," and, after asking God to bless his papa, grandpa, grandma, aunt, and even the servant girl, he turned to his mother and said, with emphasis: "You ain't in it!"—Chicago Journal.

Last summer for the first time an English steamer with an English cargo was taken from England right up the Yenisei to the town of Krasnoyarsk, through which the Great Siberian railway runs on the way to Irkutsk. Previous expeditions have never got further up than Yeniseisk. This steamer, named the Glenmore, and another one, the Scotia, towed several large barges with altogether about 1,000 tons of cargo past the most dangerous rapid of the Yenisei, called the Kazatchi or Cossack rapid, and safely reached the junction of the river with the railway. This was the work of about a month. The distance traversed from the river's mouth was fully 2,000 miles, the total length of the Yenisei being about 600 miles more.

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation," said an old professor, addressing his class. Here he pushed froward a gallipot containing a chemical of exceedingly offensive smell. "When I was a student," he continued, "I used my sense of taste." And with that he dipped his finger into the gallipot and then put his finger in his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen—taste it," said the professor; "and exercise your perceptive faculties." The gallipot was pushed toward the reluctant class. One by one the students resolutely dipped their fingers into the concoction, and, with many a wry face, sucked the abomination from their fingers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the professor, "I must repeat that you do not use your faculties of observation; for, had you looked more closely at what I was doing, you would have seen that the finger which I put in my mouth was not the finger I dipped in the gallipot."—Exchange.

There is nothing superior to Salvation Oil for the relief and cure of wounds of all kinds. Its effect is marvelous. 25 cents.

CHANGE OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

NEW PLAN FAVORED BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Advantages of the Consolidated District Schools—"Gathering Up" Children—Some New Legislation is Necessary.

The county superintendents of the State at their meetings are deliberating on a question, which, if carried through as desired, will change the school system of Indiana. The question was brought up at yesterday afternoon's session through the paper by Lee O. Harris. The question is, "Should township trustees temporarily abandon small district schools and transport the pupils to other and larger schools at public expense?"

The county superintendents are in favor of the proposed plan. In yesterday afternoon's discussion not a voice was raised against the question, save when some less sanguine superintendent arose to point out some difficulties in the way of the execution of the idea. It was argued that the main inducement which could be offered to patrons of the district schools was the better advantages of a graded school, which, under the present district system, is in many places impossible. In some localities where the system of consolidating the district schools into a graded township school has been tried, it was reported that the change had produced only the best results. Tardiness had been practically eliminated by the system of "gathering up" the children and transporting them to school.

Another argument against the present system of district schools was that the county superintendent can not now spend sufficient time in each school properly to understand the surrounding conditions and the class of work done.

Superintendent W. E. Caroon, of Veedersburg, suggested that the driver of the conveyance carrying the children to school could carry mail to the farmers, and would make an excellent truant officer.

A difficulty pointed out was that the taxpayer would not stand the expense, but this was met by the statement of one of the superintendents that no township which had adopted the system had ever abolished it. It was also said that teachers would object to the plan, because it would reduce the number of places, but the main difficulty in the way was decided to be the clinging to the old, weather-beaten district schoolhouse, in which the patrons had learned their a, b, c's.

Legal Amendment Necessary.

Superintendent Geeting said a little legislation was needed to help the trustees to act. In the Legislature of 1893, he said, an act had slipped through which limited the power of the township trustee over the removal of district schools. It seemed that by this law the patrons of the district had the right to say whether or not the school district could be changed. "Under the present condition," said Mr. Geeting, "it would be difficult to change the condition of the schools, but it would be easy to change the law. Nothing would benefit the schools so much as this change."

The question, "What is a school district?" was put to Mr. Geeting by one of the superintendents.

In reply, Mr. Geeting said: "We have no such thing as a well-defined school district. Under the old enumeration law there was, but in the new enumeration law this clause was omitted."

The evening meeting in room 35 of English Hotel was scarcely thirty minutes in length. The discussion on the proposed change in the district schools was not continued. A few statements were made before the meeting to the effect that all the county superintendents in attendance at the conference favored some legislation by which the township trustees can feel at liberty to effect the desired change at their discretion. The sentiment was against the law which gave the patrons certain rights of demanding that the small district schools should be maintained, whether profitable or not.

The meeting was also in favor of lengthening the term of the county superintendents from two to four years. The reasons for this were many and good in the eyes of the superintendents present. The main plea was that under a four-year term of office the county superintendent could become better acquainted with the work of the schools of his county and could better supply their various needs.

The evening conference adjourned after the appointment of a committee of thirteen—a member from each congressional district—to formulate such legislation as the county superintendents think beneficial to the school system of the State. This committee is to report its action to the annual meeting of the county superintendents, which will be held in Indianapolis next June. It is known as the county superintendents' legislative committee, and is said to be simply advisory, but its real object is to prepare a bill, which will be presented to the next Legislature, the purpose of which will be to change the laws of the State so that a township trustee can at his discretion change the district schools into a township system, such as was proposed in yesterday afternoon's discussion.

Compulsory Law Discussed.

The County Superintendents' Association program this afternoon announced a paper, "Does Indiana Need Another State Normal School?" by F. J. Young, superintendent of Allen county, but because of a feeling that the time is not ripe to agitate the question, this subject was postponed.

Mr. Young led a discussion of the compulsory education law. He has positive opinions about the compulsory law. He believes that it is a good law, but that it is very crude. He thinks that the age should be extended to sixteen years. The truancy law, in its present condition, also displeases Mr. Young and his colleagues. Mr. Young said: "The truancy officers are a great expense to the people and are superfluous. The township trustees are the only truancy officers necessary. They are in close touch with the people, especially the poorer class, with which the truancy law is most active. It means no increase in his pay to be too aggressive."

The truancy officers when they were appointed immediately began to "nurse" their jobs, he said. The law says that they shall prevent habitual truancy. Most of the officers on the first day of the school year called on the parents of the children who were not in school. How could a child be a habitual truant when school had not been open but a day? They make themselves obnoxious, and it is not for the best interests of the school system that parents and children be annoyed upon no provocation. I believe that the truancy officer is an unnecessary evil."

The program was then carried out, as follows:

"What Constitutes Professional Training?" Superintendent A. L. Gary, Rush county.

"How Does Professional Training Help the Superintendent?" Superintendent Isaac F. Myer, Carroll county.

"How Does Professional Training Help the Teacher?" Superintendent Lawrence McTurnan, Madison county.

The subjects treated by the speakers were generally discussed. The discussion of professional training and its results was led by Elmer C. Jerman, superintendent of Decatur county.

SOLUTION OF THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Springfield Republican.

The rumors at Washington that the administration contemplates modifying the Hawaiian treaty so that the islands may never be admitted as a State reveal the most vulnerable point in the annexation scheme. But can territory be annexed under such conditions without violating the constitution? Here arises a question which would again divide the Senate, and the amended treaty would lose as much in strength as it would gain because of the modification.

Is it not time to seek a true solution of the Hawaiian question? Statehood can not be considered, and the very possibility of it must be guarded against by preventing the erection of Hawaii into a territory, or potential state. Formal annexation, therefore, is out of the question.

Furthermore, formal annexation is unnecessary to the proper conservation of the interests of the United States, because:

1. The United States already has a perpetual grant of Pearl river harbor as a naval and coaling station, and, as Gen. Foster says, that is the only place suitable for such a station within a radius of 2,000 miles.

2. With that harbor possessed by the United States no other nation would have any inducement to annex Hawaii.

3. The mere understanding that the United States would oppose the absorption of the islands by any other power would act as an effective prohibition of such an absorption. The United States is powerful enough to have its proclaimed wishes in such a matter respected without any bloodshed.

4. The Hawaiians themselves will not seek absorption by any other power, because Hawaii's commercial interests bind it to the United States. Hawaii seeks commercial union as naturally as the islands of the West Indies, and the economic fate of the Antilles would be that of Hawaii in case it was deprived of the American market.

5. As a point of strategic importance in the defense of the Pacific coast, Hawaii will still further diminish in value, as it is already diminished by the British naval station at Esquimault, after the completion of an isthmus canal. That canal would weaken the Pacific coast in a military sense, according to Captain Mahan, and the struggle to defend San Francisco would be diverted from Hawaii to the Caribbean waters, at the eastern entrance to the waterway, in case of war with any European power.

But if Hawaii need not be annexed, neither is it necessary to completely abandon it. The islands should not be allowed to pass under the dominion of any other power because:—

1. The military argument in favor of American control, while not conclusive when used in support of formal annexation, does possess sufficient weight to render actual European or Asiatic domination in Hawaii prejudicial to our interests and a menace to the Pacific coast.

2. The only civilization in Hawaii worthy of the name was derived from the United States, and Americans in commerce and politics rule there through their natural force of character and superior attainments. The Anglo-Saxons the world over naturally dominate weak races. It can not be helped.

3. For some sixty years it has been the settled policy of our Government to prevent the absorption of Hawaii by any other power.

The problem, then, is to find a policy which shall meet the needs of the situation as thus outlined. It is difficult to find one? For statesmen it should not be difficult in any exceptional degree, for we need only to follow the natural lines of development as already revealed by the lapse of years. The independence of Hawaii should be guaranteed by the United States as has been substantially the case in the past. This would prohibit the absorption of the islands by any other power, and indirectly would prohibit the islanders themselves from seeking such absorption. Furthermore, to insure local government devoid of anarchy, disorder or recurring revolutions, such as characterize civil government in many Latin-American countries, we could logically afford protection from our warships, to the Hawaiian authorities, under proper circumstances, in case of such outbreaks. This would, indeed, be due from us if we prohibited the interference of other nations. And, inasmuch as the present government under President Dole is the best Hawaii has ever had, this protection might well be extended to it immediately, and thus the danger of disorder obviated from the moment of our formal declaration of the national policy.

This policy, of course, would amount to a protectorate of Hawaii by the United States. But it would be a protectorate in its mildest form, not even necessitating official occupation, like England's occupation of Egypt. The responsibilities incurred would be hardly more than those incurred in the past, while its advantages would be the removal of all fear lest we should some time have Hawaii as a State or a troublesome factor in our body politic. We should thus conserve American interests in all respects. While holding Hawaii, we should hold it at arm's length.

Kathryn Kidder will Retire.

St. Louis, December 29.—Colonel Kidder, of Chicago, father of Kathryn Kidder, who is suffering from nervous prostration, following the recent disbanding of her company, is authority for the statement that the actress will never again appear on the stage.

In cold weather
We need heat.
The blood must be
Warm, rich and pure.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Keeps the blood
In perfect order,
Sending it, in a
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English Flannelette Night Shirts, full lengths, well made; good muslin; 19 dozen at... 39c
Strong elastic web Suspenders, double stitched mohair ends and drawer supporters; should be 25c; now 17c

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"THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FOUNTAIN."

An English Paper's Comment on the Monument Cascades.

George Weaver, of 559 East Sixteenth street, has received a copy of the Wiltshire (England) Times, which prints, under the heading "World's Biggest Fountain," the following paragraph:

"The greatest fountain in the world was turned on recently at Indianapolis, Ind., and permitted to flow for an hour. It is one of the cascades now in course of construction at the base of the soldiers' monument. The flow of water measures fully up to the contract, which calls for 7,000 gallons a minute at each of the two cascades as a regular thing, with a capacity under high pressure, however, that is much greater. The combined capacity of the world-famous fountains of Versailles, hitherto the largest in the world, is 80,000 gallons an hour. They would make but feeble streams in comparison with the monument cascades, and yet the cost of running the French fountains is so great that the water is only turned on on gala days."

In the Midst of the Game.

New York Journal.

He—Why on earth did you discard those two queens?

She—Their crowns are not on straight.

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Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Restores Gray Hair to its natural color without dye. The best Hair Tonic ever made. Used by Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere.
All druggists or by mail; Price, $1.00; also Yale's Skin Food, $1.50; Yale's Face powder, 50c.; Yale's Beauty Soap 25c. Guide to beauty mailed free
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OUR STOCK OF CHILDREN'S SHOES
is now larger and better than it has been at any time before. We call special attention to our line in Misses' sizes (11½ to 2), at $1.25; Children's sizes (8½ to 11), at $1, in Dongola kid, with patent leather tips; Dongola, with kid tips and heavy soles, and Kangaroo Calf, in button or lace.
These are shapely shoes that fit and wear.

Also just received Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes, same as above cut; neat and nobby.
Horuff's
188-190 Virginia Avenue.

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112 E. Washington St. Third Door East of Penn. Tel. 1453,
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Give us your order for New Year Turkeys.
Candies and Nuts at reduced prices to close out before the new year.
We want to reduce stock before the new year. This week we will give you many bargains.
To-morrow we will sell No. 1 Water Buckets, worth 15c, for.............. 9c
Washboards, worth 25c, for.......... 10c
Laundry Starch for, per pound....... 3c
Laundry Soap (Armour's Key) at..... 2c
Roller Process Flour, guaranteed, per barrel $4.75

Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per bushel 70c
Sugar-Cured California Hams, per pound 6½c
Champion Oat Flakes, per package 5c
Pure Maple Syrup, per quart can.... 25c
Dairy Butter, per pound 15c
Boston Pancake Flour, best made, package 8c
We are making a specialty of high-class Teas and Coffees at close grocery prices.
We sell Fresh Roasted Rio, per pound 12½c

Fresh Roasted Peaberry, per pound 18c
Golden Rio, per pound........ 25c
Boston Combination Java, per pound 30c
equal any 35c Coffee.
Hoffman House Java and Mocha, per pound 35c
This Coffee has no equal in this city at any price.
Bargain Japan Tea, worth 50c, for.. 20c
Mixed Teas, 50c quality, for........ 30c
Lupton Ceylon Teas (finest grown), come in ½-pound and 1-pound cans; three grades, per pound, 40c, 50c and........ 60c

The MONARCH thanks its many friends for their generous patronage during the past year which has made the year's business a grand success
The coming year all our efforts will be to carry to a higher degree, the policy of selling high class groceries at low prices.
The Monarch wishes all a Happy New Year.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE—Thomas W. Keene in "Julius Caesar"—8 p. m.

PARK THEATER—"The Waifs of New York"—2 and 8 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATER—Merry Maidens' Burlesque Company—2 and 8 p. m.

NEW BOOKS.

"Old Virginia and Her Neighbors."

A series of books on American history has engaged many years of the life of Mr. John Fiske. The volumes have not been prepared in a natural sequence, and there has just been published "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" in two volumes, which fit in between "The Discovery of America" and "The Beginnings of New England." The opening chapter, with its sketch of the work done by Elizabeth's great sailors, takes up the narrative where the concluding chapter of "The Discovery of America" dropped it. A reading of the first few chapters of "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" soon makes it apparent why Mr. Fiske begins with a chapter on "The Sea Kings," in which he shows how the Spanish methods of colonization differed from the English, and that England paid little attention to America, save for an occasional visit to the Newfoundland fisheries, until the founding of the Muscovy company. He sketches the Elizabethan sea kings, beginning with John Hawkins, devoting special attention to Francis Drake and Raleigh. It was not so much the difficulties of colonization that were in the balance, but whether there should be any English colonies planted on this continent at all. Says Mr. Fiske:

The defeat of the invincible Armada was the opening event in the history of the United States. It was the event that made all the rest possible. Without it the attempts at Jamestown and Plymouth could hardly have had more success than the attempts at Roanoke island. * * * Before England could plant thriving states in America she must control the ocean routes. The far-sighted Raleigh understood the conditions of the problem. When he smote the Spaniards at Cadiz he knew it was a blow struck for America. He felt the full significance of the defeat of the Armada, and, in spite of all his disappointments with Virginia, he never lost heart. In 1602 he wrote to Sir Robert Cecil: "I shall yet live to see it an English nation."

In the succeeding chapter Raleigh is followed in his various enterprises; then comes the accession of James I, and soon thereafter, in 1606, the first charter to the Virginia company, out of which grew the colonization expedition under Christopher Newport, the expedition which carried Capt. John Smith to America and fame. Mr. Fiske digresses at great length to take up the cudgels for John Smith. He insists that Smith's story is true throughout. He thinks it a shame that a man who did so much toward the comfort and stability of the first colony should have been so lied about and abused. Mr. Fiske stands by every statement of Smith's narrative, giving the reasons why he believes not only in the memorable duel with the three Turks, and the incident of Pocahontas, but also the most remarkable story of the Princess Charatza Tragabigzanda. Mr. Fiske evidently thinks that if it had not been for Smith the settlement of Jamestown would have effected nothing. He says:

It is, indeed, in all probability true that losing Smith was the chief cause of the horrors of the Starving Time. * * * All this advantage had been destroyed by the active hostility of the Indians, which was due to the outrageous conduct of white ruffians whom Smith would have restrained or punished. But for this man's superb courage and resourcefulness, one can hardly believe that the colony would have lasted until 1609.

The beginning of the commonwealth was marked by the arrival of Lord Delaware in 1610 and the governorship of Sir Thomas Dale. The history concerns itself largely with depicting the growth of the colony, the evolution of its laws and customs until June 16, 1624, when, by orders of King James, the charter of the Virginia company was annulled. This, Mr. Fiske shows, was a blessing in disguise. He shows with what the company would have had to contend, had it lived, and he says:

It seems to have been well for Virginia that the company fell when it did. It established self-government there, set its machinery successfully to work, and then vanished from the scene, like the Jinni in some Oriental tale, leaving its good gift behind.

In Chapter 8 of the first volume the history of Virginia crosses the history of Maryland, and Mr. Fiske, after giving a full explanation of the various palatine governments, shows that Lord Baltimore was intrusted by King Charles with the guardianship and government of the Maryland Palatinate. It will be seen that at first the author devotes his attention solely to Raleigh's Virginia, which extended from Florida to Canada, England thrusting herself in between Spain and France. With the charter of 1609 Virginia was practically severed from North Virginia, which presently took on the names of New England and New Netherlands, and received colonies of Puritans and Dutchmen. From the territory of Virginia, thus cut down, further slices were carved from time to time; first, Maryland, in 1652; then Carolina, in 1663; then Georgia, in 1732. The first volume carries the reader up to the establishment of the Maryland Palatinate and shows conditions ripe for trouble between the Virginians and Lord Baltimore. It has been asserted, especially by Virginians, that the Virginians were more loyal to the English throne than the residents in England, and it has been claimed that Virginia proclaimed Charles II as sovereign a year or two before he was proclaimed in England. Mr. Fiske is at some pains to disprove this, showing that Charles was proclaimed King in England on May 8, 1660, and in Virginia on September 20 following. In the chapter "The Coming of the Cavaliers," Mr. Fiske shows that it was in the reign of Charles II that the names, such as Randolph, Pendleton, Madison, Mason, Monroe, Cary, Ludwell, Parke, Robinson, Marshall, Washington and others became familiar. To the rebellion of Bacon, in 1676, is given a chapter by itself. The historian finds some resemblance between Bacon's rebellion, and that of Daniel Shays, in Massachusetts, a hundred years later. He thinks that Bacon was, in a way, the forerunner of Washington. He says:

Bacon's brief career was an episode in the perennial fight against taxation without representation, the ancient abuse of living on other men's labor. We can not fail to admire his quick incisiveness, his cool head, his determined courage; and the spectacle of this young Cavalier taking the lead, like Tiberius Gracchus, in a movement for justice and liberty, will always make a pleasing picture.

In his first volume, Mr. Fiske told of the project of founding the College William and Mary in 1622, a project which was laid aside, while in the meantime Harvard College was founded in a colony but six years old. In the second volume is told the story of the founding of the College of William and Mary, and a copy is given of the first quaint regulations of the college. It is interesting in this connection to learn that Mr. Fiske has discovered a second Priscilla. He tells the story of Parson Camm, a professor at William and Mary, and its last president before the Revolution:

Among those who listened to his preaching was Miss Betsy Hansford. A young friend, who had wooed Miss Betsy without success, persuaded the worthy parson to aid him with his eloquence. But it was in vain that Mr. Camm besieged the young lady with texts from the Bible enjoining matrimony as a duty. She proved herself able to beat him at his own game when she suggested that if the parson would go home and look at II Samuel, xii, 7, he might be able to divine the reason of her obduracy. When Mr. Camm proceeded to search the scriptures he found these significant words staring him in the face: "And Nathan said to David, thou art the man!" The sequel is told in an item of the Virginia Gazette, announcing the marriage of the Rev. John Camm and Miss Betsy Hansford.

The rest of the second volume is taken up with long and careful descriptions of society in the Old Dominion and the emigration from Virginia southward to the settlements of the Carolina frontier and westward across the mountains. An interesting chapter is given up to "The Golden Age of Pirates," telling of the days when "Blackbeard" and "Captain Kidd" found harborage and plunder off the Carolinas. In the course of the westward advance from Virginia, we learn that Colonel Washington was engaged by General Fairfax to survey his frontier estates. In the meantime Virginia, looking down the Monongahela river to the point where its union with the Allegany makes the Ohio, beheld there the gateway to the Great West, and felt a yearning to possess it. But the French, it seems, were alive to the situation, and it was the French troops that opened the game on the mighty chess-board. Mr. Fiske says:

French troops from Canada crossed Lake Erie and built their first fort where the city of Erie now stands. Then they pushed forward down the wooded valley of the Allegany, and built a second fortress and a third. Another stride would bring them to the gateway. Something must be done at once. At such a crisis Governor Dinwiddie had need of the ablest man Virginia could afford to undertake a journey of unwonted difficulty through the wilderness to negotiate with Indian tribes, and to warn the advancing Frenchmen to trespass no further upon English territory. As the best person to intrust with this arduous enterprise the shrewd old Scotchman selected a lad of one-and-twenty—Lord Fairfax's surveyor, George Washington. History does not record a more extraordinary choice, nor one more completely justified.

This year, 1753, marks the end of the period when Virginia history can be dealt with by itself. New York and New England had long struggled against France. When Virginia took part in the contest it acquired continental character, and with the first encounter between French and English in the Alleganies. "The stream of Virginia history becomes an inseparable portion of the majestic stream in which flows the career of our Federal Union." So ends Mr. Fiske. He announces that, to complete the picture of early times and to connect with the Revolution, another work will be needed which shall resume the story of New England at the accession of William and Mary. This work he promises before a long interval. The clearness of vision of Mr. Fiske, his saneness and broadness of mind are too well known to need any comment here. He lays hold of history with a firm grasp, writes simply, but most interestingly, and as, appreciating his scholarship, we know that we can rely upon his statement of historical facts; so, recognizing the distinctive literary charm he has given to his history, we can recommend this work both as history and as literature. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"The Quest of Happiness."

With an introduction by Mrs. M. R. F. Gilman, "The Quest of Happiness," a posthumous volume by the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton is issued. The book was begun early in 1891, but was laid aside for many months, owing to the author's removal to Paris. In 1893 work on it was resumed, and he had nearly completed it when the theory of "Positive and Negative Happiness" came to him, and he began to re-write the book. He was still at work on it in November, 1894, when he died, leaving the closing chapters unwritten. Mrs. Gilman in her introduction says:

In "The Quest of Happiness" we have the final word of an artist-poet, who was developed by the varied and disappointing experiences of life into a philosopher. This, his last message to mankind, is one of encouragement. Yet it was written when he was held in the clutches of a mortal disease, and knew that he was nearing the end of life. With a strong sense of the imperfection and uncertainty of all things earthly, Hamerton attempted to direct the feet of those who were to come after him toward a goal which he knew his own feet would not reach. He paused—almost at the gate of the other world—to reflect upon the abundant provision for our happiness in this world, and upon our ingratitude in being dissatisfied with the arrangements of the feast and the shortness of the banquet.

There is much in the selfish philosophy expressed by Hamerton in his "Human Intercourse" and "The Intellectual Life" that grates upon the nerves. He leaves sentiment so altogether out of account. After his "Human Intercourse," Hamerton was accused of "a cheery optimism"; there are things in "The Quest of Happiness" which might serve as the basis for a charge of dreary pessimism. He says in a chapter headed "Author, Neither Optimist Nor Pessimist":

It does not seem to me that the happiness there is or has been in the world can be taken as a compensation for the cruelty and injustice involved in such proceedings as the prosecution for witchcraft in England or the persecutions for heresy in Spain. * * * Astronomers have sometimes amused themselves by representing the earth as it would appear from the moon. In these drawings the continent of Africa is visible as in a map. From our own planet we see plainly with a telescope the geography of our satellite. Which is the sadder spectacle, Africa, the scene of untold and unfeeling cruelties, or the desolate lunar landscape of windless mountains that no cloud overshadows, that no stream waters, the land where there are neither sheep nor shepherds, and where no bird sings? To me, it seems that Africa is the sadder sight.

The author may not have intended it, but his "quest of happiness" is made to seem a very foolish quest. It is all very well to read a learned discourse on the relative values of positive and negative happinesss, on the happiness one gets by seeking for it, and the happiness that comes to one by waiting for it, but one is brought up with a round turn and is apt to exclaim, "What is the use of it all?" when one comes on such a sentence as this:

To try, then, to attain happiness is of no avail, as each of us enjoys exactly that degree of felicity which is in accordance with his natural disposition, and can never, with all his efforts, attain to anything superior.

The truth of the matter lies, perhaps, in the fact that Hamerton, failing of highest success as an artist, as a litterateur, as a poet, turned philosopher, and in this last book, written on the threshhold of death, he could not help pouring into it a little bitterness of feeling. He tells us why it is that one may fail as an artist—he knows. He could not with his varied gifts, find happiness in any of his professions, and perhaps this fact explains the suggestion in his latest book: "As a rule it is safer to seek for happiness in some reward outside of our occupations, than in the occupations themselves." And when we have sought this happiness, "outside of our occupations," we are told by Mr. Hamerton that, after all, complete happiness is "much more nearly akin to self-satisfaction than to culture." In truth, this work seems that of a disappointed man; but as the man was a scholar, took himself and life very seriously, had gifts which were of a solid rather than a brilliant character, and in his writings invites to thought and introspection, his work is worth considering, and reading. (Boston: Roberts Bros. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"Seven Puzzling Bible Books."

As a sort of supplement to his book, "Who Wrote the Bible?" the Rev. Washington Gladden delivered a series of popular lectures on certain books of the Bible. These lectures, with an introduction, are now contained in the volume, "Seven Puzzling Bible Books." In the introduction Mr. Gladden states that he has written for the plain people; not for scholars, nor pastors. The book seems to be called forth to refute the idea which some ministers have expressed that it is not safe to trust the unlettered people with the truth about the Bible. Mr. Gladden says:

A more baseless, a more dangerous theory has rarely invaded the minds of Christian teachers. * * * If there is one book in the world concerning which all men are entitled to know the truth, and the whole truth, that book is the Bible. If there is one book in the world concerning whose origin and character there must be no concealment, no deceit, no prevarication, that book is the Bible. * * * If the Bible is a book for the people, intended to be read by them, and suited for their instruction, then they are entitled to know all the facts about it.

He shows that the popular theory of the Bible is framed from men's notions of what must be, rather than from what is. He insists that the idea that the Bible is infallible has been a serious check to the growth of Christianity; and that in many ways the Bible disclaims for itself the character of absolute inerrancy. Mr. Gladden's book seeks to show:

That these are, in a true sense, Sacred Writings, and that they contain a revelation from God found nowhere else in literature. There is treasure here, beyond price. The only question is whether, like every other treasure of God bequeathed to man, it is contained in an earthen vessel. * * * If the Bible does contain a human element, it must contain imperfections. If men's thoughts and feelings do find expression in it, more or less of error and defective moral judgment must be looked for.

One, therefore, who investigates the Bible with a view of separating truth from error finds that many of the books are of a composite character, made up of documents pieced together, which sometimes overlap and sometimes disclose wide gaps in the narrative. It is found also that the Bible contains a considerable element of religious fiction. The most radical, perhaps, of the statements of Mr. Gladden in this regard is:

Most important of all is the discovery which must be made by candid students of the Old Testament, that these Scriptures represent a moral development, whose earlier stages connote an imperfect morality. * * * The writers admire and approve actions which the law of Christ expressly condemns. * * * There is nothing else to say about it; excuses, evasions, palliations are not only futile, they are an insult to common sense. That the moral standards of these Old Testament writers are sometimes low and defective is truth that no honest man must deny. It is not merely true that they describe for us unworthy actions; it is true that they sometimes justify and commend unworthy actions.

It is truths such as this that Mr. Gladden thinks must be told to the people, if pastors are to remain honest. He admits that it is quite contrary to what they have been taught about the Bible, but it is the truth, and they need to know it. And he goes even further and asserts that what we need from God is not an infallible rule, applicable to all conditions of life and intelligence; it is rather a path of light through the ages; giving us direction, but leaving us free to settle for ourselves the problems of every hour and of every generation.

The seven books treated by Mr. Gladden are Judges, Esther, Job, Ecclesiastices, the Song of Songs, Daniel and Jonah. In all of these books he finds expressions of moral sentiments utterly at war with the teachings of the New Testament, and often with the rules of common morality, honesty and decency. The book is written in a clear, convincing style that carries the reader with it. It is not designed as an answer to any agnostic attacks on the Bible, but by plain talking, by searching truths it robs such enemies of the Christian religion as Ingersoll of their commonest weapons. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"Vivian of Virginia."

In another column of this department we review Mr. Fiske's history of Virginia. We have here, in "Vivian of Virginia," by Hulbert Fuller, a novel founded on one episode of the early colonization of Virginia. It is a story dealing with the Bacon rebellion, and although the author weaves in stirring incident and much adventure, he sticks close to his historical text. The hero is Sergeant Vivian, who, as a gentleman-adventurer, finds his way to Virginia. Soon after he lands he meets Mistress Zoe Langdon, a niece of the tyrannical Governor, Sir William Berkeley. The niece is in sympathy with the rebellion against her uncle's authority. On an employment of his mistress Vivian becomes acquainted with William Bacon, and when Bacon wrests his commission as a general from the Governor he obtains at the same time a commission as captain for Vivian. The hero has the chance of escorting his lady out of danger, but falls into the hands of the enemy. Afterward he is sent by Bacon with a message of peace to Sir William Berkeley, and has a stirring fight with the old man in his study, while the ignorant sentry paces up and down outside the door. The ruse used by Bacon to get part of his followers to sign the oath of fidelity—the mock Indian scare—gives great opportunity to the novelist, who has made good use of it. Altogether he has woven through the facts of history a pretty romance, bright, stirring and readable. The book is admirably illustrated by F. T. Merrill. (Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"The Charm" and Other Drawing-Room Plays.

