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THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

LITTLE PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL PASS THE HOUSE.

Mr. Landis's Oratorical Efforts—The Medill Dinner — Honor Among Naval Cadets — Other News from Washington.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Many observers of the trend of legislation are inquiring what influence was suddenly exerted to "hang up" the immigration bill in the House. Friends of the bill are ready to concede that it has no show of passing at this session. When it first came over from the Senate after having passed that body, predictions were freely made on the floor of the House that it would be passed without delay. Now all is changed. It is significant that the optimistic feeling exhibited by friends of the bill when it first went to the House was not shared by the representative of the steamship companies in Washington. On the day the bill passed the Senate, he asserted positively it would never get through the House. His assertion seemed groundless at the time, but now it is in a fair way to be verified.

Have the steamship companies frightened Representatives from passing the bill until after the election? The steamship lobby is the one most interested in the immigration question, and it has the reputation of menacing politicians and being a liberal contributor to campaign funds.

CULLOM'S DINNER FOR MEDILL.

An Amusing Incident of It—Another Story About Lincoln.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—An amusing incident occurred at a dinner given by Senator Cullom to Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, a few days ago. The party was a select one, made up principally of older Senators. General Hawley, of Connecticut, was one of the guests, and was so much interested in the stories Mr. Medill told of Lincoln that he asked permission to leave the seat assigned him at the table and sit nearer the Chicago editor. At the conclusion of Mr. Medill's story, General Hawley turned and remarked: "Illinois gave Mr. Lincoln a loyal support, Mr. Medill." The Chicago editor, who is afflicted with defective hearing, and who carries an ear trumpet and tube attached, had not observed from General Hawley's manner that he had spoken. When his attention was called to it by a gesture, he passed the end of the speaking tube to General Hawley, and placed the other end to his own ear.

Now, General Hawley was evidently not skilled in the utility of ear trumpets, and, instead of placing the tube at his mouth, he put it near his ear. He shouted and shouted: "Illinois gave Mr. Lincoln a loyal support!" Mr. Medill still listened unresponsive, while the guests saw the embarrassment of General Hawley, and laughed uproariously. Finally Mr. Medill glanced around and observed the difficulty of the amateurish Senator from Connecticut.

"Put it to your mouth," he shouted. "It's not a telephone."

Mr. Medill appeared to enjoy the embarrassment of General Hawley as much as anybody else.

Another Story of Lincoln.

One of the best stories related by Mr. Medill about Mr. Lincoln was at the expense of himself and other newspaper men: Just before Mr. Lincoln delivered his Cooper Union speech in his campaign for the presidency he called Mr. Medill and several other newspaper friends in and submitted the manuscript to them for revision. They felt complimented and worked industriously at the task. The result was about forty erasures or interpolations, designed to improve the style and effect. When the speech appeared in print not one of the corrections had been made, much to the chagrin of the committee on revision.

"Mr. Lincoln never explained to me why he failed to accept our suggestions," said Mr. Medill, "and I was in doubt whether the printer had the original copy by mistake or whether Mr. Lincoln did not regard our corrections as worthy of acceptation. I was afraid to ask him, and I have never told the story before, for I did not know whether I ought to feel proud of my part in it or not."

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The Commission Satisfied with the Workings of the Law.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—The annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1897, has been presented to the President. It begins with a statement to show that after an experience of nearly fifteen years, the hopes of the advocates of the civil service law have been largely realized. In practice, the law has proved to be a constantly exerted and effective force in the direction of economy.

Considering the few changes in the service under the merit system and the wholesale removals under the patronage system, the economy and efficiency of the one, stand in striking contrast to the extravagance and inefficiency of the other.

Since 1883 (the year of the organization of the commission) the unclassified positions which have been subject to political control have increased in number 37 per cent., and in cost 43 per cent., while the classified positions subject to examinations have remained at a standstill. The large extension of civil service rules in May, 1896, to include positions hitherto unclassified has, the report says, brought to light a number of unnecessary positions. A number of these have been abolished, as a measure of economy. The whole number of persons examined during the year was 49,145, of whom 28,593 passed. The number of appointments were 4,136. The commission, the report says, has been steadily making its examinations more practical. Numerous complaints have been made of violations of the rules of the civil service in the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the Interior Department. In each case examinations have been made by representatives of the commission, and such cases as appeared to be violations of the law were referred to the department to which it belonged. In each case the commission has not yet received a reply. The report speaks highly of the promotion system, based on the efficiency record. This has been specially indorsed by the Navy Department in the work in the yards. On the other hand, the commission deprecates the proposition of limited tenure of Government office, pointing out that it would not only impair the efficiency of the service, but open the door for political influence.

LANDIS AS AN ORATOR.

His Services Are in Demand — His Civil Service Views.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Representative Landis's maiden speech in the House in opposition to civil service indicated such ability as an orator that his colleagues have been heaping invitations upon him to speak at various political club and anniversary celebrations. His speech before the Middlesex Club at Boston will be followed by a speech at the Americus Club, in Pittsburg, on General Grant's birthday. Mr. Landis has not made the mistake of assuming that he made himself popular as an orator by attacking the civil service. The invitations have generally come from clubs committed to the maintenance of the civil service, like the Middlesex, of Boston.

In fact, Mr. Landis is anxious to appear not as an opponent of civil service, but one who seeks to remodel it to meet political exigencies of a doubtful district, and the offense is such a common one among Representatives in Congress and Mr. Landis is so popular personally that even civil service reformers refuse to ignore his brilliant attainments as an orator on account of the lapse. But the fact is not lost sight of that Mr. Landis is silent on the civil service question in all his post prandial speeches.

HONOR AMONG NAVAL CADETS.

Some Examples of It that Have Recently Come to Light.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—There is an exalted sense of honor prevailing among the naval cadets at Annapolis. Twice within a year this has been illustrated by the voluntary act of the entire fourth class in permitting itself to be restricted to quarters and deprived of liberty rather than "peach" on one of its members. Recently another instance was given: Male visitors are permitted on certain days to accompany cadets to their quarters and be shown through. A Southern Congressman, who was visiting the quarters recently, thoughtlessly carried in a lighted cigar. The smoke filled the room where two cadets were quartered. They contemplated the visitor with a shudder, for smoking is strictly prohibited by the rules.

But these "embryo admirals" would not appear to be discourteous to a visitor by calling his attention to the lapse, or report the incident to the officer in charge, to exonerate themselves. They were the victims of circumstances, and took their ten demerits each like true soldiers, when the "smeller" came around inspecting quarters and reported the odor of tobacco smoke in the room.

PENSIONS FOR INDIANIANS.

A Large Number of Claims Finally Passed Upon.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Pensions have been allowed to the following Indianians:

Original—Francis Noelle, Indianapolis, $8; Alva B. Putnam, South Bend, $8; Benjamin F. Smith, Elwood, $6; William Morris, Jeffersonville, $6; George W. Ballard, Shelbyville, $10; Samuel C. Irvine, Ridgeville, $6; Henry Walker, Hope, $10; Elcanah Brower, Ft. Wayne, $8; John Autle, Shelbyville, $12; William E. Talbert, Bowling Green, $10; John A. Porter, Indianapolis, $6.

Additional—Isaac Newby, Richmond, $6 to $8; Lawrence Randolph, Cayuga, $4 to $6.

Increase—Philip Myers, Auburn, $10 to $14; Benjamin B. John, Gentryville, $16 to $17; William D. McLain, Terre Haute, $10 to $12; William C. Whitaker, National Military Home, Grant, $8 to $12; William L. Thomas, Richmond, $14 to $17; Edmond C. Grube, Liberty Mills, $4 to $8; Daniel Baumgartner, Berne, $8 to $10; David J. Cummings, Houston, $14 to $17; Isaac J. Miller, New Haven, $8 to $10; Darlington Gilbert, Brazil, $6 to $8.

Reissue—John A. Samuels, Greenfield, $17; Levi Wolf, Whitestown, $17; William L. Stouch, Indianapolis, $12.

Original Widows, Etc.—Malinda Moore, Birdseye, $8; Phebe Hutchison, Richmond, $8; Emily Jarrett, Wawaka, $12; Mary Hall, Beeks Mills, $12; minor of Justin Humbert, New Haven, $10; Elizabeth Oswald, Evansville, $12.

Many Undeserving Claims.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Senator Fairbanks has been making a close study of the subject of congressional claims. It has been instructive to him, and it is not unlikely that before the adjournment of this session he, as a member of the committee on claims, will submit some interesting views. Out of a mass of claims, aggregating a million and a half dollars, given to the Senator to examine and prepare a speech upon, he found only about eight thousand dollars' worth of work meritorious.

He will not pass upon any of these claims without giving a thorough investigation of the record in each case, and the result has been a shock to several claim attorneys who had, evidently, presumed too much upon Senator Fairbanks's native courtesy and obliging disposition.

Indiana Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day, as follows: Clarksville, Hamilton county, Louis M. Hoagland, vice John J. Bryant, resigned; Parr, Jasper county, W. L. Wood, vice C. U. Garriott, removed; Wilson, Shelby county, John A. Endicott, vice Albert W. Crigler, resigned.

An Invitation to Fairbanks.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Senator Fairbanks has accepted an invitation to address the Michigan Club at Detroit on Washington's Birthday, but is not certain that he can attend.

NEW FINDS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Rich Discoveries Reported on a Hill Above the El Dorado.

Tacoma, Wash., February 14.—On December 15 last rich bench claims were discovered on a side hill above El Dorado, in the Klondike country. The first three claims were located by Dr. Savage, Benjamin Olsen and Enoch Emmons, of Tacoma. A stampede followed, and many claims were taken up. News of the new discovery is contained in a letter from Olsen, received yesterday by his wife. It was dated December 18, three days after the first claims were located. Not far away, and 200 feet higher up on El Dorado creek, still another bench has been staked out. It is said that one claimowner there has opened a rich pocket, not over ten feet square, from which he has taken $8,000. Other stories of rich strikes in the same section are also reported in letters from the north.

Sailed for Alaska.

Portland, Ore., February 14.—The steamship Oregon sailed last night for Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, with 500 passengers and 1,200 tons of freight, including fifty dogs, forty-one horses and thirty-four burros. One hundred tons of supplies for the Government relief expedition were sent by the Oregon.

TO STIMULATE MATRIMONY.

Bill Taxing the Bachelors Not Intended as a Joke.

Trenton, N. J., February 14.—The bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature to tax bachelors $2 a year is the deliberate attempt on the part of several well-informed men to stimulate matrimony in the interest of a general betterment of the social condition. The bill was regarded somewhat as a joke by some of the members of the Legislature, but the framer of the bill was far from being humorous.

New Jersey's census figures show that something is needed to check the tendency to single selfishness. There are 17,528 more native born girls than men in the State of New Jersey, and about one-thirtieth of the male voting population of the State are bachelors, nearly all of the confirmed kind.

A Successful Elopement.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 14.—John Langford and Miss Nannie Weaver, two well-known young people of Cementville, eloped three weeks ago, but were interrupted before they could secure a license. They eloped again yesterday, the bridegroom driving by the bride's home, where the bride jumped in and they escaped to New Albany, where it is supposed they were married.

A Suspicion of Murder and Robbery

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Bloomington, Ind., February 14.—George W. Lampkins, a well-known citizen and soldier, disappeared last Friday night after he had cashed a $90 pension check. He had been drinking and he can not be located. It is feared that he was robbed and murdered. The police and many country neighbors are looking for him, and there is much excitement.

THE AGITATION OVER CUBA

NOTHING HAS OCCURRED TO CHANGE EXISTING STATUS.

The Cuban Resolutions in the House—Reply of Spain Not Satisfactory—Autonomy is a Failure —Lee Has Not Resigned.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Several Senators and Representatives called at the State Department this morning, and Assistant Secretary Judge Day was kept busy. But there were no warlike demonstrations or anything indicating a change in the pacific foreign policy of the United States Government. At noon Judge Day said he had no information to give out. It is understood the department is still waiting for Spain's disavowal of the sentiments expressed in De Lome's letter, and confidently expects it to arrive and meet every expectation. The most positive assurances were given at the State Department at noon that there was nothing ominous in the situation.

Senator Morgan reported to-day from the committee on foreign relations the amendment offered by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. It was against making it a part of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, but the report, which was quite long, stated that the Senate had already acted on this matter, and was still of the same opinion, and would be glad to have the House co-operate in securing a recognition of belligerency.

Excitement in the House.

There was considerable excitement among the members of the House before assembling to-day, owing to an imperative summons, sent out late last night by one of the subordinate officials to each Republican member, impressing the urgent necessity of his presence at the session to-day. At first no one seemed to know the purpose of this rallying call, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. All that was definitely known at first was that something in regard to Cuba was to be brought up in the House, although under the rules this was District of Columbia day. The galleries were crowded. Among those in the gallery was Senor Quesada and several other Cubans connected with the junta.

It turned out that Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, was merely to call up some resolutions reported by his committee, calling upon the State Department for general information, one of which related to Cuba, and the notice had been sent out as a precautionary measure to prevent the possible amendment of the resolution by the opposition, a proceeding which would be in order if the previous question were voted down.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Royce (Republican), of Indiana, presented the unanimous report of committee on elections, No. 2, in the case of Vanderbury vs Tongue, from the Second district, in favor of the sitting member, and it was adopted without division or debate. Mr. Quigg (Republican), of New York, a member of the foreign affairs committee, was then recognized. He first called up a resolution reported from the foreign affairs committee calling upon the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with public interest, to transmit to the House the correspondence relating to the discrimination of the German government against the importation of American beef, fruit or horses. It was adopted without division.

The Cuban Resolution.

Mr. Quigg followed this with the Cuban resolution. It was the resolution offered by Mr. Williams, slightly modified as follows:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of State be, and hereby is directed, if in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House what information, if any, has been received at the Department of State concerning the condition of the reconcentradoes in Cuba. Whether or not they have been permitted to return to their estates; whether or not they, or any considerable number of them, are now on their estates; whether or not any zones, or considerable parts of zones, are now being cultivated by them, according to the reports received at the Department of State from American consuls or consular agents; what steps, if any, are shown by said consular reports to have been taken by the Spanish government for feeding said reconcentradoes or for otherwise preventing them from starving and suffering; whether or not the Spanish government has given the necessary military protection to enable the mills to grind cane, and what progress has been made in Spain's efforts to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy."

"Section 2—That the Secretary of State be directed, if in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House copies of all such reports from consuls, vice-consuls and commercial agents of the United States in Cuba as may shed light upon the subjects above referred to, and as shall give information to the House and to the country concerning the condition of Cuba since the advent of the new regime under General Blanco."

Mr. Quigg's Explanation.

Mr. Quigg made a brief statement, saying that in December the President had notified the House that the indefensible policy of concentration in Cuba had been abandoned by Spain in deference to the repeated requests of our Government, and that a more peaceful and humane policy had been adopted. The object of this resolution was simply to ascertain what had been done, and what steps had been taken, looking to the acceptance of autonomy by the Cuban people. Three months, he added, have elapsed, since autonomy had been promulgated.

In order to retain control of the floor Mr. Quigg asked for the previous question, but yielded five minutes to Mr. Dinsmore (Democrat), of Arkansas, the senior minority member of the foreign affairs committee, who said the resolution had been unanimously reported by the committee. Its purpose was to put the House and the country in the possession of the real facts concerning the condition of the people of Cuba, both in military and private life. The press was full of stories regarding the deplorable condition of the concentrados and the suffering that prevailed in Cuba, and the country was entitled to the facts in order to determine what responsibility was placed upon us to bring about the conclusion of the war, and thus end the existing distress.

Mr. De Armond wanted to know why the words "if any," after the words "what progress," at the end of the first section of the original resolution, had been stricken out. He wanted to know why the committee conceded that any progress had been made toward the acceptance of autonomy by the people of Cuba. Mr. Dinsmore replied that the words striken out did not change the sense of the resolution. If no progress had been made, the State Department would so report.

The De Lome Incident.

Mr. Terry (Democrat), of Arkansas, asked Mr. Quigg if the committee on foreign affairs had considered the De Lome incident. "That is hardly a pertinent inquiry," replied Mr. Quigg blandly.

"It is a pertinent inquiry in the minds of the American people," exclaimed Mr. Terry, "and don't you forget it."

"It is being considered by the proper authorities," retorted Mr. Quigg.

Mr. Cooper (Republican), of Wisconsin, called attention to the fact that early in the session, during the consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, had stated on the floor in explicit terms that Spain had abandoned the policy of concentration. He wanted to know why this inquiry, when the committee knew from Mr. Hitt's statement that the policy of concentration had been reversed.

Mr. Quigg responded that this resolution would put the House in complete possession of the facts. There was no effort on the part of the minority to contest the ordering of the previous question, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. The House then proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

SPAIN'S REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY

Additional Instructions, Therefore, Sent to Minister Woodford.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—(Special to the New York Herald)—The De Lome incident is still unsettled. The long cipher dispatch received from Minister Woodford Saturday night was not entirely satisfactory. It was taken to the President by Assistant Secretary Day, and after a short conference between them Secretary Day sent another cablegram to Minister Woodford. Officially nothing will be said about these two communications further than the incident is not yet entirely closed.

It is said that Minister Woodford's cablegram was a report of his interview with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, which showed that no direct disclaimer had been made by Spain of that feature of the De Lome letter which has been interpreted to indicate the insincerity of the Spanish government in the matter of autonomy and in the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

Absence of such a disclaimer is not entirely satisfactory to the President. Accordingly, Mr. Woodford has received further instructions on the subject. Without making any express demand for a disavowal, Minister Woodford is required by his new instructions to impress upon the Madrid authorities the importance to all parties concerned of some distinct repudiation of Senor de Lome's declarations, which the President can not believe correctly represent the position of the Spanish government.

President McKinley believes that when the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs fully appreciates the interpretation which has been put upon Senor de Lome's letter in some quarters in the United States he will hasten to disavow it. Mr. Woodford has been told in a positive way what the President would like to have done, but he has not been told anything that would justify him in making a demand for a disavowal. In other words, it is assumed that he will use delicate diplomacy to secure the end desired, and the President is sincere in the belief that another interview between Minister Woodford and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Madrid will end the whole trouble.

THE DE LOME LETTER.

Two Accounts of How the Junta Got Possession of It.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—It is not yet definitely known how Senor de Lome's letter to Senor Canalejas, in which he reflected upon President McKinley, came into the possession of the Cuban junta, and was made public by it. The Philadelphia Press to-day has a circumstantial story that the letter was carelessly left at the Spanish legation by Minister de Lome; that a dishonest clerk there read it and told the junta what it contained, and that the junta had a clerk in the postoffice at Havana, where it was directed, steal it, and put blank paper in the envelope. When Canalejas received it he communicated almost immediately with Minister de Lome, and for several weeks letters and cablegrams passed between the two, but no trace of the letter could be obtained. Canalejas shortly thereafter left Havana, going to Madrid.

The New York Press to-day says: The letter which encompassed De Lome's downfall was stolen by Manuel Serafin Pichardo, son-in-law of Senor Arturo Amblard, deputy of the Cortes in Cuba. Pichardo is the close business associate of Canalejas, the editor of El Heraldo, of Madrid, to whom the letter was addressed and delivered, and is the Havana correspondent of that newspaper. He is a young man of brilliant intellectual attainments and the vigor and beauty of his poetic writings have given him the name of "the poet of Cuba."

Pichardo was in a position where he could obtain access to the correspondence of Canalejas. He had been advised, in advance, of the writing of the letter and its probable contents.

PROPOSALS OF PEACE.

The Terms Proposed by the Autonomists of Cuba.