A collaboration of Sir Walter Besant and Walter H. Pollock promises well, and the performance is not disappointing. In "The Charm" and other drawing-room plays is given a set of clever little plays that could be performed in any home without much trouble as regards scenery or costumes. The characters are few and simple, the changes of scenes infrequent. In the preface the authors explain that these plays were written with regard to the limitations imposed upon a home-made stage. All of the plays are simple, without much action, with the exception of the last, "The Spy," which is more elaborate than the rest and more exciting. The dialogue of all these plays is bright and happy, and the book should find favor with those who seek to provide entertainment for a company of guests. The book is beautifully printed and bound, and has fifty illustrations by Chris Hammond and A. Jule Goodman. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"Songs of Liberty."

Robert Underwood Johnson has published a new volume, with the title, "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems." This book is made uniform as to binding with "The Winter Hour and Other Poems," which Mr. Johnson published several years ago. We find in the lyrical pieces in this new book the same charm that we associate with the name of Mr. Johnson from a present recollection of "The Winter Hour." The initial poem is an "Apostrophe to Greece," a noble martial strain. It begins with this trumpet-like stanza:

O land of sage and stoic—
Of human deeds heroic,
Of heroes' deeds divine!
What braggart of the nations
Shall scorn thy proud narrations—
Thou who has named the stars from thy
Olympian line!

This lofty strain is sustained throughout. Mr. Johnson has a graceful touch in sentimental verse. We quote a pretty song, called "The Surprised Avowal," in which the easy flow of the thought and the double rhymes give a cheery singing quality:

When one word is spoken,
When one look you see,
When you take the token,
Howe'er so slight it be,
The cage's bolt is broken,
The happy bird is free.

There is no unsaying
That love-startled word;
It were idle praying
It no more be heard;
Yet, its law obeying,
Who shall blame the bird?

What avails the mending
Where the cage was weak?
What avails the sending
Far, the bird to seek,
When every cloud is lending
Wings toward yonder peak?

Thrush, could they recapture
You to newer wrong,
How could you adapt your
Strain to suit the throng?
Gone would be the rapture
Of unimprisoned song.

The most important poem is "The Voice of Webster." This is noble verse, and abounds in happy phrases and vigorous lines. In this piece and in "Hands Across Sea" it is very clear that Mr. Johnson is fully in sympathy with the idea that men of letters should take a serious interest in politics. He is no jingo, but he believes that high political ideals should be made practicable. It seems to us that in "Hands Across Sea" Mr. Johnson has written one of the finest poems that has lately come from an American. We trust that this poem and the lines on Webster may have a wide reading.

Readers of the Century Magazine will recall Mr. Johnson's "Paraphrases from the Servian of Zmai Iovan Iovanovich, after Literal Translations by Nikola Tesla." These little poems are very interesting, and American literature is glad enough to yield a place to Mr. Johnson's conscientious renderings. (New York: The Century Co.)

"The Young Puritans of Old Hadley."

The latest volume in the "Young Puritan Series" is "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley," by Mary P. Wells Smith, illustrated by L. J. Bridgeman. Woven in the form of an interesting story, designed to interest young people particularly, is given a faithful account of the life of the children of the Puritans. Children of the time of the Puritans were not objects of much attention as to their sayings and doings; it was then that the old maxim was in full force, "Children should be seen and not heard." From this book children of the present day will learn that in spite of the rather hard conditions under which the Puritan children lived and were brought up, and despite the grimness of the older people, the Puritan children were not vastly different in their thoughts and hopes from the children of to-day. It was a time when people lived in fear of Indians, when children could not roam abroad with impunity, when the lack of servants made the duties of children in a household rather heavy and onerous, but there was fun, too, and sport for the boys, and the life was not at all a gloomy one. In this story the reader will become acquainted with many of the quaint customs that obtained in the days of the Puritans, and the contrast between those times and the present should make the book interesting to young people. (Boston: Roberts Bros. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"With a Pessimist in Spain."

The pessimist we are not permitted to know by any other name; she was a lady who acted as a sort of chaperon for Mary F. Nixon, the author of "A Pessimist in Spain," during a journey through Spain, which seems to have been as thorough as it was enjoyable. The book is merely the record of the wanderings of two women in Spain, with side glances at the old history of many of the towns and cathedrals they met on the way. The trip was interesting; the two women were enthusiastic sightseers, missing little that was worth seeing. They had no particular adventures, but being "lone, lorn women" they were permitted sometimes to go where men are not admitted, as, for instance, into a harem at Tangier, where they were entertained by a bevy of fifteen wives. The story is interesting and useful withal, for the author seems to have thoroughly studied her Spanish history before she went to Spain to verify her facts. The book is well supplied with illustrations. The author, by the way, is the daughter of William Penn Nixon, of the Inter Ocean, and is proud to acknowledge her Hoosier descent. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

The Periodicals and Literary Notes.

An interesting article on Mexico, by Frederick Stone Daniel, occupies the leading place in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January.

An excellent number of Current Literature is the January issue. The frontispiece is a fine reproduction from the latest photograph of Edmund Clarence Stedman.

"Frauds in Flour" and "Frauds in Food and Drink" form the subjects of particularly vigorous editorials in the January number of What to Eat, and choice recipes, poems and stories make up the rest of the number.

The January Outing has, besides a budget of Christmas poems and stories, the usual quantity of sporting articles. Among the timely features are articles on "Ice-Hockey" and "Ice-Yachting Up to Date," and an account of "A New Year's Day Ski-Run."

Archibald Forbes, in a paper entitled "A Myth of Waterloo," in the January Century, demolishes the widely circulated story that after the defeat of Bluecher at Ligny, the Duke of Wellington visited the Prussian general to learn from him what support he could expect in the impending battle of Waterloo.

Frederick Remington furnishes the drawing used as frontispiece for the January Cosmopolitan. There is an article on "The Real Klondike," by James S. Easby-Smith; a new story, "Gloria Mundi," by Harold Frederic; a continuation of "Mrs. Clyde," by Julien Gordon, and other articles, stories and verse of interest.

"The Growth and Expression of Public Opinion," is the title of the opening essay in the January Atlantic, by E. L. Godkin. John Muir, formerly of Indianapolis, contributes a timely article on "The Wild Parks and Forest Reservations of the West." Gilbert Parker begins a new novel, "The Battle of the Strong." Thomas Wentworth Higginson continues his articles on "Literary Paris Twenty Years Ago," and there is an instructive article on "Political Inauguration of the Greater New York," by Edward M. Shepard. Altogether the January number is scholarly and instructive.

Thomas Nelson Page's new novel, "Red Rock," begins in the January number of Scribner's. In this number also begins "The Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge, which will continue throughout the year. This number is unusually good, with contributions from Susan Nichols Carter, Edith Wharton, Reginald de Koven, Marriott Watson, Helen Watterson Moody and others.

The Pall Mall Magazine is the very best of the English magazines in respect of illustrations and beautiful type work. Each month this magazine has for frontispiece an etching suitable for framing. Its articles on old English country houses have more than a passing interest. This month a description is given of Osterley Park. Anthony Hope's new story, "Rupert of Hentzau," is running as a serial, and there is a quantity of good fiction and verse.

Harper's for January has for a feature the opening chapters of a new serial by Henry Seton Merriman, "Roden's Corner," an illustration from which makes the frontispiece. There is a very interesting article, by Laurence Hutton, giving reminiscences of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, McCullough, Florence and other actors, who were members of "The Players." Other contributors are Octave Thanet, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Frederick Remington, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, John C. Ochiltree and others.

The "Journals of Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society," which have just been published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, contain the following story: "C. Lovejoy hears from Charles Tilt that Dickens's 'Pickwick' was not at first popular. The work had been offered to various publishers, and Chapman & Hall were not overpleased with their bargain. Tilt sold 1,200 of No. 6, and the publishers sent to Dickens a check for £30 over and above the £8 per sheet agreed on. He acknowledged it. For No. 7 they sent him an extra check for £60, which he did not acknowledge; for No. 8 a check for £100, which he returned. They altered the one into four, and then the author kept it. Altogether, he received for 'Pickwick' £1,200 more than was stipulated for." In the same volume Carlyle is reported as saying: "I find the humor of 'Pickwick' very melancholy."

Albert Cim has just written a monograph on what authors earn. An interesting comparison is made. He says: "Do you know what the tragedy of 'Andromaque' brought Racine? Two hundred livres (a little over $40). What would M. Sardou say to that? In the same way Boileau's 'Lutrin' brought its author 600 livres. In the next century Diderot could scarcely get 1,000 francs for his prodigious work of 'L'Encyclopedie,' which enriched his publishers. And as for Jean Jacques Rousseau he received 6,000 francs from the sale of the manuscript of 'L'Emile.' In our own time literature is usually better paid for. Victor Hugo, especially, gained much profit. On the other hand, the entire works of Stendhal gained their author only 5,700 francs, about 260 francs a year. And Gustave Flaubert sold for only 400 francs the manuscript of 'Madame Bovary.' "

The twelve numbers of St. Nicholas for the past year, in two parts and bright with red and gold, are now ready for the public. The volume just ended had many admirable features. In the two parts several complete serial stories will be found. There is John Bennett's story of the time of Shakespeare, "Master Skylark," full of the romance of the Elizabethan age. W. H. Shelton's war story, "The Last Three Soldiers," introduces an entirely new variation of the Robinson Crusoe idea. Frances Courtenay Baylor has an international story for girls in "Miss Nina Barrow." Frank M. Bicknell takes his young and ardent readers to "The City of Stories," while Noah Brooks tells of adventures almost as strange in "The True Story of Marco Polo." Laurence Hutton gives interesting glimpses of boy-life in New York at the middle of the century in his reminiscences of "A Boy I Knew." A pleasant story of girl-life in the West, fictitious, but none the less desirable on that account, is "June's Garden," by Marion Hill. Besides the serials there are hundreds of short stories, sketches, poems, and jingles, most of them illustrated by favorite artists. There are a number of articles on the New York fire department, by Charles T. Hill; "A Christmas in Bethlehem," by Edwin S. Wallace; "The Birthplace of Lincoln," by George H. Yenowine, several papers on adventure in Siberia, by George Kennan, and on signaling at sea and on land, by Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N. Helpful and instructive articles, stories about birds and beasts and plants, and patriotic sketches round out and complete the two full parts. (New York: The Century Company. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

The Christian Register, of Boston, reviewing the Rev. Frederic Dewhurst's recent volume of sermons, "Dwellers in Tents," to which we were glad to call attention in this column not long ago, has this to say: "What could ever justify the publication of a volume of sermons, even a small one, except a demand for it? That those who have heard the Rev. Frederic E. Dewhurst, of Plymouth church, Indianapolis, should have secured for us all the opportunity to read such a contribution to high living and spiritual thinking, is a cause for gratitude; for here are some truly rare words of life which every spiritual mind will welcome. The sine qua non of all sermons, moral earnestness, is in these twelve discourses; and we have, besides, such a wealth of spiritual insight and so much of the true philosophy of life as are seldom found in as many pages. The poet, with his vision, and the philosopher, with his universal principles, have wrought here. For there are in the volume both luminous truths and a strong constructive philosophy by which to hold and give them consistency. Questions of the hour, and also questions of all hours, are clearly seen, clearly stated, and are, within the necessary limits of life, at the same time clearly and suggestively answered. Literary style, if ever it should justify itself, nowhere has more need to do so than in sermons. Unless it be the spontaneous and unconscious form of the glowing thought, it chills, if it does not utterly kill, enwrapt interest in the hearing or reading. If there were no other unusual mark about these sermons, we should point out their extraordinary beauty of style. We can imagine some reading them almost solely on this account, but we can not imagine any one getting nothing else from them; for the smooth, graceful and balanced sentences are but the natural, spontaneous form of a heart and mind bent upon serious work. * * * After reading the sermons, and having heard that they are but average discourses from Mr. Dewhurst, spoken with earnest manner and not unmusical voice, one wonders whether the church in which they are delivered in Indianapolis is large enough to hold all who must wish to hear such extraordinary preaching."

The fifty-fourth volume of the Century made up of the numbers of the magazine for the last six months, bound in the familiar gold cloth, is just issued. The last year has been a successful one in the history of this periodical, and the present volume contains many articles of enduring value and interest. Fiction is represented by Dr. Mitchell's great novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker"; Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's historical romance, "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc," and Mrs. Marion Manville Pope's extravaganza, "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat." There are short stories by William Henry Bishop, Maurice Thompson, Lucy S. Furman, Margaret Sutton Briscoe and many others. The serial features of serious moment are Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning With Grant"; extracts from the journals of the late African explorer, E. J. Glave; papers on "The Cathedrals of France," by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer; reminiscences by Gen. John M. Schofield, and the series of papers on "Heroes of Peace," wherein the heroism of the light-house service is treated by Gustav Kobbe, and the New York police by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. In the way of travel there are articles on Alaska, by John Muir; "Bicycling Through the Dolomites," by Col. George E. Waring, Jr.; Crete and Greece, by Demetrius Kalopothakes and Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Thessaly, by Thomas Dwight Goodell; Norway, by H. H. Boyesen and Horace Scudder; and Java and Singapore, by Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. Timely questions are treated in three papers on "Scientific Kite Flying," by J. B. Millet, Lieut. Hugh D. Wise and William A. Eddy; "Glimpses of Gladstone," with sketches from life by Harry Furniss, and "Queen Victoria," by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard and Florence Hayward. Art is always a strong point with the Century, and in this volume there are the masterly engravings from the Old English Masters, by T. Cole; reproductions from leading American artists; an article on "The Art of Charles Keene"; a criticism of the sculptures of Bessie Potter, of Chicago, and several papers on "The Shaw Memorial," at Boston, and its eminent sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens. (New York: The Century Company. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

Books Received.

Trail and Camp Fire. By George Bird Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

The Palmetto. By F. S. Hefferman. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Nil. By Fred A. Randle. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Flowers of Life. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle, publisher.

Second Groffy Fairy Book. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. By Anna Pennock. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

Shantytown Sketches. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

THOSE UP-TO-DATE MAGAZINES.

Mr. Boozer—I hev' sheen 'em all, an' more too many a time! Where'ish my old companion, th' variegated alligator?

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Conductor—Maestro Eugenio Sorrentino.

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THE MUSICAL RESUME

CONCERTS TO-MORROW BY THE BANDA ROSSA AT ENGLISH'S.

The Programs that will be Rendered—Something About "Sapho," Massenet's Latest Opera—Nevin and His Songs.

The Banda Rossa, a famous band of sixty Italian musicians, brought over to this country this year, will give concerts at English's Opera House to-morrow afternoon and evening. The playing of this band has been highly commended wherever it has been heard, for its novelty and musical excellence. The programs to be presented here are varied and attractive. That for the afternoon concert will be as follows:

Overture—"Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Concerto—"Fiori Napolitani" (for clarinet) ..... Cavallini
Sig. Carestia.
"Lucia Di Lammermoor," Finale of Act I ..... Donizetti
"Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
(a) Prologue, Serenade, Bell Chorus.
(b) Intermezzo, Duet, Finale.
Violin Solo—"Legende" ..... Wieniawski
Carlotta Stubenrauch.
"Carmen" ..... Bizet
(a) Prelude, Habanera, Toreador's Song.
(b) Air, "Carmen," Duet, Finale.
March—"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Morse

The program for the night concert follows:

Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini
Fantasia on Garibaldi's Hymn (for Bombardino) ..... Sorrentino
Sig. Colaneri.
"Mefistofele" ..... Boito
(a) Prologue and Romance.
(b) Finale.
"Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
(a) Prelude, Siciliana.
(b) Duet (Santuzza and Turiddu), Finale.
Violin Solo—"Ballade and Polonaise" ..... Vieuxtemps
Carlotta Stubenrauch.
"Carmen" ..... Bizet
(a) Prelude, Habanera, Toreador's Song.
(b) Air (Carmen), Duet, Finale.
"Marcia Trionfale" ..... Sorrentino
"Star Spangled Banner" .....

Carlotta Stubenrauch, one of the soloists of the Banda Rossa, is a German child, only thirteen years old, whose violin-playing is said to be remarkable.

The festival chorus needs twenty more tenors and as many basses. Effort will be made this year to have the men's chorus unusually strong, and so this opportunity is offered. Application should be made to the music committee at Monday night's rehearsal. No more women's voices will be accepted unless they are unusually good.

The second of the Symphony orchestra concerts will be given early in February, probably during the first week. The soloist will be Mr. McGibeny, Miss Orloff, who was to have played, having postponed her home-coming for some time.

Novello, Ewer & Co., have published a new dramatic ballad, "The Eve of St. Agnes," based on the poem of Keats, by Thomas Whitney Surette. The work is for soprano, alto and barytone soli, chorus and orchestra. It may also be had with accompaniments arranged by the composer for piano and organ. There is so much that is fresh and beautiful in this work that oratorio societies will do well to add it to their repertories.

John Merritte Driver has composed a melodious and effective serenade: "O Tho Thou Whom My Soul Loves Best." It is written in simple, popular style. Miss Bessie Pearl Boyce, of Cincinnati, has introduced it. J. M. Driver & Co., of Marion, are the publishers.

A telegram received from Miss Jeannette Orloff announces complete success at her New York debut yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall.

The music at the Tabernacle church for the coming year will be rendered by Oliver Willard Pierce, organist and director; Miss Lilly Adam, soprano; Miss Edith Connor, contralto; William H. Daggett, tenor, and J. Walter Wilson, basso.

Andrew Smith will sing at Meridian-street church during the coming year. The choir there will also be strengthened by several other additions.

The pupils of Walter S. Sprankle will give their next piano recital Tuesday evening, January 11, at the warerooms of Carlin & Lennox.

Mrs. Flora M. Fawkner is in Chicago, where she will take part in a parlor musicale.

A violin recital will be given at Knightstown soon by Mr. McGibeny.

The Success of "Sapho."

English and French papers are full of the success at Paris of Massenet's new opera, "Sapho," which is founded on Alphonse Daudet's story of that name. The London Daily Telegraph says:

"The instrumentation displays the learning and experience of M. Massenet at their apogee. He has also written admirably for all the voices, and indeed it would be hard to find music more essentially singable. Hence the zest with which it is given by all the artists; they learned it with pleasure, and will always sing it with delight. Mme. Calve has been treated with especial solicitude, and the part of Sapho brings out to the fullest extent her best notes, her vocal proficiency and her remarkable facility in the expression of overbrimming jollity, strong passion and trembling pathos. Passing over the ball scene, where Mme. Calve shines as an actress rather than as a singer—for here she has little to do—her first great effort is made in the scene in which she installs herself in Jean's home, and, leaning back at full length on the sofa, murmurs the "Megali" song to the original words of the poet Mistral and to an authentic Provencal air. It will be remembered that Gounod made use of a French version of the song in "Mireille." Mme. Calve, who is to the manner born, sings it in the Provencal dialect—one does not dare call it a patois—with the veritable accent of her native home.

But it is in the fourth act, where Sapho pursues Jean into his mother's house near Avignon, that the singer reached the highest point of vocal and dramatic passion. Such a phrase as "C'est en vain que j'espere et m'ami ne vient pas" could not be delivered with more poignant pathos, nor could the appeal concluding with the line, "Ta bouche ne saurait oublier mon baiser" be rendered more seductive. It may possibly be objected that the sensual nature of the heroine is brought out with excessive realism, but there can be no doubt of the tremendous effect produced. In no former creation has Mme. Calve achieved so great a triumph.

Foreign Chat.

Sousa and his band will make a tour of Europe next year.

Eugene Cowles left a bank in Chicago just ten years ago to join the Bostonians.

Dr. Aantonin Dvorak is said to be continuing his researches in the realm of negro music.

An Eastern critic calls attention to the fact that all Joan of Arc operas have been failures.

Miss Bertha Waltzinger will replace Miss Nella Bergen in De Wolf Hopper's "El Capitan" Company.

Cesar Thomson, the violinist, has resigned his position as professor at the Conservatoire at Liege, in order to secure greater liberty for himself as a virtuoso. He has taken up his residence in Brussels.

A monument erected over the grave of Tchaikovsky was unveiled at St. Petersburg on the recent fourth anniversary of the composer's death. A religious service formed part of the ceremony, at which an enormous crowd assisted.

Munich used to be looked on as a place where one could hear good German opera for next to nothing. Twenty years ago a seat in the gallery cost only 20 cents; to-day it costs 75 cents, and tourists as well as natives complain of the "Americanization" of prices. This refers to Wagner operas. Others, being less popular, are usually cheaper.

The Grand-Ducal Theater, at Weimar, so closely associated with the artistic activity of Goethe and Schiller in drama, and later on with that of Liszt in opera, is destined shortly to disappear to make room for a building better adapted to modern requirements. It was here that many of the great dramas of Schiller and Goethe were first produced, and where "Lohengrin" was brought out for the first time.

The plans of Mme. Sembrich for this season are still uncertain. The singer has decided to abandon her projected tour of the Pacific coast and visit to the City of Mexico. She has been solicited to give concerts in the large cities of the East, and has been engaged to sing in Chicago with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. From Europe she has received an offer to sing in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna and Berlin, and has until January 15 to accept or decline. Her return to this country for the season of 1898-1899 is assured, as a satisfactory proposition for a tour of thirty concerts has been made to her. There is also a possibility of her playing what the Germans call a "gast" (guest) engagement with the Metropolitan Opera-House Company.

"Among American composers of songs and pianoforte pieces in the smaller forms," says the New York Mail and Express, "Ethelbert Woodbridge Nevin stands almost in a class by himself. His genius is essentially poetic and in complete accord with the bright and beautiful things of life. Blithe, happy and with an instinctive love for light, rather than shadow, his fancy turns to the free, the gay, and the less strenuous emotions. He is a sort of musical Watteau, limiting his subjects to the more artificial phases of existence, yet informing his work with exquisite art and the truest sincerity. His career has been an unusual demonstration that the art life of a musician can be harmonized with the laws and tenets of the every-day world around him. He was born in Vineacre, Pa., a small town thirteen miles from Pittsburg, on November 25, 1862, of musical parents."

Tenure in the Civil Service.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The communication of "Another Civil Service Reformer" published in The News of December 25, in answer to my article of the 23d, shows such a radical misconception of my position that a word of reply seems necessary. In advocating the ten-year term of service in the classified service, I did not at all mean that there should be a "clean sweep" every ten years, or at all, for the "clean sweep" is one of the very worst of all of the bad features of the spoils system. I simply mean that 10 per cent. of the employes of the classified service should be discharged every year, and that a like number of new employes be admitted.

It is evident that this would not impair the public service. For instance, supposing that there were thirty Government employes in the pension office at Indianapolis, the discharge of three of the oldest in the service next year, and the admission of three new employes taken from the list of those who had passed a satisfactory examination, would not impair the work in the office. With this in view, all of the arguments advanced against the "clean sweep" idea are not in point. No one who is at all in sympathy with civil service reform would think of advocating the "clean sweep," and it was farthest from my intention.

By life tenure, I do not mean such tenure as will prevent removals for cause, but tenure during good behavior and efficient service. This results practically in a life tenure, for after he has passed the examination and the six months' probationary period as required by the civil service law and rules, experience has proven that the employe will render efficient service until he is disqualified by old age. Resignations are very few.

There is quite a difference between the tenure under the civil service as now administered when there can only be removals for cause, signed in writing and substantiated by proof at a trial or examination, and the tenure of employes in "banks and barrel factories." In the latter discharges frequently are made without cause in order to give some one else a place. A ten-year term would not in the least impair the civil-service reform method of the selection of employes, and that is the most important feature of the system; and as we have seen it does not at all imply the periodical "clean sweep" that occurs under the spoils system.

I must still insist that the life tenure is in opposition to the republican form of government. It is an unwritten law that no man, however well qualified or able he may be, shall serve as President of the United States for more than eight years. All of our State, county, township, town and city officers are elected for a term of years, and our statute provides as to some of them that there shall not be more than one term in any period of eight years. And as to all such offices there is a well defined principle in the minds of the people that no man shall be entitled to more than two terms of any elective office; and, therefore, it is seldom that any man is elected to office for more than two terms. The people believe that it is but simple justice and fairness that the emoluments of office and the privilege of holding office should not be monopolized by one individual or class of individuals.

But my unknown friend states that "Public services, to a considerable extent, unfits a man for private service, and the separation would be a cruel turning adrift of people efficient in Government service, but no longer efficient in private service." Here, to my mind, is the strongest possible argument against a life term, and in favor of a limited term of service. Under the limited term employes would not become so fossilized that they would be unfit to earn their living among their fellow-citizens in ordinary walks of life. I do not believe it is right to permit any such thing, and that it is against public policy for any government to inaugurate such a system of public service as would disqualify a large class of its citizens from earning their living among their fellow-citizens. A ten-year plan would not have this effect, and, as I have already shown, it would not impair the public service.

The above argument in favor of the life term necessarily leads to a civil pension list. If it is cruel to turn adrift a Government employe while he is yet in the prime of life, it would be still more cruel to turn him adrift after he should be disqualified by old age from performing the duties of his position.

I can not indorse any system that is based on the idea that the Government exists for the benefit of any one class of our citizens. Because a man is once put in office, he should thenceforth be taught to look to the Government for a living for the remainder of his life.

The term service affords relief to a large class of our citizens at a time when they are most in need of it. As I have stated, competent and efficient employes are frequently discharged by employers in private life to make places for relatives and friends; men fail in business, and thus are thrown out of employment; large manufacturing establishments and corporations fail, and their employes are thrown out of employment, and many things are constantly occurring to throw men out of employment and turn them adrift, and they frequently find it very difficult and sometimes impossible to get employment again. This class of citizens have a right to demand that they shall be given an opportunity for a term of service under the Government.

Under the life tenure vacancies occur so seldom that this class of citizens would be practically denied employment under their Government.

But it is argued that if a man enters the Government service, he loses his business connections at home, and at the end of his term finds himself adrift without a clientele. The answer to this is that there are very few men so foolish as to abandon a good business at home for a clerkship in the Government service, and if he does, it is his own fault, and he has no right to complain of being thrown adrift at the close of his term of office.

I believe that there will be great dissatisfaction with the civil service reform law as long as the life tenure feature is retained, and that it will finally result in the overthrow of the law. Therefore, I urge the amendment of the law by creating a reasonable term of service, and I believe that all true friends of the law should do the same. It is better to have the law amended than to bring about its destruction. On this issue I think the law ought to be saved from its friends. Idealists sometimes carry their theories too far.

My unknown friend regrets that the united remnant of the soldiers of the civil war should not be found supporting the civil service reform. In my former article I pointed out the reason that so many of our soldiers are against the civil service law. A great many of them enlisted in the service of their country while they were yet in their school days, and they were, therefore, prohibited from acquiring the education that would enable them to compete at our civil service examinations with school teachers and recent graduates of our schools and colleges.

On March 3, 1865, Congress passed a law giving soldiers who were discharged from the military and naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds and sickness incurred in the line of duty, the preference for appointments to civil officers. The civil service commission, in giving effect to this law, formulated a rule to the effect that all such soldiers who at the civil service examinations made a grade of 65 per cent. should be placed at the head of the eligible list, and this rule has been very satisfactory to this class of soldiers. But it is apparent to all that but few of the soldiers whose physical constitutions were so shattered from the wounds and disease that they were disabled from further service during the war, would be living at this late day, and therefore this law of Congress and rule of the civil service commission are practically dead letters, as they afford relief to but few soldiers now.

Congress, in its patriotic recognition of the immense service of the Union soldiers to the country, wisely enacted this law for the benefit of such soldiers as were disabled or partly disabled from earning their livelihood in competition with able-bodied men. But now nearly all soldiers are disabled by the invasion of age, hastened on by the hardship and exposure they experienced while fighting the battles of the country. They are placed at a great disadvantage in the battle of life, and to a large extent they have been crowded out by the younger generation. Many of them receive no pension, and many others merely receive a pittance of from $6 to $12 a month. Many of them are living in abject poverty, and many have been forced to go to soldiers' homes. The new home at Lafayette is already full to overflowing.

Yet many of them are perfectly competent to do clerical work in the departments of the Government, and they would be glad of a chance to earn an honest livelihood in this way. The civil service law, as now administered, bars them out, and gives these positions, for the most part, to young men. In their righteous indignation, many of the comrades are demanding the destruction of the law, and others are asking that the law be amended in such a way as to extend to disabled soldiers now the same relief as was extended to disabled soldiers just after the war, by the amendment of the law above referred to so as to include all soldiers, and giving them the benefit of the civil service rule above mentioned.

I believe, with "Another Civil Service Reformer," that if Abraham Lincoln were living, he would be a civil service reformer, but I also believe that as he was a true friend of the soldier, he would be in favor of amending the civil service law in such a way as to do justice to soldiers now.

N. M. TAYLOR.

Indianapolis, December 27, 1897.

Pensions and Fraud.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The attacks being made on the old soldiers, their widows and orphans, by a few self-constituted shapers of public opinion remind one of James G. Blaine's memorable debate on the proposition to pardon Jefferson Davis, after hanging Captain Wirz for his many cruelties. What was done then, as Mr. Blaine said, was to jump over the President's Cabinet, head of all the departments, the generals, colonels and finally light upon some private soldier, his widow or orphans. Why was not some of this printer's ink used upon Congressmen who voted Mrs. Lincoln an extra $2,000 a year, making her pension $5,000 a year, dating it back five years, making a gratuitous gift of $10,000? Mrs. Lincoln lived only a few years, leaving an estate of more than $80,000 to her family, who were all well-to-do. How many dependent widows, at $8 a month, or dependent orphans, at $2 a month, would that provide for?

When U. S. Grant, a private citizen, was placed on the retired list, at an annual pension of nearly $14,000, who kicked then? The New York Sun. This was enough money to pay one hundred and forty dependent widows, or nearly six hundred dependent orphans.

It is a well-known fact that General Grant lived but a short time, but Congress rushed through a bill placing his wife upon the pension rolls at a rate of $5,000 a year, which she still continues to draw—a woman who is worth more than half a million dollars—as much money as fifty soldiers' widows draw. Did anybody ever hear the rank-and-file, their widows and orphans kick? Who kicked when Mrs. Garfield was placed upon the pension rolls at $3,000, Mrs. Logan at $2,000, and a hundred others at from $600 to $2,000 per annum? And it is not claimed for one of them that the pension was necessary to keep the wolf from the door.

Some of them spend more annually on their household, servants, carriages and dress than the average soldier or soldier's widow draws from the Government in twenty-five years. Yet who kicks about that? Who is complaining because there is, or was but a short time ago, 103 brigadier and major-generals on the pension rolls at from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum, and sixty-seven widows whose average annual pension was more than $900?

Why continue to make the sweeping charge of fraud? Why keep picking at the men whose loyalty and bravery at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and other battles that made possible the rapid promotion of a favored few, with increased pay, while their widows to-day draw from ten to fifty times as much pension as the widow or the mother of those who died on the field or in some Southern prison pen, long since forgotten? Who is complaining about all this?

One of the meanest charges is that young women marry old soldiers in anticipation of their early death, that they may be placed on the pension rolls. Such a thing is not impossible, but it is so improbable that it is not worthy a second thought. If there are any such cases, God pity the old soldier who has in his dotage linked himself to such a woman for the remaining days of his life. How many kickers are there among those who remained at home and received from 140 to 280 per cent. increase or advance for every dollar's worth of the product of the farm, factory and shop, while the men at the front received Government obligations at their full face value at the rate of $16 a month.

In 1886, when Grover Cleveland became President, he at once assumed the role of boss kicker, with J. C. Black, who by special act of Congress draws a pension equal to ten soldiers, yet was willing to accept the position of commissioner, whose salary amounted to more than twenty private soldiers. Special agents were employed to investigate. With all the cry of fraud, less than two dozen arrests and successful prosecutions followed.

In the Postoffice Department, where there is less than one employe to ten pensioners, there are forty arrests and successful prosecutions to one on the pension rolls. There are more than fifty to one in the revenue and thirty-one to one in the Treasury Department, outside of the revenue department, which is a part of the Treasury. If the frauds are so numerous, why do not some of the kickers hunt some of them out and bring the guilty ones to justice? None would rejoice more than the rank and file, their widows and their friends. Do this, and then people will be satisfied; not until then will the cry of fraud have the desired effect. The veterans of the late war, their widows and friends have no war to wage or complaints to make because of the pensions of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Garfield and others, but they are tired of having the ring of fraud in their ears, and of hearing the cry of retrenchment, when such extravagances are practiced in a hundred different ways. As long as the Government continues to give to the rich, making them richer, and practicing extravagance in many ways, the cries of fraud in the pension department are much out of place.

VETERAN.

McCordsville, Ind., December 28.

A CORRECTION.

Ohio Has no Law as to Children Employed and no Damage Suits.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Our attention has been called to an article in your issue of December 11, in which the statement is made that we had laid ourselves liable to heavy damages through violating a law of the State of Ohio, which forbids the employment of children in factories under sixteen years of age.

If the person who sent you that dispatch had taken the trouble to investigate, he would have learned that there is no such law on the statute books of the State.

We have been doing business in Ohio nearly thirty years, are thoroughly familiar with its laws governing workshops and factories; keep them posted up in our factory, and have never employed any one in violation of them.

Inasmuch as the article referred to does us a gross injustice, we ask that you will please publish this letter and oblige

HOOK BROS.' MANUFACTURING CO.,

Union City, Ind., December 28.

Stomach Trouble

Stomach trouble is the common name applied to a derangement of the system which is keenly felt but vaguely understood. It may mean inability to retain food or to digest it. It may mean nausea, pain after eating, fullness, inordinate craving for food, or entire lack of appetite. Whatever it means, there's trouble, and it's with the stomach. If you have stomach trouble, you will be interested in this letter from a man who had it and was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For nine years I suffered from stomach trouble. I tried the aid of the best doctors of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and spent large sums of money, all in vain. One day while waiting a train in Bellaire, O., I picked up a paper with a notice of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I got one bottle to try it. It did me so much good that I purchased five more bottles. I took four of them and gained in flesh, my appetite improved, and now I can eat anything. My stomach is all right, thanks to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—CALVIN M. STEVENS, Uniontown, Pa.

DR. SCOTT'S Electric HAIR BRUSH

cures Headache, Neuralgia, Dandruff, Baldness and diseases of the scalp. At dry goods stores and druggists.
GEO. A. SCOTT, Dep't. D, 842 Broadway.

NOT FOR EVERYTHING

But if you have weak kidneys, bladder trouble or distressing kidney complaint, then Swamp-Root will prove to be just the remedy you need. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, pain or dull ache in the back is convincing evidence that your kidneys and bladder need doctoring.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Indianapolis News and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The fact that this offer appears in this paper is a sufficient guarantee of its genuineness.

Remington Typewriter $100

Today, Next Year, Indefinitely

QUALITY improving—PRICE unchanged.
The Standard Machine at a Standard Price, at which our business steadily increases.

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Watching Your... Interests As Well as Our Own

coupled with our Incomparable Credit System, has made this America's largest and most successful furniture house.

Manufacturing, Banking and all branches of mercantile life are conducted on a credit basis.

Why Should You Hesitate

to furnish your home on this plan, especially when prices are the same as cash? No notes to sign, no interest to pay, no security asked.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO.

71 and 73 West Washington Street. 32, 34 and 36 Kentucky Avenue.

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

"WANT" ADS. in THE NEWS

Only One Cent a Word.

SAVE THE GIRLS

SHEFFIELD, Ala., Aug. 27th.

My daughter has been a great sufferer with her head and stomach, and from irregular periods for sixteen months. My sister advised me to try McElree's Wine of Cardui. I had employed physicians and tried everything that my friends advised, but she did not improve. With little faith in the Wine, we commenced giving it to her. She used four bottles. Two weeks ago she was able to eat anything, after being on bread and milk before that for months. On the 6th of this month she came unwell, and we are delighted.

MRS. L. J. PHELPS.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

A good many girls die at 15, 16 or 18 years of age who ought to live longer. Thousands become life-long invalids because of neglect and ignorance at this period. It is a severe strain upon the system to step from girlhood to womanhood. A radical change takes place affecting the character, temper, habits and health for life. Wine of Cardui first attained prominence by its efficiency in assisting young girls through this trying period. Taken in time, it insures menstrual regularity and freedom from those distressing weaknesses and ailments that afflict so many women. It assists nature in the regular work of development. There is nothing so good to help a girl coming to maturity—to fit a young woman for every duty of wifehood and motherhood. Parents who supply their daughters with Wine of Cardui see them become healthy, attractive young women. The medicine can be obtained

AT ANY DRUG STORE. $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

INDIANA'S BIG Clothing Store — The Progress. BLISS, SWAIN & CO. STEVENSON BUILDING — INDIANA'S BIG Clothing Store

All-Wool Cheviots, in checks, plaids and stripes; also black and blue. Good value at $7.50, for

$5

Black Clay Worsted, black, blue and fancy Cheviots—just such materials as you find in other stores at $12.50—only

$10

Cheviots, Bannockburns, the celebrated Clay Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc., cut in single and double-breasted sacks, cutaway frocks and Prince Alberts,

$15

Boys' Knee Pants Suits From $1.75 Upward
Boys' Long Pants Suits From $4.50 Upward

See Our "Stevenson" Hat, Best $2 Hat On Earth

WORLD'S FAIR

Cor. Wash. St. and Capitol Ave. Largest Store In the State

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

Beginning to-morrow (Thursday) *continuing Wednesday and until everything is disposed of. Our entire stock of LADIES' JACKETS, CAPES and MILLINERY will be sold at from 25c to 40c ON THE DOLLAR. Our entire stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING will be sold at 50c on the dollar. Everything in our Men's Clothing Department guaranteed to be sold at EXACTLY HALF PRICE OR MONEY REFUNDED. The prices we quote during this sale will be lower—much lower—than any CASH HOUSE in the city.*

THIS SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW
COME EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

All of our $22 and $25 Suits, imported cloths, silk lined, go at $15.00
All of our $15 and $18 Suits go at $9.00
All of our $10 and $12 Suits go at $6.00

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters Go At Just One-Half Price.

Boys' Long Pants Suits, Boys' Knee Pants Suits, Children's Suits and Overcoats At Just One-Half Price.

A Big Line of Boys' 50c and 75c Caps at 19c.

SEE THAT YOU GET FIRST CHOICE OF THESE BARGAINS

All of our $18, $25 and $30 Jackets go at $9.80
All of our $7, $8, $9 and $12 Jackets go at $4.98
All of our $5 and $6 Jackets go at $3.98
All of our $3 and $4 Jackets go at 98c
All of our $6 and $7 CLOTH CAPES go, while they last, at $1.98

MILLINERY

All of our $10, $12 and $18 Pattern Hats go at $4.98
All of our $5, $6, $7 and $8 Hats go at $1.98
All of our $1, $1.50 and $2 Sailors and Walking Hats go at 49c

We Quote Just One-Half the Regular Price, During This Sale, On Our Line of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Dress Skirts, Underskirts, Silk, Wool and Velvet Waists, Mackintoshes, Wrappers and Children's Long Coats and Jackets.

SPECIAL NOTICE: YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT THE ABOVE PRICES IF YOU HAVE BEEN A CUSTOMER OF THE WORLD'S FAIR OR CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. DON'T DELAY MAKING YOUR SELECTION. THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS GO FIRST. SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW MORNING.

World's Fair | World's Fair | World's Fair | World's Fair | World's Fair

Good For Children
Good For Dyspepsia
Bryce's Graham Bread

MADE OF WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR . . FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERIES. FOR OYSTERS USE BRYCE'S PIE-CRUST BUTTER CRACKERS.

"DIRT IN THE HOUSE BUILDS THE HIGHWAY TO BEGGARY." BE WISE IN TIME AND USE

SAPOLIO

TEACHERS' DISCUSSIONS

EXPERIENCE OF THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THEM.

The Relation of Teacher and Patron Discussed—The Burdens of Teachers Described by Miss Kate Moran.

The hall of the House of Representatives in the State House made an attractive setting for the large gathering of teachers there this morning at the general session of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. The attendance was much larger than that of last night, and many persons stood about the edges and were in the lobbies. Women predominated slightly in the gathering, though the young men from Indiana's schools were there in good force. A large number of the young women were free from that professional look which teachers are popularly supposed to wear, and their millinery and gowns were fitting for the flash-light picture which was taken—or failed to be taken—just before noon. R. A. Ogg, president of the association, when the picture was about to be taken, told the members to "assume the attitude and expression normal to teachers." At this paraphrase for the command to "look pleasant," there were many smiles. A great burst of blue smoke rose from the gallery and fell upon the startled assembly, but the flash had gone off too soon, and there will be another trial to-morrow.

The program of the morning was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. A. Jenkins, of the Third Christian church. A vocal solo was sung by A. D. Hitz. The discussions of the morning, which followed, were along practical lines, and were spoken from the experiences of those who took part in them.

Teachers and Patrons.

"How to Secure Better Educational and Social Relations Between Teacher and Patron" was the first subject of the morning. Superintendent W. H. Sanders, of the Rensselaer schools, read the paper. He had sent a circular letter to 100 Indiana superintendents asking for experience and opinions on the subject, and received sixty-seven replies, the substance of which he gave in a general way. The compulsory educational law, he said, is proving helpful, but he did not discuss its effects. In some places ministers agree to preach one sermon a year on educational subjects. At one city union services are held once a year, and addresses are given by patrons of the school, as well as ministers and people connected with the schools. A plan spoken of as unique by Mr. Sanders was that of one town where the teachers kept open house and received 216 calls from parents.

Another plan was to have lectures or talks by doctors, lawyers and any citizens on school subjects. In some cases newspapers were used. Students acted as reporters on school news, and teachers and superintendents prepared papers for publication, while editors sometimes allowed space for a limited number of pupils' essays. Special days, with exercises to which patrons were invited, were employed in some places, and exhibits of school work were sometimes a feature. One superintendent replied that his schools were conducted for the best interest of the children without thought of the patrons; that there were no red tape reports to play to the public. Mr. Sanders commended the example of Indianapolis in forming a citizens' educational committee.

Mothers' Meetings.

Mr. Sanders gave the substance of five replies on the recently much mooted plan of holding "mothers' meetings." One superintendent avoided them because he feared the good possible in them might be entirely counteracted by the presence of one "kicker." One found good results in the meetings, in that they brought about an understanding by parents that the teachers were doing the best they could, and that their children were sometimes at fault. But mothers, he said, were not qualified to speak of school methods, and he was careful to keep off the impression that the teachers were helplessly seeking advice or did not know their business. One found that the meetings often failed to bring out the mothers whom it was most desired to reach, and another found that not enough mothers came. Another found the results good in furnishing information on child study.

Mr. Sanders held that the most helpful method of bettering the social and educational relations between teachers and patrons was through personal visits by the teacher to the homes of the children, as well as visits by the parents to the school. This often gave an insight into home life which was extremely helpful. The two objections were lack of time and the law of social conventionalities. As to lack of time, the time should be set aside for the teachers to make such visits. The usual social conventionalities, he felt, could hardly apply.

Amount of Work Too Great.

Suggestions from three superintendents were given. One was that the demands on teachers should be decreased, so as to give the teacher more time for social life, and that there should be larger pay, to meet the expense. One suggested that summer vacations and the empty school buildings of summer might be made of use. The third suggested a State library system.

A point on which Mr. Sanders dwelt in closing his paper, was that the appointment of teachers for reasons of kinship, politics or other illegitimate influences, producing the effect of crookedness, was a thing which undermined respect for teachers and was destructive of opportunity to bring about better social relations between them and patrons. He dwelt upon the need of scholarship, culture and special training to make the right kind of teacher, and one whose very qualifications would inspire respect and better the relations with the patron. With political or personal influences bearing upon the appointment of teachers, he held, a high standard could not be maintained.

Miss Anna Willson, of the Crawfordsville High School, discussed the subject. She held that the child was the proper medium for establishing relations. She thought it a sad thing when the teachers were not able to meet their pupils outside of the schools.

B. F. Dyer, of Albany, in the general discussion, emphasized the point that as long as school boards appoint persons of no special training along with those who have sought to prepare themselves for teaching, the teacher can have little influence.

"Distracting Elements."

"Distracting Elements in the School Life of the Pupil—How Meet Them?" was the second subject of the morning, on which Superintendent A. E. Humke gave an address. Mr. Humpke declared against the school superintendent who hampers his teachers with minute rules. He ridiculed the passion for reports, daily, hourly, weekly, monthly. He also spoke against the superintendent who runs after fads in educational work in an endeavor to keep up with everything new. As to the teacher, he found fault with the one who does not depend enough on herself, and is always seeking outside helps. He made ironic reference to the one who reads an excessive number of school journals. He said that it would be a good thing if some power would crush out one-half of the school journals. Many were demoralizing in telling the teacher just how to do everything.

Mr. Humke criticised the teacher who mistakes talking for teaching. He deprecated insistence on arithmetic, grammar, etc., as the only duty of the teacher, to the neglect of the pupils' formation of habits. He spoke of the unfit janitor as a distracting influence in a school. He opposed per cents., examinations, contests and prizes. He emphasized his opposition to contests. The six-day bicycle race at New York, he hoped, had opened the eyes of the people to the true spirit of contests.

He opposed all contests, physical, oratorical or other kinds, holding them to be demoralizing as well as tempting to the honesty of the contestants. He said that public libraries, though usually supposed to be an unquestioned benefit, were often demoralizing, when not properly supervised. He spoke of the evil of the constant and unchecked devouring of books. As distracting influences, Mr. Humke mentioned too large a number of studies and too long hours, especially for young children. He had something to say also of the demoralizing influence of Sunday-schools, generally under the charge of persons wholly ignorant of pedagogy and of how properly to manage children in classes. The bad effect, he said, often lasted through the week.

The Paper Discussed.

S. B. McCracken, of Elkhart, in discussion, spoke of the social distractions of pupils, especially in the higher grades, and felt that teachers' suggestions might help lessen these. He deprecated a variable policy and changing temper in the teachers. He said that courses of study were often badly organized by those controling teachers and that there were too many studies. He was opposed to work for per cents as distracting.

T. J. McAvoy, of Indianapolis, pointed out the distracting influences of oratorical contests and exercises in elocution, as usually conducted. He questioned the advisability of oratorical contests at all. The choice of ponderous fifteen-volume subjects on which the pupil could not possibly be informed, to be treated in orations fifteen minutes' long, he said, crushed the individuality of the orator. As to declamations he deprecated the amount of doggerel which children are permitted to repeat.

Burdens of the Teacher.

"The Unnecessary Burdens of the Teacher—How Relieve Them?" was a subject treated of in a paper by Miss Kate Moran, principal of the State Normal Training School, who spoke in a strain that was sometimes spirited and witty, but was throughout serious. Two burdens from which teachers were suffering in Indiana, she said, were an insufficient salary and a large amount of work and worry that do not promote the aim of their work. It was often said, with truth, that the teacher's life was narrowing. This was largely because of the insufficient salary paid to the teacher, making culture, which takes money, impossible. With the kind of pay received, it was not remarkable that teaching should be considered only the stepping-stone to other professions. There would be legislation on this point when the people of the State learned to set a higher value upon the souls of their boys and girls than upon dollars and cents—and to know that a cheap teacher is a poor investment.

Miss Moran spoke of the myth that a teacher has only six hours' work a day. Her own day, she said, extended from 7:30 to 12, from 12:45 to 5:30 and from 6:30 to 10. She dwelt with some irony on the "leisure" of teachers, filled with making reports, correcting papers and preparing lessons. She said she knew of a young woman of twenty-one or twenty-two, a graduate of the State Normal, who teaches forty children in the morning, forty different children in the afternoon and two Latin classes in the High School after 4 o'clock, and receives $45 or $50 a month. "How long," she asked, "will her enthusiasm endure the draft?"

Miss Moran spoke of some personal faults in teachers as burdens which they could remove. She then passed to others which could be removed by legislation. One was lack of harmony in courses of study, with its effect upon migratory pupils. The uniform text-book, even with all that could be said against the books used, had been a blessing in its uniformity.

Abnormal Children.

A second burden, she said, was the presence in school of abnormal children, such as those feeble in mind, diseased in body or corrupt in mind. The last two classes were often a positive danger. Since the passage of the compulsory education law, another group had been added to this class—children whose age is beyond their acquirements. "I very much doubt the advantage to be derived by forcing these children, with their knowledge of life picked up on the streets or in degraded homes, into a class of little ones learning to read. Neither the street gamin or the little ones will be benefited. The former will lose his small stock of self-respect, while the latter will be contaminated. The State should provide separate schools for all these children, and see that they attend them. Then let the law be modified so as to make the attendance compulsory during the entire school term, and the last class named will be a burden but for a few years."

Miss Moran also spoke of the inferior text-book as a burden, and said that the text-books in the Indiana course are not arranged in proper relation to the grades, the geography, for instance, being ahead of the reading knowledge of the pupils in the grade for which it is intended.

A fifth, and perhaps the most galling burden of the teachers, Miss Moran said, is the inefficiency of their superior officers—township trustees and school boards and city superintendents. Sometimes township trustees are elected who can not either read nor write. Besides their ignorance of proper school management they often built school houses in defiance of all sanitary science, with a site often unhealthful, the yard a mass of weeds in autumn and a quagmire in spring; the water tainted by filth, the out-buildings invitations to immorality. She referred also to the corruption or ignorance of trustees, in some cases, in the purchase of supplies, and their payment of salaries according to personal prejudice. The same things were not so bad in cities, where boards granted some power to superintendents, but even when the superintendent is a man of deep insight, and he often is not, his time is so dissipated by various duties that he has little time to keep step with the march of educational thought. She suggested a freeing of the selection of school administrators from politics, and a confining of their duties to school work only as the remedy for these evils. She spoke of one city where the board and city are in touch with educational progress, where the schools are limited to forty-two, and new buildings are built with regard to sanitation.

Miss Moran spoke against giving teachers too many children, or too many grades to teach, inflicting janitors' work upon them, requiring unnecessary reports and examinations, and time-killing meetings of all kinds. In the cities she favored the employment of specialists in all lines, as well as in music, drawing, writing and physical culture; the employment of supervising principals who would act as supply in case of illness in their respective districts, and, besides directing the work as a whole, would teach a given time in each room so as to give the room teacher an opportunity to see work in other rooms, and so unify the work.

F. L. Jones, superintendent of the Tipton schools, discussed the paper by outlining it and re-emphasizing some of its main points.

Committee on Nominations.

The committee to nominate officers of the association was chosen by congressional districts, as follows:

First District—Robert Spear, Evansville.

Second District—R. J. Aley, Bloomington.

Third District—D. S. Kelly, Jeffersonville.

Fourth District—Miss Leva Foster, North Vernon.

Fifth District—A. R. Charman, Terre Haute.

Sixth District—Lee O. Harris, Greenfield.

Seventh District—L. O. Dale, Indianapolis.

Eighth District—O. R. Baker, Winchester.

Ninth District—M. H. Stuart, Sheridan.

Tenth District—Horace Ellis, West Lafayette.

Eleventh District—W. D. Weaver, Marion.

Twelfth District—B. Clapham, Whitley county.

Thirteenth District—Rochester, Ind.

There was no general session of the association this afternoon. To-night, at the hall of the House of Representatives, an address will be delivered by William Hawley Smith, of Peoria, Ill., on "The Common People and the Common Schools." A piano duet will be played by Misses Wellie Geeting and Belle Reger, of this city, and a cornet solo by E. H. Drake, superintendent of the Kentland schools.

The final closing session to-morrow morning will be devoted to business and to a symposium on "The Equipment of the Teacher," by Superintendent D. T. Powers, of Paoli; Mrs. Emma Mont McRea, professor of English at Purdue, and D. M. Geeting, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The First General Session.

The opening general session of the Indiana State Teachers' Association comfortably filled the hall of the House of Representatives at the State House last night. The Rev. J. Cumming Smith made the opening prayer. It was a time of farewell by the retiring president, J. F. Scull, of the Rochester schools, and of an inaugural address by R. A. Ogg, of the Greencastle schools, the new president. Mr. Scull made no address, but only spoke a few words announcing the change. He handed Mr. Ogg a gavel, which a young printer of Rochester had given to the association, remarking that the association had never owned this simple article before. Mr. Ogg promised to use it to advantage, and turn it over to his successor. In his address, Mr. Ogg said that he did not intend to say anything that was new to his hearers, but that he merely wished to re-state some familiar propositions, to bring them freshly in mind.

"The Problem of the Child" was his subject. He spoke of heredity and environment as combining to make the destiny of the child. When one thought of home influences of the parents over the child, it might almost be said that the forces of heredity and environment were multiplied rather than added to make the destiny. It was just at this point of multiplied influences that the school took the child. Mr. Ogg spoke of the importance of personal influence as a force in forming character. Heredity, he said, was a static force; personal influence, dynamic. In spite of other influences, he felt that the teacher could do much in expanding the character of the child in its proper direction. He spoke for a sympathetic interest in the child. The teacher should not forget its worth and dignity, no matter what it might be from the other forces working in it. How often the child was treated with indignity merely because it was helpless. It should not be forgotten that the sorrows of childhood were real. The power to help lay in the power to appreciate.

W. H. Sanders, of Marion, Ind., who is not a teacher, gave an address on "What the Public Demands of the Public Schools." It was a philosophic discourse, taking a wide range over general principles. His idea on the subject of his address was that the schools should be a preparation for life; that the common school should not be a preparation for high school and that the high school should not be a preparation for college.

At intervals in the program Miss Wellie Geeting, of this city, played a piano solo, the Tannhaeuser March, by Wagner, and Frank I. Walker, principal of the Richland schools, played a cornet solo—"Le Secret Polka," by Hazel.

Committees were appointed as follows:

On Reading Circle Board—W. R. Snyder, of Muncie, chairman; George W. Morley, of Warsaw; Calvin F. McIntosh, of Spencer; Miss Anna Suter, of Aurora; E. B. Bryon, of Bloomington.

On Resolutions—R. I. Hamilton, of Huntington, chairman; Lee O. Harris, of Greenfield; Adelaide Baylor, of Wabash; G. N. Logan, of Glenwood; W. D. Weaver, of Marion.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Discussion of the Work Done During the Year.

The Indiana Academy of Science assembled at 9:15 this morning in the rooms of the agricultural board, in the State House. Dr. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic, is the president of the academy, and Prof. George W. Benton, of Indianapolis, acted as the press secretary for the meetings. Owing to the recent death of Treasurer Shannon, that position was filled by Dr. J. F. Scovill.

Many of the most prominent scientists of the State are attending the meetings of the academy, among whom are D. W. Dennis, professor of biology at Earlham; E. W. Stone, of Purdue; A. W. Duff, A. W. Noyes, professor of chemistry at Rose Polytechnic; S. Burrage, professor of bacteriology at Purdue; Robert Lyons, professor of chemistry at the State University; M. B. Thomas, of Wabash; Stanley Coulter, of Purdue; A. W. Butler, the new secretary of State charities, who is an authority on birds; Henry Brunner, of Butler College; C. H. Eigenmann, of the State University, and many others of equal prominence.

The Indiana Academy was organized in 1885 as a stimulus to scientific work and an inspiration to organized State work.

Professor Steigleitz, of the University of Chicago, says that the Indiana Academy is at the head of all the State scientific academies, and the high standard of work done has been supplemented by the able officers that have been at the head of the Indiana Academy. Among the presidents who have served the academy are such men as David Starr Jordan, John M. Coulter, J. P. D. John, W. A. Noyes, Amos W. Butler and Stanley Coulter.

At the beginning of the session a number of new members were admitted to the academy, among whom were A. C. Billups, a graduate student of the University of Oxford, England, and a member of the Canadian Scientific Society. D. Kelly, ex-president of the Kansas University; Cora March, of Wooster University, and a teacher in Lawrenceburg; Mae Woldt, of Ann Arbor, now connected with Butler; Frank Bronson, of Purdue, and a teacher in the Indianapolis Industrial Training School; H. Schurmann, of Purdue and Rose, and John Shepherd, instructor of chemistry at Rose.

Dr. Swain, president of the State University; President Mees, of Rose; Prof. Suten, of Purdue, and many of Indiana's leading educators were present during the day. The academy is congratulating itself on a decision recently given by the Attorney-General, by which the proceedings of all of the meetings are to be published by the State, and the regular appropriation of $600 for this purpose insures a regular and complete report of all of the work done by the academy.

Work of the Year.

Some of the work which has been taken up and continued throughout the year are systematic researches in the field of geology, botany and lake surroundings.

The academy has been doing some work at Turkey Lake for some time, and the fauna and flora of the lake, and maps have been completed, and in a short time the work will be changed to some other large body of water, where the conditions of life are somewhat different.

The finances of the academy are in a good condition, and hereafter five fellows will be admitted annually.

The morning's program began by a paper by J. F. Scoville on "Lake Maxinkuckee Soundings," and was followed by a talk by C. T. Knipp on "Photometric Measurements of Different Samples of Oil." Experiments on six kinds of oil showed that the difference they possessed in quality was not in proportion to their great difference in price.

Miss Katherine Golder, of Purdue, who has the reputation of knowing more about yeasts than any one in Indiana, had the subject "Pure Yeast in Bread," and after announcing her results in experimenting with moist and dry yeasts, she exhibited a number of photographs on the subject, and said that certain flavors and qualities of bread could be understood and used with no mistakes if a little knowledge of yeast was had.

Robert Hassler spoke of the new pathological laboratory at the Central Insane Hospital, and gave a description of the advantages which it possessed for accurate scientific work.

D. W. Dennis gave a description of a case of microcephaly which he is investigating. The case is one of arrested brain development of great interest to science.

The patient, who is a boy, had a sister, now dead, who was a more pronounced case than this one, and Prof. Dennis was instructed to take steps toward securing her skeleton for the academy. The only skeleton in existence of such a person is in Berlin, and the academy hopes to gain possession of this one.

Scientific Geography.

C. R. Drifer spoke on the subject, "The Relation of Geography to Natural Science and Education," and made a plea for a more scientific study of geography in Indiana schools.

W. C. Stone, professor of chemistry in Purdue, who is said to be the leading authority in the State on starches and sugars, treated the subject "Susceptibility of Different Starches to Digestive Ferments."

A new apparatus for photomicroscopy was shown and explained by A. W. Bitting, and Stanley Coulter, of Purdue, discussed the "Contributions to the Flora of Indiana," and gave examples of plants which are changing their character as the land of the State is being changed by drainage, etc.

In the afternoon the subjects were grouped as mathematical and physical subjects, chemical and bacteriological, and botannical, and two programs were carried on at the same time in the adjoining rooms.

To-night at 7 o'clock President Gray will give an address on "The Development of Electrical Science."

The coming year's work will have a new field, that of a sanitary survey of Indiana.

The Purdue station is working at it at present, and George W. Benton, of Indianapolis, will have the work connected with this city.

The academy convenes to-morrow at 9 a. m. The session to-morrow afternoon will be held in the Central Insane Hospital laboratory.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT CLOSES.

Discussion of Secondary Schools the Chief Topic This Morning.

The Indiana College Association, which has been holding its sessions as a department of the State Teachers' Association, ended its session this morning. The colleges of the State which are members of the association are divided into three sections. The first section consists of Butler College, Indiana University, Moores Hill College and Rose Polytechnic Institute; the second section is made up of Earlham College, Franklin College, Hanover College, Purdue University and Union Christian College; the third section comprises DePauw University, Hartsville College, the State Normal School, Vincennes University and Wabash College. One-third of the colleges are represented on the program at each annual meeting.

One of the most active discussions was opened this morning by Edwin Scribner Ames, of Butler College, on a paper presented by A. H. Yoder, president of Vincennes University. The subject of the paper was "The Insufficiency of Secondary Education in Indiana for the Need of the College." The subject was treated by President Yoder by means of a comparison of statistics regarding the high schools of the State. He said many high schools were not up to the standard that the colleges should require. This condition exists, he thought, on account of the poor equipment of the high schools and of the small number of teachers called on to do the work. The speaker believed that under the present arrangement of commissioned high schools there is a loss of life and energy. He suggested that a conference be held to discuss the matter and to provide for some change in the condition of affairs.

W. T. STOTT.

Aims of the High School.

Professor Ames, in his discussion, thought the secondary school had to meet other interests besides college interests. Many high school pupils can not or will not go to college, so the work of the high school in preparing for college should not be the only object. Three things should be considered in the secondary schools—first, the scheme of studies; second, the number of teachers, and, third, the training of the teachers themselves He suggested a committee to look into the situation and present the condition of the secondary schools of the State.

Professor Stephens, of Purdue University, said the number of teachers had nothing to do with the efficiency of the school. He said a high school with two professors could prepare a student for college work. He believed in home influences, and thought it was an error for parents to send their boys or girls away to some distant high school just because it was a bigger institution.

The general impression seemed to be that the high schools were not "feeders" for the colleges, but rather finishing schools for the majority of their pupils.

W. L. Bryan, president of the College Association, said that the condition of the high schools depended on just what the patrons made it. He said, no matter what authority should go to "the little town o' Tailholt," if the people there were inclined toward favoritism, the schools would be found poor, and it would be hard to effect a remedy.

Andrew Stephenson said he wanted his boy to learn to think. He didn't care whether he studied the evolution of a jack rabbit or a bull frog, or the evolution of the soul. "Some freshmen," said he, "can't have a book read in their presence and carry its thought away from class. They can't write six sentences without a 'pony.' And I want you to understand, my freshmen are no worse than your freshmen. We have curriculums enough to form giants, but we send out pigmies. We have taught entirely too many things. Fools in the educational field have not all escaped us."