Havana, February 14.—The radical wing of the autonomist party, formed of Senors Eliso Giberga, Arturo Amblard, Leopolde Sola, Carlos Font, Niguel Genor, Eduardo Dolz and others, assembled in secret meeting Saturday to discuss the situation, which is considered very serious, owing to the continuance of the insurrection, despite the fact that autonomy has been granted to Cuba. Senor Antonio Govin, colonial Secretary of the Interior, did not take part in the deliberations, but sent his assent to the resolutions adopted. It was resolved to open negotiations with the insurgents, in the belief that the revolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the colonial government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid government from the responsibility. The following proposition will be formally tendered to the insurgents:

"1. The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.

"2. The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.

"3. Cuba will be called upon to pay only $100,000,000 out of the $600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.

"4. Cuba will pay $2,000,000 a year for the crown list.

"5. Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid government.

"6. Spanish products will have only a 10 per cent. margin of protection over similar products from other countries.

"7. No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa or to penal settlements elsewhere.

"8. Death sentence for rebellion shall be abolished.

"9. Martial law can not be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the House and Senate if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the Cabinet if they are not in session.

"10. The archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.

"11. The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first Cabinet.

"12. An armistice of fifteen days shall be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace."

AUTONOMY A FAILURE.

The Recent Events in Cuba Have Fully Demonstrated It.

New York, February 14.—A dispatch to the world from Havana says: There is a rumor that the palace authorities have a letter written by Consul-General Lee, the contents of which are as interesting, even as exciting for Spain as the De Lome letter to Canalejas was for the United States. Another rumor was set afloat that General Lee had resigned. Even if some seemingly compromising letter from General Lee were in the possession of the palace people, it is unlikely that General Blanco would push the affair. He admires General Lee.

De Lome's resignation is really considered here as a severe blow to Spain. The Cubans are jubilant. They say Spain has no other diplomate with equal brains, industry, private fortune and brilliant diplomatic life.

General Blanco's fiasco in eastern Cuba, the postponing of the elections, De Lome's retirement, and the recent activity of the insurgents, make the outlook black for autonomy and for Spain. The failure of the scheme of election would be proof to all nations that autonomy is dead, and the government is naturally delaying the evil hour. The Liberal party members are either rebels or are dead or dying of hunger, while the Conservatives say they will not go to the polls.

FAMOUS PRINCESS DYING

CLEMENTINE, OF COBURG, NEARING THE END AT VIENNA.

She Influenced the Politics of Europe for Half a Century — Her Career — Other Well-Known People Who Have Died.

Vienna, February 14.—(Special cable to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)—Many of the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe will breathe more freely when they receive the news of the death of Princess Clementine of Coburg, who is now dying here at the Coburg palace, having received this afternoon the last sacraments. A daughter of crafty King Louis Phillipe of France, she is undoubtedly the most intellectually gifted of all his children, and has inherited to a far greater degree than any of them his astounding talents for statecraft and intrigue. Although she married only a younger member of the reigning house of Saxe-Coburg, yet, with the exception of Queen Victoria, there is no woman, not even Queen Louise of Denmark, who has exercised so powerful and wide-reaching an influence as herself upon international affairs during the past half century.

By her marriage she became sister-in-law to King Ferdinand of Portugal, and is consequently grand aunt of King Carlos. Another of her brothers-in-law was the late King Leopold, King of the Belgians, the present King being her nephew. Her youngest son, Ferdinand, she made prince of Bulgaria. One of her daughters she has wedded to Archduke Joseph of Austria, while for another son, Prince Augustus, she found a wife in Princess Leopoldine of Brazil, whose children were regarded as heirs to the throne of Dom Pedro until Leopoldine's eldest sister tardily gave birth to a boy.

In fact, there was not a reigning house in Europe to which she was not related in one way or another, and with each of her kinsfolk she carried on a voluminous and constant correspondence. She is generally believed to have played a very conspicuous role in the intrigue which brought about the sensational quarrel between the late Czar and Prince Bismarck, and which caused Alexander III to break off all his relations with Germany and to turn his eyes in the direction of an alliance with France.

Hated by Bismarck.

Indeed, Bismarck was wont to say that Princess Clementine was the one woman whom he was incapable of mastering, and who was forever rising in his path at various points of Europe to frustrate his projects, and to place obstacles in his way. He declared that she was utterly lacking in scruple and in principle, and did not hesitate to confess that he not only disliked, but dreaded her.

But perhaps her most astonishing achievement was her establishment of her favorite and youngest son, Ferdinand, upon the throne of Bulgaria. Until his marriage she did the honors at his palace at Sofia, only leaving his side for the purpose of traveling post-haste to Paris, to Berlin, to Vienna or to Rome, in order to fulfill some mission in his behalf, or to obtain money for him. If he was able to maintain himself on his terribly shaky throne during the first ten years of his reign in defiance of the protests of all Europe, it was solely owing to her sagacious advice and guidance, and above all to her extraordinary experience with men and affairs in every country of the old world; and to her likewise is due the fact that, one by one, every foreign government, including even that of Russia, has now recognized Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria, and as an independent sovereign.

In spite of her age and infirmity, she would canvass good will and support for him on every side. There was no fatigue or exertion too great for her in this respect, and, whenever she was here, she could be seen at all the court and official receptions, seated with her silver ear trumpet at the "present," talking either to the anointed of the Lord, or else to Austrian and foreign dignitaries, either in behalf of Ferdinand, or else in connection with some present intrigue in which she was interested. Many statesmen used to shun her as being too dangerous, but Emperor Francis Joseph delighted to talk with her and to seek her advice, until the conduct of Ferdinand toward Austria, at the time of his reconciliation with Russia, gave rise to some coldness.

Brother's Death a Blow.

Save for his deafness, this octogenarian "mother of Bulgaria," as she was called at Sofia, was in splendid mental and physical health until last spring, when she sustained an irreparable shock through the death of her brother, the Duke d'Armale. She was staying with him at the time in his Sicilian palace of Zucco, and had barely time to recover her composure after learning of the shocking death of her favorite niece, the Duchess of Alencon, who perished in the fire of the charity bazar at Paris, when suddenly she was called in the middle of the night to the bedside of her brother, to find that he was in the last gasp. She never recovered from this, and has been a different woman ever since.

She is leaving an enormous fortune, most of which will go to her youngest son, Ferdinand, the elder, the dissolute and drunken Prince Philippe, married to Princess Louise of Belgium, being immensely wealthy, both through his marriage and in his own right. But important as is the disposition of her vast fortune, what people here are interested about most specially is the disposal of her papers. These comprise documents affecting the reputation of many statesmen and royal personages, living and dead, which she has accumulated during the course of fifty years or more, and there are not a few who would breathe with more freedom could they feel assured that letters formerly in her possession had been destroyed.

Her death will leave a void, for she is a most picturesque and interesting figure, this Princess Clementine, who, although the daughter of a King, has borne the Hebrew name of Cohen, in addition to her own. For the branch of the house of Coburg to which her husband, her sons and her grandchildren belong, is precisely that one which is descended from a Prince Leopold of Coburg, who married the only daughter and heiress of old Kohary, the most celebrated Hebrew money-lender and usurer of the Kingdom of Hungary. Prince Leopold was very poor, and the old usurer would only permit him to marry his daughter and to become heir to his wealth on the stipulation that both he and his descendants should invariably use his own name of Kohary, which is the Hungarian for Cohen, tacked on and in conjunction with those of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Hon. Patrick S. O'Rourke.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., February 14.—The Hon. Patrick S. O'Rourke, for many years superintendent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, died Saturday night of general debility, after a long illness. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1830, but in early manhood he removed with his parents to Mansfield, O., where he found work as a common laborer with the Pennsylvania Central, rising through the various grades to conductor, trainmaster, assistant superintendent and superintendent, holding the latter for twenty-five years, and until he retired because of ill-health. He was well known in Democratic politics, and he was the founder of the American Sons of Columbus, serving as its first admiral. He leaves a wife and seven children. Two of the children are William S. O'Rourke, a prominent attorney, and Edward O'Rourke, judge for many years of the circuit bench of this county.

James Stevenson.

Boston, February 14.—Word was received here yesterday of the death at Old Point Comfort of James Stevenson, one of the largest real-estate dealers in this city. Mr. Stevenson was also the father of Grace Stevenson, whose mysterious disappearance caused a great sensation in this city last spring. Mr. Stevenson was born near Belfast, Ireland, sixty-one years ago, and as a young man came to this country, having served in the Twenty-first Devonshire Regiment in the Crimea. For the past ten years he had been prominent in the real estate business and one of the most daring operators in the Boston market.

Conrad Behrens.

New York, February 14.—Conrad Behrens, who had a distinguished career as an opera singer, died in this city from appendicitis. Mr. Behrens was particularly noted in this country for his performance of the role of the King in "Lohengrin."

Mr. Behrens sang in Indianapolis with the Damrosch Opera Company two years ago.

The Rev. John Smith Winchester.

Greensburg, Ind., February 14.—The Rev. John Smith Winchester, seventy-nine years old, died yesterday. He was a pioneer in the Methodist ministry of this State, being licensed in 1836, and retiring in 1876. During his active career he was stationed at Wilmington, Vevay, Liberty, Shelbyville, Greensburg, Rushville and St. Paul and other well-known points.

Dr. W. P. Wellborn.

Princeton, Ind., February 14.—Dr. W. P. Wellborn, cashier of the People's National Bank, and one of the wealthy men of this section, is dead. He served as surgeon of the Eightieth Indiana during the civil war, and for many years was prominent in Democratic politics. He was sixty-one years old.

Count Kalnoky.

Brunn, February 14.—Count Gustav Siegmund Kalnoky de Koros-Patak, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here. He had held many high government positions, and had had much influence in political affairs in Austria and Hungary.

John C. Blades.

Hope, Ind., February 14.—John C. Blades, a retired farmer and stock-raiser, eighty-four years old, died yesterday. He was a resident of this place for fifty years, and he took an active interest in Republican party affairs. He leaves five adult children.

Louis Happ.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Muncie, Ind., February 14.—Louis Happ, a veteran, sixty-five years old, was found sitting in a chair dead at his home this morning. He was a bachelor and lived alone. Death was due to chronic trouble.

Harrison Eacret.

Noblesville, Ind., February 14.—Harrison Eacret, a pioneer of Hamilton county, was found dead in his barn, where he had gone to feed his cattle. Death was due to heart failure. He was eighty years old, and a soldier of the Mexican war.

Miss Myrtle Grubbs.

Greencastle, Ind., February 14.—Miss Myrtie Grubbs, the gifted daughter of George Grubs, is dead. She was a highly cultured vocalist, having studied abroad, and one of the popular young women of the city.

The Hon. John Mulvey.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Madison, Ind., February 14.—The Hon. John Mulvey, whose death is announced at Chicago, was formerly a leading citizen of this place, being its fourth mayor.

J. A. Reed.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., February 14.—J. A. Reed, a pioneer of this county, is dead, after a debility covering several years.

THE LATTIMER KILLING.

Further Evidence Against Sheriff Martin and His Deputies.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 14.—The fourteenth day of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, opened to-day with John Pusti on the witness-stand. He testified as follows:

"I was with the strikers when the shooting occurred at Lattimer. When we approached the sheriff he walked to the middle of the road and told us to stop. Some few of the men went forward, and I then heard two volleys from the deputies. I was shot in the right arm, and as I started to run I was shot in the right leg. I saw six or seven of the deputies leave the line and shoot as they walked away."

Andrew Stult testified: "I carried the flag in the march of the strikers. We were stopped at West Hazleton by the sheriff, who had a revolver in his hand. A similar scene occurred at Lattimer, where the sheriff seized one of our men and we pulled the man away from him. I saw the sheriff pull the trigger of his revolver three or four times."

TWO MARINES DROWNED.

Messrs. Barnes and King, of the United States Cruiser Raleigh.

London, February 14.—Advices received here to-day from Colobo, Ceylon, say that Barnes and King, marines, belonging to the United States cruiser Raleigh, on her way to China, were drowned during the night of January 24. It is supposed they started to swim ashore on a "lark," thinking they were able to scale the breakwater. Finding this impossible, they shouted for help, and boats from the Raleigh went to their assistance. As the boats approached, Barnes was seen to go down. Neely and McCartney, of the Raleigh crew, dived after him, but failed to grapple him. King had already disappeared. The bodies were recovered.

THE CITY WINS THE CASE.

The Court Rules Against the New Albany Gas Light Company.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New Albany, Ind., February 14.—An important decision involving the franchise of the New Albany Gas Light and Coke Company with the city was given today, in favor of the city, in the Clark Circuit Court. The city claimed the gas company's contract was void, and several years ago began lighting the streets with electricity. The gas company filed suit for damages for alleged breach of contract, and the case was decided in favor of the city to-day. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

TWO DAYS' NEWS IN BRIEF.

The opera-house at Moline, Ill., burned last night. Loss, $80,000, covered by insurance.

Charlotte Selby, the wife of "Kid" McCoy, pugilist, has begun action for divorce at Hamilton, O. The complaint alleges infidelity. The case will probably be decided this week.

Attorney-General Crow, of Missouri, holds that it is a violation of the State law to have pupils repeat the Lord's prayer or for the teacher to read the Bible in the public schools of that State.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Chicago Portland Cement Company at Hawthorne, Ill., yesterday. Loss, $100,000, with $50,000 insurance. The fire originated in the drying-rooms, and consumed everything on the premises.

A statement of the liabilities of Henry Sherry, the Milwaukee lumberman, who failed some time ago, and the six companies in which he was interested, gives the amount as $1,250,000, with nominal assets at $700,000. Mr. Sherry's personal liabilities are $628,000, and in addition to this he has indorsed the paper of his corporations for $580,000 more. The assets to meet this are now estimated to be worth $350,000.

ZOLA'S TRIAL CONTINUED

EXAMINATION OF M. BERTILLON, HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Refuses to Testify About Certain Things—What French Journalists Think of the Result—Zola Has Already Made Out His Case.

Paris, February 14.—When the trial of M. Zola and M. Perrieux was resumed to-day, M. Jaures, the socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was recalled. He reiterated his belief in the culpability of Major Esterhazy. The examination of M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, was then resumed. He said he thought it impossible to ask the Minister of War for the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894, which, according to the testimony of the witness on Saturday last, would enable him to prove that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, thereupon protested and twitted M. Bertillon with being unwilling to testify in court while giving interviews to the newspapers. M. Bertillon said the interviews were false.

Being pressed by M. Laborie to explain how, unless he had seen the secret documents, he was able to prove at the court-martial that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, M. Bertillon answered that he could not explain without documents which were no longer in his possession. This statement caused a sensation in court, and M. Laborie demanded that the Advocate-General compel the witness to reply. The Advocate-General made no answer.

RESULT OF THE TRIAL.

Predictions of Paris Journalists—France's Great Peril.

New York, February 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: "What will be the upshot of the whole business?" is a question that may be asked with some profit at this juncture of the Zola trial. The gravest anxiety obtains, and the Gaulois goes so far as to complain editorially that "anarchy prevails in the army, in the law and in the street," and calls upon M. Felix Faure to exercise his constitutional power and put a stop to this state of things.

Following are the views of well-known Parisian journalists, experienced in reading the signs of their times:

Gaston Calmette, of the Figaro, said: "A fault has been committed, a fault which should be attributed to the course of affairs, rather than to the men who have brought about this campaign of revision. The proper position to take is a strictly legal one, and to ask but one question in the parliament which communicated against Dreyfus without his knowledge, to the court-martial. If he has been convicted in connection with a document which he knows nothing about and of which his counsel knew nothing, then the law, no matter what was the fault of Dreyfus, has been violated, and the matter should be revived. The whole question is wrapt up in that. Every one could associate himself with the campaign so far as justice is concerned, but no one could do so properly before the revision takes place nor with certainty have set in motion the question of the innocense of Dreyfus. If the matter had been viewed in this light, France would have avoided one of the most terrible crises she has undergone since 1870.

"I speak of the republic, and this is the first danger to the republic which can involve such incalculable consequences. I refer to the old danger of the antagonism now springing into existence between the judicial system and the army, between the gown and the sword, the antagonism between the political world and our army staff."

Henry Rochefort said: "Zola will be convicted. There is such great pressure of public opinion acting on the jury that one can not expect anything but conviction. On the other hand, Zola does not seem to be well defended, and his counsel seem to me to be dragging the affair out as long as possible. I think Zola will not go to prison, nor do I think he will be obliged to pay a fine. After the trial is over, its conclusions will be considered by the Court of Cassation. But suppose Zola is acquitted, he will not be able to show himself in public in Paris, or, for that matter, anywhere in France, without personal danger to himself. He could not very well live in Paris with a body guard continually about him."

M. Judel, of the Petit Journal, said: "I consider the present situation very grave, and this gravity is owing to the weakness of the government."

Ferdinand Xau, of the Journal, said: "The extreme gravity of the situation does not lie in the question of the culpability or the innocence of Dreyfus, but in the passions of the various parties. The question tends to separate into two camps, or better yet, into sects, the nation whose unity has been its force, and which, less than a century ago, proclaimed the rights of man—that is to say, liberty of opinion as regards politics and religion. That is where there is reason to fear that if some grain of common sense does not enter our heads, if our politicians make use of our diversions as a springboard during the coming elections and scatter hatred instead of preaching appeasement and conciliation, or rather reconciliation, the question will remain open, paralyze business and spread ruin and discord in the country, which, at heart, desires to be left to work in peace, and demands the right to consecrate itself wholly and for its greater glory to the success of a peaceful manifestation."

ZOLA PROVES HIS CASE.

Yet the Famous Novelist will Probably be Condemned.

[Paris Cable New York Sun.]

The point reached to-night in the trial of M. Zola is a strange paradox. It is generally admitted that the defendant has proved his case, yet he will probably be condemned. Even a majority of his enemies have been convinced, as much by the silence of the army authorities when questioned as by the direct testimony of other witnesses, that Dreyfus was found guilty upon evidence secretly submitted to his judges. It is admitted that this is utterly illegal, yet public opinion is still so strongly perverted that the gross outrage upon the first principles of justice is openly excused and defended, and the resentment against M. Zola for denouncing the authorities who are guilty is scarcely lessened.

The incidents of the trial should not distract attention from the astounding crisis which has seized the public mind of France and which portends evils and calamities that none can estimate. The bald truth is this: It is openly admitted to-day that the prisoner on the Isle du Diable was illegally condemned, and that the government had full knowledge of the fact. The people now believe it, yet the French government and a majority of the French people are opposing every obstacle in their power to righting that great wrong. It may be admitted that there have been some expressions of sympathy during the past day or two with the man who dared to accuse the high authorities of the French army who were the authors of the outrage, but this change in public sentiment is confined to a small class, and the great revulsion of feeling which was expected is entirely lacking.

One reason, and an important one, is the prostitution of the French press. Its venality goes so far as shameless distortion and suppression of the truth in regard to the actual proceedings in the court. Testimony tending to substantiate M. Zola's charges has been systematically omitted, discredited or misrepresented by a majority of the newspapers of Paris. Perhaps the common people are not so much to blame in these circumstances for persisting in their prejudices, although even the most garbled reports permit a being of intelligence to perceive that it is impossible to justify the condemnation of Dreyfus.

There is no doubt that the government bitterly regrets its prosecution of M. Zola. Its determination, in which the judges have striven to co-operate, to keep the Dreyfus case out of the proceedings has not only been a failure, but has served to suggest even graver scandals than probably exist. The manner in which M. Laborie, who is a talented young lawyer, has taken advantage of this weakness of the prosecution has been a marvel to the bench and bar. Even antagonistic spectators have been unable to restrain their admiration of his dramatic turn of the enemy's weapons upon themselves.

A VICTIM OF COCAINE.

Horrible Death of Dr. J. D. Devell—His Strange Career.

Louisville, Ky., February 14.—Dr. John D. Devell, the notorious cocaine fiend, died in the Dewey Hights Sanatorium, New Albany, yesterday. Death was from blood poisoning, resulting from abscesses caused by the use of the hypodermic syringe. His body was literally covered with sores from head to foot; there was not a spot left large enough to form a place for an injection.

The physicians at the sanatorium say that he used sixty grains each of cocaine and morphine, or enough to kill fifty ordinary people, every day. His daughter, Miss Cora, age twenty-six years, who used equally as much of the drugs as her father, and has been under treatment at the sanatorium for the past week, is getting along nicely, and it is thought that she can be cured. The physicians pronounce the case of the Devells as the most remarkable known to medical science.

On February 3 Agent Paul, of the Charity Organization, and Evangelist Holcombe found Devell and his daughter lying on one bed in a squalid room. Food had not passed their lips for forty-eight hours. During that time 10 cents' worth of cocaine had sufficed to keep the vital spark alive. In this room the man and his daughter had lived for over two weeks, sharing the same bed and the single blanket with which it was provided. A fearful odor almost overpowered the visitors. The man had no cover on him at all. His daughter had the blanket wrapped about her head. Every now and then a terrible groan came from her lips. They were taken to the sanatorium.

Devell's history is like fiction. During the war he appeared in Louisville as the chief spy of the Confederacy, carrying important dispatches for Jefferson Davis. He settled here, began the practice of medicine, soon won a large practice and became one of the celebrated medical men of the South.

Early in the '70s he applied for the position of Italian consul in Kentucky. This application was rejected, and then the story came out that he had been the physician to the Italian court, and in a duel killed one of the King's favorites. It was said that he had been exiled from Italy. After leaving Italy Devell was made physician to the court of Portugal. This position he held until he engaged in another duel and had to leave Portugal. He was transferred to the place of surgeon on board a Portuguese man-of-war. He cruised for a time and finally deserted, landing in this country at New Orleans. From that city he came here.

After he had reached fame in Kentucky Devell became addicted to the cocaine habit. His wife and daughter also became slaves to it. They were forced to sell their $20,000 residence, and ten years ago they disappeared from public notice. Devell married Miss Hutcheson, a sister of Morgan Hutcheson, of this city, who moved to Atlanta several months ago. Mrs. Raines, of Atlanta, is a sister of Devell's wife. Devell's life is heavily insured, the policies being paid up. Miss Devell will recover. Many prominent women have interested themselves in her case and she will be cared for.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Fatal Accident to Mrs. Levy at the Holland House, New York.

New York, February 14.—Mrs. Arthur Levy, wife of a member of the wholesale clothing firm of Hays, Goldberg & Co., was instantly killed last night in an elevator at the Holland House. A party of ladies, of which Mrs. Levy was one, had accepted an invitation of H. C. Marks, a St. Louis merchant, to go to the Holland House, where he was a guest, and look at a display of photographs which he had gathered. Reaching the Holland House, Mr. Marks escorted the ladies to the elevator and gave orders to have them taken to the parlor, he returning to the hotel desk. On entering the elevator, Mrs. Levy placed her hand on her forehead and complained of dizziness. Before they could reply the elevator boy had closed the door of the shaft, gripped his lever and the car shot up with a bound.

Almost at the same moment Mrs. Levy reeled and fell with her head out of the door. The elevator was about an inch and a half from the walls of the shaft, and as far as the solid walls would permit, her head extended out. There was a crash and the boy brought his car to a stop at the first floor, but it was too late. Mrs. Levy lay lifeless on the bottom of the elevator, her head crushed as if by a heavy bludgeon. It had been struck by the slight projection of the first floor into the elevator shaft.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, February 14.

Thermometer.

February 14, 1897. 7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	February 14, 1898. 7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
—	—	—	28	33	36

Barometer.

7 a.m.—30.04	12 m.—30.04	2 p.m.—29.99

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., February 15, 1898:

BLUE Cloudy weather and occasional rain to-night and on Tuesday; warmer to-night.

General Conditions.

Low barometric areas, central over North Dakota and north from Lake Ontario, are moving eastward. No great change in temperature occurred except near the Rocky mountains, where it rose much. Local rain or snow fell near the lakes, in the Ohio valley and in the Missouri valley. Snow is falling in British Columbia.

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.	29.60	32	Cloudy
Boston, Mass.	30.04	32	Fair
Chicago, Ill.	29.98	26	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	30	Fair
Cleveland, O.	29.88	32	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	54	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	34	Fair
Louisville, Ky.	30.10	32	Clear
Moorhead, Minn.	30.72	26	Snow
New Orleans, La.	30.16	56	Cloudy
New York, N. Y.	29.96	36	Cloudy
Omaha, Neb.	29.72	40	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.94	36	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	32	Fair
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	24	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	29.92	32	Clear
Helena, Mont.	29.96	46	Cloudy
Mobile, Ala.	30.16	32	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn.	30.12	40	Clear
Oklahoma, O. T.	30.12	34	Clear
Qu'appelle Assin.	29.80	18	Snow
San Antonio, Tex.	30.18	46	Clear

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

Mound Builder's Skeleton.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 14.—Mark Williams and Frank White this morning found a complete mound builder's skeleton in the prehistoric cemetery on the Ohio falls.

EXPLOSION OF NATURAL GAS

ONE WEST SIDE HOUSE WRECKED AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

Caused by the Accumulation of Gas from an Uncapped Pipe—Widespread Effects of the Explosion—The Responsibility for It.

The house at 29 Ashland street, West Indianapolis, was blown to pieces by a natural gas explosion Saturday night. The clock next door stopped at 9:37, and this it is taken was the exact time of the explosion. The firemen were quickly on the spot, but men living near had shut the gas off at the street and extinguished the little blaze among the debris. John Morris, who lives directly across the street, was probably the first at the ruins. John Dolan, a young man living next door south, was soon there, and Frank Barton, plumber and gas-fitter, of Edward street, was at their heels. Morris and Barton first crawled through the ruins to see if there was any dead or injured; then, while one turned the gas off, the other, with Dolan's help, extinguished the fire with water from buckets.

Nobody living near saw the explosion. Some people, who were in the streets, saw a ball of fire over the housetops. It was gone in a second. Samuel Denny, who lives the first door north, did not feel the concussion so strongly as people living blocks away. The north wall of the broken building was smashed against the south wall of Denny's house, doing much damage. Mr. and

SCENE OF THE GAS EXPLOSION.

Mrs. Denny were stunned. Glass flew all around them, one piece cutting Mr. Denny's forehead. Locked doors were burst open, plaster covered the floors, window casings were crushed in, the walls separated, but the house stood.

Effects of the Explosion.

Across the street Mr. Morris stood in his sitting-room, near the door looking out upon the porch. Suddenly the glass in the door was shivered, and the larger panes in the front of the house fell out. Next to him lives Oliver S. Hopper. His lamp globe broke and fell to the floor, and the wall cracked, letting plaster fall. In George White's house, next north, the glass in the door fell to the porch. In William H. Webb's house, next north, the corner window was smashed. In Timothy Dolan's house, south of the one destroyed, the pantry window was smashed, the inner window on hinges in the same sash was swung open uninjured, the pantry door, locked, was burst open, and the top of a lamp chimney from the ruined house went through into Dolan's kitchen. The flue was knocked from Dolan's house. Half a block away a locked door was burst open. Half a mile up Oliver avenue window-glass was broken. The glass in both front and side doors of William T. Seller's house at 33 Ashland street was smashed and the side wall was moved two inches from its foundation. All the glass broken fell outward, and the walls were drawn to the south, showing that it was the south that caused the trouble. It is the opinion of the owners that every house in the immediate neighborhood was damaged some, especially the flues.

Leslie W. Hester and wife had just moved into the house that was blown to pieces. Frank Smith, gas-fitter, employed by Frank Barton, finished making the connection with the cooking stove at 6 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Hester left an hour later to visit relatives in North Illinois street. There was not enough gas to do any good at that hour, and they say they turned the key, shutting off what little there was, and put more coal in the stove. It developed that a pipe in the sitting-room had no cap.

Boys were playing in the house while it was vacant, and it is supposed that they took the cap off. Smith simply connected the gas pipe with the only stove in the house, and made no tour of inspection. The gas pressure began to rise in the suburb between 8 and 9 o'clock. The gas filled the house from the uncapped pipe, and was ignited by the coal fire. There were five rooms, and the gas seems to have gathered in greatest quantity in the front room, where the floor is caved in.

Mr. and Mrs. Hester came from Greenwood, and had had no previous experience with natural gas. It is said that the uncapped pipe was covered with a carpet. At the time that they left the house there was no smell of gas, they say. The furniture of the house was badly smashed. The building was owned by Harry Holloway. The damage done in all ways by the explosion is estimated at $5,000.

What Barton Says.

Frank Barton, gas-fitter, West Indianapolis, said this morning: "There seems to be an opinion that the explosion in West Indianapolis, Saturday night, was due to my negligence. It is true that a man employed as helper by me made the connections with the stove, but he did so without my knowledge. I was at Danville, and laid him off Saturday for the day. It seems that somebody asked him to do the work, and he went and got my tools. Had I done the work myself, I would have made an inspection of the pipes in the house before I left. I do not know that the gas companies make an inspection before turning the gas into the house pipes. The companies expect, I suppose, that the gas-fitters and the people in the house know that everything is all right before applying to the company."

The matter of responsibility was widely discussed by the thousands who visited the scene, and the opinion seemed to be general that the gas companies ought to make an inspection. Harry Holloway, the owner of the house, said that he holds the Indianapolis Gas Company responsible for his loss of $1,200.

ROBBED IN A GROCERY.

Three Men Get Away with Grocer Sloan's Money Drawer.

Masked men robbed Thomas J. Sloan and wife in Sloan's grocery, 320 Walcott street, Saturday night. The quickness and nerve of the men lead the police to believe that they are experienced in such work.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Sloan went out to put up his store shutters. He felt a hand on his shoulder, and turned about. Two men, whose faces were concealed by masks, held pointed revolvers in his face. A third, unmasked, brushed by them and entered the store, followed by one of the masked men. They found Mrs. Sloan counting the money in the cash drawer. She did not observe the men until they were within a few feet of her. The unmasked man commanded her to throw up her hands. She obeyed, but not until she threw a pocketbook, containing $140, into a pile of waste paper. The robber went behind the counter, seized the drawer and left hurriedly. He and his companions leaped into a wagon and drove rapidly away.

There was nearly $40 in the drawer. The masks were not sufficient to prevent good descriptions being furnished the police, and this morning the police were satisfied they could arrest the guilty persons.

AN EX-CONVICT'S CHARGES.

Complaints of Extravagance and Cruelty at the Prison North.

Frank Hamilton, released from the Michigan City penitentiary Saturday, went to the Governor's office to-day to make charges. He bases these on his observations while a convict. He says he has no grievance of his own, as he was well treated personally. His object, he declares, is to show that the State's money has not been wisely expended, could be made to go further, and, therefore, that there is no need of an additional appropriation, such as Warden Harley is preparing to ask for. Hamilton also says that the deputy warden is cruel in his treatment of convicts.

"The prison board," Hamilton says, "reported in January that it had expended about $60,000 and made improvements of the value of $125,000 to $150,000. My estimates, confirmed by that of two men, not convicts, are as follows: Waterworks, $15,000; hospital, $6,000; chapel, $2,000; heating plant, $7,000; roofing on the main building, $1,200; spouting, $1,200."

Hamilton says there are no appropriations for the improvements that are being made on outside buildings.

Complaint of Cruelty.

The ex-convict told the Governor that the deputy warden was cruel. A convict named Smith, he says, who had been in a solitary cell, was struck across the head by the deputy and knocked down. Three blows, he declares, were struck, and the convict was then put back into the cell. He further charges that on January 16 a convict named Johnson, colored, was knocked insensible, because he refused to come out of his cell. It is charged, too, that a convict named Williams was cruelly beaten by the deputy warden, who on each of these occasions used a cane.

Will H. Whittaker, the clerk of the prison, who was here to-day, said there was certainly no foundation for the charges made by the ex-convict. "The deputy warden is not cruel," said he; "on the contrary, he has directed that there shall be no more punishment with the paddle. This order was issued several months ago. The only punishment now resorted to is solitary confinement and short diet."

Mr. Whittaker thinks the stories against the management must have originated with three guards, who were recently discharged for getting drunk while on duty. These men, he says, are still about Michigan City, and have been making threats against the institution. "I am surprised at Hamilton," said Whittaker. "When I released him Saturday he spoke highly of the place, and remarked that he was happy because he had served his term without his friends ever knowing that he had been in prison. He told me he was at one time a correspondent for the Indianapolis Journal. We never knew what his real name is."

The Governor, after hearing Hamilton, stated that he would have inquiry made as to the truth of the charges against the deputy warden.

RESCUED BY A PATROLMAN.

Frank Chavis, a Ten-Year-Old Boy, Who Fell Into the Canal.

Frank Chavis, a ten-year-old son of Charles Chavis, 916 West Michigan, was rescued from drowning in the canal, near Indiana avenue, yesterday about dusk by patrolman Lemuel C. Tyner. The boy started to perform a feat which some boys successfully accomplish—that of walking across a gas main just above the top of the canal. When near the middle Chavis fell into the water. A score of people, including his mother and father, on the opposite bank, saw him fall. They saw him sink repeatedly and struggle. The mother became fran-

PATROLMAN TYNER.

tic, and had to be restrained from leaping into the water. None of the spectators seemed to be brave enough to attempt the rescue.

Just then patrolmen Tyner and Jackson were attracted by the disorder. Tyner hurried to the scene and understood it in a glance. He leaped into the water. It was not deep at this point. Two steps further and he seized the boy, who was floating face downward in the water. Tyner swam and waded back to the shore and gave the boy to patrolman Jackson. He was carried to the engine-house in Indiana avenue and restoratives applied. Physicians arrived and gave him further treatment. He was then taken home. To-day he is suffering with a cold.

Tyner suffered from his exposure in the cold water.

THE PRISONER GOT AWAY.

Oliver Story Jumped from a Train at Colfax.

Detectives Asch and Dugan arrested Oliver Story Saturday night in a lodging house on Senate avenue. Story is charged with highway robbery, committed near Oxford, Benton county, last week. Yesterday Sheriff William Westfall, of Benton county, reached the city to take Story back to Oxford. He left last night. At 3:30 this morning the police received a telegram from Westfall saying: "Story jumped from the train at Colfax, taking me with him, and got away." The message was sent from Lafayette.

The Ruling Passion.

[Chicago Record.]

"That girl who was robbed on the street ran all the way home before she fainted."

"Of course; she wanted to take her feather hat off first."

"ON CIVIC ATMOSPHERE"

THE REV. MR. MILBURN MAKES SOME LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

What the Clark Ordinance Indicates—Atmospheric Morality in a Community—Sunday Discussions.

The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn preached yesterday morning at the Second Presbyterian church on "Civic Atmosphere," speaking particularly of an evil tendency in the character of Indianapolis. While the city had been cramped and too little urbane in some things, he said, yet it had been nobly and superbly righteous. He mentioned the recent passage of the Clark ordinance to legalize prize-fighting as one of the indications of a tendency toward a lower tone.

He took his text from the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, tenth verse, reading: "For he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." The common saying that the age in which we lived was an age of cities, and that the unique and special problem of our times was the problem of cities, was, he said, not strictly true. Every civilization had had a city for its center. It was almost always in large consolidations of men that light had its source and origin. But as the city was the source of the glory of a people, it was also, unfortunately, the source of its woes and vices. Numbers meant sympathy and ardor; they meant vehemence and contagion, both in the domain of virtue and vice. Ten virtuous men had more influence in union than ten individual virtuous men; so with vicious men, and yet more with a hundred thousand or a million men.

The Ethical Potency.

"But," said Mr. Milburn, "there is an ethical potency, a determinative influence in civic life that has not its origin in the mere aggregation of human units; but that flows rather from the subtle and mysterious property of atmosphere, from the customs, the institutions, the laws, the mode of life, the prevalent culture, the moral standards, the spiritual concepts that hover over a city; that begirth it, and that move it, just as surely as they do an individual life.

"And this atmospheric morality of a community is a force that we all should consider more than we do, for it is a force forever at work, making or marring manhood, inspiring or discouraging, refining or debauching, enlarging or enslaving the lives that come under its subtle sway. There are some people I know who theoretically deny the moral influence of atmosphere, and especially the influence of civic atmosphere. They believe that the destiny of the human soul is altogether a matter of personal volition, of personal determination, of self-control and self-constraint. But practical observation teaches us a very different conclusion from this. It teaches us, of course, that personal responsibility is a thing of primary importance; that a man must be a larger fact than his surroundings; that the forces that condition him, if he would succeed and prosper in life, and that the great transcendent sovereign fact in human destiny is volition, personal character, will power. But while observation teaches us the supreme and sovereign value of the soul in the determination of character and in the symmetrical construction of the edifice of human life, it also shows that there is a wonderfully subtle determinative influence in the atmosphere that environs us, and that is forever pressing itself upon our faculties and sensibilities."

The Inertia of Righteousness.

After illustrating this thought, Mr. Milburn declared that "there is no such thing in this world as egotistic isolation, no such thing as perfect self-detachment, no such thing as living in the world and out of the world at the same time. There is no little island into which the soul can put in civic life and live apart from the great oceanic force that surrounds it and laves its shores."

If this were true, it was clear that every good citizen should have a deep and anxious concern for the moral interests of his city. But the speaker could imagine a man feeling that he saw this duty clearly, but saying that he felt in his heart of hearts a fatalist, that he felt the problem too big. Such a man might answer that he could grasp the idea of the redemption of the individual soul, or of a hundred thousand individual souls, but that the redemption of an atmosphere, the cleansing of an environment, the changing and reorganization of communal ideals and customs, seemed beyond the power of man to accomplish. He would refer to the history of the world as the evidence of the vitality of evil. And not only was there argued the perpetuity and persistence of iniquity, but the more discouraging reason was urged—the inertia of righteousness. No man, Mr. Milburn said, he imagined, would question that good was in the long run more powerful than evil, and that truth would always ultimately prevail, but the discouraging thing in every moral struggle was that righteousness moved so very slowly. Like a glacier, it moved with resistlessly, tearing away everything that lay in its course, but like a glacier, also, it moved with step so deliberate and painfully slow as though it had an eternity in which to reach its goal. Hence multitudes of excellent men believed that all efforts should be directed to individuals. But while it was true that large masses could not be moved so easily as small bodies, it was clearly the teaching of common sense that masses could be ethically dealt with just as individuals were, and it should be the duty of every man to make his city as well as the citizens of his city, the object of his solicitude, his ambition, his ideals and his aspirations.

Cities Have Character.

"For cities have character," said Mr. Milburn; "they are more than mere aggregate of men, more than mere numerical combinations. You don't tell what Chicago is by saying that it is a city made up of one million five hundred thousand people, nor do you tell what New York is by calling it a city of two or three million people; nor do you describe London by saying that it is a place approximating five millions of people. Chicago is distinctive; it is a psychical entity as well as a physical fact, and so is New York and Boston and London."