Election of Officers.

At the business session of the association the committee on nomination reported the following officers who were unanimously elected: President, Dr. W. T. Stott, of Franklin College; vice-president, Dr. Dryer, of the State Normal School; secretary, Andrew Stephenson, of DePauw University; treasurer, Glenn Culbertson, of Hanover College.

Oakland City College petitioned the association last year to be admitted to membership. The petition was granted this morning. It was also decided, on motion by Joseph Swain, president of Indiana University, to file the complete records of the college association in the State library. Before adjournment this morning the president announced that every person who was to appear on the program had been present, with the exception of Professor Lowes, of Hanover College, who was detained by sickness in his family.

THE MUSIC SECTION.

Papers Read and Discussed at the First Session.

The music section held its first session this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Senate chamber of the State House. The first paper of the afternoon was by Herman E. Owen, superintendent of music in the schools of Vigo county, on "Possibilities of Music in Rural Schools." Mr. Owen reviewed the earlier schools of the State, and showed reasons why they had no music. He said there was no reason now why music should not be taught in all the schools of the State.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with various papers. The following was the program: "The Song Element in School Music," by Miss Nannie C. Love, of Muncie; "Public School Music," by William J. Stabler, of Indianapolis; "Music for Boys," by Mrs. Carrie B. Adams, of Terre Haute; "Conception, Method and Tact in Music Teaching," by W. T. Giffe, of Logansport; "Ears," by William L. Miles, of Lafayette.

The following nominating committee was appointed: Louis Eichhorn, Herman E. Owen and Mary B. Lincoln. This is the first year that the music section has arranged for two sessions.

THE ENGLISH SECTION.

"Study of the Plot"—"Power Gained in Study of Fiction."

The English section continued its sessions to-day in room 85 of the State House. The attendance in the afternoon taxed the size of the hall. Many college professors were present.

The first paper was by Prof. Charles J. Sembower, of Indiana University, on "The Study of Plot in Literature." A general discussion followed. The next paper was presented by Miss Charity Dye, of the Indianapolis High School. Her subject was "Power Gained From the Study of Fiction in Secondary Schools."

"An intensive study of fiction, as of other forms of literature," said Miss Dye, in the course of her paper, "leads to a conscious acquisition of power; power used in the sense that it is in physics—the ability to do work in a given time—power not only to handle a book and tell what is in it, but power to do this promptly, easily and in a pleasing manner."

In conclusion, Miss Dye said:

"It has been further shown that fiction affords opportunity for cultivating the student's power to acquire his power to interpret and his power to express. It gives him language, discipline, literary insight and taste. Its final result is in the power that comes uncalled for, and that is indefinable, and that enables one to read poetry of affairs, and to enjoy a more abundant life."

The discussion of Miss Dye's paper was led by Prof. C. D. Stephens, of Vincennes University.

THE PRIMARY SECTION.

A Room Crowded with Teachers, Mostly Women, Attend It.

All the seats were taken and many persons stood about the walls in room 29 of the State House when the primary section met this afternoon. Not more than half a dozen of those present were men. Miss Nebraska Cropsey, of Indianapolis, read a paper on "Discipline in the Primary Grades." Miss Gertrude Robinson, of Terre Haute, discussed "What Is the Best Literature for the First Year's Work?" Miss Lide C. Brooks, of Anderson, read a paper on "Why Is It Wrong to Have All Myth or All Science Work in the Primary Grades?" and Miss Frances Benedict, of Worthington, talked on the subject of "Systematic Games." Miss Mabel Shirley, of Martinsville, gave a paper on "How Far Should Original Investigation Be Carried in the Nature Work in the First and Second Grades?" "The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Primary School" was a general topic, which many of those present discussed in brief talks.

The High School Section.

There was a large attendance of High School teachers at the meeting of their section in the House of Representatives at 2 p. m. "The Relation of High School Curriculum to Higher Education and to Life" was the subject of Dr. R. J. Aley, of Indiana University, and the general discussion was led by Robert Spear, of Evansville. Under the general head of "Management," papers were read by and talks were given by D. R. Ellabarger, of Richmond; Miss Adelaide Baylor, of Wabash; D. K. Armstrong, of Peru, and A. E. Humke, of Vincennes. These discussions were each limited to ten minutes.

Indiana Historical Society.

The Indiana Historical Society will hold its annual meeting at its rooms in the State House to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. An effort is being made to get out a full attendance.

A DAYLIGHT ATTACK.

A Negro Attempts to Rob an Elderly Woman in the Street.

Mrs. Henrietta Wallick, fifty years old, living at No. 163 (old) East St. Mary street, was walking in Thirteenth street, between Illinois and Meridian, this afternoon, when she was attacked by a colored man, who struck her in the face and made an effort to get her pocketbook. Her screams brought to her assistance several men who were in the neighborhood, and the colored man was forced to abandon the attack before he secured the pocketbook.

The man fled to Meridian street, south in that street to the first alley, and disappeared. The police were notified immediately, and a patrolmen was sent to the scene of the attempted robbery, but he failed to get any trace of the man. Mrs. Wallick was not able to furnish an accurate description, as she paid no attention to the man until he struck her in the face.

Indictees Give Bond.

The following persons, who were indicted during the December term of the grand jury, have been arrested, and have given bond in the Criminal Court: Hayden Wells, grand larceny; Mary C. Evans, doing business without license, three indictments; Samuel E. Hamlin, George C. White, Emanuel Collins and Frank Southard, doing business without license; Edward Hoshour, keeping and exhibiting a gambling device and doing business without license, two indictments; M. C. Connell, selling liquor on Sunday; Frank Southard, selling liquor on Sunday, two indictments; Eugene Stewart, selling liquor on Sunday, seven indictments; Joseph Shuer, petit larceny.

Tobacco Dealer Assigns.

J. P. Kavanaugh, a wholesale tobacco dealer in South Pennsylvania street, filed a deed of assignment this morning to Patrick J. Carlin. The deed covers his office furniture and personal effects, stock of goods in the store and warehouse, accounts and interests in his wife's estate. The assets and liabilities are not given, but are supposed to be about $15,000. Thirty minutes after the deed of assignment was filed an execution on a judgment was issued by Justice Lockman, and in less than an hour two other claims were filed. They were all too late, however.

She Hit the Bailiff.

Maggie Laird will wind up the year in the work-house. She was in Police Court this morning charged with drunkenness. She was so profane that bailiff Kurtz put his hand over her mouth. Later, when the bailiff was locking her in the women's cell, Maggie landed on Kurtz's jaw with an upper-cut.

"Sakes alive!" exclaimed the good-natured bailiff, seeing several constellations at once.

"I guess that'll hold you for a while," said Maggie.

Identified Clarkson.

Ed Clarkson, who was arrested by the police under suspicion of being a highwayman, was assembled with several other prisoners in the jail. Dennis O'Brien, the saloon-keeper, who was cut by a robber Monday night, was asked to pick his assailant out of the crowd. He readily picked Clarkson. This morning, in the Police Court, Clarkson was arraigned for attempted robbery and was held for grand jury action.

The Sellers Farm Switch.

Councilmen Higgins, Moffett, Bernauer, Maloney, Scanlan, Harston, Von Sprecklesen and Smith went to Sellers farm this afternoon to look over the route of the proposed railroad switch that is to be put down there. They visited the farm at the request of Luther Mering, who says that the placing of the switch as now laid out will damage his property at least $500.

Mrs. Jarrett Released.

Mrs. Margaret Jarrett, the woman who was aarrested last Thursday for stealing from the New York store and the W. H. Block Company, during the holiday rush, was released on her own recognizance in the Police Court this morning under suspended judgment. She is the mother of several little children and no desire to imprison her was shown by those prosecuting.

John S. Reed Gives Bond.

John S. Reed, charged with forgery, on which he secured $500 from the Indiana National Bank, gave bond this morning in the sum of $500. His case was continued until January 29.

The Perversity of Moods.

Washington Star.

"Don't you feel more like working at some times than at others?" inquired the young woman.

"Yes," he replied: "I do. When I am riding in a railway car, where I can't possibly find a pen, pencil or paper or anybody to talk business to, I get to feeling so industrious that it makes me nervous."

Only Three Days to California.

via "Sunset Limited" from Chicago and St. Louis. Composite car with barber-shop, bathroom and library; ladies' parlor observation room car; compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars and dining cars. An ideal winter route not too far South, but just South enough to escape high altitudes and snow blockades. Complete particulars and illustrated pamphlet mailed free to any address by your local agent or James Charlton, G. P. A., C. & A. R. R., Chicago, Ill., or H. C. Townsend, G. P. A., St. L., I. M. & S. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES DISCUSS THEIR WORK.

Classification of the Poor — Hendricks County's Home for the Poor —The County Auditing Board and the Duncan Law.

The first subject discussed at the meeting of the Township Trustees' Association of Indiana, in Masonic Hall, this morning, was "The Care of the Poor." It was introduced by a short paper by George Bishop, of Richmond. The writer held that no definite plan of work could be laid down, no infallible prescription that would meet a majority of the cases, but that the trustee would in each case have to decide for himself. He held that the best thing to do was to render those desiring aid as near self-sustaining as possible, and by encouraging independence discourage pauperism. He believed in thoroughly discountenancing the tramp. He said that the amount of money expended from year to year for the relief of the poor is alarmingly large. He was of the opinion that the practice of passing on paupers from one trustee to another should be abolished.

At the conclusion of this paper and pending its discussion, the convention was photographed by flashlight, the explosion of the light creating great amusement to the members.

Discussion of the Paper.

The discussion of the paper was opened by B. C. Sherrick, of Westfield, Hamilton county, who recommended a classification of the poor to whom relief is to be given: (1) Children incapable of caring for themselves; (2) those incapacitated for work by age; (3) those incapacitated by sickness or disease; (4) widows with families of small children. He maintained that under the present law persons who require permanent relief should be taken to the county home for the poor. If in a given township the poor are cared for at home, and other townships of the county send their poor to the county home, the taxpayers of the township in which the poor are relieved at their own homes not only pay for the keeping of their own poor, but help keep the poor of those other townships in addition. He recognized the fact that there are often circumstances that make it necessary to modify any general rule of action in dealing with the poor.

B. K. Kramer, of Lafayette, was of the opinion that much of the help given by trustees was done with the eyes shut. "In many instances," he said, "where the trustee, if left alone, would use good judgment, he is interfered with by church and other societies. The trustees, as a rule, know the condition of those they are required to help better than any one else can. I would like to ask the trustees of Indiana what benefit accrues from all this work and expense in collecting statistics for the State Board of Charities? There is no benefit. I have done a great amount of this work, and have never heard a word about it."

Peter Lyon, of Koutz, Porter county, spoke of the money that was wasted to the taxpayers in paying doctors' bills to other than the appointed physicians for the poor. He said such bills frequently amounted to $600 or $800 a year.

William Woodward, of Spencer county, said the charge made in the report of the State Board of Charities that pauperism is on the increase in Indiana is untrue. His judgment was based upon experience in his own county. He said the township trustee, under the present law, could greatly decrease the cost of pauperism.

S. B Ensminger, of Hendricks county, said: "In my county we do not have a poor-house or poor farm. We call it a county home, and we try to make it a home for the poor of Hendricks county. I am proud to say we have an orphans' home for the little children. We try to make them self-respecting men and women, and this could not be if they grew up in the poor-house. When a pauper comes to us on the cars and wants to be sent on his way to Greencastle or further along the road, we ask where he came from. He usually says Indianapolis. I tell him I will give him transportation back to Indianapolis, but will not send him on to other trustees.

Trustees Wells and Kimberlin, of Lawrence county, spoke briefly on the same points.

County Auditing Board.

The next subject was "The County Auditing Board," presented by Trustee Lyons, of Koutz. He was inclined to the opinion that the board frequently embarrassed the trustee in paying small bills to persons who could not afford to wait a month for their money.

W. E. Males, of Evansville, held that the auditing board was necessary to keep some township trustees out of debt, though in some cases the auditing board seemed to be in the way of a proper payment of bills. He thought it wrong to make a man wait two weeks or months for a day's pay of $1.25, and that often a man would be in such extreme need of money that he would sell his claim for 75 cents.

Trustee Gilman, of Pulaski county, said he lived in the county where the commissioners had been sustained by the county court, and that the township trustees could not expend 10 cents without the concurrence of the auditing board. He said that, as he lived twenty miles from the couny seat, it could be seen what a hardship this worked in his township. He thought, however, that this Duncan law, properly construed, would be to the good of all and to the satisfaction of all.

Trustee Carnahan, of Daviess county, said: "I think the law is all right, though I have never issued a warrant, and don't intend to. (Laughter.) I pay the cash, and have no trouble with the county commissioners."

A. C. Pershing, Delaware county: "We go ahead and pay every man, except debts and time warrants." (Applause.)

A. C. Matthews, Bloomington: "I am from Senator Duncan's county, and I think this is a bad law. In my county they make the trustees issue warrants for everything, and that is Senator Duncan's view of it. I want the trustees here to understand that this is his view."

A Whitley county trustee said: "In my county there are ten trustees; nine of us audit every account. One of us does not. Now, who is right?"

Many voices: "The one is right."

The president: "How many of you issue warrants for everything you buy? Stand up."

Fourteen out of the convention of 500 or more rose to their feet.

"Now, those who do not." Almost the entire audience then rose amid cheers and great laughter.

Trustee Ensminger, of Hendricks county—Somebody is to determine this law and it will not be the township trustees. Let us make a test case in the courts, and let the trustees of Indiana bear the expense.

Trustee Gilman, of Pulaski County—It has been decided.

Trustee Makepeace, of Indianapolis—When we pay our bills we take vouchers. When we buy anything on time we give warrants. In Marion county the trustees get along without any strife with the commissioners.

The Afternoon Meeting.

At the afternoon meeting a committee was appointed to investigate claims against the association because of debts incurred at meetings in former years. Another committee, composed of B. K. Kramer, of Tippecanoe county, and Mr. Clark, of Marion county, was appointed to receive suggestions as to certain changes proposed by the trustees in laws pertaining to their duties. This committee will submit the desires of the trustees to the next Legislature.

The movement to allow three minutes for nominating speeches was voted down by the meeting. The trustees were anxious to get through with the business of election of officers quickly. A vote by ballot was considered too slow, and a rising vote was decided on.

B. F. Johnson, of Fowler, Benton county, was elected unanimously president of the association for the coming year. Mr. Johnson was for ten years superintendent of schools of Benton county. He is now a farmer.

B. F. Sherrick, of Westfield, Hamilton county, was elected vice-president, and J. D. Ball, of Colburn, Tippecanoe county, was chosen secretary.

W. E. Moles, of Evansville, was re-elected treasurer.

An executive committee was chosen composed of Peter Lyons, of Porter county; Thomas Flynn, of Cass county; P. A. Hostetter, of Putnam conuty, and John Lamborn, of Jasper county.

A motion was made that the politics of the candidates be shown, but the motion was not carried. Three of the members of the executive committee are Democrats, and one—Lamborn—is a Republican.

Dr. S. L. Baugh read a paper on the "Medical Attendance of the Poor."

STORIES OF ALPHONSE DAUDET.

His Habit of Writing from Life and the Troubles It Brought Him.

New York Sun.

When Alphonse Daudet submitted his famous novel, "Sapho," to a firm of New York publishers, they decided that it wouldn't do for them to publish such a book, and a cable dispatch was sent to Paris, saying, "'Sapho' not accepted." In his astonishment Daudet could think of no reason why his book should be refused. He went to a friend with the cable dispatch and asked an explanation of him. The friend happened to know English, and his theory of the refusal of the masterpiece was a curious one. "The name of the heroine," he said, "is in English spelled with two p's, and you have written only one."

That explanation satisfied the French author, who immediately cabled to the American publishers: "Spell 'Sapho' with two p's if you like." But even that privilege was not enough to induce the firm to publish poor "Sapho."

For many years before his death Daudet suffered from a nervous disease which caused him at times great pain, although he believed that it increased his literary powers. He thought especially that it gave his brain greater power of observation and intuition than he had ever possessed before.

Daudet was proud of the fact that the characters he introduced into his novels were invariably taken from life, and he once said that rather than cease to work in that way he would cease to write. This peculiarity of his methods more than once got him into serious trouble. Probably the most notable case of the kind was the unfriendly comment aroused by his use of the Duc de Morny as one of the characters in "Le Nabob." It was to the Duc de Morny that Daudet owed his first advancement in life, but that did not prevent him from transferring the figure truthfully to the pages of his book. The Tartarin stories caused him much annoyance, and no end of threatening letters were sent to him by persons who saw themselves portrayed.

Dadet's habit of sketching from life did not prevent the gatherings at his house from being highly popular, and it was at one time said that Sarcey Pailleron and Daudet were the men whose invitations were most appreciated. His Paris home was situated on the Rue de Bellechasse, and it was on Thursday evenings that he received his friends. The literary men of France are well paid for their work, and as M. Daudet had for a long time been an industrious and steady writer, his circumstances were such that he could live in great comfort.

His Country Home.

His country house at Champrosay was a beautiful establishment, and there the author spent most of his time between April and December. It was during the winter that he did most of his work, and the summer days by the Siene were reserved chiefly for rest and recreation. In the hall of M. Daudet's Paris house stood two pieces of furniture that always attracted the attention of visitors. One was a cabinet of carved oak of the kind used in Daudet's native province to contain flour, and the other a curiously designed basket intended to hold bread.

The Thursday evening gatherings in the Daudet house were always made attractive by music, of which Daudet was very fond. He admired Gluck, Beethooven and Wagner, but it was the work of Chopin which appealed to him above all other music.

His manner of composition he was always willing to describe. He said that he never wrote a story without an aim and that several of his novels were suggested by particular instances which came under his own view. He collected a series of note-books, in which he wrote everything that suggested itself to him as the possible theme for a story. A quotation from one of these books will give an idea of their character. One of them contained the following entries:

"Importance is a good incentive at the moment when our lives take their discretion. Our careers of art, full of wanderers, the misguided, and of trains in distress. The assurance of the one passing by, sure of his road and firm on his rails, How one would astonish him by telling him that he was not going where he thought to go, and that he is turning his back upon his destination."

"Mustache shaved; mystery of a hitherto inexplicable nature suddenly is explained."

"You understand," said Daudet, explaining this sentence, "they can not explain the life of a man of pleasing appearance; he is appointed magistrate, shaves his mustache, and at once a malicious mouth appears."

"X lose his only and beloved son of seven years; a week after I see him arrive at the fencing school in a grandcarriage draped in black. He calls me to show me his fencing costume, black velvet—a veritable character of Italian comery."

"When I write my scenes," said Daudet, "I have all my note-books at hand. I have no index, but I know where to find everything I need, and when that is finished I write it once, then I correct it, and rewrite it on paper folded in two. This copy Mme. Daudet revises; she rewrites to the last phrase, what she thinks badly done. Yes, I have never written a book without my wife revising and correcting it from the first line to the last. When she has revised the whole, I dictate from her copy to my secretary, and the work is finished."

Daudet was possibly less read in the United States than in any other country. In Russia, and particularly in Germany, his work was always greatly admired and widely read. England liked his books and Daudet always felt for that country a sympathy unusual in a Frenchman. He was popular, too, in Spain.

Before Collar Buttons.

Washington Star.

"What's the matter?" inquired the lady fair.

"Oh, nothing," replied the knight, who was down on his hands and knees, muttering wrathfully. "Nothing, at all events, that I could expect you to interest yourself in."

"But what is it?"

"Well, if you must know, I've just lost one of the rivets out of this shirt of mail."

Advice.

Washington Star.

"Remember one thing that I am about to tell you," said Senator Sorghum to the ambitious young man. "It is a rule that is well worth remembering."

"What is it, sir?"

"Never do anything that your conscience may reproach you for. Hire somebody else to do it."

His Own Klondike.

Chicago Record.

"Little Jim earned every cent of his Christmas money."

"How did he do it?"

"Having teeth pulled."

Lung Food

If your lungs are weak they need food-strength. There is a vegetable remedy which is to the lungs just what bread is to the system—food, strength. It is

DR. BELL'S

Pine-Tar-Honey

In the first place this remedy cuts out phlegm which may be present on the lung tissues. Then comes its healing and soothing effect.

It stimulates the blood to an active circulation through the lungs, so that the germs of disease are destroyed by the antiseptic properties of this scientific remedy. It enables the blood to receive and retain its natural supply of oxygen, lung food, health, strength.

In any Cough, Lung or Bronchial affection no remedy is so helpful. If your druggist has it not have him get it for you or send 25c., 50c., or $1.00 for a bottle to

The E. E. Sutherland Medicine Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

HER DUTY TO TELL

Miss Bessie Young Testifies To Her Cure By Munyon

Edward Cain Thanks Munyon For His Restoration To Health

Miss Bessie M. Young, 611 North Noble street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I feel that I would be neglecting my duty were I not to testify to the great curative powers of Munyon's Remedies. They have been a Godsend to me. I had catarrh of the head for four years. My palate was enlarged most all of the time and I had a continual dropping of mucous into the throat, which often caused me loss of sleep. I also had severe headaches. I tried many medicines and took a three months' treatment with a physician of this city, but derived no benefit. I finally went to Munyon's specialists. Their first treatment healed my palate, my headaches have all disappeared, my sleep is unbroken and fresh, and, in other words, I have been cured."

MR. CAIN'S STORY.

Edward Cain, 47 Edward street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I suffered with nasal catarrh for ten years. I used a number of different remedies, but they did me no good. I began to improve immediately after placing myself under the care of Munyon's specialists and was quickly cured by them. Munyon has my thanks."

DON'T PAY BIG DOCTOR BILLS.

Don't risk your health, perhaps your life, when you can consult a skilled specialist, on any disease, absolutely free of charge.

No Matter What the Disease, Munyon Has the Cure.

Open all day and evening; Sunday, 10 to 12. Majestic Building, Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.

Get One of OUR '98 DERBIES suitable for New Year calls. The best hat in Indianapolis for $3.00

DANBURY HAT CO

No. 8 East Washington St.

Sign of the Big Glass Hat.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

The Rector and Head Master of Howe School, Lima, Ind., will be at the Bates House Saturday, Jan. 1, from 3 to 5 p. m., and will be happy to meet their patrons and others wishing INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE SCHOOL. Catalogues of Howe School can be obtained of the Rector, 1501 Central avenue.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS

Indianapolis BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Established 1850. Preeminently superior in every respect. National patronage. Enter January 3. E. J. HEEB, Pres.

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—AT—

Manufacturers' Prices.

Buy direct and save the middleman's profit. It will pay you to investigate. See us before you buy.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

143, 145 and 147 N. Pennsylvania St.

Big 4 Route

Holiday Rates

On December 24, 25, 31 and January 1, we will sell tickets to the public at one and one-third fare for the round trip to all points in Central Passenger Committee territory, good returning until January 4.

To students, on presentation of certificate, signed by principal of school or college, we will sell tickets at above rate, good going at the closing of the term and good returning not later than January 11.

For tickets and full information call on agents, No. 1 E. Washington st., Massachusetts ave. and Union station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTH

CH&D

Leave Indianapolis—

Cincinnati Vestibule, daily .... 3:45 a.m
Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily .... 8:05 a.m
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday .... 10:45 a.m
Cincinnati Fast Express, except Sunday .... 2:45 pm
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily .... 4:45 p.m
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, daily .... 7:00 p.m

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

THE MONON ROUTE TO CHICAGO

TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS: 7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., *3:35 p. m., 12:55 night.

TRAINS ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS: 3:30 a. m., 7:55 a. m., *2:40 p. m., 4:37 p. m. *Daily except Sunday.

Local sleeper in Indianapolis at 8:30 p. m. Leaves Chicago returning at 2:45 a. m. Can be taken at any time after 9:30 p. m.

Ticket Offices—2 W. Washington St., Union Depot, Mass. Ave. Depot and Twenty-second St. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

—FOR—

Chicago

—AND—

Northwest

Leaves 11:35 a. m. and 12:10 night. Arrive Chicago, 5:10 p. m., 7:25 a. m. *Daily. Parlor car on day train. Local sleeper on night train.

VANDALIA LINE

FOR

St. LOUIS, Mo.

Leave *3:10 a. m., *12:40 noon, *7:00 p. m., 11:20 p. m. Arrive St. Louis 3:15 p. m., 7:13 p. m., 1:44 a. m., 7:00 a. m. Parlor, sleeping and dining car service. *Daily.

TRAFFIC AND FINANCE

WEDNESDAY'S MARKETS ON BOTH SIDES ATLANTIC.

Breadstuffs and Provisions — Live Stock—Brokers' Gossip—Notes and Comments — Local Jobbing Prices.

The wheat market to-day has been heavy. There was not much in cables, which were about ¼d lower. There was a disposition to leave the market to itself, so far as the outside trade goes. The Northwestern car lots were 411, against 472 last week and 227 last year. Primary receipts were 1,073,000 bushels, against 296,000 bushels last year. Exports were 550,000 bushels, and that was about the only sustaining feature. It was claimed offerings from seaboard had been accepted, but this did not affect seaboard markets, as they followed the fluctuations of Chicago very closely. There was a limited amount of trading in December, some elevator interests being sellers in a moderate way. It took little selling to depress the price of that month 2 cents.

December opened at 99c, sold to 96¼c and closed at 96¾c. May opened at 94⅛c, sold at 93⅞c and 94¼-⅜c, declined to 94c and held around that point some time. During the last hour it became very weak and dropped to 92⅝c, closing at 92¾c. January closed at 93c. July sold at 84½-⅝c, declined to 83⅝c and closed at 83¾c. September closed at 78c. On yesterday about 200,000 bushels contract wheat was delivered on December sales. As much more was added to contract grade to-day. The contract stock is now 8,700,000 bushels, and will exceed 9,000,000 bushels by Saturday.

Corn was moderately active. Early there was some selling attended with ¼c decline. Later this was recovered and a steady feeling prevailed most of the day, with, however, a disposition to realize on hard spots. Exports were 768,000 bushels.

Oats were steady, with a firm feeling early. Later there was a shading of prices, as though the wise edge was off the market. The cash demand is reported good, and the friends of oats take great encouragement from the good demand for all grades at full prices.

Provisions were firm, making some advance. Lard was quite firm and in demand at higher prices, being relatively higher than other products.

Brokers' Gossip.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

New York, December 29.—In spite of a somewhat weak opening in Manhattan and a tendency toward lower figures in Metropolitan, the rest of the market held steady and showed considerable strength in resisting the attempts of professionals to bring about a lower range of prices. The decline in Manhattan seemed to be the result of liquidation by some of the buyers of the past few days, and also to the absence of support from the houses which have been in charge of manipulation. There is still, however, considerable confidence felt that as the new administration of New York is inaugurated some announcement will be made by the Manhattan officials which will not only account for the recent advance, but will result in a further rise. Philadelphia houses seem to be bulls on Reading and Pennsylvania. The November earnings of the latter is said to be the largest in the history of the company. As to Reading, it is estimated on the basis of earnings so far published that the end of the fiscal year will show not only 4 per cent. earned on the first preferred stock, but also something will be shown on the second preferred. Jersey Central is heavy on what looks like some profit-taking; the annual report of this company is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, it being hoped that some further information will be given to the stockholders in regard to the item in the earnings called "other income." The leading industrials, namely, Sugar and Tobacco, were strong from the start, with a fair amount of activity. The strength of the latter is explained by the declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock. As to the former, there is no particular news, except that the Dutch Parliament has decided to abolish bounties of all sorts on sugar, and that, consequently, the countervailing duties imposed by this country on Dutch sugars will be revoked. Money continues to lend around 3½ to 4 per cent, most of the loans being made by private individuals and trust companies. The market has a good undertone.

Hints from Current Events.

New York Financial Chronicle.

Monetary reformers ought to be able to get a hint out of current events. To-day is peculiarly opportune for observing a demonstration in progress of the defectiveness of a bond-secured bank-note currency in the most important quality such a note ought to possess. The quality we refer to is elasticity—that is responsiveness to any increase or decrease in the requirements of commerce. We have referred to this feature many times. But a new development this week calls attention to it again. It was announced on Wednesday from Washington that $3,000,000, the legal limit to national bank-note contraction in a single month, had already been reached for December, and that no more could be retired until the new year opens. Our readers will remember that this limit was fixed in an act passed July 12, 1882.

Why is it that the tendency to contract the volume of the currency should be so urgent just now when rates of interest are higher than they have been and when the prospect is that around the 1st of January there will be even a greater need for currency? The reason is obvious. Contraction or expansion of the volume of national bank-notes has not on this occasion and never does have any, even the slightest, connection with commerce and its needs; either movement would go on all the same whatever the rate of interest might be or however slight or pressing the demand for currency was for commercial purposes. The whole explanation, as we have so often said, lies in the fact that the market price of the underlying Government security is either so high that the bonds are more valuable to sell than to use them as a basis for currency (that is the condition to-day, and hence the contraction), or so low that it is the more profitable to buy them and expand bank currency issues, as was the condition so much of the time in 1896, when money was a drug.

Reduction in Canadian Pacific Rate

Railway Age.

The Canadian Pacific railway has taken a remarkable step for the benefit of the Manitoban farmers by announcing a reduction from 28 cents to 20 cents a hundred pounds on grain and flour to the seaports on its line. Furthermore, the government having aided in the establishment of a winter line of steamers from St. John, N. B., to England, the reduction of 8 cents in the rail rate will enable the Western farmer to sell his wheat for immediate export by that route, instead of having to pay for elevator storage through the winter while waiting for the opening of navigation. On flour the saving in freight from Ft. William to St. John will be 16 cents a barrel, which it is believed will enable the Canadian miller to compete with the miller in the United States for European, British and West Indian trade. In reducing its rates at the close of navigation the Canadian Pacific has reversed the usual practice and has set a precedent which may have important effect upon rates on lines to the seaports in the United States. It would be a curious anomaly to find railways reducing their rates when the lake routes were closed by winter and raising them when spring had set afloat innumerable competing carriers. The rate-raising process, however, would not long operate, for the water lines would hardly be content to see the grain which otherwise would be stored until spring taken away from them by lower rail rates in winter, and instead of going up again, rates would go still lower at the opening of navigation. Although the Canadian Pacific's action is undoubtedly intended to meet special and restricted conditions, it suggests possibilities that may seriously affect the principles of rate-making on many railways.

Primary Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 1,073,000 bushels, against 296,000 bushels the corresponding day of last year.

Minneapolis received 391 cars of wheat and Duluth 52 cars, a total of 443 cars, against 227 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis receipts: Wheat 25,000 bushels, corn 98,000 bushels, oats 25,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 32,000 bushels, corn 209,000 bushels, oats 37,000 bushels.

Toledo receipts: Wheat 21,976 bushels, corn 47,394 bushels, oats 5,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 6,600 bushels, corn 17,600 bushels, oats 4,000 bushels.

Chicago receipts: Wheat 555,418 bushels, corn 544,225 bushels, oats 595,800 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 5,267 bushels, corn 31,163 bushels, oats 397,463 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago: Wheat 240 cars, corn 460 cars, oats 330 cars, hogs 35,000 head.

Omaha received 5,500 hogs and Kansas City 12,000 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 387,477 bushels, flour 35,993 packages, equivalent to 540,000 bushels of wheat; corn 768,182 bushels.

Condition of European Wine Crop.

Boston Bulletin.

The wine-growing districts of Europe make discouraging reports. In Bordeaux, says the paper named, the quantity is the smallest in many years, and the quality is unpromising. In Burgundy the quality is poor and the crop small. The champagne vintage is quite a failure, and it is not expected that any of it will be good enough for exportation. The sherry crop of Spain is only two-thirds of the average, and the quality is coarse and common. In Portugal the quality is better, but the yield is small. Meanwhile the California people, who have 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 gallons of wine on hand, will enjoy the opportunity. British consular reports say that Germany is beginning to seriously rival France as a champagne exporter. German wines of all brands now rank nearly equal with French champagne, and the price is much lower. Their export is chiefly to America, Great Britain and Belgium.

Grain Notes.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

Closing cables: Liverpool—Spot wheat steady; futures ⅛d higher to ⅜d lower. Corn, spot steady; futures ⅛d higher. Paris—Wheat 15 to 20 centimes lower; flour 5 to 10 centimes lower. Antwerp and Berlin—Unchanged.

Counselman reports another lot of oats sold to London—200,000 bushels. The buying of May has been led by Baldwin Gurney, but Bartlett & Frazier have also been buyers.

Weather forecast: Illinois, Indiana, Missouri—Fair; slightly colder. Michigan—Snow flurries; colder. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas—Fair and colder.

The agent at Rosario, Argentine, of a large harvesting machine manufacturing company cables: "There will be around 28,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export."

London cables: "Wheat available for export from Argentine 29,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels."

Grain Exports from New York.

The Daily Stockholder.

New York has been preeminent as the outlet for wheat, yet look at the poor showing it made for November as compared with what took place at Baltimore and Philadelphia, to say nothing of Galveston and New Orleans. From New York wheat exports were 2,003,802 bushels, a trifling gain of 60,000 bushels over the same month last year, while for Baltimore shipments were 1,456,453 bushels, an increase of 1,031,000 bushels, and from Philadelphia 818,243 bushels, an increase of 664,000 bushels. New York had even to yield to New Orleans, whence the outgo was no less than 2,111,938 bushels, a gain over November, 1896, of 1,540,000 bushels. Galveston, another of the Gulf ports, shipped 1,469,525 bushels of wheat, a gain of 819,000 bushels.

Chicago Stocks of Grain.

Stocks of wheat, corn and oats in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 25, 1897:

1. In public elevators and afloat in harbor, all grades: Wheat 9,908,000 bushels, corn 17,996,000 bushels, oats 1,576,000 bushels.

2. In private elevators and warehouses, all grades: Wheat 2,015,000 bushels, corn 3,939,000 bushels, oats 1,832,000 bushels.

3. Total in public and private elevators, all grades: Wheat 11,719,000 bushels, corn 19,211,000 bushels, oats 3,347,000 bushels.

4. Total contract grades in public elevators: Wheat 7,257,000 bushels, corn 12,181,000 bushels, oats 938,000 bushels.

Since Saturday the contract grades of wheat have increased about 1,500,000 bushels, and are now 8,700,000 bushels, with the prospect of a further addition of 500,000 bushels by the end of the month.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cotton—Androscoggin, 36 inches 5¾c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 5⅝c; Cabbot, 36 inches, 5½c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6¼c; Clover, 36 inches, 4½c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 9½c; Dwight Anchor, 54 inches, 10½c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 4c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; First Call, 36 inches, 4c; Glendale, XX, 36 inches, 4c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6½c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¼c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 13c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6½c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 5¼c; Utica, 9-4, 18c; Utica, 10-4, 20c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 4½c; Bates, 4½c; Everett classics, 5c; Lancaster, 4½c; Normandie dress styles, 6½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Tulle due Norde, 7½c; Warwick, 5½c.

Colored Cambrics—Edwards, 3½c; Slater, 3c; Genessee, 3¼c; Concords, 3c; Warren, 3c.

Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 7½c; Argus, 6½c; Victory O, 4½c.

Tickings — Amoskeag ACA, 9½c; Cardia ACE, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Hamilton stout awnings, 8½c; Lenox fancy bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 6½c; Warren bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke, 6½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 30 inches, 8c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 9½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 10½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 12½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 7½c; Economy, 6½c; New South, 6c; Rotunda, 5½c; Amoskeag plaid excelsior, 6¾c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 7½c; Edinburg, 6½c; Everett Chambray stripes, 7½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 5¾c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5½c; Atlantic P, 36 inches, 4¾c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4c; American Mills, 36 inches, 3¾c; Armory shirtings, 36 inches, 5c; Armory, 33 inches, 4c; Comet, 36 inches, 5c; Constitution, 36 inches, 5c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4½c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 5¼c; Boot XX, 36 inches, 5c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5½c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 3¾c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4¼c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 4¾c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12c; Pepperell, 9-4, 13½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15c; Utica C, 3¼c; Utica, 9-4, 16c; Utica, 10-4, 18c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 4½c; American indigo, 4½c; American shirtings, 3½c; Merrimac shirtings, 3¾c; Arnold long cloth B, 7½c; Arnold long cloth C, 6¾c; Berwick fancy, 3½c; Berlin solids, 6c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX Turkey reds, 9c; Cocheo fancies, 4½c; Cocheo madders, 4½c; Portsmouth robes, 4½c; Harmony fancies, 3¾c; Manchester fancies, 4½c; Pacific Parthians, 5c; Pacific mournings, 4½c; Simpson mournings, 4½c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 28 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 8½c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis wholesale sugar prices: Dominoes, 6.00c; cut-loaf, 6.13c; crushed, 6.13c; powdered, 5.63c; XXXX powdered, 5.75c; standard granulated, 5.50c; fine granulated, 5.50c; extra fine granulated, 5.63c; coarse granulated, 5.63c; cubes, 5.69c; mold A, 5.75c; diamond A, 5.50c; confectioners' A, 5.38c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 5.13c; 2 Windsore A—American A, 5.13c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A, 5.06c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 5.00c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 4.88c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.81c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.75c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.69c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.63c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.56c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.50c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.44c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.38c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 4.31c; 15 yellow, 4.25c; 16 yellow, 4.19c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 3-lb, 85c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 85c; 1-lb light weight, 60c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.90; 2-lb light weight, $1.25@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, $1.20@1.25; pie, 85@90c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 3-lb cans, 82½c; salmon, 1-lb, 85c@$1.50; pineapple, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; pease, 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.

Spices—Unground: Allspice, 10@15c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 17@18c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 3½c; currants, 7@7½c; citron, 15¾@16c; figs, 10@14c; raisins, Two Crown, a pound, 5½@6c; evaporated apricots, 11½@12c; dates, 4½@5c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 25@35c; choice, 35@45c. Sirups — Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 28c; corn sirup, bbls, 22c gallon; half-bbls, 24c gallon. Vinegar, Malt—(40 grain test), bbls, 8@9c gallon. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, $1.15@1.20. Rice—Carolina, 5@7c; Japan, 4½@5½c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 3½@3½c; 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, $5.50; 1,200 in half-barrels, $3.75; 600 in half-barrels, $3.25. Oatmeal—Barrels, $3.90. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $3.50.

Cheese.

Selling prices: New York cheddar (cream), 12c; Wisconsin and Ohio cream, 11c; Swiss domestic, 13c to 15c; brick, 12c; Limburger, domestic, 12c; skims, 3c.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list: Sugar-cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 8½c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 9¾@10¼c for "Reliable"; 9¾@9½c for 12½ to 15 lbs, "Indiana"; hamlets, 6¾c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 11c; "Peerless," 10c; "Lilly," 8 to 9 lbs, 9c; 10 to 12 lbs, 8½c, 6 lbs, 8½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lbs average, 6¼c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 6½c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 7c. Clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 6½c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 7½c. Clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 6¼c; 14 to 18 lbs average, 6¾c; 8 to 10 lbs average, 7c. French backs, 5¾c; flitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 5½c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 16 lbs average, 6½c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 6¾c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 6½c.

Lard—"Indiana," 6½c; "Reliable," 6¾c; kettle-rendered, 6¾c.

Pickled Pork—Fancy, boneless pig, $14.50; bean, clear, $14.00; family, $12.00; clear backs, $10.50; rump, $10.50.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs, 6c; short cuts, 10 to 13 lbs, 6½c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs average, 7c.

Cottage Hams, 6c; skinned shoulders, 6c; ham butts or pork roasts, 6c; tenderloins, 15c; spare ribs, 4½c; trimmings, 5c; hocks, 3½c; small bones, 3½c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' heads, 2½c; dressed, 3½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 14c; outsides, 13½c; insides, 15c; knuckles, 15c.

Sausage—Bulk, 6½c; link, 7c; smoked pork, 7c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, Primrose brand, 10 lbs average, 10¼c; 12 to 14 lbs average, 10c; 15 lbs average, 9c; 18 to 20 lbs average, 8¾c; skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs average, 8¾c; boneless hams, 8¾c.

Breakfast Bacon — Boneless, English-cured, Primrose brand, 6 to 8 lbs average, 10½c; sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 6 to 8 lbs average, 10c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, 8 to 9 lbs average, 9c; sugar-cured Hoosier brand, 10 to 12 lbs average, 8½c; sugar-cured Hoosier brand, 6 lbs average, narrow, 8¾c; English-cured bacon bellies, 8 to 9 lbs average, 8½c; English-cured bacon bellies, 10 to 13 lbs average, 8c.

Shoulders—Sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 8 to 10 lbs average, none; sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 10 to 14 lbs average, 7c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average, 7¼c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 6¾c; 40 to 50 lbs average, 6½c; clear backs, light average, 7c; 12 to 18 lbs average, 6¾c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 6½c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs fancy average, 7¾c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 7¼c; 20 to 22 lbs average, 6½c; 25 to 30 lbs average, 6c. French backs, 5½c; flitches, 5½c; extra short clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 5¾c.

Fruits, Vegetables and Game.

Selling prices:
Rabbits—90c to $1 per dozen.
Opossums—25c to 35c each.
Lemons—$3.50@5.00.
Oranges—A box, $4.00 to $4.25; Tangarines, $3.50.
Figs—New layer, a lb, 10@11c.
Dates—New, 7@8c a lb.
Apples—A barrel, $2.75@3.00; fancy, $3.50@4.00.
Cabbage—A barrel, 90c@$1.00.
Potatoes—Per bushel, 70c.
Onions—New, per barrel, $1.75@2.00.
Celery—A dozen, 15@30c.
Honey—New, 1-lb cups, 14@15c.
Grapes—5-lb basket, 12c.
Sweet Potatoes—Genuine Jerseys, $4.00 barrel; Illinois, $2.75@3.00.
Cranberries—Per barrel, $7.50@8.00; fancy, $9.00@10.00; per box, $2.50@2.75.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Quinces—$1.25 a bushel.
Pears—$1.50 a bushel.
Hickory Nuts—Shellbarks, $1.00; large, 75c per bushel.
California Tokays—Per case, $1.75.
California Plums—Per case, $1.25.
Almeria Grapes—Per barrel, $6.00.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 27@30c. Alum, 3@4c. Asafoetida, 25@30c. Barbs, 6@8c. Bromide of potash, 48c. Camphor, 45@50c. Chloroform, 60@65c. Opium, gum, $2.90@3.00 a lb; powdered, $3.75@3.90 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.35 a lb. Cinchonida, 20@25c. Iodide of potash, $2.50@2.60. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 37@42c an ounce; German, 35@40c. Morphine, $2.05@2.30. 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 steamer, 35c; No. 1, 55c. Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish oil, 49c. Linseed oil, raw, 37c; boiled, 39c. Turpentine, 31@33c. White lead, 5¼c.

Alcohol, $2.41@2.50. Oil of bergamot, $3.00 a lb. Oil of lemon, $1.50@1.75.

Tinners' Supplies.

Charcoal Tins, Best Brands—1C, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $5.50@6.00; IX, 10x24, 14x20, 12x12, $6.75@7.25.

Roofing Tins, Best Brands—1C, 14x20, $4.00@4.25; 1C, 20x28, $8.00@8.50; 1C, 20x28, old style, $13.00.

Block Tin (in pigs)—16c.
Block Tin (in bars)—18c.
Zinc—Sheet, 10c.
Copper Bottoms—20c.
Planished Copper—20c.
Solder—11@12c.
Iron—27 B, $3.25; 27 C, $2.75; best bloom, galvanized, 75 and 10 per cent.
Lead—Pressed bars, 6c.

Wire Nails.

Base, price, $1.75.

Advance—Common fence, shingle, tobacco, flooring and common brads, 10d 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, 10c; 6d and 7d, 35c; 4d and 5d, 50c; 3d, 70c; 2d, $1.00. Barbed box, 15c advance over smooth.

Smooth Finished—Advanced over common: 10d and larger, 25c; 8d and 9d, 35c; 6d and 7d, 45c; 4d and 5d, 65c; 3d 85c; 2d, $1.15.

Fine—2d, $1.00; 3d, 90c.

Dressed Meats.

Prices to retail dealers:

Beef—Carcasses: Extra choice steers, 7@7½c; medium steers, 6@6½c; good cows, 5½@6½c; medium cows, 4½@5¾c; good heifers, 5½@6¾c; medium heifers, 5@6c.

Hindquarters—Extra choice steers, 9½c; medium steers, 7@8½c; good cows, 7@8c; medium cows, 6¼@7½c; good heifers, 8@9c.

Forequarters—Good, 4½@5½c.

Veal—9c.

Lamb—8½@9c.

Retail Coal Market.

Anthracite, $7.00 a ton. Brazil block, $3.50; Island City lump, $2.75; Paragon lump, $2.75; Jackson lump, $4.00; Pittsburg lump, $4.00; Winifrede lump, $4.00; Raymond lump, $4.00; Blossburg smithing, $5.00; Pocahontas, $4.50; lump coke, 11c a bushel; crushed coke, 12c; all nut coal 25c a ton less than lump price.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying prices: Prime, $2.50; No. 2, $2.25. Selling price: 25c to 50c more.

Timothy—Selling price: $1.30@1.60.

Blue Grass—Fancy, $1.00; extra clean, 75c; red top, 75@90c.

Alsyke—$5.00@5.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs, poultry and butter are steady.
Butter—12c.
Eggs—18c.
Poultry—Hens, 5c; chickens, 5½c; cocks, 3c; hen turkeys, 10c; young toms, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 5c.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 28@31c; sole leather, oak, 27@30c; sole hemlock, 23@25c; skirting, 34@41c; single strip, 35@38c; city kip, 60@75c; French kip, 90c@$1.25; city, calf, 90c@$1.10; French calf, $1.80@1.85.

Merchant Iron.

Bar Iron—$1.50@1.60 base.
Horse Shoes—$3.50@3.75 a keg of 100 lbs.
American Cast Steel—9c.
Horseshoe Nails—$3.50@5.00 a box.

Jobbing Prices in Flour.

Best winter and spring patents, $5.40@5.75 a barrel; straight grades, $4.75@5.00 a barrel; family, $4.00@4.50 a barrel; low grades, for foundry, etc., $2.50@3.00 a barrel.

Hides and Tallow.

Dealers are paying for No. 1 g. s. hides, 8¾c; No. 2 g. s. hides, 7¾c; No. 1 calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 8½c; No. 1 tallow, 3c; No. 2 tallow, 2½c.

Wool.

The following prices are paid for wagon lots: Good unwashed, 15@16c; burry and cotted, 12c; tub-washed, 22@25c.

Package Coffees.

Indianapolis prices are: Ariosa, $10.00; Lion, $10.90; Jersey, $10.90.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Fairly Active—Hogs Lower—Sheep Few.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Dec. 29.

Cattle—Receipts 550 head. Shipments fair. All fat cattle sold promptly at steady prices, but the common and middle classes were only steady.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward .... $4 65@5 00
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward .... 4 30@4 60
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers .... 4 25@4 60
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers .... 3 90@4 20
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb. steers .... 3 75@4 00
Good to choice feeding steers .... 3 90@4 25
Fair to medium feeding steers .... 3 50@3 85
Common to good stockers .... 2 75@3 50

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers .... 3 65@4 35
Fair to medium heifers .... 3 00@3 50
Common light heifers .... 2 50@2 90
Good to choice cows .... 2 90@3 50
Fair to medium cows .... 2 40@2 75
Common to old cows .... 1 25@2 00
Veal calves .... 4 50@6 00
Heavy calves .... 3 00@3 75
Prime to fancy export bulls .... 3 50@3 75
Good to choice butcher bulls .... 2 80@3 35
Common to fair bulls .... 2 25@2 75

Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head. Shipments 2,500 head. The hog market was only moderately active, and average prices were nearly 5c lower than yesterday. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy .... $3 45@3 50
Mixed and heavy packing .... 3 40@3 45
Good to choice lightweights .... 3 40@3 47½
Common lightweights .... 3 35@3 40
Pigs .... 2 50@3 40
Roughs .... 2 75@3 20

Sheep—Receipts light. Shipments none. The supply of sheep and lambs was too small to furnish the demand, and all sold

Good to choice lambs .... $5 25@5 75
Common to medium lambs .... 3 25@5 15
Good to choice sheep .... 3 75@4 10
Good to choice sheep .... 3 75@4 25
Fair to medium sheep .... 3 00@2 60
Common sheep .... 2 25@2 75
Bucks, per head .... 2 00@6 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 29.—Official yesterday: Hogs—Receipts 18,850 head; shipments 4,062 head. Cattle—Receipts 2,741; shipments 1,287 head. Sheep—Receipts 14,814 head; shipments 1,316 head. Estimated receipts hogs to-morrow 35,000 head. Estimated receipts hogs for to-day 21,000 head; official left over 2,247 head; market rather slow, 5c lower than yesterday morning; lights $3.30@3.50, mixed $3.35@3.52½, heavy $3.25@3.50, rough $3.25@3.30. Cattle—Receipts 14,000 head; good steady; others weak; beeves $3.75@5.20, cows and heifers $1.90@4.50, Texas steers $3.20@4.25, stockers and feeders $3.20@4.25. Sheep—Receipts 17,000 head; best grades steady; others weak to lower.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, December 29. — Hogs — Steady; select shippers $3.52½@3.55, fair to good packers $3.40@3.50, common and roughs $3.00@3.35. Cattle—Strong; fair to good shippers $4.00@4.65, fair to medium butchers $3.15@3.85, common $2.25@3.00. Sheep—Steady; extra $4.40@4.65, common to fair $2.75@3.85.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Not Especially Strong—The Various Quotations.

Chicago, December 29.—Indifference of the English and continental markets to yesterday's closing strength here had a depressing effect on the wheat market at the start to-day. Liverpool, though opening a trifle higher, showed ⅛@¼d decline at 1:30 p. m., and Paris was 10@20 centimes lower. The Argentine crop news was also more favorable. Northwest receipts were 441 cars, against 472 last week and 227 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 185 cars, 87 of this number being of contract grade.

Additions to the stock of contract wheat here since yesterday amounted to 200,000 bushels. Some little foreign selling was reported here and at the seaboard. May opened at 94@94⅛c, as compared with yesterday's closing prices of 94¼c. Trade was very light, with little doing except small scalping transactions, but sellers were in the majority at the start, and the price slowly declined to 93⅞c. Strength of the coarser grain markets helped wheat later, a reaction carrying the price back to 94¼c. December was weak, opening ½c lower at 99c, and declining to 98c.

Corn followed wheat and was weak at the opening, with some realizing by heavy holders. The market later became strong. Receipts were 336 cars. May opened a shade lower at 30@30⅛c, declined to 29⅝c and reacted to 30⅛c.

In oats there was considerable liquidation and profit-taking at the start, but prices after a few minutes' weakness advanced sharply under active general buying. Receipts were 211 cars. May opened ⅛c lower at 23⅞c, sold at 23⅝c and advanced to 24⅛@24¼c.

Provisions were strong, with good commission-house buying. Hog market was steady. May pork opened unchanged at $8.87½ and sold at $8.92½@8.95. May lard opened a shade lower at 4.67½c, advanced to 4.75c and sold at 4.72½@4.75c. May ribs opened unchanged at 4.50@4.52½c, advanced to 4.55c and reacted to 4.52½c.

Quotations.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	—Closing.— Dec. 29.	Dec. 28.
Wheat—					
May	94-⅛	94¼-⅜	92⅝	92¾	94¼
Corn—					
May	30-⅛	30⅛	29⅝-¾	29¾	30⅛
Oats—					
May	23⅞	24¼	23¾	23⅞	24
Pork—					
Jan	8 67	8 82	8 67	8 80	8 70
May	8 87	9 02	8 87	9 00-02	8 87
Lard—					
Jan	4 52	4 65-67	4 52	4 62	5 52-55
May	4 67	4 80-82	4 67	4 77	4 67-70
Ribs—					
Jan	4 35	4 40	4 35	4 40	4 35-37
May	4 50	4 57-60	4 50	4 55	4 50-52

Closing cash markets: Wheat 96¼c, corn 27¼c, oats 23⅛c, pork $7.80, lard 4.55c, ribs 4.40c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red 93c, No. 3 red 89@90c, December 93c, wagon 91c.

Corn—Firm—No. 1 white 27⅜c, No. 2 white 27⅜c, No. 3 white 27⅜c, No. 4 white 24⅜c, No. 2 white mixed 26¼c, No. 3 white mixed 26¼c, No. 4 white mixed 23¼c, No. 2 yellow 26½c, No. 3 yellow 26½c, No. 4 yellow 23½c, No. 2 mixed 26¼c, No. 3 mixed 26¼c, No. 4 mixed 23¼c, ear 22c.

Oats—Firm: No. 2 white 25c, No. 3 white 23½c, No. 3 mixed 23c, No. 4 mixed 22c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $7.00@7.50, No. 2 timothy $6.00@6.50.

Inspections: Wheat—No. 2 red 1 car, rejected 1 car; total, 2 cars.

Corn—No. 3 white 40 cars, No. 3 yellow 21 cars, No. 3 mixed 8 cars, ear 1 car; total, 71 cars.

Oats—No. 2 mixed 1 car, rejected 2 cars; total, 3 cars.

New York Provisions.

New York, December 29.—Butter—Receipts 6,201 packages; firm; Western creamery 15@22c, Elgins 22c, factory 12@15c. Cheese—Receipts 1,794 packages; steady; large white September 8½c, small white September 9@9¼c, large colored September 8½c, small colored September 9@9¼c, large late made 7⅝@7⅞c, small late made 8¼@8½c, light skims 6@6½c, large October 8@8¼c, part skims 6½@5½c, full skims 3@4c. Eggs—Receipts 3,973 packages; firm; State and Pennsylvania 22@25½c, Western 22@24½c. Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining 3⅝c, centrifugal (96 test) 4⅛c; refined strong; crushed 5⅞c, powdered 5 7-16c, granulated 5¼c. Coffee—Dull but steady.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, December 29.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Firm at 94½c. Corn—Firm and higher 29½@30c. Oats—Firm at 24½c. Rye—Slow at 47c. Provisions firmer; lard 4.50c, bulk meats $4.50, bacon $5.70. Whisky—Quiet at $1.19.

Barley, Rye, Flax and Timothy.

Chicago, December 29.—Barley—Cash No. 3 26½c to 43c. Rye—Cash 46¼c, December 46c, May 48½c. Flax—Cash $1.18, Northwest $1.22, December $1.18, May $1.22¼. Timothy—Cash $2.65, March $2.80.

Wheat Puts and Calls.

Chicago, December 29.—Wheat—Puts: 92c, 91⅞c, 91⅝c, 91⅝c; calls: 93⅛c, 93⅝c, 93⅛c, 93⅝c. Corn—Puts: 30⅜c; calls: 30⅞c.

Indiana Oil.

Montpelier, Ind., December 29.—Indiana oil: Standard 41c, Cudahy 44c.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Without Special Features—The Quotations.

New York, December 29.—Manhattan occupied almost the exclusive attention of traders at the opening of the stock market, and quickly receded by successive steps 1½ below last night's close. Metropolitan Street Railway also showed a loss of ¾. Changes in the general list were mixed, but the tone inclined to depression under the influence of lower quotations from London. Tobacco improved almost a point after the opening on the continuation of yesterday's buying movement. The general market became steady, and improved slightly in sympathy, but before the hour had expired there was renewed weakness, New Jersey Central leading the way with a fall of 1½, Metropolitan Street Railway a point, Manhattan losing a sharp fraction—the whole market easing off in sympathy.

Trading in the second hour was marked by a resumption of liquidation in Consolidated Gas, which broke 3½. The market was steady, and toward noon heavy buying of Sugar and Tobacco caused a better tone. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, which has been conspicuous for strength of late, made a further rise of 2 points to 27. Electric, Consolidated Gas and Sugar rose over a point. Sales of stocks to noon 128,810 shares. Bonds were quiet and firm.

Money.

Money on call offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484½@484⅝ for demand and 481½@481¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 482½@483 and 485½@486. Commercial bills 480¾. Silver certificates 56½@58. Bar silver 56⅝. Mexican dollars 46.

Bonds.

Government bonds firm; new 4s reg. 128, do coupon 129¼, 4s 112¾, do coupon 114¾, 2s 99½, 5s reg. 114¼, 5s coupon 114¾. Pacific 6s of '98, 103¼.

Stocks.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison pfd	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
American Tobacco ..	89⅜	90⅛	88½	88⅞
American Spirits ...	7½	7½	7½	7½
C., B. & Q.	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	99⅞
Canada Southern ..	53	53	53	53
Chicago Gas	96⅝	97⅛	96½	96⅝
Ches. & Ohio	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
Leather pfd.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
General Electric ..	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞
Jersey Central	95⅝	95⅝	94⅛	95
Kas. & Tex., pref..	35½	35½	35½	35½
Lead	38	38¼	37½	37⅞
Louisville & Nash..	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
Manhattan Con. ...	112⅛	112¼	110⅝	110⅝
Missouri Pacific ...	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞
N. Pacific, pref	59⅛	59⅝	59	59⅛
N. Y. Central	107	107⅛	107	107
Northwestern	121¼	121¼	120⅝	120⅝
Omaha	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
Pacific Mail	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
Reading	22½	22½	22	22
Rock Island	91½	91⅞	91	91
South. Railway pfd	32	32⅛	32	32¼
Sugar Refinery	139¼	141	139⅛	139⅞
St. Paul	95	95⅛	94⅝	94⅞
Tennessee Coal	26	26¼	26	26
Union Pacific	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝
Western Union	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞
Wabash pfd	18	18⅛	18	18

Sales to noon, 97,068 shares.

Indianapolis Clearings.

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
Clearings	$868,574 63	$800,498 28
Balances	48,991 60	89,832 11

Clearings in Other Cities.

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
New York	$167,184,633	$155,974,494
Chicago	18,382,634	18,422,597
Boston	18,321,238	21,861,053
Philadelphia	12,727,009	15,394,436
St. Louis	4,795,133	5,436,286
Baltimore	2,849,869	3,361,485
New Orleans	3,168,698	3,366,357

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago: 25c premium; St. Louis, par bid, 25c premium asked.

PYTHIAN RATES.

Large Systems will Sell Half-Fare Tickets.

Recognition on the part of the railroads of the importance of the Knights of Pythias encampment from an attendance point of view has come early.

All of the large systems in the Joint Traffic Association territory and the Central Traffic Association territory are calling attention to the one-fare rate granted.

The various soliciting committees are meeting with splendid success in their collection of funds for the entertainment of the encampment. January 15 will, it is hoped, see the fund all collected, and then will be begun the actual work of preparation in the shaping of detailed plans.

HAD NO FAITH IN BANKS.

An Old Farmer Robbed of the Money He Had Hidden.

Niles, Mich., December 29.—Lawrence Walters, an aged farmer, residing three miles north of Weyland, Casey county, had no faith in banks, and instead placed his savings, consisting of about $2,500 in greenbacks, $4,000 in Government bonds, notes and mortgages and other valuable papers, in a tin pail. This he buried beneath the floor of his barn some months ago, and he has been in the habit of visiting the hiding-place every day to see if his fortune was safe. Yesterday, when he made the customary visit, he discovered that robbers had been there, for his fortune had disapeared. The old man is almost crazed over his loss.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Charles Riedlinger and His Son Tossed in the Air.

Charles Riedlinger and his ten-year-old son were thrown into the air by a J., M. & I. train at the Minnesota-street crossing last night, and they are alive to tell about it. They were in a covered bakery wagon, and, seeing the track clear for a distance in a restricted view, Riedlinger drove across. The locomotive struck the rear of the horse and the front of the wagon. When father and son reached the ground they were full of pains, but an examination showed that the only wound was on the boy's scalp, and that was not serious. The horse's leg was broken, and the animal was shot.

THE MONETARY MEETING.

It will be Held in the Grand Opera House.

The monetary conference will not be held in Tomlinson Hall. An attempt was made by the city comptroller and the Board of Public Works to re-arrange the dates of the food show, which engaged the hall from January 15 to 27, without success. The managers of the show could not change without much sacrifice, they said, and the managers of the monetary conference to-day engaged the Grand Opera House for the date—January 25.

A Drop Forger's Suicide.

Joseph Fox took morphine last night and died in his room, at 520 West Merrill street, a few hours later. He was an expert drop-forger by trade and was thirty-three years old and unmarried. The people at the boarding-house say that he was an industrious, worthy but unfortunate man. He had been out of work for a long time and became discouraged at not succeeding in getting a job after his weeks of tramping the long miles to the factories. He was found unconscious in his room and three doctors did all that was possible to save his life. The coroner gives the cause of his death as morphine poisoning, with suicidal intent. His relatives, at Fisher's Station, were notified.

Irvington's Electric Lights Burn.

Irvington's new electric lights were turned on for the first time last night, to the surprise of many citizens of the suburb, who were not expecting them so soon. Not all of the arc lights are in position yet, but last night Washington street was lighted up for a distance of seven squares. The work of lighting the town will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Rescue Mission Open House.

The Rescue Mission will keep open house New Year's Day at its home, at Pennsylvania and South streets. The mission wants gifts of cakes and pickles for the home, which may be left there Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. It expects to entertain 1,000 people.