He spoke of the distinct qualities associated with these cities; the commercial ambition of Chicago, the intellectual tone of Boston, the character of London as the great cosmopolis, set aside from its greatness of size. And because cities had a character, he urged, they were moral and amenable. If they were mere aggregations of physical units they would not be salvable, but because they were spiritual forces they were susceptible to spiritual influences. This speculative conclusion had ample historic vindication. Every great city had had, in its turn, great men, who had reconstructed it, and had made its history greater, its citizens better, its institutions more effective. He spoke of the influence of Solon, of Pericles on Athens and of Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici on Florence. And what history and commonsense taught us in regard to civic amelioration and communal improvement, we found to be the common belief of all men in great moments of political excitement.

How Growth is Retarded.

"In every local election, in every measure that comes before a community for its judgment and determination by vote, in every law that is passed by our City Council, we all assume, and we assume rightly, that a community may be retarded or improved, its condition made better or worse, its morals prospered or impeded, its spirituality expedited or resisted. In other words, we believe that it is quite possible to change and to modify the civic atmosphere, the institutions, the laws, the habits, the customs, the traditions, the subtle, mysterious energies of communal life that press upon and determine the character of every human being that comes under their dominion and sway.

"So you see, despite our theoretic skepticism, we are really all believers in the salvation that pertains to masses, just as much as we are believers in the salvation that pertains to individuals. We believe that evil may be, if not completely bound, at least partially bound; that it may be progressively minimized. We believe that the bad and the vicious may be slowly and steadily overcome."

Mr. Milburn contended that it was not true that the moral atmosphere of a community was the expression of its average citizenship. He held that the thought of the wisest and the morals of the best could and should stand as the ideal of a city toward which the average man would endeavor. There was no reason why we should not appeal to the higher as we did to the lower man.

As to Indianapolis, it had hitherto in many ways been remarkably fortunate. In some respects, it was true, it had not been a great city. In some respects it had been too cramped and limited, too little urbane—in short, too little a city with a civic mien. But, on the other hand, it had been nobly and superbly righteous. But now we had come to a crisis in our civic history, to a transition time.

Evil Era in Indianapolis.

"We seem to be entering upon an era of epicureanism, to be passing from the heroic life lived in the conscience to the unheroic life that is lived in the senses. And this was to be expected, more or less, for with an increment of wealth there always follows an increment of luxury, an increment of epicureanism. And this in itself would be sad enough, but the transition that is going on in our communal life becomes more painful to contemplate when we see it associated with great moral laxness; when we see that the tendency of things is to the lower man, to the physical, to the gross, to the vulgar, as, for instance, in the patronage of a beer resort last summer by great multitudes of people, and in the ordinance passed by the City Council during this last week legalizing boxing contests which is simply a euphemism for prize-fighting, brutality and blackguardism. These facts in themselves are deplorable enough, but when we associate them with this other fact, the indifference of the daily press to these moral lapses, then the signs of the times are anything but happy, anything but auspicious. As I have read the papers, only one paper in this city, The Indianapolis News, during the past week has been brave and patriotic enough to speak one word in criticism of this vicious and scandalous ordinance. Two papers have been entirely silent, and one paper has come out boldly advising the mayor to sign and so affirm the ordinance.

"All these things I know are mere instances, but still they are instances showing the trend of things. They show that our flight is downward; they show that the city of Indianapolis is losing its grip on the high and noble and is tending toward the terrene; toward the coarse and the gross; that it is gradually becoming unmanned, that it is gradually forming new affiliations, and those affiliations not at all desirable.

We Must Resist.

"We must resist every effort to relax the moral ideals that have hitherto governed our communal life; we must keep at bay the Vandals and the Goths who are now seeking to defile and contaminate by their low and vulgar propensities and tastes our civic standards. We can surrender many things, but we can not surrender righteousness; we can not surrender integrity; we can not surrender law and order. No city stands on secure foundations unless it stands on the foundations of morality and decency."

The second duty confronting the city, Mr. Milburn held, was the duty of expansion. Its life had not been full, jubilant, rich enough. There had been too little of beauty, of art, of true culture, which was more than mere knowledge, and was a genuine love and affinity for what was noblest, most refining and softening in life. More parks, better dress, more stately architecture were needed. We could only have a rich and salubrious civic atmosphere by the invasion of civic politics by men of culture and refinement. A more patriotic interest in civic affairs must be taken. We must not sit by doing nothing and then complain when things went wrong.

"How many of you, I wonder, have been to the mayor's office this week to enter your protest against this vicious ordinance that has been passed by the City Council? Our mayor has bravely and manfully vetoed this ordinance, but I fear your encouragement. How many of you have expressed indignation to your fellow-citizens about it on the street? And yet you ought to have expressed this indignation. As patriotic citizens, you ought to have entered this protest; how much more, then, as Christians, as members of the church; you who are in authority here, surely you, of all men, are responsible for the morals, for the legislation, for the atmosphere that goes either to make or to mar the character of the growing generation. And you are not doing your duty, either to yourselves or to your city, or to your church, or to your Savior, unless you take this interest in all that pertains to the common life of our people.

Evil of Low Rate Men.

"The political institutions of American cities," continued Mr. Milburn, "have largely gone over to mediocrity; gone over to the ignorant and crude elements by default." He spoke of the interest which cultured men took in civic affairs in England. But in this country we found that mediocrity had stationed itself in almost every position of political advantage and power. We must get rid of these fourth, fifth and sixth-rate men and put in their places men of first-rate excellence; our highest and our best. In conclusion, Mr. Milburn spoke of the duty of parents in educating their children in the fullest sense, creating in them a love for the beautiful things of life; fostering their healthy instincts; showing them the joys of literature, the delights of knowledge; cultivating their better tastes and their proper repulsions. In so doing, they would safeguard their home and children from disaster, and would be doing their part as good citizens toward the enrichment of the communal life.

Causes of Suicide.

The Rev. T. S. Guthrie, of the Central Universalist church, last night replied to the Rev. R. Roberts's sermon on "Suicide" at Fletcher-Place church last Sunday. He said that the Rev. Mr. Roberts said that one of the causes of so many suicides was the prevalence of universalism. The Rev. Mr. Guthrie retorted that suicides occurred where universalism is unknown and before it was known. He said that universalism never made malice, never caused a suicide "since God's throne has endured," and never will. He said that, on the other hand, it is the idea of an angry God, an almighty, furious devil and false views of hell that dethroned reason and raise the suicidal hand. He asked why, if universalism is immoral, there are not Universalists in the jails and prisons of the country, and why they are not found in dens of vice. He concluded: "What brother Roberts said about the hell redemptionist, let the believer in purgatorial fires answer."

Sermons by Mr. Villers.

The Rev. T. J. Villers, of Syracuse, N. Y., preached, morning and evening, at the First Baptist church yesterday, having for his subject at the first service "The Mind That Is in Christ Jesus" and for the second, "The Christian's Mission in the World." He had large congregations, and made a favorable impression. It has been the custom of the church to invite ministers to fill the pulpit on Sunday, while the church is seeking a new pastor, and at the weekly meetings, on Thursday nights, to consider whether to give the minister they have heard a call as pastor. This plan will be followed again, and on Thursday night the members will show by their votes their estimate of Mr. Villers. It is not known whether he can be coaxed away from Syracuse, where he is very popular, but the church takes encouragement when a minister consents to come before it while knowing, in an indirect way, that he is on trial.

At Other Churches.

The Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, at the Third Christian church, yesterday, preached on "Cruelty to Animals," pointing out many common forms of cruelty and the inhumanity of it.

The services at Plymouth church last night were in commemoration of Lincoln. Miss Frances Perry gave a lecture on Lincoln, illustrated with stereopticon views. The attendance was large.

The Seventh Presbyterian church was crowded last night at the close of a series of revival services conducted by the Rev. H. L. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, and the Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor, took the occasion to ask for a vote on the mayor's veto of the Clark "boxing" ordinance. Apparently every hand was raised in approval of the mayor's action.

We've Made the Final Reductions.

One week more of selling, and then—whether or no—the balance must be struck. It shall be a week of fast and furious sacrificing. The sight here and there of bared counters sets us on with more vigor to accomplish a complete clearance.

We have deeper buried profit hopes under an avalanche of special offerings. You may be startled—you may wonder—at the almost profligate waste. But you won't doubt—neither word nor deed. You KNOW this store. You BELIEVE its declarations.

To-morrow is the beginning of the end of the "Great Sale." A climax ending. :: :: :: ::

Men's Suits and Overcoats

We can't stand on sentiment. It's a shame to drop the prices on these goods a penny; but they must go this week. Broken lines of

Suits that were $20.00, now $11.75
Suits that were $15.00, now $8.75
Suits that were $12.50, now $7.75
Suits that were $10.00, now $5.75
Overcoats that were $25, now $14.75
Overcoats that were $15, now $8.75
Overcoats that were $12.50, now $7.75
Overcoats that were $10, now $5.75
Overcoats that were $7.50, now $5.00

The..... Boys' Clothing

suffers some terrible reductions. You may well believe you are buying bargains at these prices:

Broken Lines of Brownie and Reefer Suits

$2.50 Suits $1.25
$4 Suits $2.00
$5 Suits $2.50
$7.50 Suits $3.75

Broken Lines of . . Reefers . .

$3.50 Reefers now $1.75
$5 Reefers now $2.50
$7.50 Reefers now $3.75
KNEE PANTS—Drab Corduroy, 65c value 39c

All-Wool blue Chinchilla reefers, ages 4 to 15; made with deep ulster collar, $6.50 value, this week $3.75

Some Shoe Offerings

Hanan's $6.00 Shoes, Winter weights .. $4.45
Hanan's $5.00 Shoes, Winter weights .. $3.95
Calf Shoes, $4.50 values $2.85
All $3.50 Shoes $2.48
All $2.50 Shoes $1.75
Boys' black Calf Shoes, $1.75 value $1.25
Boys' Russet Shoes, $1.40 value $1.00

Lively Days In Men's Furnishings

NECKWEAR—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c Imperials, Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Puffs 39c

UNDERWEAR—Norfolk and New Brunswick, all-wool, gray Underwear, never sold for less than $2.00 a suit, per suit 85c

MEN'S PANTS—A big line of black Cheviot Pants, all sizes, $1.50 value $1.00

Saks & Company
THE BIG "MODEL" STORE

MAN'S FAITHFUL SERVANT

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHOEING AND CARE OF HORSES.

The Difference Between Gravel or Bowldered and Asphalt and Block Streets—How Horses Should be Looked After.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

My communication in The News several weeks ago, calling attention to the great number of crippled horses in this city, and defending the asphalt and block pavements against the common impression that they are responsible for the trouble, moved Mr. W. Vondersaar to write in defense of "department ironworking establishments," and in denunciation of asphalt streets.

He contends that most of the lameness of city horses is traceable to dry, contracted hoofs, and that this trouble is directly chargeable to the asphalt, comparing that composition in its effect on the foot to a "nice, clean, hot stove-plate." He also claims that this trouble is unknown among horses that travel on dirt or even gravel roads, because the shod hoof will pick up enough dirt to keep it moist and thereby prevent contraction.

Mr. Vondersaar will hardly find a single practical horseman or veterinary surgeon to agree with his position. Before an asphalt or block paevment was ever made in Indianapolis, the proportion of contracted feet was as great as it is now. In summer when the paved street is hot and dry all other roadways are in the same condition, and even if the shod hoof should pick up a portion of the dry dust and gravel on a turnpike, it would furnish no moisture whatever.

No one will dispute the fact that farmers' horses are less liable to contracted and diseased feet than city horses. Why? Not because they travel very little, if any, over paved streets, but because a greater part of the year they are unshod; the general blacksmith is deprived of the opportunity of digging out the sole to the quick, cutting away the frog and "opening up" the heels. Moreover, the animal is not compelled to spend every idle moment standing in a filthy stall, but in summer is allowed the privileges of a pasture, and in winter, after feeding, is turned into a paddock or barn lot, thus living as near as possible in a state of nature.

The kind of street over which a horse travels has little to do with the contraction of his feet; the trouble is wholly chargeable to the treatment he receives in the stable and to the smith employed to keep him shod. Keep your horse in a clean stall, see that his feet are always free from filth, have his shoeing done by an intelligent man who has served an apprenticeship in farriery, knows something about the construction of the equine foot, and is ambitious to excel in his line of business; eschew foot-tubs and hoof ointments, and nature will furnish the secretion necessary to keep the hoof from becoming dry and contracted.

Expert Work.

Mr. Vondersaar is of the opinion that a man who divides his time with every branch of the blacksmithing business is as capable of properly shoeing horses as he who has made farriery the study and practice of a lifetime. In small towns, where there is not enough shoeing to enable a mechanic to confine himself to any one branch of blacksmithing, there will occasionally be found a good horseshoer, but in cities as large as Indianapolis expert workmen command so much better wages in establishments devoted exclusively to shoeing that shops where this is only one of the many branches carried on, and that to a very limited extent, can not afford to employ them.

And I may say this proposition is applicable to all manner of business conducted in cities. When one wants hardware, such as is used by wagon-makers, one does not seek it at a department store, but at an establishment devoted to the sale of hardware exclusively, and, though one's family physician probably owns a pair of forceps and in an emergency could draw a tooth, if his teeth needed attention, one would undoubtedly call on the man who knows nothing about pills and plasters, but is an expert in the profession of dentistry. Materia medica and dentistry bear about the same relationship to each other as does general blacksmithing and expert horseshoeing.

Bowldered, gravel or granite streets are more likely to cause lameness because of their uneven surface, causing the feet to rock backward and forward, and to twist to either side, frequently straining or injuring the coffin bone. Bowlders are liable to bruise the sole, and on gravel roads severe lameness is frequently the result of small stones becoming wedged between the frog and the shoe. Another annoying, as well as painful, result of the always uneven surface of bowldered, graveled or even dirt roads, is the very common mishap of "interfering."

All these fruitful sources of trouble are entirely absent on asphalt or block pavements, provided a competent farrier is employed to level and balance the feet so that when two level surfaces come together the jar is equally distributed and greatly lessened.

If the foot is leveled and properly balanced, either at the walk or trot, it strikes the even surface of the asphalt squarely, is picked up in the same manner, and thus all liability to strike and bruise the postern, the cannon bone or the knee of one limb with the shoe of an opposite foot is avoided—always provided the foot is properly shod.

Asphalt Streets.

A very competent witness in support of my claim is F. M. Rottler, dealer in horse-furnishings, a road-rider over Indianapolis streets for many years, and owner and campaigner of the race horse Frank R, record last season 2:19¼. Asked if he thought the asphalt and block pavements responsible for the many lame horses in Indianapolis, he replied:

"No, I do not. On the contrary, I look on them as far preferable to granite, gravel or bowlders on streets, used for heavy and light traffic. They are less liable to injure the feet and legs, and furnish a great saving in vehicles. For twenty years I have kept from one to three roadsters, and seldom failed to take a daily drive in favorable weather.

"When some of our streets were graveled and others paved with cobblestones I have frequently seen them so rough and full of holes that to drive over them faster than a walk would make a horse frequently strike his knee and pastern joint, no matter how carefully and judiciously he may have been shod.

"Now, over the level and smooth surface of the block or asphalt, he lifts up and puts down his feet with uniformity, his gait is easier and more fearless, and if, at any rate of going, he should cut himself, it is because of a deformity or faulty shoeing.

"Before our streets were improved with block and asphalt I sold an enormous number of ankle or interfering boots, but now the demand is very limited, as they are only needed in cases of improper shoeing. I blame the owners of horses as much, or more, than the horseshoers for lameness of feet and legs. Not one owner in fifty gives the least attention to the care of his horse further than to provide him with food and shelter, leaving the rest to a cheap groom, who knows little and cares less about the sanitary condition of his charge, so long as the boss does not complain and he receives his salary.

"Every owner of a horse should not only see to it that the quarters of his horse are kept scrupulously clean and his feet never allowed to become filthy, but he should acquire some knowledge of what constitutes correct shoeing. He should closely observe his horse's gait while driving, and thus be able to give the smith some idea of how he should be shod. The shoer, who never sees the horse until he is led into his shop, can not possibly judge as to how his feet should be dressed with as much accuracy as the man who drives him, and by daily observing his manner of going is enabled to form some idea of what might remedy any defect in his gait. Another great fault with some owners is in allowing shoes to remain on the feet as long as the nails will hold."

N. A. RANDALL.

A GREAT STRIKE PROBABLE.

All the Cotton-Workers in New England May Go Out.

Boston, February 14.—At a meeting yesterday in this city of fifty-five representatives of the Textile Union in New England it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England. The meeting was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy regarding the mill situation in New England.

It now remains for the various national unions to take action on the recommendation, but what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce, and vote to strike, 147,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work, and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions should vote to strike, the refusal of the others would still keep a large portion of the mills in operation.

Inasmuch, however, as the meeting was the outcome of President Gompers's suggestions, and as he admonished the members of the Federation of Labor to join hands and assist the New Bedford strikers, it seems probable that nearly every union will carry out the recommendations, and that one of the greatest strikes ever seen in this country is impending.

Gompers on the Situation.

[Samuel Gompers in New York World.]

I have just completed a week's tour of investigation of the textile situation in New England. Having visited a number of centers and conferred with the men in charge of the contest, as well as those primarily engaged in it, I am convinced that the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the operatives is unjustified, unnecessary, and in the end will be productive of results placing the manufacturers of the East in exactly the same relative position to the competition of the Southern mill-owners as they were before this offered reduction in wages.

The manufacturers, when offering the reduction, gave the lower wages and longer hours prevailing in the South as the cause for this cut. In conference, however, they have admitted what is a well-known fact—that in no industry are low wages and long hours of labor contributory to the highest success in industry or commerce—that the best results are always achieved in the productivity of the laborer when the highest wages prevail and a reasonable number of hours of work is the rule.

In discussing this matter with men who are familiar with the affairs in the textile industry, it is generally admitted that even should the New England mill-owners succeed in enforcing this reduction in wages, it will inevitably be followed by a cut in the wages of the Southern operatives, and that the same differentiation in wages would prevail as existed previous to this proposed act.

Thus the New England manufacturers would find themselves face to face with the exact conditions which they say they now seek to avoid by the cut. The only real effect will be that the condition of the operatives both East and South will be forced down, without any material benefit or advantage to the New England manufacturers so far as escaping the danger which they pretend to fear—that is, Southern competition.

To avoid this state of affairs, which I regard as a positive calamity, I have advised a change of policy on the part of the manufacturers; that is, instead of tearing down the wages of the operat of New England, and finally tea down those of the mill hands of South, to encourage organization am the textile workers of the South, thus help to build up a nearer degre equality, rather than tearing down economic, social and moral conditio old.

In my judgment the situation and ing among the operatives is much b to-day than it was ten days ago. T is more grit and determination m fested. By united action and with fa liberal support, so that the mill h may at least have sufficient to live u they will continue the fight and will in the end.

THEY CAN NOT LOSE.

Queer Partnership Postoffice is in a Michigan Town.

Grand Rapids, Mich., February 14.—Hopkins station postoffice has ag changed hands, Thomas Gilligan be dropped and C. E. Wolfinger taking place. Gilligan is a Democrat and W finger a Republican. They are part in the drug business, and they have b alternately acting as postmaster sl 182 changing about with every cha in the administration.

Four years ago Wolfinger was drop and now it is Gilligan's turn to mo but the postoffice stays right in the sa corner of the same drug store.

A majority of the best and most careful athletic trainers are pronounced in their recommendation of Postum Food Coffee, because it gives the athlete a warm, delicious beverage; and, better than that, it supplies in liquid form the selected food elements which nature uses to build in nerve and muscle.