Looking for His Father.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from S. Conrad, of Elida, O., asking for information as to the whereabouts of Conrad's father. He says his father enlisted in the army at Indianapolis in 1861, and that he has not since been heard of.

Empire Theater Restrained.

Judge Harvey this morning issued a temporary restraining order against the Empire Theater Company, to prevent its using certain bill-boards, which are alleged to be the property of the Indianapolis Bill Posting Company.

Pogue's Run Park Meeting.

The citizens of the northeast, who are interested in securing the Pogue's run lands as part of the park system, will hold a mass-meeting in Brightwood, January 5. They want to unite the people of Brightwood in the effort.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT TEST

LANTERNS OF VARIOUS COLORS DISTINCTLY VISIBLE.

Statements of Master Mechanic Sanderson, of the Norfolk & Western, Not Well Founded—Other Railroad News.

R. C. P. Sanderson, master mechanic of the Norfolk & Western railroad, read a paper recently at a meeting of the New York Railroad Club on "Fads, Customs and Their Cost." One paragraph of his paper was:

"There is no longer any good purpose in putting headlights of the size of a small Saratoga trunk on the front of engines. All that is really needed is a front signal lamp of a distinctive character. There is a positive danger in using a very brilliant and powerful headlight, such as some of our electric friends are interested in, for the reflected glare off the surface of the switch lamps lens is often so great that it entirely overpowers the light coming from the lamp, and will show apparently white light to the engineman while the signal may be standing at red or green. For safety a runner must, therefore, look for the position of a target or semaphore and not trust to the lights at night."

This statement provoked general interest and discussion among railroad men. The electric headlight is gradually coming into general use, but it is still a practically new thing. It was decided that the truth or untruth of Mr. Sanderson's statement should be demonstrated, and last night a party composed of Royal C. Vilas, president of the Pyle National Electric Headlight Company; F. W. Lane, of the Railroad Age; Charles A. Paquette, engineer of maintenance of way of the Peoria & Eastern; George C. Pyle, the inventor of the headlight to be tested, and Frank Ewers, of the headlight company, rode out on the Peoria & Eastern division of the Big Four on engine 552, engineman Harry Gorhm, to make a test. A squad of section men with vari-colored lanterns were carried out and put off the engine at intervals between this city and Brownsburg. The engine ran back toward the city again and again approached Brownsburg.

The Lights All Distinct.

A green lantern was waved over the track a half-mile from the engine. It was plainly visible, though a green light railroad men say, is most difficult to distinguish. The engineer signaled with the whistle, and a red light shone distinctly. Another signal and a white light appeared. Another party was slow in producing its lanterns, and the men were seen from the engine holding their lanterns behind them before the lanterns were seen over the track. Along the road the lights on the rear of trains, and switch, and semaphore lights from a mile to a mile and a half away, caught the attention of the watchers. Not one in the party was in the least dissatisfied with the work of the electric headlight. Red lights seemed to be magnified, and were clear cut in contrast to the pure whiteness of the electric light. Engineman Gorhm has ridden behind the electric light which was on the engine last night for twenty months, and he said that during his experience with the light he had never had the least difficulty in distinguishing the different lights on the road. It seemed to him that by contrast the different colors on targets were made more distinct by the electric light. This was the general impression.

The Pyle-National Electric Headlight Company has made 128 headlights this year, and has put them on engines on roads in all parts of the country. The first of next year the capacity of the plant will be increased to three headlights a day.

Railroad Earnings.

The statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company for November shows gross receipts for the railroad company of $1,924,717, expenses $992,507, net receipts $932,410, a decrease, compared with November, 1896, of $48,867. The gross receipts of the coal and iron company were $2,227,058, expenses $2,109,496, net earnings $117,562, a decrease of $127,676 compared with November, 1896. The net income of the companies from other sources during the month was $37,201, making the total net earnings of the companies $1,087,173, a decrease of $176,543 compared with November, 1896. Against these net earnings is charged $745,000 fixed charges, taxes, etc., leaving a surplus of $342,173. For the five months of the present fiscal year to November 30, the net earnings of the companies were $5,582,208, against $5,255,629 for the corresponding period of 1896.

The net income from the operation of the Atchison system for the month of November was $1,227,356, an increase of $368,656 over the same month of last year. For the five months of the fiscal year ending November 30 the net income of the system from operation was $4,401,101, an increase of $900,241 over the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

The net earnings of the Burlington system for the month of November were $580,388, an increase of $315,990. For the months from July 1 to November 30 the net earnings of the system were $3,849,745, an increase of $1,538,025 over the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

The gross earnings of the Southern railway for the third week of December show an increase of $37,921. From July 1 an increase of $576,335 is shown.

The net earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio from July 1 up to and including the third week of December show an increase of $155,320.

The report of General Manager Barnard, of the Peoria & Eastern, will show that the road this year will have a surplus, instead of a deficit, as it had last year. For November, 1897, the gross earnings were $148,448.02, operating expenses and taxes $108,798.05, fixed charges $36,801.66, surplus $2,848.31. For the five months ending November 30, 1897, the gross earnings were $786,177.79, operating expenses and taxes $596,773.21, fixed charges $184,008.31, surplus $5,396.27. The deficit for the same period in 1896 was $51,660.05. For the third week in November the showing is: Freight $24,445.06, increase $2,850.36, passenger $7,591.53, decrease $2,259.67, mail $1,168.44, express $754.44, rents $80.40, total $34,039.87, increase $590.69. For the three weeks of December: Freight $77,179.85, increase $12,395.73; passenger $23,041.44, decrease $6,512.16; mail $3,505.32, express $2,263.32, rent $241.20; total, $106,231.13; increase $5,883.59.

For the third week in December the following showing is made by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $112,200, an increase of $2,000; Chicago & Western Michigan, $27,603, an increase of $1,599; Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis, $86,851, an increase of $6,750; Wisconsin Central, $85,373, an increase of $14,844.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg for the year 1897 are nearly $21,000,000, a total not reached since 1891.

The following is a comparative statement of actual gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco for the month of November:

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	$612,568 55	$517,660 03	$94,908 52
Operating expenses ..	342,733 90	281,128 06	61,605 84
Net earnings	$269,834 65	$236,531 97	$33,302 68

Mileage operated: 1897, 1,162.05 miles; 1896, 1,162.05 miles.

Central Ohio Receivership Case.

A petition asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Central Ohio will be heard in the United States Court at Cincinnati in a few days. The suit is brought by dissatisfied stockholders, who claim that the payments due them from the road have not been made. This road is about 137 miles long, running from Columbus, O., to Bellaire, O., and is under lease to the Baltimore & Ohio. The petitioners claim that previous to the receivership, of the Baltimore & Ohio, there was due the Central Ohio $713,227.95 as its share of the gross receipts under the lease, and that since the receivership $560,000 has become due, and neither sum has been paid. The petition also asks that receivers Murray and Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohio, be restrained from interfering with the management of the Central Ohio.

Concerning Railroad Men.

W. H. Green, general superintendent of the Southern railway, has been appointed assistant to the general manager, and J. H. Barrett, at present master of transportation, will be made general superintendent. Mr. Barrett, for several years, was connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

General Manager Gay, of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, will, the first of the year, move his office from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis.

General Manager Pomeroy, of the White Line, is making a trip over the company's territory and inspecting the offices.

C. H. Rockwell, traffic manager of the Monon, is making a trip over the road.

President Ingalls, of the Big Four, has been giving parks considerable thought, and Thursday evening will address the people of Cincinnati on the subject.

Frank J. Reed, general passenger agent of the Monon, was in the city to-day. He reports passenger receipts on the increase.

M. D. Woodford, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has returned to New York. He has been in the West for several days.

William Garstang, superintendent of motive power on the Big Four, has returned from an inspection of the different shops on the system.

S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific, has left San Antonio, Tex., in his private car for Millet ranch, fifty miles south, where he will remain several weeks.

The following circular has been issued by the general passenger department of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain. The following appointments become effective this date: A. A. Gallagher, southern passenger agent, Chattanooga, Tenn., is transferred to Cincinnati, O., as district passenger agent, vice N. R. Warwick, who, we regret to advise, has resigned on account of ill-health; I. E. Rehlander, traveling passenger agent, Memphis, is transferred with the same title to Chattanooga, Tenn. Walter B. Townsend is appointed traveling passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn.

President Woodford, of the Cincinati, Hamilton & Dayton, said before he left for New York, that he had not in mind any changes on the Indiana, Decatur & Western at present.

E. R. Ingersoll, formerly of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger department here, has resigned his position with the Union Pacific at Cincinnati. It is not known what he will do after the first of the year.

Electric and Steam Railroads.

In the East, where electric lines are competing with the railroads for the passenger traffic between cities and their suburbs, and between cities with twenty or thirty miles intervening, the railroads have been at a disadvantage because they have not been able to run trains and charge as low rates as the electric lines could. Lately several combination cars and engines have been completed, and the newest one has been put on the Newark & New Jersey road. This car has an incandescent lamp over each seat and a thirty-two-candle power lamp in the front of the car. The decorations are in keeping with the lighting, and the car is a handsome one. It runs thirty miles an hour, and is thus able to "put it over" the trolley line between Newwark and New Jersey.

A Big Suit Against Railroads.

Cleveland, December 29.—Within a few days one of the greatest legal battles which has ever been seen in this city will begin before the Court of Common Pleas. The case is that of the city of Cleveland against the Lake Shore, Big Four, Pennsylvania and Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Companies and involves the title to millions of dollars' worth of property on the lake front. The railroad tracks originally ran along close to the water's edge, but for years the companies have been filling in the lake, until large tracts of land have been created. This ground is now claimed by the city. A brilliant array of legal talent has been employed by both sides, and the contest will be watched with great interest.

Brightwood Railroad Reception.

The Y. M. C. A. at Brightwood, connected with the Big Four Railroad Company, last night gave a reception to the railroad employes of the suburb. The building was crowded all the evening, though scores left early to make room for others waiting to get in. There was a musical and literary program and refreshments were served. The program was given by Mrs. Theodore Gatchel, Mrs. Scharf, Mrs. Brinkman, Mrs. Frank Eagle, Miss Lulu Sites, Miss Mamie McFarren, John Bradshaw and William Seymour. It was repeated for the late-comers. Receptions at stated periods will hereafter be a feature in the association's work in the suburb.

C. & O. Bonds Sold.

New York, December 29.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company has sold to Redmond, Kerr & Co., No. 41 Wall street, over $2,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, the purpose of the sale being to provide money in addition to the sum now in the treasury for the retirement of the 6 per cent. bonds. These amount to $2,287,000, and are called the 6 per cent. purchase money funding gold. They mature on July 1, 1898. This sale completed the issue of general mortgage bonds.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Portland, Ind., December 29.—A meeting of the stockholders of the proposed Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago railroad will be held at Bluffton on January 12, to elect officers and take action toward pushing the road to completion.

Railroad Notes.

The general agents of the Monon held a meeting in Chicago to-day.

The Clover Leaf business for September promises to be at least one-third greater than it was a year ago.

The business of the Indiana, Decatur & Western is so heavy that the road can not furnish the cars to haul it.

The rough weather and the heavy snows in the West have caused most of the trains to run to this city late to-day.

A pile-driver car on the Big Four broke down at Lawrenceburg Junction last night and injured a bridge so that the trains were delayed for some time.

The new Lake Shore swing bridge at the head of navigation at Ashtabula harbor has been finished. This bridge is one of the largest railroad draw-bridges in the United States. It was erected at a cost of $200,000.

The Chicago & Northwestern company is rebuilding its bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Ia. The false work is now being put in, and several spans will be completed before spring. This bridge is also used by the Burlington.

Most of the railroads have discarded yellow in painting cars. The Lake Shore, Burlington, Big Four and the Northwestern are still running cars of that hue, but the latter is now repainting the cars to agree with the color of the Union Pacific. The Illinois Central has almost entirely repainted its cars brown.

Beginning January 1, enginemen and firemen on the Lake Shore road are to be uniformed with suits that can readily be drawn over other wearing apparel, but uniform in style. The proposition was submitted to the men through letters, and 80 per cent. of the responses favored such a uniform.

Texas is now the scene of one of the busiest tie seasons witnessed in many years. The business in the cedar country along Lakes Michigan and Huron has been constantly diminishing, and the basis of supply has been transferred to Louisiana and Texas. There are now more oak and pine ties contracted for in those States than can be hauled north in three months, even if cars were to be had.

Thankful !

An Ohio Man Loses His Desire for Tobacco.

Bellevue, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1897.
Eureka Chemical & Mnfg. Co., La Crosse.
Dear Sirs: I have used Baco-Curo and am absolutely cured of chewing tobacco. I have not taken a chew for over a month and have no desire for tobacco. I am making it my business to tell every chewer how he can be cured from this habit. If there is anything I can do for you, gentlemen, please let me know. Box 307.
Yours truly, E. H. HAZELL.

The wonderful part of a cure from BACO-CURO is that it removes every trace of nicotine in the system, leaving it as free from the narcotic as it was before the first smoke or chew. Write for *proofs of cures*. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes or refund the money. 50c. or $1 a box, three boxes (guaranteed cure) $2.50. Druggists everywhere, or EUREKA CHEMICAL AND MNFG. CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

DEPUTY AUDITOR'S RED BOOK.

How It Cuts Down the Claims of State's Employes.

The Auditor of State will begin next Saturday the payment of salaries of State and county officials for the last four months of the year. In all the amount to be paid out will reach $75,000. Most of it will go to judges and prosecuting attorneys. The department is preparing figures, which will show what the special judges are costing the State. It is stated that this item of expense annually runs into many thousands of dollars. As the prosecuting attorneys and others are sending in their statements, Deputy Auditor Hart is inspecting them closely. He says there is a disposition on the part of some to overcharge the State for services rendered. In some instances prosecuting attorneys will find that the State department will not allow more than half the amount which they have estimated is due them. One prosecutor sent in his statement, which showed $91 is due him for services during the last four months.

"If I don't shave that amount, it will be a wonder to me," Deputy Auditor Hart said. "Watch me for a minute, and I'll show how it is done."

He reached to the top of his desk, and took down a small book, bound in as bright red as the necktie he was wearing. The pages of the book contained tables of salaries computed by days, weeks, months and quarters. Mr. Hart ran his finger across a row of figures, and said the prosecutor was asking for $2 more than he is entitled to, and his statement will be returned to him for correction.

"I knew I'd shave him," the deputy said. "I slip up on the 'blind side' of some fellow every day with that red book. By following its tables closely I have saved the State $10,000 in the last year. Some of these fellows are often wrong in their calculations, but that red book is not."

Wants a New Building.

Secretary T. A. Hildreth, of the Y. M. C. A., says that if the present property can be sold, Indianapolis will have another imposing new building. He has been planning for such a building for two years, and wants it to be of seven or eight stories, thoroughly equipped for association and club purposes, with restaurant and apartments for young men in addition to the attractions of the present limited quarters. He thinks, too, that the building should be kept open all night. Several sites have been offered for the new building. Mr. Hildreth thinks it ought to be in Pennsylvania street. It would cost $125,000 as planned and the lot about $75,000. The present property is worth the cost of the proposed new site.

State Pediatric Society.

The Indiana State Pediatric Society was organized by a number of physicians at the Denison Hotel last night, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. P. J. Barnes, of Crawfordsville; vice-president, Dr. J. A. Lambert, of Indianapolis; secretary, Dr. Louis Burckhardt, of Indianapolis; treasurer, Dr. Don Kennedy, of Homer.

Brick-Makers' Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association will be held February 15 to 18, at Pittsburg, Pa. Three Indiana men will address the meeting as follows: "Looking Forward," J. C. Adams, Indianapolis; "Brickyard Construction," Frank W. Butterworth, Marion; "Brickmakers' Accounts," W. H. Hoagland, Cayuga.

To Replevin 400 Cases of Soap.

Proctor & Gamble filed suit this morning against the Krag-Reynolds Grocery Company, Lafayette Perkins, trustee, and Edward McKee, receiver, to replevin 400 cases of soap, valued at $1,200.

Typhoid in Daviess County.

The health officer at Odon, Daviess county, reports to the State Board of Health that thirty-seven people there have typhoid fever. The village has a population of 200.

Cut Rate Railroad Tickets.
Webb's ticket offices, 5 S. Illinois st., 230 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 300.

W. L. Clifford, The Plumber,
Now at (new) 245 Mass. ave. Tel. 1747.

The year is drawing to a close, which is a reminder that all unsettled business should be attended to. A man owes it to his family as a paramount duty that in case of death his plans and wishes shall be known. Every man and woman owning property, and intending to dispose of it, should make a will. Even if satisfied with the division made by law, it is always well to have some one in whom you have confidence to make that division. THE UNION TRUST COMPANY will act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Trustee. It can not die, like an individual, will always be responsible financially, and will work for moderate compensation. Consultations as to making wills are invited. Wills may be left in our custody without cost, and when this company is named as executor, no charge is made for drawing them up.

Office, (Company's Building)
118 and 122 E. Market St.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.
HENRY EITEL, 2d Vice-Prest. and Treasurer.
ADDISON C. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President.
H. M. FOLTZ, Secretary.

S. A. FLETCHER & CO.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Nos. 30-34 East Washington St.
Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Policemen day and night on guard. Contains over 2,100 safes.
Rent, $5 to $45 Per Year.
JOHN S. TARKINGTON....Manager.

WILLS

The duty of making a will is something that every one puts off to the last moment, there being a foolish feeling, in many cases, that to make a will is too much like preparation for death.

It is not.

It is preparation for the life of loved ones who may come after you.

THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY

advises fully as to wills in all ways. Those consulting it need not fear of making bequests that will not stand in law, or in so disposing of their estates that they will be dissipated, instead of going as intended.

This company gives this advice free. It also undertakes, at request, any function concerning wills. It may be consulted at any time.

THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY
Offices:—Wash. St. and Virginia Ave.
Capital......$1,000'000

CHRISTMAS TREE AFTER ALL

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ENJOYS AN ENTERTAINMENT.

Were Not to Have One, but Friends Gave Eight Hundred Pounds of Candy and so They Celebrated—The Program.

It came to the knowledge of a wholesale grocery man in the city that the Christmas entertainment at the Girls' Industrial School was to be omitted this year on account of lack of funds. He took 250 pounds of candy to the managers. Two wholesale confectioners each gave fifty pounds more. That was half enough for a treat to the children, and the teachers had little trouble in gathering the necessary additional 400 pounds. This afternoon that candy lay in 800 pretty boxes built in enticing pyramids upon the platform at Tomlinson Hall, to gratify 800 children, while 100 teachers were happy onlookers.

There was a large Christmas tree in all its glory of evergreen, tinsel and popcorn, occupying the most conspicuous place in the big hall. The children were huddled before the platform gazing longingly at the tree and candy when Mrs. Blanchard mounted the steps and began to call off the numbers of the classes. As the numbers were read a teacher and a few girls would wind out of the crowd to a place assigned in the hall. In fifteen minutes there was no one between the platform and steps, and long lines of girls

GIVING THE GIRLS THEIR CANDY.

stretched from side to side of the hall and away back. Suddenly two or three girls jumped into the aisle from one of the back rows and rushed up to the front. They had seen their teacher enter the door, and they flew at her wildly. They pulled at her arms and her coat, and they danced along with her to her place at the head of that row: "Dear, but you came near being late," they said.

A Talk to the Children.

Mrs. Blanchard tapped a wee bell that just did give a tinkle in the big hall, and there was instant silence. "Children," she said, "I did not tell you a story when I said we should have no Christmas entertainment this year. You know we said that we could not have both a picnic and a Christmas tree, and we decided to have the picnic. But some kind-hearted men in this city (naming them) heard about it, and they gave us so many pounds of candy. Who do you suppose put the good thought into the minds of these kind men?"

There was a great shout of "God."

Then Mrs. Blanchard told what one of the teachers, Mrs. Aldrich, had done in addition. She had taken her class of girls to the stores and bought each a pair of shoes, a pair of overshoes and a pair of gloves. This teacher is over seventy years old, and is an enthusiastic worker for the little girls in the school. So many know of her that she receives bundles upon bundles of clothing. She is thus enabled not only to keep her own girls well clothed, summer and winter, but to have much to give to other teachers who have not the time to solicit so much as she.

Mrs. Blanchard told of one little girl in the city who wanted to do something for the school. She got up a lawn fete and passed into the treasury the sum of $14. This illustrated, the speaker said, what good can be done by one person. She asked the children to repeat two verses from the Bible bearing upon the doing of good to others, and these were quickly given in unison by the children. At the close of the short talk selected teachers went with baskets to the platform, filled them with the candy and walked down the aisles, emptying them very quickly.

The children in the school are the poorest to be found in the city. That they did not look it shows how closely the workers in this school care for those whose parents can not, or will not, do it. In one month 342 families were visited by the officers and teachers in this Girls' Industrial School. There was no child in the big hall this afternoon who was not at least warmly clothed.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Christmas Echoes.

He was the manager of the art wares department in a large Washington-street store. During his last Eastern trip for the firm he stumbled on a fine Bohemian glass vase of an odd design at an importing house, and at once decided that he must have that vase for himself. Not having sufficient funds at the time, however, to purchase it, he bought it for the firm along with other things. When it came into the store he was still without the necessary money. So he marked it and put it in the stock in the regular way, but at the same time he gave all the salesgirls special instructions not to sell the vase as he wanted it for himself. For two months that vase was his pride, and each day he stopped by the case long enough to admire it and bewail his lack of money. Imagine his surprise on the day before Christmas to find that the vase had been sold. The salesgirls were called up in turn, and each denied that she had done it. Nevertheless, the fact remained that the vase was gone, so each one of them came in for a severe "dressing down" for their carelessness.

The day had been a long, hard one, as the day before Christmas always is in the big stores, and as he was plodding slowly homeward from the store that night it came back to him how harsh he had been that morning, and he began to think that perhaps he had been a little too severe. The vase was there in stock, and in the Christmas rush perhaps it was only natural for some one to forget. Besides, he said to himself, possibly he never would have got enough spare money to purchase so costly an ornament. He was still musing on it when he unlocked the door to his bachelor apartments just as the bells were striking 12 o'clock, and thereby proclaiming that Christmas day was at hand. He entered the room, and there on his desk was—surely not the vase! Yes surely it was, and on the card attached were the names of the girls he had so harshly berated not so many hours before, and a pretty little sentiment from them wishing him a merry Christmas. Monday morning each of the girls found a bunch of roses awaiting her at the store.

"A little incident of my Christmas shopping taught me a lesson I shall not soon forget," said a young woman. "The lesson is never to be without some small change for immediate use at Christmas time.

"The day before Santa Claus came two of us went the rounds for the last time. My friend had taken the shopping bag with our joint purse to make a last small purchase. I waited in front of a large window near Washington and Meridian streets. While I was gazing at the handiwork of Santa Claus, a man and little boy came up and stopped in front of the window. The man was poorly dressed, but his appearance showed him to be one of those 'better days' men. In one hand he carried a small basket, while his other hand held the boy.

"The little fellow's eyes glistened as he gazed on the candy and toys. Presently he began to cry. 'Oh, papa,' he said, 'you said you would buy me some candy for Christmas. Can't you?'

"The father stooped before the boy, as I believe, to prevent my hearing, and in a husky voice, said: 'Don't cry, Bobby; don't cry. Maybe I will have enough money left to buy your candy. I will try to save enough,' and, holding the boy a little closer, he went slowly down the street.

"I was helpless. I watched them as long as I could. My friend did not return with the purse, and I have only been able to hope that that little boy was remembered by some one on Christmas morning."

"She Wore the 'Breeches.'"

In an electric car sat a little tot, not over three years old, wrapped in a large, fuzzy coat, a toboggan cap on its head, under which golden curls protruding, framed the face of a cherub with large blue eyes, a stubby nose, rosy mouth, a dimpled chin and peach-blow cheeks. On one side of the mite sat the proud mother, conscious of the admiring glances directed toward her darling by her fellow-passengers; on the other side an elderly and benevolent looking lady, had placed herself. Leaning over she addressed the little one with "How do you do, my little girl?" At which an expression of disgust coming over the face of our cherub, a little hand reached down to the lower edge of the cloak, took hold and without uttering a sound, still glancing up at the lady, raised the coat over its knee, disclosing—the first pair of pantaloons!

COUNTY PRINTING CONTRACT.

Dispute Over Its Award to Levey Brothers—Figures Not Given.

The board of county commissioners this afternoon awarded the printing contract for next year to Levey Brothers. When the board met at 2 o'clock the bidders and their representatives were on hand to look over the figures and hear the result. President Greer simply announced: "Gentlemen, the board, after careful deliberation, has decided to give the printing contract to Levey Brothers."

That was all. The figures were not given out. After some little wait, W. B. Burford asked the board to see the Levey Brothers bid, and also the basis on which the bids were estimated. President Greer at first declined to do this, saying that the question was settled, and he did not propose to have it reopened.

"Then let us see the bids," said Mr. Burford. "If the board has decided to give Levey Bros. the contract it is a matter of public record, and I request the privilege of seeing how your board arrived at the figures."

Mr. Greer said the board was not prepared to give out the figures or the estimates, and called on the county attorney to back up his position, claiming that the contract was not closed until it was signed and a bond given.

Mr. Burford still insisted on seeing the basis on which the estimates were made, and the other bidders supported his request. Finally Mr. Greer consented, but the board still declined to make known the amount of Levey Brothers' bid, or the figures of the other bids.

The president of the board said this would be done later, and the bidders were forced to be content with this.

On the basis furnished it is asserted that W. B. Burford had the lowest bid and that Levey Bros. had either the highest, or next to the highest, bid.

It is asserted that the action of the board in refusing to make public the figures after the contract was awarded is unprecedented. Mr. Greer refused to let the newspapers have the figures, but said he might later.

The way in which the contract was awarded has excited much adverse comment in the court-house. It was freely charged that politics had much to do with the award, and that Levey Brothers received the promise of the contract for services rendered during the campaign.

The bidders were Levey Brothers, Journal Job Printing Company, William B. Burford, Sentinel Printing Company, Baker & Thornton, and W. H. Morrison.

A protest will be filed against the manner in which the award was made, and the matter may be carried into the courts.

The Council of Women.

The Young Women's Christian Association has applied for membership to the Local Council of Women. It makes the fourth new member within the past six weeks.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

At the Y. M. C. A. to-night there will be two basketball games—the Reds against the Blues and the Whites against the Yellows.

The Rev. Robb Zaring, pastor of Hyde Park M. E. church, addressed the employes of the Pan-Handle shops at noon to-day on the "Earth and Heaven Railroad."

A. C. Cantley, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who is investigating the progress of prosperity in Indiana for his paper, was here to-day. He has been in the natural gas territory for several days.

BANK CASE JURY STAYS OUT

HOPE OF AN AGREEMENT GIVEN UP BY ATTORNEYS.

An Agreement to Discharge the Jury at Four O'Clock—The Case Up for Seven Weeks—The Jury Out Forty-Eight Hours.

The jury in the case of the receiver for the Indiana Banking Company against John C. New and John C. Wright passed another night in the court-room last night, and this morning the members appeared to be no nearer an agreement than when the case was given to them Monday afternoon. An early breakfast was given the jurymen, and they were locked in the jury-room at 7 o'clock. Judge Higgins sent for the attorneys in the case at 9 o'clock, and held a short consultation in the judge's private room. The attorneys were of the opinion that more time should be given the jury in which to deliberate.

An hour later a message was received from the jury-room that there was little prospect of an agreement, and the attorneys were again called together. It was then decided that in the event no agreement was reached by 4 o'clock this afternoon the jury should be called in and discharged. It would have then been out forty-eight hours.

The jurymen looked thoroughly worn out when they went to dinner to-day. Some of them had given up all hope of getting together and were simply at the mercy of the court. The attorneys for the plaintiff, Attorney-General Ketcham, Charles Martindale and Silas M. Shepard, were discouraged this morning and showed their disappointment. They were anxious to have the jury held out as long as possible.

The case has been on trial for seven weeks, and the only man connected with it who does not show any effects of the strain is Special Judge Higgins. He refused to discuss the case further than to say that he hoped the jury would bring in a verdict, but that the longer the members remained out the smaller grew the likelihood of an agreement.

Attorneys say that the jury is one of the best ever drawn in Marion county. It is composed of the following men: Lynn Atkinson, real estate dealer; William A. Bell, publisher; Sylvester D. Noel, manufacturer; John Buehler, manufacturer; Eli Heiney, farmer; Henry J. Brown, grocer; William Hamilton, farmer; W. C. Smock, real estate dealer; Byron Dawson, farmer; S. N. Gold, commission merchant; John McClellan, farmer, and James W. Hudson, street contractor.

This is the second trial of this case, and the general opinion among the attorneys is, in the event of a disagreement, the case will never be tried again. In the former trial, twelve years ago, the jury returned a special verdict for $154,000 damages against New and Wright. The complaint against them alleged that by fraudulent concealment of the condition of the First National Bank they, in February, 1878, sold 2,380 shares of the stock of that bank to the Indiana Banking Company at $165 a share, or $393,700, when the shares were actually worth only $75 each, or $178,500.

They denied any concealment or fraud, declaring the bank's condition good at the time of the sale, and also averred that the stock was sold not to the Indiana Banking Company, but to W. H. H. Morrison and Samuel Miller as individuals, and not as partners in the company.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Alice Winkler, of Louisville, will visit Mrs. John W. Coons this week.

Mr. Harry Palmer, of Helena, Mont., is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. J. Palmer.

Mrs. J. M. Pratt will entertain Friday evening for her daughter, Miss Lois Pratt.

Miss Alma Haerle will leave next Monday to visit the family of Judge Sherman, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keller are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brunson in North Meridian street.

The Rev. Charles C. Lasby will give a dinner to about forty friends at the Denison this evening.

Mrs. M. H. Ruddell will give a dinner Friday evening for Miss Pierce, who is at home from college.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ogle gave a supper last night for Martin Pierce, of Lafayette, who is visiting them.

Miss Alga Shellsmith will give a party at her home New Year's Day for her class at the Mayflower church.

Mrs. M. L. Witham has returned to her home in Cincinnati, accompanied by her niece, Miss Leorna Laycock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Carey, of Urbana, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, in North Alabama street.

Mrs. Kate Perry Morris has issued invitations for a dinner party January 4 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Coffin.

Professor and Mrs. Max Leckner will entertain this evening a number of friends who were together at Bay View last summer.

Mrs. E. N. Thompson gave a luncheon to-day for Miss Mary Potter, of Glendale, who is visiting her brother, Dr. Theodore Potter.

Miss Mary Johnson, of Delphi, Ind., who has been the guest of Mrs. E. G. Pinkerton and Miss Barnes, in East Tenth street, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Edson Wood will entertain this evening for Miss Margaret Baldwin's guest, Miss McDonald, of Washington, and Miss Baldwin will entertain for her Friday.

Miss Nellie Baker will give a dinner Friday evening for Miss Vivienne Tupper, of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Annie Dean will give a luncheon to-morrow for Miss Tupper.

Mr. Edwin A. Plum gave a stag dinner last night at his apartments in the Blacherne for Professor Mitchell, of Alma, Mich., who will be married this evening to Miss Lucy Plum. The guests were Dr. Frank Tuft, of New York; Mr. Tracy Johnson, of New York; Mr. A. J. Van Page, of Chicago, and Mr. John Plum, Jr.

A number of young men will give an informal dance this evening at the Country Club in honor of Miss Leffingwell and Miss Yocum, who are visiting Miss Taggart.

Mrs. Clarence Keynon has issued cards for "A Morning in Mexico," Tuesday of next week. It will be a card party, the Mexican room in Mrs. Keynon's house being used.

Mrs. J. E. Cleland received informally this afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. John Allan Blair. Mr. and Mrs. Blair will leave this evening for their home in Terre Haute.

Mrs. W. H. Newby, of Villa avenue, assisted by Miss King, of Madison, gave a reception last night to the members of the Junior League and the Boys' Brigade of Edwin Ray church.

The Woman's Social and Business Union of Roberts Park M. E. church will hold a reception on New Year's afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, in honor of the pastor, Dr. C. E. Bacon, and his wife.

Mrs. Charles Fremont Leonard, who has been spending the past four months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Williams, in North Pennsylvania street, has returned to her home in New Orleans.

Miss Whitcomb, who has come to visit Miss Mary Ransdell, is making a short visit at Edinburg, but will return to-morrow. Miss Julia Hollweg will entertain a few friends for her to-morrow afternoon.

Invitations will be issued soon by Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Day for two entertainments, Monday afternoon and evening, given for their daughter, Miss Florence Day, and their sons, Mr. Dwight H. Day and Mr. William E. Day.

Miss Alma Haerle gave a luncheon today for Miss Leffingwell and Miss Yocum, who are the guests of Miss Taggart, entertaining also the members of the Clover Leaf Club, of former Classical School girls. Covers were laid for twelve. The decorations were red and green.

Mrs. Alexander Knight gave a luncheon to-day for her sister, Mrs. Robert Aley, the wife of Professor Aley, of the State University. Her other guests were Mrs. Culmer of Spencer, Mrs. Archer of Spencer, Mrs. Walter Shell of Terre Haute, Mrs. Calvin Fletcher, Mrs. Theodore Wagner and Miss Emily Fletcher.

Mrs. Thomas Taggart gave a theater party last night to see Keene, for her daughter's friends, Miss Yocum and Miss Leffingwell. Miss Florence Taggart, Miss Lucy Taggart, Miss Ethel Failey, Miss Emma Frank, with Messrs. Keyes Winter, Samuel Johnson, Samuel Pattison, Roy Breunig, George Denny and Malby Failey made up the party.

Mrs. Edward Kingsbury gave a luncheon to-day for Mrs. John Allan Blair, who returned to-day from her wedding trip. Mrs. Kingsbury entertained the members of the Wednesday Morning Reading Club, of which Mrs. Blair was a member. Her guests were Mrs. Hoyt McClain, Mrs. H. S. Wood, Miss Daisy Avery, Miss Mary Sloan, Miss Anna Sickels, Miss Maud McConnel and Miss Nina Bond.

Miss Lucia G. Holliday entertained at cards last night at her home in Woodruff Place for Miss Muinix, of Denver, who came from Oxford to be with Miss Alice Long during the college vacation. Miss Holliday's other guests were Miss Long, Miss Lucia Holliday, Miss Sherman, Miss Emma Wasson, Mr. Harry Long, Mr. Stewart Dean, Mr. Ezra Hendricks, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Frank Holliday, and Mr. Harry Raymond.

Mrs. Thomas Taggart and Miss Taggart gave a chocolate this afternoon for Miss Leffingwell and Miss Yocum. The assistants were Mrs. Horace Wood, Mrs. Levey, Mrs. Miles Burford, Miss Kate Walcott, Miss Mary Foster, Miss Edith Bingham, Miss Katherine Sullivan, Miss Anna Louise Beck, Miss Alma Haerle, Miss Ethel Failey, Miss Florence Day and Miss Mary Wilson. Pink roses were used in decorating the parlors, American Beauties in the dining-room and lilies in the library. Hart's orchestra played.

A large dancing party was given last night at the Brenneke Academy by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Rauh for their daughter, Miss Stella Rauh. The two floors of the academy were thrown open and decorated with southern smilax, masses of palms and ropes of evergreen. The assistants were Miss Stella Sterne, Miss Elma Woolen and Dr. Albert E. Sterne. The dance program was shown on the wall and was framed in holly and red ribbons. Interesting program cards and favors were passed.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Pierce, of Chicago, to Mr. Howard Maxwell Stanton, of this city, took place last night at the home of the bride, 519 West Sixty-fifth street, Chicago, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Those who attended from Indianapolis were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stanton, Miss Stanton, Mr. Joseph Joiner, Miss Warburton and Miss Zimmerman. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Brown, Miss Edith Brown and Mr. Edwin Brown, of Bloomington, were also present. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will be at home after March 1 at 1528 Garfield Place.

Mrs. H. G. C. Bals gave a reception this afternoon at her home in College avenue for her sister, Mrs. Lawrence White George, who was lately married. The assistants in the parlors were Mrs. James A. Mount, Mrs. John H. Holliday, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Mrs. J. P. Dunn, Mrs. John Wocher, Mrs. Henry Coburn, Mrs. Worth Merritt, Mrs. W. B. Barry, Mrs. W. B. Seaton. The coffee in the library was served by Miss Mount, Miss Gertrude Wocher, Miss Ella Vonnegut, Miss Mary Knippenberg, Miss Mary George, Miss Julia Walk and Miss Etta Lamb. The punch was in charge of Bertha Bals, Clara Hawkins, Charlotte Scott and Lillian Atkins. Mrs. George wore her wedding gown.

The marriage of Miss Agnes L. Cox, the daughter of Mrs. F. H. Cox, to Mr. Fred S. Gobin, of Chicago, took place this noon at Christ church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. A. J. Graham. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Randall, of this city, and the bridesmaid was Miss Pearl Ellis, of Terre Haute. The best man was Mr. Warren Paige, of Terre Haute. Mr. Frank Gilbert, of Terre Haute, came in with Miss Ellis. The ushers were Messrs. E. W. Williamson, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Harry Liekest, of Terre Haut. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. A. Cox. Mr. Joseph Joiner played the wedding march. The bridal party and immediate members of the family were entertained at breakfast after the ceremony at the home of the bride, in North Illinois street. Mr. and Mrs. Gobin have gone to Greencastle, where the mother of the bridegroom will give a reception this evening in their honor. The wedding trip will be in the East.

THE FIGHT FOR THE NILE

BRITISH AND FRENCH RIVALRIES IN THE LAND OF MYSTERIES.

Importance of the Great River to Egypt—Possibility of Diverting Its Course—Plans to Control Its Floods.

New York Tribune.

The recent history of the Dark Continent has chiefly been the record of a scramble of the European powers for possession of the land. Foremost among the rivals are France and Great Britain. France has secured the larger territory, but Great Britain the more populous. The rivalry between them is now confined to two points, on the Niger and on the Nile. Great Britain has not only been strengthening her hold upon Egypt, but she has been increasing her African empire in other regions, with evident intent to make the whole one connected realm. She has pushed her holdings in the South up until they join her empire in the East, and that in turn has been extended by way of Uganda until it marches with the equatorial provinces of the old Egyptian Soudan. Finally, she has set out to redeem the latter from Dervish rule, as Gordon prophesied she would have to do. This done, she will have an empire in Africa fronting on three seas and united into one in the very heart of the continent. That is a magnificent scheme, and that is just what France some time ago set out to prevent. While the British were pushing up from the South and down from the North, to effect a junction near the head waters of the Nile and make that a British river from source to delta, the French attempted to cut across their track in advance. Expeditions were sent eastward from the Congo and westward from Obock, to meet on the Nile or in the Bahr-el-Ghazel country and raise the French flag there. That move, if successful, would forestall the British, and not only prevent the formation of the united British Empire from delta to cape, but would also probably force the British out of Egypt itself.

The French force, which was marching eastward from the Congo, has been annihilated by savages; the British have reoccupied Kassala, thus blocking the way of the French force, which was marching westward from Obock, and finally, France has recognized Great Britain's prior and paramount rights in that region, and the two powers have thus reached an amicable agreement. There is reason to believe the last report is true. If so, the most significant strategical movement yet undertaken in Africa is ended, and has ended in success for the British.

The Gift of the Nile.

Egypt, said Herodotus, is the gift of the Nile. Not only the prosperity, but the very existence of that country as the abode of civilized man depends upon the annual flooding of the river. This fact is keenly appreciated by any one who has ever been in Egypt on or about the Coptic New Year's day, which corresponds to September 10 or 11 in the Gregorian calendar. It is then that the river usually reaches its hight, although the festival of Wefa-en-Neel, or Full Nile, is held a fortnight earlier. For weeks before this date the almost invariable question asked and answered by Egyptians at meeting is: "How much has the Nile risen to-day?" universal anxiety being felt as to whether the flood will be sufficient to irrigate and fertilize the land, and thus insure the next season's crops. When at last the flood is at, or nearly at, its full the question takes a different form and men ask how much further the river will rise, for too high a flood would be as disastrous as a too scanty one. When it is seen that the flood is sufficient, and is beginning to turn and subside, the rejoicing is unbounded. The public crier, or Muniadee, who for weeks has daily perambulated the streets of Cairo loudly proclaiming the hight to which the river has risen the preceding day, now declares with added sonority that "The Nile is full! God hath given abundance!"

On the other hand, if the flood is scanty or excessive, there are lamentation and consternation throughout the land. Famine, business prostration, sickness, discontent, and even revolution all lurk as dreadful possibilities in the failure of the Nile to perform its proper function. The perpetuation of this function is therefore the most importnat consideration of all for Egypt.

The Tears of Isis.

The power that controls the upper reaches of the Nile controls, or can control, this function of the river. That is the significant fact which has given chief interest to this race for the Soudan. There is an ancient Egyptian legend that the annual flooding of the Nile is caused by the tears shed by Isis over the tomb of Osiris, and the question has for uncounted centuries been asked as a type of impossibility. "Can man arrest the tears of Isis as they flow?" It took a non-believer in Isis to answer that question in the affirmative. Joseph of Israel in his old age did it. One day Pharaoh said to him: "My daughter is now old enough to have an estate of her own, but I have none to give her unless you can drain this lake," and he indicated a great lake lying south of the imperial city. "That shall be done," replied Joseph unhesitatingly. So he cut canals and built sluice gates and drained the lake and made it a fertile province. Then Pharaoh asked his courtiers, "How long would it have taken you to drain this lake?" "A thousand days!" they replied, meaning thereby eternity. "That," said the King, "shall be the name of the province—A Thousand Days—El Fayoum!" And El Fayoum it is called to this day. But Joseph was not satisfied. He said to Pharaoh, "I will now regulate the flow of the Nile, so that on the one hand it shall never rise so high as to do harm, and on the other we shall never want for water." "That," said Pharaoh, "is beyond your power. None but God can do that." But Joseph persevered. He built dams and storage reservoirs, and so gave to the Nile for many ages an equable flow.

What Joseph could do, modern engineers can do. This idea is never absent from the Egyptian mind. In 1874, when England was at war with Abyssinia, the Nile rose tardily and scantily, and the Egyptians said the Negus was stopping its flow. A savage people would scarcely be able to do such a work. But there is not the slightest doubt that a civilized people in possession of the Nile above Khartoum could do it. Whether or not the stream could be entirely diverted and sent to the Red Sea instead of to the Mediterranean, the flow could be obstructed and made too scanty, or made ruinously profuse at will. In brief, a power holding the upper reaches of the river would hold the prosperity and the very existence of Egypt in its hand. It is to prevent the wielding of this control by an alien power that the British are so intent upon securing all the way to the lakes. That done, the future of Egypt will be assured.

Where Dams Should Be.

The ideal place for the construction of a great dam for the impounding of the waters of the Nile is just above Wadelai, where the river makes its exit from Albert Nyanza. A dam there would impound the waters of all three of the great lakes, and would make it easy to turn the scantiest of floods in Egypt into an ample one. Colonel Ross, formerly inspector-general of irrigation in Egypt, estimated that a difference of three feet in the hight of Victoria Nyanza would make a difference of thirty floods at Cairo. That is to say, if a dam were built which would raise the level of that lake three feet the letting out of the water thus impounded would provide thirty times as much as would be needed to make a flood at Cairo.

That is, however, a remote region at present for so great an undertaking. For the time being it seems more practical to consider some sites further down stream. A dam at Fashoda would control the water from the lakes and also the great flood that comes down the Bahr-el-Ghazel. But a dam there would be difficult to construct, because the country is flat and scarcely above the river level. The site most seriously considered is, therefore, at Assouan, away down the river, below the northernmost of its tributaries. This is indeed desirable, for it is from the lowest two of its tributaries, the Blue Nile and the Atbara, that the great river receives the most valuable part of its flood, to-wit, the rich black mud which so wonderfully fertilizes even the sterile desert sand when deposited upon it by the stream.

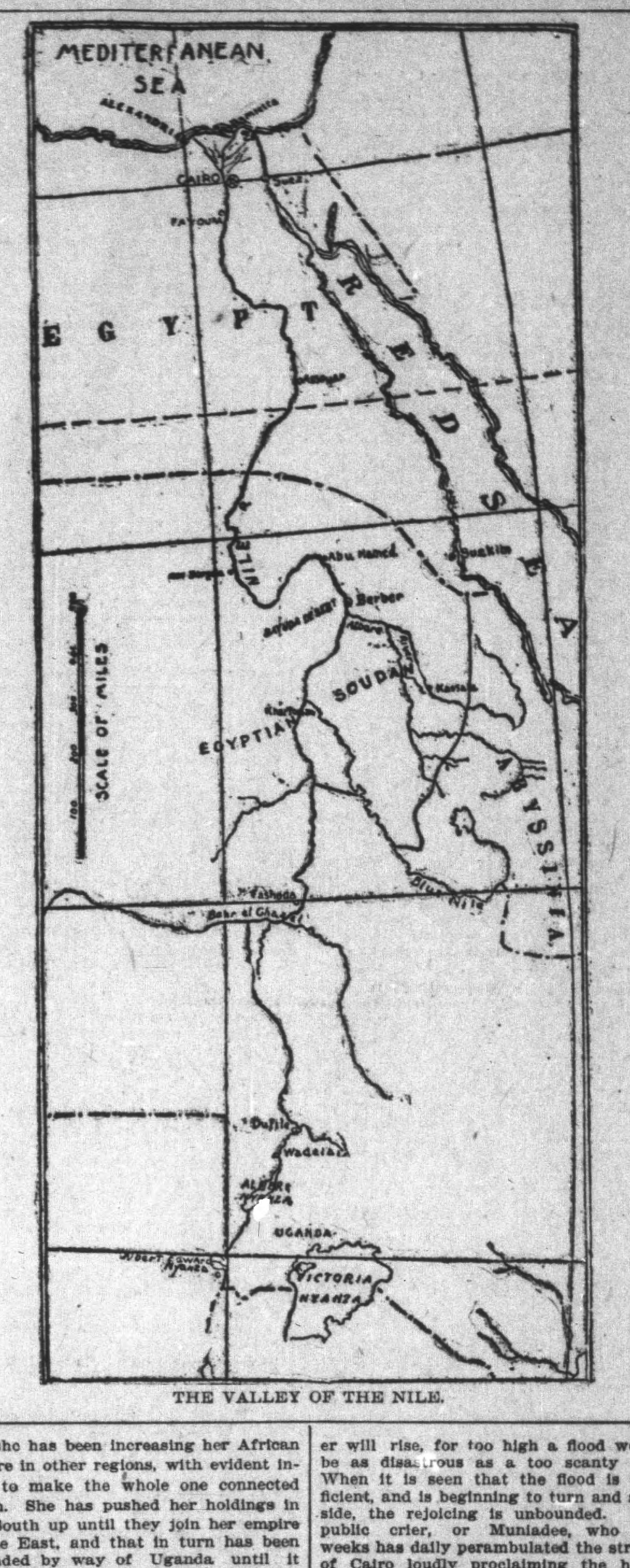
The Atbara enters the Nile near Berber, and the possession of that town and of Kassala practically secures its flow for Egypt. Both those places are now, it will be observed, in British hands, the one by reconquest from the Dervishes, the other by recession from Italy. The Atbara, though at times a mighty stream, is at times entirely dry, so that travelers pitch their camps in its bed and the fishes and crocodiles and hippopotami are crowded into stagnant pools. The flood from the Abyssinian plateaus refills it often with startling rapidity.

The Blue Nile is a perpetual stream, though at times it is very low. It joins the Nile at Khartoum, and the reconquest of that place will be necessary to secure it to Egypt, though there is far less danger of any attempt to divert it than the Atbara.

Value of the Work.

A single incident will show how great a practical value such control of the river, or even a system of telegraphic communication between the lakes and the Delta, would be. Last June the well-known explorer Captain Lugard was in Uganda. He noticed that the rains were unusually heavy, and Victoria Nyanza was six feet higher than common. He traveled back to the east coast and came home by way of Suez. When he reached Egypt it was autumn. He found that there had been unusually profuse floods on the Nile in August and September, and enormous damage had been done thereby. Had there been dams on the river that flood might have been held in check for use in future dry seasons. Had there been a telegraph line from Uganda to Egypt information of the coming flood could have been sent, and such preparations made for it as would have prevented most of the damage which its unexpected advent caused.

The returns in pounds, shillings and pence that would come from an adequate system of control of the Nile in the interest of Egypt may be reckoned from what has been already gained by what has been done since the British occupation. A few years ago Sir Colin Moncrieff completed a dam across the Damietta branch of the Nile, which had been begun years before by Mahomet Ali. It cost $4,000,000. And it produced an increase in the cotton crop alone of more than $12,500,000 a year! There is no doubt that by proper engineering the arable area of Egypt can be doubled or trebled, and all made as fertile as the Delta, and a suitable flow of water assured for every year, regardless of rain or drought. Upon such stupendous undertakings will the British administrators enter when the military expedition to Khartoum and beyond has done its work.



THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

A NEW SOCIETY FAD—ARTIFICIAL FRUIT FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

New York World.

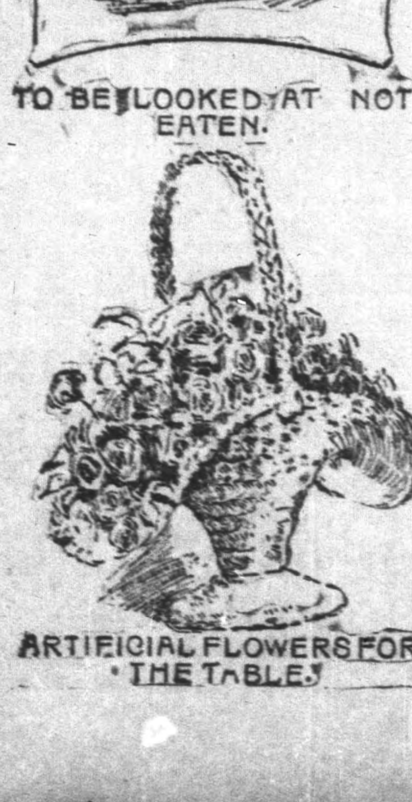
At a smart dinner given a day or so ago by a young matron who is one of the ultra fashionables, the table was lavishly adorned with luscious-looking strawberries surrounded by their natural leaves, cherries freshly gathered, with stems showing the very snap from the bough, and nectarines in their first bloom.

An intimate of the hostess during a lull in the talk stretched forth her pretty hand toward the strawberries. Just as she was about to take one of the tempting seedlings in her fingers her hostess cried out: "Don't, dear. The fruit is not to eat. It is wax, and I intend to use them all winter for decorations."

A general look of astonishment unaccompanied by words was followed by: "And the 'plaisirs' (tiny rolled wafer cakes which were tied with ribbons) are not to be eaten, either. I have got to entertain a lot, and I have made up my mind these table decorations must last a season."

A search through the shops revealed the fact that artificial desserts are quite common. Usually they are not so frankly accounted for as in the case referred to.

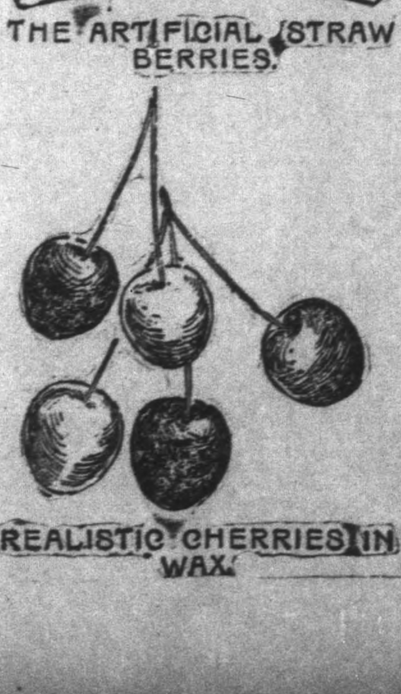
TO BE LOOKED AT NOT EATEN.



ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE.

FRUIT FOR TABLE DECORATIONS WHICH WILL LAST ALL WINTER.

THE ARTIFICIAL STRAW BERRIES.



REALISTIC CHERRIES IN WAX.

BLOCK'S

Special Offerings For To-morrow

Great Clearing Sale of Holiday Goods. When prices will sell the goods we don't propose to pack away until another season. Dolls, Toys, Books, Games, Toilet Sets, Manicure Pieces, etc., going at from one-half to one-third the regular prices.

Millinery Department

Trimmed Hats. Late Millinery buyers will find interesting bargains in our trimmed hat stock. Cost and former prices lost sight of. Our object is to reduce the stock.

$5.98 takes the highest-cost trimmed hat or bonnet in our establishment, including some that we sold up to $25.

$3.98 for the next choice, including some that were up to $15.

$2.96 for the next choice, including some that were up to $10.

$1.99 for the next choice, including some that were up to $7.50.

Amazon Plumes, 18 inches long, genuine Ostrich black, only the $2.48 kind **$1.29**

Spanish Coque, natural color; the 49c kind **29c**

Tam O'Shanters, made of leather, nicely lined, Oxblood and Tan shades; the 58c kind **36c**

Fancy Aigrettes, black and all colors; the 25c kind **16c**

Suits, Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Etc.

Suits, made of wide Vale Cheviot, silk-lined Jackets, "newest style," our $12.00 quality, for **$7.48**

Jackets, for ladies, of all-Wool Black Cheviot, fancy stitched, high button front, perfect fitting; our $6 quality, for **$3.98**

Capes of Tan Kersey, 24 inches long, Empire back and front, neatly trimmed with fancy braid, selling price $7.48; special to-morrow **$5.00**

Skirts, of pure black Mohair Brocades, beautiful designs, Percaline lined, Grasscloth interlined, good facing, full width, perfect fitting, value $6; special **$3.98**

Colored Dress Goods

Frisse Novelties, new styles just received, 38 inches wide, in the latest colorings, sold for 49c, to-morrow **29c**

Plaid Novelties, new and beautiful styles, 40 inches wide, in all the late combinations, sold for 75c early in the season, to-morrow **49c**

Plaids, our own importation in **Poplin Weaves,** Silk and Wool effects 40 inches wide **59c**

Basket Weaves, Silk and Wool effects, 40 inches wide **69c**

Silk and Wool Novelties, 46 inches wide, in all the latest colorings; they sold for $1.25 early in the season, to-morrow **89c**

Handkerchiefs

Silk Handkerchiefs for men, hemstitched, fancy borders, only a few left, the 50c quality goes for 35c, the 35c quality for 24c, and the 25c quality, for, each **17c**

Ribbons

Sash Ribbons in fancy plaid and black Faille, genuine French make, imported to sell for $1 yard, clearing-up price ..... **35c yard**

Gloves

Kid Gloves for ladies, 2 clasp and 4-button, embroidered backs, a regular $1 Glove for ..... **69c pair**

Rope Portieres—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.75 grade for **$1.95**

$4.50 grade for **$3.25**

$5.00 grade for **$3.75**

$6.50 grade for **$4.95**

Special—

The "Thistle" Rug, size 21x34 inches, reversible ..... **29c each**

Domestics

Apron Gingham, staple checks, 5c kind, for **3 1-2c**

Sheets, ready for use, size 81x90, Pepperell brand, 50c our regular price, for **38c**

Skirt Patterns, pure wool, full width and length, $1.25 quality, for **89c**

Blankets, handsome borders, $1.25 regular price, for **98c**

Blankets, pure lambswool, with artistic borders, our regular price $10, to-morrow **$6.75**

Comforts, large size covered with silkaline and bunting, filled with pure white cotton, $1.75 quality, to-morrow **$1.19**

House Furnishings and Silverware.—BASEMENT.

Toilet Paper, 5c kind, per roll, **2 1-2c**

Babbitt's Soap, per bar **3c**

Brooms, carpet, hand-sewed, 20c quality for **13c**

Clothes Bars, strongly made, 4 sections, 6 feet high, equal to 60 feet of line, 98c quality for **59c**

Dish Pans, Scotch granite, the most perfect granite made, 17 quart size, $1.39 quality for **98c**

Wringers, the "Diamond," hard rubber, 10-inch rolls, steel frame, $1.50 quality for **98c**

Wash Machines, the "Cracker-Jack," (and so it is), simple motion, anti-rust galvanized bottom, $3 quality, for **$2.25**

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

50cts For 2-Quart Fountain Syringe or Water Bottle.

First-class goods, worth double.

There is no money in these goods, but it may induce you to trade with us when wanting anything in Rubber Goods of any description.

"RUBBER STORE"

L. E. MORRISON & CO.

No 30 W. WASHINGTON ST.

S. P. LOCKE KILLED.

A Prominent Memphis Man Who Fell from a Train.

Memphis, Tenn., December 29.—S. P. Locke, a prominent Memphis business man, lost his life last night near Jasper, Ala., in a mysterious manner. He occupied a berth in a Pullman sleeper, attached to the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham train, which left Memphis at 9 o'clock last night, and asked to be awakened at Jasper.

The conductor at the proper time went to Locke's berth, but found no passenger. Subsequently a freight train came along, and found the remains of the missing man on a trestle. The supposition is that Locke walked in his sleep, or else went to the platform for fresh air, and fell off.

A New Brick Plant Christened.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Montezuma, Ind., December 29.—Several hundred citizens gathered at the mammoth new plant of the Marion Brick Company, yesterday afternoon, and as the ponderous machinery was set in motion for the first time, Prof. George Grosjean, on behalf of the citizens, presented the company with a large silk flag, together with a costly banner, suitably inscribed. T. E. Melchor, one of the directors, on behalf of the company, made an appropriate response, in which he referred to the late Rev. Thos. Griffith, through whose untiring efforts the plant was located here. Frank Butterworth, superintendent, also responded. The company is composed of Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis capitalists and contractors. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the country. The raw material is dug with a steam shovel, which loads it into dump cars, and it is never touched by hand until after the brick is made.

Approaching Nuptials.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

New Castle, Ind., December 29.—The engagement of Miss Myrtle Pierce, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Pierce, of the M. E. church of Middletown, and Mr. Horace L. Burr, of this city, is announced. Mr. Burr is a graduate of DePauw University, the Chicago University and Poughkeepsie, and was formerly president of the State Epworth League.

Meal Time, All Time.

Exchange.

A countryman presented himself at the clerk's desk in a hotel, and, after having a room assigned him, inquired at what hours meals were served. "Breakfast from 7 to 11, luncheon from 11 to 3, dinner from 3 to 8, supper from 8 to 11," recited the clerk, glibly. "Jerushy!" ejaculated the countryman, with bulging eyes. "When am I a-going to git time to see the town?"

Delicate children! What a source of anxiety they are! The parents wish them hearty and strong, but they keep thin and pale.

To all these delicate children Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites comes with the best of news.

It brings rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, and sound digestion. It is growth and prosperity to them.

No matter how delicate the child, it is readily taken

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

COMFORT

in winter weather demands warm undercloting and extra bed coverings. Here's a chance cheap comfort:

Ladies' Underwear

Natural Wool Underwear, Vests or Pants..... 50c
Heavy Fleeced Cotton Underwear..... 25c
Ladies' black all-Wool Tights, regular made; $2.00 usually. Now..... $1.50
Mussing Natural Wool Union Suits, the $3.00 kind (these are bargains), at..... $2.00

Men's Underwear

Full line of sizes in best Fleece-lined Cotton Underwear: $1.00 goods. Each garment..... 69c
Natural Wool Underwear, full regular made, a garment..... $1.00

Children's Underwear

Children's heavy Fleece-lined Union Suits..... 25c
Boys' heavy Fleeced Cotton Underwear..... 25c

Blankets

Fancy Cotton Robe Blankets..... 98c
White California Blankets, a pair..... $3.50
Large size, in gray or white, with fancy border, a pair..... $3.98
11-4 Hamilton Blanket, slightly soiled; sold for $6.00. To close, a pair..... $4.75
Finer Blankets, 72x84, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $14.00 and $15.00 a pair.
All-Cotton Comforts, large size, nice white cotton..... $1.49
Snow Flake, fine white Cotton, 72x84..... $1.90
Home-Made Comforts..... $2.75

Down Comforts

covered with best French Sateen, $10.00, $8.00, $7.50 and..... $6.00
Silk-covered, in Roman stripe, the finest down..... $20.00

French Flannel

The real article, strictly all-Wool, and French printed, 69c, 65c, 50c and..... 40c

And Don't Forget the

REMNANTS

There are still hundreds of them at the smallest kind of prices, all on the counters where you can see and examine every one.

L. S. Ayres & Co

Better Than Gold Fields

There is a good deal of uncertainty about gold digging. A good deal of dig sometimes and very little gain; but every time you save money, it is a sure step toward wealth. You can save money by purchasing your Jewelry of us. Try it and you will be convinced.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

OLD YEAR OBSERVATIONS.

Quality and price here, in Carpets, Curtains and Wall Paper, make a magnet that draws business to our store. We know the business. We don't disappoint you—we sell the kind of goods you want. Any wonder that you are delighted at the quality and pleased at the saving?

NO WONDER

Mid-winter now calls for inducements; we have them: Stock selected with experience and taste, and applied with skill. You are invited to inspect whether intending purchase or not.