I am 88 years old and have never used a

remedy equal to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It gives quick and permanent relief in grip as well as coughs and colds.—Mrs. M. J. McCalle, Paducah, Ky.

For Children who Take Cold easily and are subject to croup, no remedy is so useful. It will relieve the croup at once and cure it in one night. It should be in every home ready for an emergency. You can buy a bottle for 25c. at any first-class drug store. Be sure you get

DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY

ROBERT KELLER'S
ARDMORE
Grocery and Fine Meat Market
OUR MOTTO IS TO
Sell.. Cheap

See the fresh roasted Coffee we sell for 10c a pound, and compare it with package coffee or anybody else's 15c coffee, and you will know it all. Canned Goods, Soaps and all Cereals at cut prices. We sell Fancy Groceries at popular prices.

THE TAXATION OF DOGS

ASSESSORS MAKE COLLECTIONS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

Much Business Expected in the "Justices' Shops" as a Result of Its Enforcement—Dogs May Not Run at Large.

The township assessors throughout the State are preparing to respect the new law relating to the assessment of dogs. The law was passed a year ago, but as the assessors were already at work when it was enacted, the Attorney-General held that the act did not govern the assessors at that time. Under the new regulation assessors will, at the time of assessing other property, list all dogs and collect the tax on them. The rate fixed is $1 for each male dog and $2 for each additional male dog; and $3 for each female dog. Under the law the assessor will hand to the owner of the dog a receipt for the tax collected. It is pointed out that the new law will make a great deal of additional work for the assessors. It is made the duty of the assessors to "make diligent inquiry" as to the number of dogs kept by each family, and in the fulfillment of his duty the officer must see the dogs and make description of them in writing. This description becomes a part of the record in the assessor's office, and then is turned over to the township trustee, who in turn, must communicate it to the county auditor.

Persons who have examined the law say it will no doubt be a good thing for the country districts, but they are inclined to doubt the wisdom of employing such a law in this city. Men who have been employed in the township assessor's office predict that one-half the persons owning dogs will not have the "ready money" when the assessor calls and lists the dog.

The constables, it is said, are looking forward to a rich harvest after the law has been put in force. The law provides that any person who keeps a dog, and shall not have paid the assessor the tax fee, and received a receipt for the payment, shall, upon complaint of any resident of the county, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20. The constables, it is pointed out, may become the complainants, and it is suggested around the "justice's shops" that business will surely be good after the assessors have made their rounds.

Under the law, "a dog found roaming over the country, unattended by his master or owner," will be in danger. The law says such dog shall be killed on sight. Owners of dogs here in the city are inclined to insist that under the act a city dog may "roam" all he pleases, provided he does not go to the country. It is argued that a dog who goes out sightseeing in the city unaccompanied by his master or owner can hardly be charged with "roaming over the country."

Dissention in a Church.

There is a congregation at Monroe City, Ind., called "The Church of Christ," and this congregation is divided against itself on a question of church authority. A. T. Farmer, of that place, a member of the church, sent a few days ago a big bundle of letters and documents to the office of the United States district attorney. The letters and documents, he said, were written by John A. Myers to different members of the congregation, and in his opinion were violations of the postal laws. The letters were returned to Mr. Farmer, with the information that they were not violations of the law.

Mordorf Confesses Judgment.

Charles W. Mansur brought suit in Justice Walpole's court this morning to collect back rent, said to be due on the building occupied by the Men's Mission, at 210 Blake street. The suit was against W. H. Mordorf, who formerly conducted a home for the blind. He confessed judgment in the sum of $18.75.

Suit Against the Pennsylvania.

George E. Hiatt, administrator of the estate of Samuel G. Hiatt, began suit for the second time before Judge Harvey, of the Superior Court, this morning, for $10,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Samuel G. Hiatt was a conductor on a freight train, and was killed at Irvington while on duty about a year ago.

An Explanation.

[Chicago News.]

Mr. Olive (of St. Louis)—I read in a paper the other day that over three tons of yarn are used annually in the manufacture of baseballs.

Miss Wabash—No wonder your village baseball team got so badly worsted last season.

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.

MARRIAGE.

DURST-SHARP—The marriage of O. L. Durst and Miss Alice Sharp occurs this evening at 6:30 at 1024 W. Michigan st., at the home of his mother, where they will be at home to their friends in the future. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett, of Manilla, Rush county, Indiana, cousins of Mr. Durst.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, February 16, grand ball and ladies' military drill, for benefit of the Supreme Temple session fund, by Myrtle Temple, No. 7, R. S. Montani orchestra.

SOCIETY—Capital City Lodge, No. 312, A. F. and A. M.—Special meeting Tuesday evening, February 15, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple. Work in first degree. Visitors welcome. FRANK SCHOPPENHORST, W. M. TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Special meeting of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., this (Monday) evening, February 14. Work, first degree. Visiting brothers welcome.
H. A. SAMPSELL, W. M.
W. R. MINER, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Masonic—Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock Monday evening. Work in second degree.
HENRY T. CONDE, W. M.
WILLIS ENGLE, Secretary.

SOCIETY—K. of P., Pythagoras Lodge, 390, will meet to-night in Castle Hall, corner Massachusetts ave. and Bellefontaine st., at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
FRANK GROSS, C. C.
MAURICE ROCHE, K. of R and S.

SOCIETY—Masonic—Special meeting of Oriental Lodge, No. 500, F. and A. M., Tuesday evening, February 15, at 5 o'clock, for work in the third degree. Visitors welcome.
HERMAN A. GOTH, W. M.
EDWARD D. MOORE, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Regular meeting of Fidelity Lodge, No. 227, D. of R., I. O. O. F., at hall on Virginia ave., Monday evening, February 14. Visitors welcome.
MISS IDA BANKE, N. G.
MRS. ANNA HARVEY, Rec. Sec.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Special meeting of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., Monday evening, February 14, 7:30 Claypool Building, Illinois and Washington sts., for work in the first degree. Visitors always welcome.
W.M. E. ENGLISH, W. M.
ALBERT IZOR, Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or female; insurance; experience not necessary. Easy seller. 1120 Stevenson.

AGENTS WANTED—Glow night lamp—every family buys one; sample by mail; 50c. For territory write, GLOW NIGHT LAMP CO., 18 Pearl st., Boston, Mass.

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., N 14, La Crosse, Wis.

DIED.

RYAN—Mrs. Margaret D. Ryan died this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of her son-in-law, C. M. Hammond, 830 Beatty st. Funeral notice later.

VALENTINE—Miss Jennie Valentine died at her home, 20 N. West st., Saturday evening. Funeral services to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. John's church.

PALMER—Jacob Palmer, died Saturday, 8:30 a. m., age 20 years. Funeral from home, Brookville road and Washington st., Tuesday, 1:30 p. m. Friends invited. Crown Hill.

PRANGE—Mary, wife of Henry C. Prange, died Monday, February 14, at 7 a. m. Funeral from residence, 615 N. Pine, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and from German Evangelical Zion church at 2 o'clock Wednesday, February 16. Friends invited.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends for their sympathy and kindness in our great bereavement—the loss of our son and brother; also, for the many beautiful floral designs.
MRS. BELLE MOORE AND FAMILY.

Card of Thanks.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 14, 1898.
Globe Life and Accident and Insurance Co.:
I wish to thank you for the prompt payment of the claim arising under policy No. 4733 on the life of my late mother, Clara Polk. I want especially to recommend the Globe for the fact that the amount paid me was considerably more than I would have received from any other company for the same premium, and that it was the first company to pay its claim.
ELIZA SMITH, 1015 Muskingum st.

Card of Thanks.

Dear Shopmates:
Being confined to my room by a siege of continued sickness, and not being able to see you in person, I take the liberty through The Indianapolis News to extend to the boys of the Pan-Handle car-shops myself and wife's sincere thanks for the kind and liberal contribution of $31.80, which I this day received from your hands by Wm. Barshur, my dearly beloved friend, the same coming to us in this our sad hour of affliction to defray expenses incurred by the death and burial of our dear little boy, Joseph. Language is inadequate to express the gratitude that I cherish for each of you, and I only hope that I shall soon be able to repay each of you for your kindness.
FRANK PICKENS.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WHEREAS, OUR LORD AND MASTER has again exemplified the uncertainties of life by removing from our midst our friend and co-worker, William E. Jones, therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the letter-carriers of Indianapolis, bowing to His will, do hereby express our sorrow at the loss of this dear friend, who has been taken from the toil and care of this life to the higher and better life beyond; and be it further
Resolved, That we hereby tender to his family our sympathy in this, the hour of their affliction, and we commend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother and one to each of the daily papers.
AARON STERNE,
JOHN P. COCHRANE,
WILL S. MITCHELL.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—WHITSETT, Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—ADAMS & KRIEGER, 159 N. Illinois st. Telephone 1154.

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

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

FUNERAL 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; address HENRY MYERS, 442 N. Pennsylvania st., for designs and price list. Western manager McDONNELL & SONS.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Pony and surrey. 1019 S. Delaware.

FOR SALE—1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Good, gentle delivery horse; sound; seven years old. 1944 Central ave.

FOR SALE—Three top buggies; your price. Light canopy top wagon; $18. Call to-morrow. 513 Vinton.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire bays, pair sound geldings, brothers, two and three years old, pedigree. OU-TAU-NINK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.

FOR SALE—Family broke mare and spring buggy and harness; everything first-class shape. MERIDIAN STABLE, 216 N. Meridian street.

FOR SALE — Family horse; gentle; sound; safe to drive anywhere; nice mane and tail; free driver; stylish; just right for phaeton. 15 N. Alabama.

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

FOR SALE—Bay mare, city broke, five years old, well bred, good looker; can be had at a bargain. MORTON PLACE STABLES, 1840 N. New Jersey.

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—Insure your stock with the Mutual Live Stock Insurance Association of Indiana at less than half what you have been paying. Call room 20, When Building.

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.

FOR SALE—Handsome, Columbus, piano-box top buggy; three-quarter seat, arch axle, high, rubber-tired wheels, full leather top and curtains; fine, heavy, dark-green broadcloth trimmings; richly painted; used only a few times; can make big discount. THE INDIANA AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO., 13 N. Alabama.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—German woman; general housework. 926 Chadwick st.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class general cook; colored. 426 W. Wabash st.

SITUATION WANTED—Good white girl; nurse or second work. 51 Hadley ave.

SITUATION WANTED—A good German woman as housekeeper. New 1532 Yandes st.

SITUATION WANTED—First-class German girl; family work. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

WANTED — For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man, bookkeeper, collecting or office assistant. Address G 11, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Bill or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeping or office work. Address Z 9, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Young colored man as waiter or porter in saloon or barber shop. Address Z 10, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—General housework in small family; good girl, with references. Address Y 10, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Drug clerk; graduate; two years' experience; references or bond. H. H. CARTER, Effingham, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—Young man, twenty-six, neat appearance, good education, wants traveling position; no offer refused. Address Y 9, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Widow, with grown daughter, as housekeeper for respectable widower; object, home more than wages; references. 419 S. New Jersey.

STORAGE.

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'LS WAREHOUSE CO., W. E. Kurtz, Pres.; H. A. Crossland, Mgr. 517-522 S. Pennsylvania. 'Phone 1343. We STORE, PACK AND HAUL.

STORAGE—Best located storage rooms in the city; central; well lighted; terms low; (old) 31 Massachusetts ave., goods stored six months; hauled free of charge. BORN'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. 'Phone 212.

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.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Girl; must be good cook. 2102 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Use Walker's Cracker Jack Headache Cure.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. 1624 Park ave.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1924 Highland Place.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 2144 Talbott ave.

WANTED—Ladies to sell Red Rose Cake Color. SEEBACH, Peru, Ill.

WANTED—A white nurse girl; experienced. Address D 12, care News.

WANTED—White girl for general housework; references. 1838 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Cash for bicycles, sewing machines, etc. 252 E. Washington st.

WANTED—First-class hotel cook; white woman. 8½ N. Pennsylvania, room 7.

WANTED—Dresses made in latest styles; Prices are reasonable at 436 S. East st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at once. MRS. S. FRAZIER, Irvington.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; references. 1205 N. Alabama.

WANTED—Sewing girl. MISS G. GRAHAM'S dressmaking parlor, 436 S. East st.

WANTED—Four dining-room girls at once to leave city. No. 8½ N. Pennsylvania, room 7.

WANTED—Family cook; wages, $3.50; no washing or ironing. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

WANTED—Good, stout girl; work in boarding-house; no washing. 1422 W. Washington street.

WANTED—Woman to cook and do general housework; can go home at nights. 213 Senate ave., N.

WANTED—Bright young lady for office work; state if you have had experience. Address E 31, care News.

WANTED—Cotton-top mattress, $1.50; woven-wire spring, $1.25. BORN & CO., (old) 21 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Ladies in need of a regulator that never fails, call on MISS MEYERS, 117 W. Market st., room 3.

WANTED—Experienced French dressmaker; cut and fit. 18½ N. Meridian st., room 7. Call Tuesday noon.

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

WANTED—Lady to demonstrate self-rising flour; reference required. Call at 27 S. Illinois st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—Ladies' waterproof kid shoes outwear two pairs of the ordinary kind. $1.98. KISTNER'S old stand, 135 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Young lady to address envelopes and fold circulars; must be rapid and write a good hand. Address W 10, care News.

WANTED—Experienced operators on shirt waists; steady work. EXCELSIOR SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO. 27¼ W. Pearl.

WANTED—Girl; strong German girl; good cook, washer and ironer, in small family. Call, with reference. 48 W. Washington st.

WANTED—Experienced house girl; one that is neat and clean and good worker. Call at Glendolia, corner New York and Alabama sts.

WANTED—Ladies in need of a quiet home before and during confinement, come to MRS. STEVENSON'S HOME, 418 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Lady with small amount of capital for theatrical company; salary and share of profits; money secured. Address K 13, care News.

WANTED—Ladies and girls to do fancy work at home; $3 to $6 weekly made. Call STAR MANUFACTURING CO., room 14 Pembroke Arcade. (City or country.)

WANTED—We show an elegant line of gents' shoes in French enamel and box calf, at $2.48; reduced from $3.50 and $4. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 135 S. Illinois.

WANTED—A Chicago newspaper sketch artist, now in Indianapolis, wants a clever young lady, with some natural talent, to learn the illustrating art. Address J 40, care News.

WANTED—A first-class hair-dresser and manicurer, willing to go out of the city; must bring good reference. Call at the Grand Hotel February 15, between 10:30 a. m. and 12 noon. MRS. S. B. ARMSTRONG.

WANTED—A first-class, reliant and honest woman to take charge of house; no small children; no washing; good wages and an elegant home for right party; reference required. Address W 12, care News.

WANTED—Work for us at your home; day or evening; $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience required; particulars and work mailed on application. COLUMBIAN MFG. CO., 303 N. Sixth st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Immediately, a lady cashier under bond, who is stenographer and typewriter, Address box 98, Spencer House, in personal handwriting, giving age, qualifications and salary required. Do not make personal calls.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; middle-aged ladies (and gentlemen) to leave on free trial with acquaintances, THE PYGMY BALNEATOR. Ten cents paid for each one left, and large commission if sold. Many ladies making $18 weekly, who only spare an hour small device, a safe, easy, certain, GUARANTEED home cure for constipation and costiveness; great relief for piles. Being left on FREE TRIAL, no chance for humbug. Sell themselves, as seven people out of ten are so troubled. To experienced agents exceptional terms given. Apply BALDWIN HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION, 123 E. Vermont st. (new).

WANTED—
BARGAIN DAY.
Scott's Emulsion, 75c. Our own Emulsion, 65c.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Our own Sarsaparilla, 65c.
Paine's Celery Compound, 75c. Our own Celery Compound, 65c.
Fellows' Sirup, 75c. Our own Sirup of Hypo, 65c.
Beef, iron and wine, 65c.
Vegetable liver pills, 15c.
Lydia Pinkham's Compound, 65c.
Five-year whisky, 65c.
Two-quart water bottle, 60c; three-quart bottle, 60c.
Two-quart fountain syringe, 60c.
Bulb syringe, 35c.
PARK THEATER PHARMACY.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Rock cigar.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Barber; steady job. 706 E. Nineteenth st.

WANTED—All styles hair cutting, 10c. 634 E. Washington.

WANTED—First-class dairy hand. Brookside and Lebanon ave.

WANTED—Good tailors. N. A. PETTERSON, 9 N. Meridian st.

WANTED—Boys over sixteen years of age. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—First-class carriage painters. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—Restaurant waiter at once. Call 1317 N. Senate ave.

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

WANTED—Agents, sell toilet soaps; 300 per cent. profit. 1602 S. Meridian.

WANTED—Errand boy, about fifteen years of age. Address W 11, care News.

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

WANTED—To buy pianos, organs, furniture, sewing machines; anything. 253 E. Washington.

WANTED—Expert telegrapher wants young man to learn the business. Address R 35, care News.

WANTED—Fifteen salesmen, able to solicit merchants; city trade. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Man, with some mechanical ability to learn drafting and engineering. Address P 45, 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 salesman for dry goods and clothing store; state references. Address K 12, care News.

WANTED—Treasurer for theatrical company; $25 week and expenses; $300 cash security required. Address X 12, care News.

WANTED—Young man for office position; state what experience you have had and salary expected. Address F 31, care News.

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 Chicago newspaper sketch artist, now in Indianapolis, wants a bright young man to learn the illustrating art. Address W 50, care News.

WANTED — Salesmen to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. LOUIS ERNST CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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

WANTED—Ambitious young man, with fair education, to take up the study of law, with a view to entering the legal profession. Address S 30, care News.

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

WANTED—Man to represent Chicago corporation; he must have $500; his income will be over $3,000 yearly. Call room 20 the Marquette Building, 28½ Indiana ave.

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

WANTED—Horseshoer; floor man; first-class and strictly sober; none other need apply; steady employment to the right man. MORFORD & COOPER, Greenfield, Ind.

WANTED—First-class salesman for lubricating oils, greases and specialties; largest line on the market. Salary or commission. EQUITABLE REFINING CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Press feeder for cylinder press at BURFORD'S.

WANTED—Cimona for coughs and colds. Nothing like it.

WANTED—Man for dairy work and around horses. 2343 Madison ave.

WANTED—Johnny Morgan plays the organ. CHARLEY cuts hair for 10c. 154 Virginia avenue.

WANTED — For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Four men, good talkers; willing to hustle. Call to-morrow from 7 to 9 a. m. W. B. W., 1507 Senate ave., N.

WANTED—100 men to lodge for 10c. This includes light breakfast. Gospel Mission, Maryland st., near State House.

WANTED—Boy, fifteen or sixteen years old, INDIANAPOLIS ENGRAVING AND ELECTRO CO., 36½ E. Washington st.

WANTED—Man, with conveyance to canvass through the country; good seller. Call on or address F. H. J., 306 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Men and women to do light work at home; day or evening; we pay $8 to $18 weekly; experience unnecessary; any one who can read can do the work; positively no canvassing; work sent by mail on application. CONTINENTAL ART CO., Station R, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Diamond dyes, 8c; Munyon's Remedies, 19c.
Ballentine's Remedies, two for 25c. Castoria, 25c.
Prescriptions, 25c.
Pinkham's Compound, 65c.
PARK THEATER PHARMACY.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; advantage of this system shown by talked of legislation that requires apprentices to serve three years in shops or three months in schools; be prepared for busy season this spring, two months average time; no expense longer. Tools donated; wages Saturdays; positions guaranteed. Send for free catalogue. MOLER'S SYSTEM BARBER SCHOOLS, Chicago or Cincinnati.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Young girl. 56½ S. Illinois.