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS
ONLY ONE CENT A WORD.

We're Going To Unload

Sometimes we buy too many of some things.

Last fall we bought too many

ROCKERS

and they were good ones, too.

If you did not get one for Christmas, let us tell you something.

Buy one now, for we're unloading.

Take a look at the one we are selling for

4.50

Cheaper or better ones as you may wish.

BADGER FURNITURE CO

75 and 77 East Washington Street
80 and 84 Virginia Avenue

ADMINISTRATION INDORSED

ONLY FORMAL ACTION TAKEN BY THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

State Committee Agrees Upon a Call for the Reorganization Meetings—Dates and Places for Holding Them—Usual Resolutions.

The Republicans who attended yesterday's State conference of the party nearly all left for home last night. The meeting, the party managers feel, put a good deal of new life into the party. It was late in the afternoon before the "love feast" adjourned. The only resolution adopted indorsed the administration of President McKinley. It was the understanding that this resolution carried with it the indorsement of the effort that is being made for the reform of the currency and banking laws.

In the evening the State committee met and agreed upon the call for the reorganization meetings. Under the call the precinct primaries will be held January 22, the county meetings January 29, the district conventions for the election of State committeemen February 1 and the first meeting of the New State committee February 8. The district conventions will meet at the following places:

First district, Evansville; Second district, Bloomfield; Third district, New Albany; Fourth district, Greensburg; Fifth district, Terre Haute; Sixth district, Cambridge City; Seventh district, Indianapolis; Eighth district, Muncie; Ninth district, Noblesville; Tenth district, Lafayette; Eleventh district, Wabash; Twelfth district, Ft. Wayne; Thirteenth district, Plymouth.

It was the last meeting of the present committee, and the usual number of resolutions commending and thanking everybody that had anything to do with the management of the campaign last year was passed. The members of the committee expressed regret over the retirement of Robert E. Marmsfield as secretary, although they were glad to know that he is to receive a good Federal place.

The Republican Editors.

The Indiana Republican Editorial Association will meet here on January 27 and 28.

HANNA AND GROSVENOR.

They Bolted Foraker in 1889, Declares Col. A. L. Conger.

Col. A. L. Conger, in Washington Post.

In a recent issue of your paper you accorded much space to my friend, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, in which he gave a partial review of Ohio politics for the past thirty years, including a political eulogy of Mr. Hanna. The general's "review" should be "reviewed."

Having been engaged upon Republican committees, both State and national, for the past thirty years, I believe I am fully as well qualified to remember those facts as the general. Truth and history require that they should be recorded. Especially is this true of the campaign of 1889, when Mr. Hanna, aided by General Grosvenor as his first lieutenant, set about to defeat the Republican ticket, put in nomination in Ohio that year, both for Governor and Senator.

The eulogy General Grosvenor now delivers on Hanna recalls to mind the eulogy the general gave on the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio that year. I had the honor to be selected by my party as chairman of the Republican State executive committee on that occasion, so I speak from the record when I say that General Grosvenor was selected to make one of the keynote speeches at the opening of the campaign at Xenia.

Extracts from the general's studied speech were reproduced in nearly every Democratic paper in Ohio, and a part of the campaign literature of the Democratic party that year was extracts from this speech.

As chairman of the State executive committee I was requested to go and see Mr. Hanna and solicit his aid for the Republican ticket. Replying to the requests of our committee, Mr. Hanna said:

Hanna Denounced Foraker.

"D—n Foraker; I don't like him, and I won't support him, but on the contrary, I will do all I can against him."

And when I requested him to help elect Charles Foster Senator, by contributing to help carry some of the close counties, he replied:

"Not a d—n cent for the close counties: if we carried the Legislature, Foraker would be a candidate for Senator."

I replied: "Would you rather see a Democratic Senator from our State than Governor Foraker?"

His answer was: "That's about the size of it."

All this was said with great frankness upon the part of Mr. Hanna.

Prominent Republicans from Cleveland had previously written our committee that Mr. Hanna was working for the Democratic ticket. The Cleveland Plain Dealer and General Grosvenor were Mr. Hanna's allies in defeating the Republican ticket in that campaign. It was an important political episode, and is a fair part of the political history of our State, and should be added to the general's "reviews."

Another part of the history of that campaign was that neither Senator Hanna nor any of his friends contributed a single cent to the State executive committee that year.

General Grosvenor says, in his review: "I will not speak of the organized treachery that pervaded every close legislative district in this State." The general is in error here again. There was no "organized treachery" in the recent election in Ohio. Some of the chickens which Marcus A. Hanna and General Grosvenor hatched in 1889 only came home to roost last November, and more of them are likely to return when the general again runs for office in Ohio.

The general says: "Personal ambitions strike fatal blows." What about the blow Mr. Hanna seeks to strike our party now?

General Grosvenor speaks of the recent campaign in Ohio as being the greatest that ever occurred in that State for vituperation and slander, and then proceeds to quote from an editorial of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in which that paper attacks the Hon. John R. McLean for something said in the Cincinnati Enquirer derogatory to Mr. Hanna's candidacy for Senator. The very article which General Grosvenor copies is filled with the Plain Dealer's abuse of Mr. McLean. It is a well-known fact to the Republicans of Ohio that the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Mr. Hanna are in partnership, so far as their political interests are concerned. The editor of the Plain Dealer is one of the rich men of the country, and as such his paper lives and thrives from the success of Hannaism. During the campaign of '89 nearly every issue of the Plain Dealer was filled with abuse of Governor Foraker. Much of this was traced to Hanna's own door, and it is very strange that General Grosvenor should rise up at this time to criticise the Cincinnati Enquirer for its abuse of Mr. Hanna, and forget entirely the abuse of the Plain Dealer toward Senator Foraker. Again, it is unkind for Geenral Grosvenor to speak thus of Mr. McLean.

Dingley Bill and Labor.

It was only a few months ago when the miners in General Grosvenor's district were absolutely starving to death by reason of the meager wages they were receiving, and the burdens they had to bear, and John R. McLean had joined Governor Bushnell in sending car-load after car-load of clothing and supplies to General Grosvenor's constituents. During this time General Grosvenor was dancing around, helping to pass the Dingley bill, and adding to the burdens of these same poor laboring men by levying direct taxes upon them and the laboring men of the country to aid the Hanna campaign fund.

We can look the Dingley bill over and can point to nearly a hundred million dollars taxes levied directly upon the poor people of the country and placed in the pockets of the trusts. Fifteen million dollars is levied annually upon tin-plate, and the proceeds placed in the pockets of the tin-plate trust. Thirty millions of dollars a year is levied upon hides and leather, and the money placed in the pockets of the leather trust. Governor Pingree speaks of lumber.

Now, Secretary of War, Alger, is reported to have said in a New York interview, not long since, that the Dingley bill has placed the duty on lumber too high; that the old duty was $1 a thousand feet, but Mr. Hanna, in the Dingley bill, has doubled this and made it $2 a thousand. So, then, Secretary Alger has just caught on to the fact that the Dingley bill was created in the name of the Republican party to form and create a mammoth campaign fund, by levying taxes directly upon the masses of the people.

There is not a poor miner in General Grosvenor's district who carries a tin-pail, or buys a pair of shoes, or who builds a cabin, who does not contribute to make up the millions that go to these trusts, whence the money finds its way to the campaign fund. Is it any wonder that General Grosvenor's constituents are starving in the mines, and that Mr. McLean is called upon, with other citizens, to help and to aid in keeping them from starving?

In speaking of Mr. McLean and Mr. Hanna as competitors for the Senate, it has been said of Mr. McLean that in the recent campaign his personal popularity carried his city and county by handsome majorities, without the expenditure of extreme amounts of money—while Mr. Hanna is charged with spending nearly $1,000,000 in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. And then the press talks about the holding back of the election returns in Cleveland until they were duly "Hannaized," when it was found that Hanna had carried the county by a small plurality—while Bushnell's plurality went up into the thousands.

Hanna's Speech at Akron.

Again, in his eulogy on Hanna, Gen. Grosvenor says, "Mark Hanna is a born orator." Even Hanna's oratory could not convince the chickens which come home to roost. He then proceeds to tell where Hanna made his speeches, and in what counties he made Republican gains. He makes an exception of Franklin county, but fails to make an exception of Summit. There is probably no county in Ohio where the voters are marked with such a high degree of intelligence as those of Akron and Summit county. Politically the county is Republican by fifteen hundred, and it never before in its history of fifty years' existence has sent a Democrat to the State Legislature, but in the recent campaign Mr. Hanna came down to Akron and made a speech, in which he said:

"Every Republican should remember his duty. It doesn't make any difference about persons, or if the candidate don't suit you exactly. The Republican organization must have the same discipline as we had in the regular army, when the boys in blue marched with their gallant leaders. As chairman of the Republican national committee, I have the right to command, and you must stand by me in the present position I now occupy. It doesn't matter whether you like my personality or not. I have no patience with the man who bolts his party because he is not satisfied with the candidate. If you expect business men to take part in politics and come among you, it is your duty to submit with the discipline of the party."

That settled it, and a county of 1,500 Republican majority was transformed into a county of several hundred Democratic plurality, and two Democrats were sent to the Legislature. This is history and a part of Mr. Hanna's record, and it should not be expunged at this time.

Mr. Hanna says, "We, of the regular army." That is good, coming from a man who hired two substitutes when his country was in danger. And he "has no patience with the man who bolts his party because he is not satisfied with the candidate." This is also good, coming from the man who bolted Foraker for Governor in '89, and Foster for Senator, and who now seeks to turn the people of the country over to the mercy of the trusts.

Competition in Trade.

Garfield said on the floor of the House that the people were entitled to competition, and John Sherman said in a public interview recently that the people were entitled to competition in all branches of industry and trade, but Mr. Hanna now seeks to reverse the judgment of these great Republicans and force upon the party a system by which, as Mr. Blaine said, "Protection is apportioned out in accordance with the amount of money certain industries will pay into the campaign fund." When Hannaism prevails then Republicanism will cease to exist.

I submit that the approval of Hannaism by the Ohio Legislature means the destruction of the Republican party. In every State in the Union Republicans are down on Hannaism, and a worse blow can not be dealt to the Republican party than by the approval by our party of such methods.

If you send Hanna to the Senate from Ohio now, the State will go a hundred thousand Democratic at the next election, and we shall no longer be worthy the confidence of the friends of Lincoln, Grant, Blaine and Garfield. We can not do this and then ask that the responsible and strong men of the party should rise up and support it.

The duties in the Dingley bill are placed so high that the bill itself is an entire failure as a revenue measure. The bill has only been in force for a few months and the deficit, up to the present time, is about $45,000,000—and all this sacrifice is caused that Mr. Hanna may pay his political debts and create a mammoth campaign fund. If our party indorses this we merit political death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Noise Behind the Foot-Lights Marred the Good Performance.

It seemed as if fate was determined, last night, that the performance of Ricaard III, by Thomas W. Keene and company, at English's, should be as little of a success as possible. From the very beginning the presentation was marred by the interference from the outside. During important soliloquies the voice of the actor was more than once drowned by the talk of the stage hands, or was interrupted by shrill whistles from the wings, evidently part of a system of signals to the men in the flies. Hardly one act passed without some blunder being made with the scenery. Twice, at important changes of scene, the curtain would come down half way and stop there, to the embarrassment of the players and the annoyance of the audience. Once during a speech by Richard III some bright stage hand lowered a curtain slowly down the front of the scene, not seeing the mistake until warned by the laughter of the audience. In the famous dream scene, in the interior of Richard's tent, the stage-hands hoisted up the back of the tent as if they would leave the uneasy monarch naked to the night, and Keene had to leave the part of Richard long enough to cry, "Let that alone." These many mistakes were disheartening to the players. Outside of this the performance was enjoyable. Of all the plays in his repertory Keene has given most attention to Richard III, and he makes of the part an ugly, scheming villain. Thrice during the evening he received curtain calls, and at the end of the third act he was recalled four times. The supporting company showed itself capable.

What Happened to Jones.

George C. Boniface, who takes the part of Jones in George Broadhurst's farce, "What Happened to Jones," at English's the last two days of the week, is a son of the famous old George C. Boniface, whom the older theater-goers remember with pleasure all over the country. Young Boniface was last seen here as leading comedian in Camille D'Arville's comic opera company. He is both a singing and dancing comedian, and supported Lotta in the next to the last tour she made before retiring from the stage.

Manager Lee M. Boda, of the Valentine Company, operating English's Opera House, says that Julia Marlowe's illness at Cincinnati last week cost his theaters a loss of at least $1,000, because she canceled her holiday dates in Columbus and Toledo, where Marlowe invariably plays to "capacity." Miss Marlowe may return through the central States after her New York engagement, which opens next week at the Knickerbocker Theater.

Morrison To-Morrow at the Grand.

Lewis Morrison, a favorite actor in Indianapolis, returns to the Grand to-morrow night for a New Year's engagement. He will present a new play, "The Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Morrison as Stuart Denville has a role different from any in which he has yet been seen here. He will be supported by a large and capable company. There will be a New Year's matinee Saturday. "The Master of Ceremonies" will be as great a favorite as "Faust."

Primrose and West's Minstrel Company—the large Eastern organization, with George Primrose, George Wilson and other bright lights—will be at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday nights.

FITZSIMMONS WILL FIGHT

WILL MEET CORBETT AND M'COY UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

McCoy Accepts Them, but Corbett Rejects Them—Meeting of the L. A. W. Club—Other Sporting News of Interest.

Robert Fitzsimmons has again entered the ring, and has authorized the announcement, through his manager, Martin Julian, that he will meet both Corbett and McCoy under certain conditions. Julian has issued a statement, and unless all signs fail, and some one does a large amount of "crawfishing," two big fights will take place within the next eighteen months. Julian says:

"We simply require that Corbett shall do something to entitle him to more recognition than other men Fitzsimmons has defeated, and that McCoy shall demonstrate that he is in the championship class. Mr. Fitzsimmons seeks no contest with other than the two named, which is an indication of his sincerity."

In support of this statement Fitzsimmons's manager says that Fitzsimmons's only desire in re-entering the ring is to satisfy the American public. He personally went to Mrs. Fitzsimmons, who is his sister, and persuaded her to release her husband from his promise not to fight again. The conditions imposed on Corbett are that he meet either Maher, Sharkey or Choynski, men who Fitzsimmons has defeated. If he whips one of them Fitzsimmons will give him another chance. Fitzsimmons will probably insist that McCoy defeat Choynski. Julian claims that Fitzsimmons can get down to 156 pounds in five weeks, two pounds under the middle-weight limit. In both matches Fitz will insist on a side bet of $10,000, and the largest purse offered. Julian claims that when the champion enters the ring against McCoy, the contest will be so one-sided that he will be unable to wager any money, and the purse and side bet will be all there is in it. In concluding his statement Julian says that Fitzsimmons refuses to have Corbett's and McCoy's names linked with his for advertising purposes.

The condition under which Fitzsimmons would consent to meet him were telegraphed McCoy last night, and he said he would comply with any demand Fitzsimmons makes, just so long as it insures a meeting. He says that Choynski will probably be the man selected for him to defeat, but he is willing to leave all that to Fitzsimmons, if the latter will promise to meet him in the event he defeats the man which will be put against him. McCoy posted a forfeit of $1,000 last night, and made a statement in which he says he will fight Fitzsimmons for a side bet of $5,000.

McCoy said he would have been better pleased to meet Fitzsimmons at once, but a long chance was better than none at all.

Corbett Declines.

Corbett is in Cincinnati. When told of the conditions under which he could have another fight with Fitzsimmons, he rejected them. He says that he will not fight Maher, Sharkey or Choynski, but intends to camp on Fitzsimmons's trail until the Australian gives him another chance. He said:

"I sincerely believe that Fitzsimmons knows in his heart that I can whip him, and that is why he is talking about me fighting other people than himself. I will, however, stick to him, and if ever we meet again I will whip him. Should he defeat me for the second time, then it might be time for me to think of fighting Maher or the others mentioned by Manager Julian."

William Brady, Corbett's old manager, wired him last night to let him arrange the details, and it is believed that he has some plan to compel Fitzsimmons to meet Corbett within a year.

In naming Choynski as the opponent for McCoy in a contest for the middle-weight honors, Fitzsimmons is putting the Indianapolis boy against a heavy-weight. It shows that the New Zealander does not consider any other middle-weight in McCoy's class except himself.

L. A. W. Club.

The executive committee of the Indianapolis '98 Meet Club met in the Commercial Club rooms yesterday afternoon and discussed plans for the permanent organization and approved the appointments of chairmen for the different committees. The selection of a place for holding the '98 meet will be made by the executive committee of the L. A. W. next Tuesday, at a meeting in New York, and in the event that Indianapolis is successful, there will be a meeting of the Meet Club Wednesday night to ratify the action of the executive committee.

The L. A. W. Bicycle Club holds its last meeting of the year to-night in the Criminal Court room. Further action in regard to the location of a club-house will be considered, and the members urged to push the recruiting as rapidly as possible.

Browning Has His Team.

Thirty years ago John W. Browning, conductor on the Monon, made up his mind to own some day a team of buggy horses that would trot to pole on the road in 2:30. When he made the resolution he anticipated the speed of the trotter many years, but he has never lost confidence. Year after year he has traded and bought and tried all sorts of horses, but never could he get a well-disposed match team. At last, however, in the language of the advance agent, he "is able to announce" for the benefit of all who are disposed to dispute his word that he has a blood bay team, solid and without spot, that can pull a buggy down the road a mile just as the watch ticks 2:30. One of his mares is by Jay Bird, dam by George Wilkes, and the other is by Jersey Volunteer, son of Volunteer 55. Mr. Browning is looking for snow now to try them to sleigh.

Cocking Main at Tell City.

Tell City, Ind., December 29.—A big cocking main between birds from Owensboro and Harrisville, Ky., and Rockport, Derby, Cannelton and Tell City has been in progress for three days. The Cannelton birds were the best in the lot, and won most of the battles. The Kentucky birds made a poor showing.

Sporting Notes.

Leroy Yakley, of Syracuse, broke the American amateur record for standing broad jump yesterday by clearing, without weights, ten feet and ten inches.

Those who have been watching Taylore ride this week believe that he will give Michael the race of his life when the two men meet Saturday night. He followed the livellest pace Michael's men could set yesterday for five miles.

Jay Eaton, the Elizabethtown, N. J. cyclist, has been matched for $1,000 a side for a series of three races, mile heats, unpaced, against August Lehr, the German champion. The event will take place at Bellaire in February.

The directors of the Louisville club met yesterday and re-elected Harry Pulliam president and Fred Clarke manager. It was decided to make no more experiments, and after securing another good catcher, the Colonels will "stand pat."

The Beefsteak Club of Cincinnati, a bowling and social organization, is composed almost wholly of ball-players. In the bowling team are "Red" Ehret, Billy Kluseman, Jake Stenzel, Bud Lally, Henry Peitz, Denny Lyons, Left Stevens and Jim Keenan.

Ace Stewart has been ordered to report to Manager Watkins in Pittsburg next spring and notified that he will be tried at second base. With Stewart, Egan and Padden to choose from, Pittsburg has three good chances of securing a good man. Indianapolis will get one of the trio.

A benefit will be given Jimmy Barry, the bantamweight champion, whose recent fight with Walter Croot, in England, resulted in the death of the latter, when he returns to Chicago. Barry announced that he had retired from the ring, and his appearance at the benefit will probably be his last.

The second round of the intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania yesterday in New York shows Harvard in the lead, with three victories and one defeat. Columbia and Pennsylvania have each won and lost one and one-half games, while Yale has lost two and won one game.

The Intercollegiate Cricket Association met in Philadelphia and arranged the following schedule for next season: May 18, Pennsylvania vs. Haverford, at Haverford; May 21, Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Manheim; May 28, Haverford vs. Harvard at Haverford. The championship for 1897 was formally awarded to Harvard.

The fight between Jack Daly and Jack Everhardt at New Orleans last night resulted in a draw after ten rounds of hard fighting. Everhardt had the best of the battle for seven rounds. Then Daly began using his right effectively, and all but had his man out in the last round. Everhardt was forced to clinch repeatedly to save himself.

Tom Loftus, the Columbus baseball manager, is in favor of Toledo as the eighth city in the league, and he believes the Ohio town will get the franchise. The committee, consisting of President Johnson, George Van Derbeck and Charles Comiskey, will meet some time next week and award the franchise to one of the three applicants. Loftus thinks that Stroeble can dispose of his interstate franchise satisfactorily.

There was a row yesterday on the Madison Square Garden track between Dave Shafer, Jimmy Michael's trainer, and A. A. Chase, the English rider, who was defeated by Michael Saturday night. During the afternoon Michael and Taylore who are to meet Saturday night, were training on the track. Chase came out with a tandem and paced Taylore five miles. Shafer objected to Chase riding, and when the latter continued, attempted to throw an obstruction in his way. Chase got into an argument with Shafer later, and the trainer struck him. Chase will take the matter before the racing board of the L. A. W.

"As Others See It."

To see their own handwriting "as others see it" would start most men off to buy a typewriter in double-quick time. Such an experience would show how easy it is to be illegible, how difficult to grasp quickly the meaning of pen-writing, as compared with the plain print of the Remington Standard typewriter. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 34 E. Market st. Telephone No. 451.

Stultz & Bauer Pianos. Emerson

pianos and the celebrated Chickering pianos. Rich & McVey, 115 N. Pennsylvania.

'Tis Never Too Late

to give a friend a present. Now that the rush of Christmas is over and you have had your presents and have given to your friends, you have probably thought of some one to whom you should have given a present, but forgot to do so. To those of you who have done this, we say it is never too late to give a present. You will have plenty of time to select carefully just what you want, and trading (with us) will be a pleasure. J. C. Sipe, importer fine diamonds, room 4, 18½ N. Meridian st. P. S.—Diamonds reset while you wait.

Sewing Machines and Bicycles.

Special holiday prices. (New) 332 E. Washington st. Jos. C. Pfleger.

A new line of frame moulding. COPPOCK BROS., 18 Pembroke Arcade.

Sterling teaspoons 85c. Comstock's.

Plumbing. Wilcox & Judd, Plumbing 146 Massachusetts ave. Tel. 764. First-class work. Low prices.

Well-Dressed Men Wear Clothes

made by Lally Bros. 7 N. Meridian.

Free! Free! Free! A Live Goose Free.

We will give away, free, a live goose with every purchase of $4 and upward from now until New Year's at the great bankrupt sale of clothing, dry goods, shoes, millinery, hats, caps, cloaks, jackets, capes, skirts, furnishing goods, trunks, sachels, etc., all going at 25 cents on the dollar, as we are winding up our business. Big Chicago Department Store, 116 (old No. 66) E. Washington st.

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.

The Lucky Number is 260.

The first person to guess it was T. H. McCormack, 516 S. Meridian st. The blue dinner set was delivered to him Christmas eve. Grand Union Tea Co., 136 E. Washington st.

Fine Piano Cheap

at Wulschner's. Slightly case-damaged; only $275, worth $400.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup is an unexceiled medicine for children while teething. 25c.

Day or Night.

At the service of the public. Finest funeral supplies furnished by Flanner & Buchanan, (new No.) 320 N. Illinois st., between Vermont and New York sts.

Our society people are glad to learn they can get the finest of copper plate cards and invitations of Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis, and avoid the annoyance of sending to distant cities for them.

$6.50 Buys a Music Box.

Carlin & Lennox, Nos. 5 to 9 E. Market.

1897 Rambler Bicycle, $50.

B. Koehring & Son, 880 Virginia ave.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

$5 to $10 Saved

on a music box. Carlin & Lennox, 5 to 9 E. Market st.

To the Ladies.

We will sell to-morrow a lady's stylish, trimmed hat at $1.48, giving you your choice of any of our $4, $5 and $6 hats. Don't miss this chance. Winding up our business. Big Chicago Department Store, 116 (old No. 66) E. Washington st.

You Have Plenty of Time

to make a selection in jewelry. Our line of rings, watches and diamond jewelry is complete. Bernloehr, 9 Pembroke Arcade.

Diamonds. Go to Marcy's for bargains.

BIG CYCLONE.

The Merchants and People in General After Reading These Prices Will Think that a Cyclone Struck the Cloak Department of the Big Chicago Department Store, 66 E. Washington St.

The biggest slaughter sale in cloaks, capes and jackets that ever occurred in this city will commence to-day. Thousands of fine jackets go at the following prices: $5 jackets go at $1.48; $8 jackets go at $2.48; $10 jackets go at $3.48; $12 jackets go at $4.48; $14 jackets go at $5.48; $16.80 jackets go at $6.98; $20 jackets go at $7.88; $6 fine plush capes at $2.48; $8 fine plush capes at $3.48; $15 fine plush capes at $4.98; $6 fine cloth capes at $1.98; $8 fine cloth capes at $3.48; $12 fine cloth and Astrakhan capes $4.48. Misses' and Children's fine jackets go at the same reduced prices. Thousands of dollars worth of fine clothing, dry goods, shoes, furnishing goods, millinery, trunks, sachels, etc., will go at 25 cents on the dollar, as we are winding up our business. Big Chicago Department Store, 116 (old number 66) E. Washington st.

—THE—

Clearance Sale

—OF—

Holiday Goods

Will Surely Interest You To-Morrow

Hundreds of useful and desirable fancy articles go on the bargain counters to-morrow at from

25cts to 50cts On the Dollar

Art goods of all kinds—Vases, Bisque Figures, Cut Glass, odd lots of China, Lamps, Jardinieres, Albums, Silverware, Toilet Articles, Fancy Belts, Baby Toilet Sets, odd pieces of Bric-a-Brac, etc.; all in best of condition, but marked at prices fully half to three-fourths regular prices. Come look over the assortment.

ALL TOYS—HALF PRICE.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS

Mixed Cheviot Suit Patterns, regular prices $3, to-morrow.... $1.50
Boucle Novelty Suit Patterns, regular prices $3.75, to-morrow..... $1.98
Matalasse Novelty Suit Patterns, regular prices $4, to-morrow..... $2.25
All-Wool Brocade Novelty Suit Patterns, regular prices $4.75, to-morrow..... $2.50
Two-Toned Camelshair Suit Patterns, regular prices $5, to-morrow..... $2.98
Novelty Covert Cloth Suit Patterns, regular prices $8, to-morrow..... $4.50

SILK WAISTS

50 good Taffeta Silk Waists, regular prices $5, $6, $7.50, to-morrow..... $3.29
Black Taffeta Waists, finely tucked, and plain Black Satin Waists, regular prices $7.50, to-morrow..... $4.75
Splendid Taffeta Waists, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Silk, regular prices everywhere $10, $11, $12, to-morrow..... $5.00
Plaid Velvet Waists, good colors, worth $8.50, to-morrow..... $5.00

H. P. Wasson & Co

The first shipment of our Sunny-side Sweet Sifted Peas went like hot cakes. The second shipment of the identical same Sweet Sifted Pea is in. Price—

15c; $1.75 a dozen.

H. H. Lee.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Is, and has been for many years, the Indiana Board of Trade for buyers and sellers. Both know that each look for the other's announcement in the advertising columns of The News.

WHAT, NEXT? THE Globe EVERYBODY ASKS.
CLOTHING COMPANY
S. W. COR. WASHINGTON & DELAWARE STS

Street Car Employes,
you can save big money by buying your Winter Uniform Suits and Overcoats at
RUBENS'S
BATES HOUSE
CLOTHING PARLOR
60 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Klondike Cloak Co.

37 and 39 S. Illinois St.

Thursday for Bargains

$20 Fancy Tailored Jackets..... $10.50
$15 Black Novelties in Jackets..... $7.98
Our $18 Fancy Trimmed Plush Capes for $8.48
Our $9 Fancy Trimmed Cloth Capes, Thursday..... $4.25
$12 Fancy Coats for children, Empire Backs..... $5.48
$10 Novelty Wool Skirts, Thursday..... $3.98

KLONDIKE CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,

37 and 39 South Illinois St.

To Be Worn After 6 P.M.

Full Dress Shirts, with wide bosoms, well laundered, *$1.50* up.

Full Dress shapes in Collars and Cuffs, *25c* up.

Full Dress Ties, *25c, 50c* and higher.

Dent's White Kid *Full Dress* Gloves, *$2* the pair.

Full Dress Chest Protectors, *$1.50* to *$3.*

Full Dress Suits of fine Crepe Worsted and luxurious Broadcloth, full lined with rich silks. The swell styles of the season of '97-'98 at *$25* and higher.

(Duplicate lines of full dress suits kept exclusively for hire at reasonable charges.)

The When

RINK'S

Rare Chance!

Choice all Jackets marked $22, $20, $18, $15

$8.98

All Full Silk Lined.

RINK'S

CLEANING UP STOCKS
prior to inventory. Many special bargain items throughout the store.

Clearance Sale Fur Floor Rugs.
Full size, 26x64 inches, Fur Floor Rugs, mostly browns, worth $2, sale now..... 99c
Fine Lined Fur and Sheepskin Floor Rugs, in plain colors and combination colors, worth $2.50 to $5, choice now..... $1.39
Toilet and all Fancy Cases now at - - - ½ Price

Must clean up all holiday goods before invoicing, and this price reduction will surely do the job. All prices in plain figures.

HOUSEFURNISHING—BASEMENT DEPARTMENT
is in splendid condition now, and we are offering special values in
Granite, China, Tin and Glassware.

The Star Store
194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST
New Numbers 360 to 370.
Three Squares West of Illinois St

A Chain

is only as strong as its weakest link. If your teeth can be made stronger and better by proper care, your health would be better, your appearance improved, your good taste more fully expressed. That is a chain of conditions worthy of your consideration. We are ready to repair the "weak links"—your teeth.

Painless dentistry; moderate prices; warranted work. Care is easy.

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, DENTISTS.
Cor. Market & Penn. Sts., S. W.

AT $5

we furnish such great values now in very Fine Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats that as much as $2 to $5 is positively saved on every purchase made from us. These are positive facts for the vital reason of wanting to realize cash for other purposes. Be wise and call at No. 10 West Washington street before buying anything in the way of clothes.

ARCADE

Drawing-Room Candles

In all colors, sizes and decors.

THE HELION CANDLE

—it burns. Candle shades and holders.

CHARLES MAYER & CO

29 and 31 West Washington Street

Mid-Holiday Sale

Read the Prices and See the Goods

Any Jacket in stock..... $15.00
Any Jacket under $20, in this sale..... $10.00
Any Jacket $10 or under..... $5.00
Hundreds to select from.
$20 Real Seal Collarette..... $12.50
See our Silk and Satin Dress Skirts $5.00, $10.00 each.

Boyd, Besten & Langen Co

39 EAST WASHINGTON ST.