WANTED—Cimona for croup and hoarseness.

WANTED—Second-hand flooring. 1615 Milburn street.

WANTED—Paper to hang, $1 per room. 1509 Columbia ave.

WANTED—Paper to hang, 6c; work guaranteed. 910 Olive.

WANTED—Drug store fixtures. Address A 12, care News.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. 245 W. Washington.

WANTED—Teeth, $5; crowns, $2. SELLERS, Dentist, 35 S. Illinois.

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

WANTED—Ground floor room at $2 month. Address Z 8, care News.

WANTED—To rent Blickensderfer typewriter. Address N 11, care News.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework. Call 1649 Hall Place.

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

WANTED—Table boarders; references exchanged. Address T 12, care News.

WANTED—Money loaned on furniture and anything valuable. 253 E. Washington.

WANTED—To purchase two or three-chair barber shop. Address P 11, care News.

WANTED—To correspond with Theophilis McClure or wife. Address Y 8, care News.

WANTED—To correspond with Newton Butterfield, or wife. Address Y 8, care News.

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

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

WANTED—Have a purchasers for a grocery, north; $600. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c, standard work. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121.

WANTED—Good horse for house painting or advertising sign work. Address 812 Spruce street.

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

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 on $6,000 real estate; no commission. Address H 9, care News.

WANTED — For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Two young lady boarders; everything new and first-class; references. New 540 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—By man and wife, nicely furnished room, with or without board; references. Address Q 12, care News.

WANTED—$1,200 on five years' time, with privilege to pay back sooner, on good real estate. Address E 11, care News.

WANTED—Gentleman roommate; one that can give good references; a home for the right party. New 540 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Residence, not more than fifteen minutes' walk from Circle; price $3,000; no middleman. Address L 48, care News.

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

WANTED—Everybody to go to L. ROBERTS, corner New Jersey and Garden st., for all kinds of machine work. Room for rent, with power.

WANTED—Have small amounts to loan on first mortgage, $150, $300. Loan to be repaid in monthly installments. Address S 10, care News.

WANTED—Nicely furnished front room, by a traveling salesman; must be near Bates House; price reasonable. Address G. L. C., Bates House.

WANTED—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; young couple; best of references. Address Q 11, care News.

WANTED—Two or three acres of ground for house painting or advertising sign work; will go one or two miles outside of city. Address 812 Spruce st.

WANTED—A loan of $2,200, on manufacturing plant, in good, live Indiana town; will pay 8 per cent., semi-annually; plant cost $10,000. Address M 6, care News.

WANTED—Residence between Twenty-first and Washington, Illinois and New Jersey; about $4,500; $2,000 cash. Call or address P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson Building.

WANTED—A 3,000-pound platform scale, suitable for a hopper; must be in good condition and cheap. Answer, with price and description. MARTIN, MARTIN & CO., New Castle, Ind.

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

WANTED—Student's Cyclopedia, the only cyclopedia especially adapted to the use of school children; indorsed by the superintendent and principals of the city schools and leading educators all over the country; do not be deceived into buying an old cyclopedia worked over just because it is cheap; you will find it dear at any price; get the best. The Student's Cyclopedia is sold only by subscription, and can not be had in any book store. UNION PUBLISHING CO., sole agents.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION—CARTER & VETTER, General Auctioneers. 502 E. Washington.

AUCTION—T. J. SEMANS, real estate and general auctioneer. Office 107 W. Ohio.

AUCTION—GEORGE W. McCURDY, real estate and general auctioneer. 245 W. Washington.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Square piano, $35. 118 W. Twenty-sixth.

FOR SALE—Feed store. 128 S. Delaware st. A bargain.

FOR SALE—Jersey cow and horse and buggy. 107 Nelson st.

FOR SALE—Soda fountain; cheap. Address M 1, care News.

FOR SALE—Child's bed, spring and mattress at 1125 Olive st.

FOR SALE—Walker's Cracker Jack Headache Cure at all druggists.

FOR SALE—Cimona should be taken with first symptom of cold.

FOR SALE—A complete drug stock, cheap. J. N. NAVIN, 11 N. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Braces and trusses. WILSON INSTITUTE, 122 W. Ohio st.

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

FOR SALE—A large soda fountain; cheap. J. N. NAVIN, 11 N. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—One Emerson, rosewood case, piano; a bargain. 804 Dorman st.

FOR SALE—Wall paper. CUNNINGHAM, 219 Indiana ave. Marlowe Building.

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

FOR SALE—1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

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

FOR SALE—Stock Commercial Club of Indianapolis at 50c. Address S 11, care News.

FOR SALE—Money on bicycles, household goods; anything valuable. 253 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; standard work. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, Telephone 1121.

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

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Indiana Trust Co.

REAL ESTATE — Insurance. EDSON T. WOOD, 83 Baldwin.

REAL ESTATE—INDIANA TRUST CO. buys and sells real estate.

REAL ESTATE—Six-room cottage. 47 Edward st., West Indianapolis.

REAL ESTATE—WEBB & CO., 9 and 13 Thorpe Block, E. Market st.

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

REAL ESTATE—$3,000 to loan at 6 per cent. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

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

REAL ESTATE—If you need a plumber call on J. ARNOLD, 319 Indiana ave. 'Phone 459.

REAL ESTATE—Property of all kinds. J. H. HAMLET, removed to 522 Stevenson Building.

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

REAL ESTATE—For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

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

REAL ESTATE — A fine business property, well located; pays 10 per cent. J. A. WILDMAN, 19 Talbott Block.

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 F. FAY, removed to 1½ southeast corner Washington and Meridian.

REAL ESTATE—Modern country house, stables, orchard, meadows; three miles city limits. Address S 12, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Central, three-story block; new; annual rental $2,500; price only $21,000. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Fine location for poultry-raising; six-acre fruit farm; close to electric cars; from owner. Address C 12, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan; 6 per cent.; private funds; mortgage paper bought. We save you time and money. WELCH & WARD, 52 Circle.

REAL ESTATE—Down-town Meridian-st. brick residence, suitable for sanatorium or fashionable boarding house. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market 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—5 per cent. money to loan on Indianapolis business property in sums of $10,000 or more, with the privilege of pre-payment. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—An eight-room and five-room property; central; north; first-class; small payment down, balance by month. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—A rental investment, paying nearly 13 per cent.; centrally located; first-class condition; these kind don't offer every day. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Five lots, 37½x150, lots of fruit, good barn, chicken lot, house of six rooms, cement cellar, well, cistern and natural gas; must sell immediately. ELSTUN & WILSON, 29 Circle.

REAL ESTATE—Four-acre garden farm; adjoining city limits; three squares from car line; S. Meridian st.; $350 per acre; $400 cash; balance five years' time; no trade. Call or address 1120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, ten-room dwelling, veranda, gases, stable; is an east front; a southwest corner; value two years ago $6,000. Can be had for a few days at $3,500 cash. H. PLUMMER, 155 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Lot 40x150; neat cottage of five rooms; sewer connections; electric wiring, gas, woodshed, cement sidewalks; on Tacoma, near Washington. Must sell inside of four weeks. Make offer. ELSTUN & WILSON, 29 Circle.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful home, north, nine rooms, furnace, bath, cabinet mantles and grates, finished in oak, newly papered, well, cistern and city water, on an improved street; $200 cash, balance same as rent. CLARK & ROBERTS, 214½ N. Delaware st.

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

REAL ESTATE—Great bargain on E. Tenth st. (Clifford ave.); corner property; lot 50x160; two-story frame; choice surroundings; opposite Woodruff Place; this property has been held at $3,800; in order to raise money, will sell for $2,500, if at once. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows' Block.

REAL ESTATE—Fine lot on the west side of Broadway, between Home ave. and Butler st.; forty feet front on Broadway and 210 feet deep; this lot is in the most desirable locality in the northeastern part of the city. For particulars, call on the A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows' Building.

REAL ESTATE—At auction, real estate. THE INDIANA AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO., will positively sell at auction, to the highest bidder, Thursday next, February 17, at 12:30 o'clock noon, on the premises, the two-story, double brick dwelling at Nos. 1231-1233 Madison ave., old Nos. 455-457. This residence of twelve rooms is in first-class condition, and excellently located; has large front lawn, two verandas, south exposure; both gases, nice well and large cistern; lot 43.4x140 feet; will be sold subject to an incumbrance of $2,650, held by the Teutonic Building and Loan Association; rents for $25 per month, and is always occupied; never been vacant; owners must raise money and are willing to sacrifice this property. Remember the date, February 17, at noon. THE INDIANA AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO., 13 N. Alabama.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Best small drug store in city, $600. J. M. BURTON, 1244 W. Fourteenth st., city.

FOR SALE—Cook stoves, warranted perfect bakers, $6.50. BORN & CO., 231 Massachusetts ave.

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

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

FOR SALE—Blacksmith and horseshoeing shop; a bargain, if sold at once. Address H 11, care News.

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

FOR SALE—Saloon, new fixtures; good location; good business, with outlook for better. Address M 11, care News.

FOR SALE—All-wool pants, $2; pants to order, $3 up; suits to order, $15 up. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, 44 Circle.

FOR SALE—Ten fresh cows. Half mile south street car turn on S. Meridian st., in Bakemyer addition. C. LACEY.

FOR SALE—Ladies' cloaks at wholesale prices; cash or payments. O. J. CONRAD, (old) 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

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

FOR SALE—Gent's fine welt, sewed shoes in French enamel or box calf; latest shapes, $2.48, at KISTNER'S 135 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—INDIANA WALL PAPER CO.
82 and 84 Virginia ave.
Wall paper in all grades, at any price.

FOR SALE—Buggy and wagon wheels, $1 each. Buggy cushions, 75c. Shafts $1. Buggy tops, $5. AL SMITH, (new) 519 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Ladies' waterproof kid shoes outwear two pairs of any other kind. Try them. $1.98. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 135 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop; good location; good trade; must sell on account of bad health. H. RICHARDSON, 428 N. Alabama st., city.

FOR SALE—Money to loan; 6 per cent.; private funds; mortgage paper bought. We save you time and money. WELCH & WARD, 52 Circle.

FOR SALE—Or Rent: Furnished store-room; also opera hall, in thriving town; easy terms. Address W. A. BRUNKER, Farmersburg, Ind.

FOR SALE—A good, second-hand soda fountain, in very fine condition, at a bargain. Address M. N. BALL, 35 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis.

FOR SALE — Hand press, 6x9; eight fonts type, with cases; forty pounds body type; complete equipments; nearly new; cheap. Call at 840 Ash st.

FOR SALE — Small size pawnshop; ground floor; cheap rent; best location in the city; already fitted up for the business; will sell cheap. Address B 12, care News.

FOR SALE—PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, half square from Washington and Pennsylvania; two large, light floors, with office on street. Low rent. O. B. JAMESON.

FOR SALE—We have special facilities to do the best enameling and nickeling of bicycles in the city. MUELLER & WATSON, (new) 307 Massachusetts ave. Agents for Cleveland bicycles.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business; established 1880; records show net profit $1,000 to $1,200 per year; small capital required; good mail order trade; price $750. A. J. MEYER, 33 Lombard Building.

FOR SALE — By a private individual, a Weber upright piano in first-class condition; price, $175 cash; good reasons for selling; a better piano for artistic purposes than a new one sold for twice the money. Address K 11, care News.

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—Twenty-five barber chairs, Archer make; price new $55, cherry wood, plush covers; splendid condition; now in Denison and Bates House shops; for sale at $15 each. A big bargain. Sold singly or all together. Call at once. Both shops are being refitted with new and special design chairs by BARBER SUPPLY CO., 47 Monument Place.

FINANCIAL.

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

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

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. 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—Mortgages loans, 6 per cent.; promptly made; large amounts 5 per cent. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; in any amount; on real estate; no delay; mortgage notes bought. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

FINANCIAL—Loans; sums of $500 and over. City property and farms.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 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—Private money to loan on personal property; lowest rate insured as I have no office expenses. Address V 6, care News.

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

FINANCIAL—Money in sums to suit, without any delay whatever; you can get it the same day you apply. Call and get our rates. Can pay a portion each year if you desire. 31½ E. Market, room 4. CHAS. W. GORSUCH.

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 st.

FINANCIAL—I am prepared to loan money on household goods, pianos, organs, bicycles, horses, buggies, diamonds and watches. I also advance money to salaried people on their individual notes. Call and see me before going elsewhere, and get rates. J. M. MILLER, successor to Boyd & Miller, 62 Baldwin Block.

FINANCIAL—
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., 324 Stevenson Building. Telephone 740.

FINANCIAL—
MONEY! ! ! ! LOANED!
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
We loan you any amount you may need, at any time, on the same day that you apply. On HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, HORSES AND WAGONS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
You can pay back any amount you wish at any time, and so reduce the cost of loan.
Small, short time loans a specialty.
Strictly confidential and rates reasonable.
EAST MARKET ST. MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 4, Phoenix Block,
Northwest corner of Market and Delaware sts.

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—Cimona should be in every household.

NOTICE—See the sanitary, adjustable basin; clean; healthful. 917 Stevenson.

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

NOTICE—If you need a plumber call on J. ARNOLD, 319 Indiana ave. Phone 459.

NOTICE—JOSEPH GARDNER, tin work and furnaces. 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

NOTICE—See Toops for elevator gates and fire doors. 2403 N. Pennsylvania. Tel. 6-1305.

NOTICE—Ward's Book Auction will continue. The great slaughter sale. 217 Massachusetts ave., only five days longer.

NOTICE—CHARLES H. MUELLER, expert watchmaker; absolutely correct; no guess work here. 21 Virginia ave.

NOTICE—TO HALLECK E. FINCH, who left Benton county, Indiana; fifteen years ago. You are hereby notified that there is an action now pending in the Benton Circuit Court of Benton county, Indiana; wherein Addie M. Allen and George Allen are plaintiffs, and Charles Finch et al. are defendants, asking the partition of the real estate described in said complaint, filed in said cause, belonging to said Halleck E. Finch, and that the same will be heard and passed upon by the court at the April term of the Benton Circuit, to be held in the court-house in Fowler, Benton county, Indiana, and commencing on the second Monday of April, 1898. And that unless said Finch appear to said action the said court is asked to declare him dead, and to administer upon his said property in Benton county, Indiana, accordingly. Witness the hand of the clerk of the Benton Circuit Court, and the seal of said court attached hereto this 26th day of January, 1898.
ALONZO D. SLEEPER,
Clerk Benton Circuit Court,
BY ANNA SLEEPER, Dep.
SAUNDERSON & HALL,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

LOST.

LOST—Gold eyeglasses near Massachusetts ave. depot. Finder please leave at depot.

LOST—Skye terrier dog, Saturday afternoon, neighborhood of 3211 N. Capitol ave. Reward.

LOST—White hunting dog, with yellow spots on side and ear. Reward for return to 1506 N. New Jersey st.

LOST—Fox terrier, five months old, black spot over each eye; several small spots on body. Return to 643 Arch st.

LOST—A certificate of deposit on Fletcher's Bank for $50. Finder leave same with SPENCER & FERRIS, room 16 Thorpe Block, and receive reward.

LOST—Saturday, February 12, 1898, lady's watch and chain, with horseshoe pin attached, on State st., between Woodlawn and Fletcher aves. Return to 1721 Fletcher ave. Reward.

LOST—An Italian greyhound dog, answers to the name of Bob; fawn color; toes on hind feet white; very slender; a magnificent reward for his return or information regarding him. 2221 N. New Jersey st.

LOST—On Indiana-ave. street car or on Washington st., between Illinois and Pennsylvania sts., a Daughter of Rebekah Lodge pin, on Saturday evening. The finder will please return the same to the recorder's office and receive reward.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE — Horse for farm wagon and harness. STAR MACHINE-WORKS.

FOR TRADE—For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—Don't forget the number for trades in real estate. ELSTUN & WILSON, 29 Circle.

FOR TRADE—Lots and property for sale or trade; and mortgage notes bought. 30 Baldwin Block.

FOR TRADE—$20,000 cash and two good, clear farms for good business property; centrally located, in city. ELSTUN & WILSON, 29 Circle st.

FOR TRADE—Lot inside of the Belt; 58 feet front; 140 deep; will sell cheap; take horse and surrey in part payment. Address N 10, care News.

FINANCIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; $1,000 at 6 per cent. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; $2,000 at 6 per cent. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Farm and city loans. Ready money. Lowest rates. SHIRLEY, 701 Lemcke.

FINANCIAL—5, 6 and 7 per cent. money on farm and city property. KREBER, 434 Lemcke.

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; private party has money to loan on personal property. Address M 32, care News.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan: 6 per cent.; private funds; mortgage paper bought. We save you time and money. WELCH & WARD, 52 Circle.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on Indianapolis real estate, farms, business property in county, towns and collaterals. UNION TRUST COMPANY.

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

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—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, horses, vehicles and warehouse receipts at lowest rates; without removal; payments arranged on the monthly installment plan. Call and get our rates.
CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO.,
2½ W. Washington, room 5.

FINANCIAL—Money loaned salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without collateral security or indorsements, 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—
A NEW PLAN.
We loan money on furniture, pianos, vehicles, etc., without removal, on the building association plan. The payments are arranged in fifty small, equal weekly installments, thus allowing you fifty weeks in which to pay off your loan. $1.20 is the weekly payment of a $50 loan; other amounts in like proportion. Interest 7 per cent. a year.
PERSONAL PROPERTY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Room 4, Lombard Building, 24½ E. Wash. st.

FINANCIAL—
A NEW, EASY PAYMENT PLAN
BY THE
AETNA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
201 LEMCKE BUILDING.
You can have money in any amount from $10 to $100.
QUICKLY, QUIETLY AND PRIVATELY.
on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, organs, etc. WITHOUT REMOVAL. We give you the full amount of the loan in cash; nothing taken out in advance; our rates are the lowest, and our terms are the best. Privilege given to repay all or any part of the loan at any time.
A RECEIPT IN FULL GIVEN FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID. Call, examine our plan and save money.
201 LEMCKE BUILDING.

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 can 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,
pianos, organs, warehouse receipts,
MONEY horses, wagons, etc., will find it to
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 month-
ly installment plan to suit your con-
MONEY venience. 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
MONEY so arranged that you can transact
your business privately and without
MONEY publicity. You can deal with us
quickly, privately, satisfactorily
MONEY 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.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Elegant saloon for sale. Address F 8, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A nice, little grocery for sale. Address L 1, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For watchmaker with some capital. Address D 11, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—First-class drug store; modern fixtures; good location. CHAS. M. CROSS & CO., 19½ N. Meridian st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner with $500 for opera company; $30 week and share of profits. Address K 11, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Bright business woman desires to secure interest in country newspaper office, or position on a paper. Address J 11, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner with few hundred dollars to put on the market new article, just patented. Address R 11, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Have a first-class down-town grocery and meat market for sale; reasonable rent and doing a good business; old, established stand. Address L 47, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—If you wish to sell your business at a fair price, we can find a purchaser. We consult the interest of purchaser as well as seller. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Want partner to manage Indianapolis branch wholesale food product; monopoly; $1,000 required; salary and profits will net $3,000 yearly. MANAGER, 212 E. Ohio st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Chance to purchase long established dry goods and shoe store in flourishing county seat of 5,000; central Indiana; invoice about $2,500; excellent location on corner public square; owner wishes to retire. Address D 8, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An interest in a manufacturing business, with office position of $1,500 salary; about $10,000 required; fullest investigation coveted and satisfactory references required. For full information, apply P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Stock general merchandise, in small town, Montgomery county; invoice about $5,000. Two railroads; splendid farming community; grain elevator; good roads; splendid business opportunity; terms right. Must sell account sickness. Address J. E. MORRISON, Lebanon, Ind.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

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, 59 E. Market.

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—The receipts of the GERMAN AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION for the past six months were $187,809.37, earnings $31,000; assets, $715,000. Prompt loans at reduced rates; no premiums; no membership fees; 6 per cent. paid on prepaid, and 7 per cent. on paid-up stock. G. W. BROWN, Secretary. ALBERT SAHM, Treasurer. Corner Delaware and Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT—Lost: My best girl by not getting wedding invitations of WM. S. CANFIELD, Printer and Stationer, 25 Virginia ave.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—Have removed my mantel, grate and tile parlors to Halcyon Block, corner Massachusetts ave. and Delaware st. P. M. PURSELL.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—See list. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Insurance. EDSON T. WOOD, 83 Baldwin.

TO LET—House, nine rooms; modern. 1728 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Nine rooms; 323 N. Alabama. Call 1210 N. Illinois.

TO LET—1704 N. Pennsylvania st., nine rooms; modern.

TO LET—House, seven rooms; barn. 1704 Bellefontaine st.

TO LET—Five-room house, well, cistern, gas, $8. Old 54 Sinker st.

TO LET—(Old No.) 550 Ash st., eight rooms. Apply at 40 S. Meridian.

TO LET—Part of house, 324 E. Sixteenth st. (new). Call after 6 p. m.

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

TO LET—Comfortable house; seven rooms; bath. Old 221 E. North. $18.

TO LET—House; three large rooms; newly papered; $7. 830 Buchanan st.

TO LET—New, modern house; 111 E. Pratt. Inquire corner Pennsylvania and Pratt.

TO LET—Newly papered and painted three-room house. STAR MACHINE-WORKS.

TO LET—Newly painted four-room house; $6 per month. STAR MACHINE-WORKS.

TO LET—Three rooms to small colored family, rear 625 E. Michigan st.; natural gas.

TO LET—Dwelling, 440 S. Alabama, near South st.; six rooms; $12.50. SPANN & CO.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; standard work. PROGRESS LAUNDRY. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—Nine-room dwelling; modern improvements; $30. New Jersey and Twentieth; key next door.

TO LET—Seven-rooms, newly papered; both gases, six squares from Washington st. 629 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—Five-room house, 27 S. McLean st., West Indianapolis; in good repair, $8. E. WAGNER, 36 W. Washington.

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

TO LET—Seven-room house; bath; modern; best location. New No. 124 W. Eleventh st. C. F. SAYLES, Agent, 135 E. Market.

TO LET—72 (old No.) (old) W. Tenth st., seven rooms, bath, cellar, furnace; first-class; $20 per month. Call 119 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Two or three-room houses on N. West st. for colored people; rent cheap to good tenants. CLARK & ROBERTS, 214½ N. Delaware st.

TO LET—W. E. MICK & CO.

2912 Kenwood ave., 9 rooms, modern	$18 00
2017 Broadway, 8 rooms, modern	20 00
48 Coffey, W. I., 5 rooms	6 50
1268 N. West, 3 rooms	5 00
Rear 1268 N. West, 2 rooms	5 00
226 Martindale ave., 4 rooms	5 00
105 Naomi, 5 rooms	7 00
1423 Mill st., 3 rooms	6 50
Four rooms, Mick's Block, Illinois, 30th	10 00

Rooms, Athon Block, Capitol and New York; desirable; modern; cheap.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—See list INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Four unfurnished rooms. New 232 E. New York.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; housekeeping. 121 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Cimona is pleasant, positive and sure. Children like it.

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

TO LET—New 508 N. Pennsylvania st., furnished rooms; board; bath.

TO LET—Furnished front room; bath; private family 415 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Furnished room, with board; use of bath. New 424 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Front parlor, folding bed, etc., quite reasonable. 228 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Well-furnished, heated, modern rooms. 50½ Senate ave.; hotel.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room with private family. New 426 Virginia ave.

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

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room and alcove, with board. 730 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Furnished and one small unfurnished room; bath. 227 E. New York.

TO LET—To two gentlemen, room and board at 1528 College ave. No other boarders.

TO LET—Furnished room on Illinois; ladies with reference only. Address T 6, care News.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms to gentlemen only, in private family. 1015 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; standard work. PROGRESS LAUNDRY. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—Furnished, front, modern; for one or two; privilege; housekeeping. 902 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Two front upstairs rooms; convenient for light housekeeping. 813 N. Senate avenue.

TO LET — Furnished rooms, single or connecting; modern and reasonable. 230 W. Vermont.

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

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms, suitable for young couple or two ladies; gas; water; references; reasonable. 36 W. Michigan.

TO LET—Room at 1218 E. Washington; newly furnished front room; bath and all modern; two lines of cars; the price will suit you.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; steam heat; electric light; free bath; prices reasonable; everything neat and clean. LORRAINE HOTEL, corner Washington and Capitol ave.

TO LET—Rooms in the Ardmore, corner Delaware st. and Massachusetts ave., bath and heat furnished with each suite of rooms; electric and artificial gas through the entire building; elevator running at all hours, halls and stairways all elegantly carpeted. J. S. CRUSE, Agent, 154 E. Market st.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—See list. Indiana Trust Co.

TO LET—Offices and rooms. 134 E. Washington st. AD HERETH.

TO LET—Large, light room over 37 S. Illinois st.; $15. WELCH & WARD, 52 Circle.

TO LET—Fine office room; second floor; cheap. 8½ N. Pennsylvania. Apply C. C. EVERTS, Dentist.

TO LET—Store-room, 17 Virginia ave., near Washington st., low rent. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

TO LET—No. 25 S. Pennsylvania st., second floor, with vault; choice location. A. METZGER AGENCY.

TO LET—Physician's offices; three rooms, heat, hot water, ground floor, best location. 20 E. Ohio st. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Factory buildings recently used by Ben Hur bicycle, on Garden st., between Meridian and Illinois. Will let half or all. H. C. LONG.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Housekeeping and lodging rooms. 320 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Space and power. WM. P. JUNGCLAUS CO., 825 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Two-acre garden farm; northwest; dwelling, five rooms and barn. A. METZGER AGENCY.

TO LET—FOR PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OR LAUNDRY; half square from Washington and Pennsylvania, on Virginia ave., second and third floors, each 30x70, with or without ground floor, 20x30; will build to suit. O. B. JAMESON.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Grocery and feed store. 131 Agnes.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—First-class grocery and meat market. No trash. Address N 170, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nice coupe, newly painted, in first-class condition. Address S 9, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Sale: 1,000 dodgers for 50c this week only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Garden and stock farm, 1½ miles from stock yards; price $3,500; can be leased for three to five years for 10 per cent. of price. WEBB & CO., 9 Thorpe Block.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Old established paying business; invoice $7,000; will take good unincumbered property in part payment. Worth investigating. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—House, twelve rooms, N. Pennsylvania st.; central; suitable for rooming or boarding; will take smaller incumbered property in part payment. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Large department store, consisting principally of groceries and shoes; will take one-half real estate, and balance in cash; store is in first-class running order. No. 230 W. Washington st.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Horse, twelve hands high; branded "B" on left jaw. Return to 21 Frank avenue.

STRAYED—Or stolen: From Indianapolis Abattoir Company on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, seven cattle, four of them marked with tag on left hip. A suitable reward will be paid for recovery of same. INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Sure corn cure; and pure baking powder; recipes, 10c. Box 91 Dunreith, Ind.

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TEN PAGES

CUBAN AUTONOMY.

The most dangerous utterance in the famous De Lome letter is the declaration, in substance, that autonomy was a mere device to keep the United States from intervening in Cuba, and that "the question of commercial relations" ought to be agitated, "even though it would be only for effect." The language of Mr. de Lome on this subject follows:

> It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the Senators and others in opposition to the junta, and to win over exiles.

While it is very unpleasant to have the chief executive of the country denounced by a foreigner as "a low politician," what chiefly concerns this Government is to know whether the autonomy and reciprocity suggestions are simply subterfuges to prevent action by this Government looking to a stopping of the war.

Thus De Lome's letter is really a worse reflection on his own government than it is on ours. It seems to be uncertain whether Spain will disavow De Lome's declarations. We do not see how she can fail to do this. Her own integrity and good faith are at stake, and until her government does repudiate the De Lome letter, our Government will be justified in believing that the letter accurately reflects its views and states its policy. And it is in just that possibility that the danger lies. For, if it is true, as the Cuban sympathizers have all along maintained, that Spain is proposing, under the pretense of granting autonomy to Cuba, to continue the war until the island is devastated, we do not see how this Government can trust any assurances that the Spanish government may give, or how it can much longer avoid acting in such a way as to end the war.

It has been admitted all along that the war could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. Both the Cleveland and McKinley administrations have taken this position, though they both have insisted that Spain ought to have a reasonable time in which to suppress the rebellion. And if it shall appear that her government is simply "playing for time," and that it is making no head against the rebellion, the demand for action by the United States will be strong. No doubt the De Lome letter will strengthen the cause of the Cubans in this country. Even in Great Britain the feeling in favor of American intervention is spreading. The London Spectator, which, however, is too liberal a paper to be entirely representative, declares that it is not "sorry the moment may be approaching when the United States will intervene to stop the agonies of Cuba." And speaking of the people of that miserable island, the Spectator says:

> Their only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave, and that the Cubans be allowed to settle their own fate. That the United States will be morally justified in saying the war must end and that Cuba be given peace, there is no doubt for a moment.

While we do not need a British indorsement of any policy we may propose, it is nevertheless, worth while to have the moral judgment of mankind on the side of so important an act as that which the Spectator advises. And if the time does come when the United States Government feels obliged to act, we think even the jingoes will be thankful that the affair has been handled by President Cleveland and President McKinley in such a way as to commend our action to the conscience of the civilized world.

But there should be no thought of annexation. That is not involved in the policy of intervention. We believe that the real friends of Cuba, who have been shocked by the cruelties practiced by Weyler, are in favor of intervention, not because they want this Government to seize Cuba, but because they want to see the island saved from devastation. In other words, the strongest argument in favor of intervention is based on considerations of humanity. The chances are that if the administration finally decides to act it will do so on this ground. Therefore, it is most important that the action should be disinterested, and absolutely free from the slightest suspicion of self-seeking.

But in the meantime this Government has a right to know whether Spain has been deceiving it with a mere pretense of autonomy and reciprocity. Does the Spanish government indorse the statements of De Lome? Is it true that its pacific program is intended merely for effect? If so, further negotiations will be made exceedingly difficult, for the reason that the Spanish government will have shown itself unworthy of confidence. Therefore, it is very important that there should be a disavowal of the De Lome letter, so complete and emphatic as to leave no doubt in any candid mind that De Lome spoke merely for himself. Moreover, some friend of Spain ought to make her government understand that the demand for intervention does not come from the jingoes alone, but that very many of the most conservative people in the United States would be glad to see the administration take such action as would restore peace in Cuba. And it is a fact that two administrations have stood out against a strong sentiment in favor of intervention because of an earnest desire to treat Spain with the most scrupulous fairness. If it appears that Spain has not been treating this Government fairly, it will be difficult to maintain a neutral attitude much longer.

THE SPEECH OF MR. LANDIS.

In his speech before the Middlesex Club of Boston Mr. Landis said some things about currency reform that ought to set Republicans everywhere to thinking about the duty of the party in that regard. He spoke with great plainness. For instance, in discussing the vote of the Senate on the Teller resolution, Mr. Landis said:

> By a majority of fifteen the Senate of the United States declared that it was in favor of taking up a metal that had been kicked out of the back door of every civilized and enlightened nation on earth, coining every 40 cents' worth of it into a dollar, and compelling the nation's creditors to take it at its face in gold. By voting down in connection with the resolution, an amendment that all forms of our currency should be kept at a parity, the supporters of the resolution conceded that to give it the form and force of law meant a cheap and dishonest and rotten currency. By voting down an amendment that all of our obligations should be paid in the best money in the world, they conceded that to give that resolution the form and force of law meant a cheap, and dishonest and rotten currency.

This is true, and it is well said. Mr. Landis is evidently fully abreast of his party in Indiana, and we believe that the Republicans of no other State occupy a more advanced position on the currency. It has been most refreshing to note the boldness of men who have been for years paltering with international bimetallism, and boasting that they were more "friendly to silver" than the free coinage men themselves. We believe that the issue is at last made, in Indiana, at least, between the gold and the silver standard. Mr. Landis professes to be ready to try that issue. He said that the House had broken the back of "the serpent scotched by the people a year ago," and then he went on:

> And now they say they are going to take that broken-backed serpent and make a campaign out of it next year. All right. Let them do it. The people will soon decide whether they want Uncle Sam pictured as an honest man, with an open countenance, or as a pickpocket and a thief. They will not hesitate in deciding who they want to make money plans for them—the tobacco-chewers, who sit on store-boxes and financier while their wives take in washing, or men who have made a success in life. There is no better time to settle it than now, right now, and in the next campaign.

There is only one qualification which we would suggest to these remarks. It is not for Mr. Landis, or any one else, to say when or where this issue shall be settled. For there is no possible way of keeping the question out of the next campaign. It is already very much at the front. And while Mr. Landis professes his entire willingness to meet it—and he will have to meet it—it is for the Republican party to say whether the question shall be met under the most favorable circumstances. The party has no right to risk the chance of defeat next November. And that is just what it is proposing to do.

We do not believe that the people have changed their minds on the main issue. But it is possible that they may change their minds as to the fitness of the Republican party as an instrument of reform. If they do, it is possible that they will improve the opportunity offered by an "off year" to rebuke it. It is hardly possible that the silverites can carry the House and the Senate by majorities sufficient to pass a free coinage bill over a veto; therefore, the people will not be so fearful of a Democratic victory as they were in 1896. And if they think that they can drive the Republican party to action by defeating it, they may conclude to adopt that method.

That party was intrusted with power that it might reform our currency system. It has, so far, done nothing. And now the Republican leaders are talking about adjourning in May without taking any steps in the direction of reform. This would be a serious mistake. The vote in the House on the Teller resolution did not, as Mr. Landis says, break the back of the free silver serpent. That reptile is still very much alive, and is wriggling with great vigor. The only way to dispose of it finally is by affirmative legislation. If the Republican party would pass a reform measure in the House, and make a strenuous effort in the Senate, it could go into the next campaign with much greater confidence than it can now command. And it owes it to the people to do what it can to prevent a free silver victory next fall.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Word comes from the South African republic that the presidential election there has resulted in a triumph for Paul Kruger, "Oom Paul," the unique, the hater of England, who has presided over the fortunes of the Transvaal since 1882. He had two rivals for the honor—Schalk Burger and General Joubert, but neither proved very popular. The re-election of President Kruger may be taken as an evidence that the Boers are well satisfied with the conduct of their leader in the rather difficult complications growing out of the Jameson raid, and, although Kruger's rivals were as aggressively anti-English in their appeals for votes, it is evident that the Boers preferred the leadership of a man who has already conducted one successful campaign against the English. No doubt the Boers believed that the Jameson raid and the revolt of the outlanders would have been cordially indorsed by England if they had been successful, and they were anxious to have for President a man who they know favors the complete independence of the Transvaal.

It is not unlikely, however, that the re-election of Kruger may aid in bringing on a crisis in Transvaal affairs. Compared with the British population of the Transvaal, the Boers are only a handful. If the Transvaal has been pushed up into a commanding place as a productive country; if its gold output is as large as that of any nation in the world; if its mines of coal, of diamonds, of lead and other minerals are being rapidly developed; if its plains are being dotted with towns; if highways are being constructed and railroads built, the credit is to be given, not to the few Boers who make the laws and who rule the country, but to the enterprise, the labor and the capital of the British whose supremacy throughout the Transvaal in every respect save political is undeniable. If the Transvaal offered no inducements except to the agriculturists, the Boers might remain in plodding and happy possession of the country undisturbed, but the country has great mineral wealth and presents wide opportunities for capital, as well as chances for the poor man; and while the Boers remain satisfied to tend their flocks and follow their plows, the outlanders pour into the country, full of energy and enterprise.

President Kruger is identified with the established Boer policy of exclusion; he is of that class of old Dutch settlers who desire no interference from the outside, who are content to go on in the sleepy old way the forefathers traveled. From his friendly offices the outlanders have nothing to expect. As long as he is president and has the power, so long will the laws against the outlanders be severe; every restriction possible will be placed on enterprise, and political rights will be denied to any but the Boers. In the very nature of progress such a state of affairs can not go on. For a time the weaker may rule the stronger; but when such a system of government rule stands as a barrier to inevitable progress, a change must come about and the majority will rule.

It is absolutely certain that before long the outlanders who have settled in the Transvaal will acquire the rights of citizenship in that country. They will demand this as a right, and if it is refused, they will try to take it. The best that South African statesmen hope is that the inevitable reforms in the Transvaal will come gradually, and not with a revolution, which might destroy the republic. But, judged by his past, by his sturdy spirit of independence, by his hatred of the English, by his great courage and his glory in fighting, the doughty Boer president will not yield an inch to the spirit of progress. Remembering Majuba Mountain, Laing's Neck and Ingogo of the first Boer war, and with the details of the humiliation of Jameson and his comrades fresh in his mind, President Kruger may be almost excused for imagining that the Boer republic is invincible. Should his iron rule of the republic drive the outlanders into another rebellion it would probably mean the end of the republic and the addition of a most fertile and wealthy territory to the British possessions in South Africa.

Zola is not writing fiction now; he is making history.

The New England operatives are taking the usual course to obtain some of those Republican tariff benefits.

What really do the the decent people of Indianapolis think of the silence of the morning papers last week on the prize-fighting ordinance? Is it to be interpreted except on the basis of the old adage?

When the country wants oratory of high quality for great occasions, it turns to Indiana. At least, so it looks from Saturday evening's experience. The three most notable banquets in celebration of Lincoln's birthday were those of the Marquette Club at Chicago, of the Republican Club at New York and of the Middlesex Club at Boston. The speech of honor at each one of these celebrations was by an Indianian. At Boston Mr. Charles B. Landis, who sprang into national fame as an orator by his clever speech in Congress in criticism of civil service reform abuses, delivered an incisive speech on the politics of the day which places him in the front rank of the younger generation of political orators. At New York the Indiana orator was Mr. Albert J. Beveridge, whose brilliant periods and superb declamation captivated a concourse of leading men of the metropolis. At Chicago the greatest orator of them all spoke—Mr. Harrison. It is no exaggeration to say that no living American speaks on political topics with so great force, felicity and eloquence as he. His speech Saturday night, though he pleaded lack of leisure for sufficient preparation, had the strength, the point and the lucidity of his best efforts. It was rich in telling expressions and displayed keen insight into the character of "our martyr chief":

> The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
> Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
> New birth of our new soil, the first American.

Von der Ahe is anxious to make a home run.

Dawson City may now claim to be equal to Cripple Creek as a gold mining camp; she has just had a big fire.

It is too much to expect Minister Woodford to outrun electricity.

Flattery did not soothe the living ear of Lincoln. He was not unappreciative of friendship, not without ambition to be esteemed, but the overmastering and dominant thought of his life was to be useful to his country and to his countrymen.

So Mr. Harrison at Chicago Saturday night. It would be difficult to find in all literature a single brief characterization of the great patriot to match that for penetration and distinction.

De Lome, it is now said, will drop out of sight. His actions are already out of sight.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, is trying to cut down expenses. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that he is constantly out of temper.

Mr. Beveridge said nothing better than this in his eloquent speech at the Republican Club banquet, in New York, Saturday night:

> Abraham Lincoln was as sound on finance as he was on liberty. * * * He had mastered first principles. He knew that a government can not make money; that the only way a government gets money is to take it by taxation, or to get it by borrowing; that if the government can make money, all taxation is a crime, and that if it can not make money, its credit is its chief concern. And, taking first principles for his premises, he stated the necessary conclusion—for Lincoln was a logician and did not stop on the road of his reasoning to refresh himself with his own rhetoric and become intoxicated on mixed metaphors; he did not understand this latter-day logic which eliminates the conclusion from a syllogism, substitutes a philippic for the syllogism itself, calls the whole process oratory and writes "quod erat demonstrandum" beneath a jeremiad. But he stated his conclusion with truth's simplicity and said: "A return to specie payments at the earliest period should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation." That is not the language of Wall street, gentlemen—it is the solemn warning of the savior of his country. And Abraham Lincoln said all this, too, when the angel of war sowed fire and death throughout the land and the nation bound up its wounds with the money of emergency. Shall we depart from his principles now, after a generation of prosperity and in a time of profoundest peace?

That is all thoroughly good. Stopping by the way in a course of reasoning "to refresh himself with his own rhetoric and become intoxicated on mixed metaphors" strikes us as a very happy allusion to the Democratic standard-bearer, while "the money of emergency" is a felicitous definition of the greenbacks.

Hawaii is said to be on a boom in anticipation of annexation. The real estate business, especially, is looking up. Every time Senator Morgan makes a speech he doubles the value of Honolulu corner lots.

It is said that Speaker Reed may adjourn early this session.

In The News of Friday was printed the call of Chairman Pickens for a meeting of the National Democratic State committee on February 22. In that call Mr. Pickens speaks of "the repudiation of the time-honored principles of the party" by the Bryanites. The Journal of Saturday printed a special dispatch from Washington, which stated that Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader in the House, is going to "stump Texas in behalf of his friend, Governor Culberson, on a platform timbered with protection theories." The dispatch further said:

> He appreciates the value of protection in the development of the "New South," and believes in the generous distribution of its advantages, with special reference to the infant industries of the cotton States and of those which are favored with great coal and iron deposits. It is well known that Mr. Bailey has been moved to take this advanced position because of a deep-seated belief that if the Democratic party did not make moderate protection one of its tenets the Republicans are liable to go into the "New South" and build up a political organization, which could not be beaten, upon just these lines.

Thus, irrespectively of the money question, we have here, so far as Mr. Bailey may be taken as a representative Bryanite, complete proof of the charge of Mr. Pickens that the Bryan party has repudiated "the time-honored principles of the party." Yet even this proof is merely corroborative, for in the Chicago platform the tariff-for-revenue-only doctrine was completely abandoned for the sake of drawing support from the silver Republicans that believe in the protective theory.

The French government is trying to do some truth-crushing-to-earth.

The De Lome incident may be closed, but it is likely to open up other complications.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Organizing in Indiana.

[Washington Star (Ind.).]

The news that the Republicans of Indiana are to have the active assistance of General Harrison in this year's campaign is of very great interest, and the effect will be felt in sound money circles far and near. General Harrison was of much service to the sound money cause in the McKinley campaign. His stumping tour through Indiana was attended with marked success, and summaries of his speeches circulated in all the surrounding States. He spoke with all of his famous force and aptness of illustration. The question at issue seemed to arouse him thoroughly, and the State responded to his efforts by giving an unprecedented Republican majority.

The same issue will be presented this year, and doubtless General Harrison will handle it with inspiring effect again. The sound money men are represented to be in good spirits in the Hoosier State. The gold Democrats there have not weakened in the slightest. They have refused overtures from the silver camp, and apparently are resolved to make good their performance in 1896 by continuing their opposition to free coinage at 16 to 1 until the question has finally been disposed of. The Republicans, of course, adhere to their position, and thus the old combination will be in working order once more, with prospects favorable for sound money success again.

General Harrison sets a good example, and it ought to be widely followed by party leaders of the first rank everywhere. This is not an off year by any manner of means. It is a year of the highest importance politically. Everybody ought to bear a hand. The control of the next House will be certain to have a pronounced effect on the next presidential election. In fact, it is not too much to say that if the sound money men carry a majority of the Congress elections of this year, the cause of Bryanism will have received almost, if not quite, a death blow. Certain it is that it will then go into the race of 1900 heavily handicapped, and with the chances all against it.

It was at Indianapolis, by the way, that the business men held their national monetary convention, and passed formally upon the question of currency reform. In some quarters that action has been pronounced unwise. But right where the action was taken the effect, instead of being injurious to the sound money cause, seems to have been stimulating.

Plain and Forcible Views.

[New York Post (Dem.).]

The most "regular" of Republican party organs in the Western States are quite as earnest and emphatic as more independent journals in their demands for prompt action by the majority in the House regarding the question of currency reform. In Indiana, for example, the Indianapolis Journal, which is always "straight," speaks as plainly and forcibly as The News of the same city, which does not acknowledge allegiance to any partisan organization. The Journal refers to the reports from Washington that many prominent Republicans in Congress, Speaker Reed among them, want to have the House rest on its record in voting down the Teller silver resolution, and declares itself "loath to believe that, after their prompt and courageous action on the Teller resolution, the Republicans in the House will adopt a do-nothing policy on the question of currency reform." It tells them that they can not afford to "dodge or sidetrack the currency-reform issue," but that "the House should meet the currency-reform question as promptly and courageously as it did the Teller resolution, and make a record for itself, irrespective of what the Senate may do." The Journal advises its party to take a lesson from the recent monetary convention in its city, and concludes:

> "In short, the House should pass the best measure of currency reform possible as soon as possible, and thus give Republicans and sound-money men throughout the country new cause for rejoicing. If it would pass such a measure within a week it would add immensely to the moral effect of the vote on the Teller resolution and furnish the Republican party with another effective weapon."

To Take Advanced Ground.

[Boston Herald (Ind.).]

There are proofs of a disposition on the part of the Republicans of Indiana to take advanced ground on the currency issue in the coming campaign in that State. Ex-President Harrison is said to favor this course, and Congressman Johnson, of the Sixth district, has taken a strong stand in Congress on the subject, and argued the question very ably. There is difference of opinion among the Indiana Republicans, however; it would be strange if there were not, in view of the timidity that prevails in the party in this section of country. It is an encouraging symptom that the politicians who stand with the ex-President and Congressman Johnson are active and aggressive. They have won a victory in the contest for the preliminary organization of the Republican party in Indiana which seems to point to a preponderance of public sentiment with them. Indiana is ahead of Ohio here, and some of her Republicans have publicly protested against interference with them on the part of Ohio bosses.

The Lines Laid Down.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).]

Word comes from Indiana that the Republicans in the coming State campaign are practically certain to make a flat-footed declaration for the gold standard, in place of the "international bimetalism" espoused by the St. Louis platform. In other words, it will be a question of "gold or 16 to 1," and the two parties are making active preparations to fight it out on these lines.

Hanna Turned Down.

[Kansas City Star (Ind.).]

It was all right to turn down Mark Hanna for interfering in Indiana politics. Mr. Hanna must learn to shinny on the Ohio side.

The Good Great Man.

How seldom, friend, a good great man inherits
Honor or wealth, with all his worth and pains!
It sounds like stories from the world of spirits
If any man obtain that which he merits
Or any merit that which he obtains.
For shame, dear friend! renounce this canting strain.
What wouldst thou have a good great man obtain?
Place—titles—salary—a gilded chain—
Or throne of corses which his sword hath slain?
Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends;
Hath not he always treasures, always friends,
The good great man?—three treasures, love and light,
And calm thoughts, regular as infant's breath;
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night—
Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death.
1809. —S. T. Coleridge.

From the Japanese.

As the moon of the fifteenth night, the heart till the age fifteen;
Then the brightness wanes, and the darkness comes with love.

All things change, we are told, in this world of change and sorrow,
But love's way never changes of promising never to change.

Cruel the beautiful flash—utterly heartless that lightning!
Before one can look even twice it vanishes wholly away!

His very sweetness itself makes my existence a burden!
Truly this world of change is a world of constant woe!

Neither for youth nor age is fixed the life of the body;
Bidding me wait for a time is the word that forever divides.

Only too well I know that to meet will cause more weeping;
Yet never to weep at all were sorrow too great to bear.

Too joyful in union to think, we forget that the smiles of the evening
Sometimes themselves become the sources of morning tears.
—Lafcadio Hearn, "Gleaning in Buddha Fields."

"SCRAPS."

The egg-plant is a native of Asia, Africa and South America.

Winter and Frost were the names of a Vermont couple recently married.

New Orleans is crowded with visitors, especially from the New England States.

A large discovery of old English coins has been made in Penicuik, near Edinburgh.

A woman at No Name Pond, Me., has recently given birth to her twenty-fifth son.—Boston Herald.

Dartmoor, which occupies one-fifth of the county of Devon, is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England.

Of the late pastor Kneipp's work, entitled "My Hydropathic Cure," over 400,000 copies were sold in eight years.

A pedestrian succeeded the other day in setting foot, in the course of five hours and forty minutes, in seven German states.

Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia, or adult make a short trip. The government derives a big revenue from passes.

A Georgia man declares that if every building in North America were to be destroyed all could be reconstructed of marble from that State.

"What'll you give me for the horse?" "A load of hay." "What good is that without the horse?" "I'll let you keep the horse till he eats it up."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Spitzbergen has attained the importance of having a newspaper published devoted entirely to it. It is the Spitzbergen Gazette, edited by a professor of the college at Tromso, in Norway.

Signor Tosti, the famous composer, after a hard day's work teaching his many royal pupils or in composing, seeks recreation in upholstering. The greater part of his furniture has been upholstered by himself.

British officers serving in Indian regiments are now required to learn the dialect of their men in addition to Hindustani. Pushtee, Punjabi, Hindi, Khaskura, Tamil and Mahratti are among the languages they must acquire.

An abandoned railroad tunnel running for a mile under the streets of Edinburgh has been used for some years as a mushroom farm. It turns out nearly 5,000 pounds of mushrooms a month, and has put an end to the importation of foreign mushrooms to Edinburgh.

In the forests of Nubia grows a tree from which, when swayed by the wind, come strange sounds like the note of a flute, fife, or a whistle. The vocal tree is a terror to the natives. The sounds are caused by the wind blowing through little holes in the tree that have been made by insects.

Li Hung Chang is the most liberal of the Chinese, although to the Western mind he is inconceivably narrow. A young American missionary recently asked Li what, in his opinion, was the best method of improving the female schools in that country, to which he replied: "Abolish them."

Herr Krupp, of Essen, has given 10,000 marks to the German Geographical Society for a gold medal to be awarded yearly for geographical discovery. It will be called the Nachtigal medal, after Krupp's friend, Gustav Nachtigal, the African explorer, and, where the merits of candidates are otherwise equal, will be given in preference first to discoveries on the African continent, and next to exploration in German colonies elsewhere.

Mr. Charles Smith, who was for many years coachman to the Queen, has just died at Slough, in his eighty-eighth year. He had during the course of his career driven as many as nine crowned heads, including the late Emperor of Germany, the Shah of Persia, the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, and the Sultan of Turkey. He was one of the suite who crossed over to Denmark when the Princess of Wales went to England to be married, and he drove the Empress Frederick to her wedding.

There is in Russia a district which is wholly administered and during most of the time exclusively inhabited by women. It is the Province of Smolensk, and comprises a district of about fifteen square miles, from which all the able-bodied males emigrate in the spring and proceed to neighboring towns and districts in search of work, remaining away about nine months of the year. In their absence the women cultivate the fields and manage local affairs generally, under the presidency of a woman mayor.

The Sunday-school teacher had reached a point in the lesson where she was dwelling upon the future reward of those who behaved properly here, when the audacious small boy, who frequents most Sunday-schools, spoke up and asked if all good people went to heaven. "Certainly," replied the teacher. "Well, has my grandmother gone to heaven?" persisted the youngster. "Surely she has, my boy, if she was a good woman." "No, she hasn't," declared the fun-loving youngster; "there she is over there." The teacher turned to other phases of the lesson.—Congregationalist.

Trinidad is perhaps the principal breeding-place for seabirds in the South Atlantic. The deposit of guano is consequently great. There are traces of abundant extinct vegetation. The mountain slopes are thickly covered with dead trees, strewn as closely together as it is possible for trees to grow. There used to be herds of goats and pigs on the island, but none seem to be there now. The slopes of the windward side of Trinidad are overgrown chiefly with a sturdy species of beans. They are edible, and grow so thickly that with these, the fish, the turtles, the birds and their eggs—all of which are procurable without any difficulty—it is possible in Trinidad to ward off starvation for any length of time. The Trinidad turtles are plentiful and of large size, weighing from five hundred to seven hundred pounds, and their flavor is excellent.

Woman's neck is almost ruined. The high, stiff linen collar has done it. Surely those observers who discovered that everything good has its evil must have been fashion-writers in their day. The high collar is extremely stylish, is comfortable, notwithstanding contrary appearances, and it affords an easy, neat way of dressing the neck; but at the same time it plays havoc with what poets call the slender, marble column of milky whiteness and so on. One has only to look carefully at the necks of the women at the opera, at a ball, at a reception, to see that they aren't what they used to be. The high collar has left its mark. To look well it has to be worn tight enough to hinder perfect circulation, and that causes the neck to lose its plumpness, the skin to lose its fine, soft texture and purity of color. The neck of the average woman when bared nowadays instinctively makes the average man think of the sere and yellow leaf. He has no idea what has done it, but he knows that women's necks and shoulders aren't so pretty as they used to be.—New York Sun.

PULPIT EDITORIALS.

To Get More or to Want Less.

[Delivered by Dr. Frank Crane at Trinity Church, Chicago, Preceding the Usual Sermon Sunday, February 13, 1898.] [Copyright, 1898.]

One of the best books of the late holiday season was an edition of Thoreau's "Walden," by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. There is no better work for a young man in these days, and especially a young American, to read, if he would learn one of the profoundest and most valuable secrets of life. The introduction to these volumes is written by Bradford Torrey, who admirably gets at the heart of the author, gives us a good biography of him and presents to us a faithful picture of his character. Mr. Torrey says that Thoreau's object in living for over two years alone in his hut by Walden pond, on 27 cents a day, was not to shun the world, as an unclean or contaminating thing, but to live his own life, to think his own thoughts, and, above all, to solve for himself the question of how to live and what to live for. "Are you in want of amusement nowadays?" he writes to a friend. "Then play at the little game of getting a living. There never was anything equal to it. Do it temperately, though, and don't sweat."

The gist of Thoreau's philosophy was the same as that expressed in the homely wisdom of Benjamin Franklin: "There are two ways of being happy: We may either diminish our wants or augment our means." Thoreau's efforts were exerted in showing how to do the former. And it is especially valuable to us because all around us men are struggling to do the latter, and we are apt to take it as a matter of course that the increase of goods is the only road to joy.

This strange man built him a hut by a pond and lived there summer and winter studying to see how little he could need. One can not read his picturesque pages without catching something of his enthusiasm for simplicity. Have you ever practiced walking by the shop windows and reveling in the reflection of how many things there are you can do without? Have you ever delighted in foiling within yourself the shopman's purpose? He aims to show you how much, you are using his display to prove to yourself how little, you need. But there is nothing new under the sun. Come to think of it, it seems to me I have borrowed that thought from Socrates. And Jesus had the same view when He said: "Take heed and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth."

We make much of, we well-nigh worship, advantages and equipment. We speak glowingly of our opportunities, our educations and trainings. These are all tools. But a man is greater than his tools. How insignificant are the "things" of literature, compared with the users! Shakespeare had no typewriter, Chaucer had no grammer (unless a Latin grammar), Job had no stenographer, Dante had no patent letter-file, Pepys had no access to a clipping bureau, Homer doubtless had not so much as a pen. Yet these are the kings of letters, crowned by the common consent of mankind. It makes little difference what you have with which to do a great work, if it is in you to do it. God is not on the side of the strongest battalions. Opportunity does not make the man.

Mahomet wrote the Koran on the shoulder-blades of sheep. Shamgar had no artillery nor horsemen, but delivered Israel with an ox goad. Sampson slew the Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. David did the giant to death with a pebble. Moses cleft the sea with a rod. The trouble with us now is that we are apt to magnify our institutions at the expense of the ever-greater personality. Colleges and training are good, if you can digest them, and if they do not eat you. But many of our courses of study are too strong for the mediocre person who is taking them; they are taking him. I do not wish to teach any one to despise training; so to understand me is to steal feloniously my meaning. Our shoreless sea of literature swamps more geniuses than it floats. Shakespeare's brain fattened on the sparse buffalo grass of Bocaccio and Plutarch; while the stall-fed calves of this day are not worthy to stand under the shadow of his barn.

When critical times have called for orators to put the burning emotions of the people into speech, who were the men whom Providence set forth in answer to the call? Bare-handed men like Patrick Henry, Peter the Hermit, Robert Emmett, and Whitfield. And how many a would-be "spell-binder," steeped to the lips in the art of elocution (which some one called "the art of teaching a dog how to wag his tail"), with battalions of books and the artillery equipment of a sonorous voice drones on to a sleepy world!

True culture does not depend on advantages. It is not denoted by the blase air of admiring nothing, the artificial accomplishment of walking through a wondrous world like a blockhead without lifting an eyebrow nor cracking a smile upon an imperturbable face.

> "Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
> Wha struts and stares an a' that?
> Though hundreds worship at his word,
> He's but a coof, for a' that."

Burns himself was a good sample of true culture, for it was said of him that he was equally at home among the lowly and among the nobility. It was his innate grace of soul, his fine sensibility and thoughtfulness for others, that stood him in stead of the art of courts. One of the first gentlemen, as well as one of the greatest orators, America has ever produced, was Frederick Douglas, born slave cursed with a black skin, learning to read by spelling out the names printed on the shipping. It is the spirit within us, not the things around us, we must increase and improve. It is the life, not the abundance of things.

Comfort does not depend upon things. You think if you had a finer house, a new carpet, more furniture or better, your comfort would be increased. Thoreau treats the subject of furniture grotesquely, but beneath the oddity of his language lies a meaning full of common sense. "Why should not our furniture be as simple as the Arab's or the Indian's?" he asks. "When I think of the benefactors of the race, bearers of divine gifts to man, I do not see in my mind any retinue at their heels, any carload of fashionable furniture. I had three pieces of limestone on my desk, but I was terrified to find that they required to be dusted daily, when the furniture of my mind was all undusted still, and I threw them out the window in disgust."

Even so I like one thing about my occupation as an itinerant preacher: I own no furniture, so that when I am summoned to go to another world I will not have to break through a chevaux-de-frise of chairs, table, beds and wheelbarrows, thereby endangering my soul's shins, but I can go easily, mourned by a few, and leaving none glad I am gone so they can cast lots for my goods.

Health consists not in things. People who take the most medicine are the sickliest. Health depends not on the perfection of our precautions against disease, as the doctors do vainly teach, but on that inward tide of vitality by which we defy disease. The robust men do not frequent the gymnasiums. The people who patronize the "health foods" and make a fad of scientific diet are as a rule dyspetic and sallow. Health is within; and if so be it is at all without, then it is in God's sweet air and green grass and running water and fresh-smelling earth.

The same thing is true in the matters of the spirit and its life. The history of the church discloses more piety in log cabins and mountain fastnesses than in imposing cathedrals. The Waldenses and the Albigenses I find to have had more of Jesus' spirit than those who were haling them to prison and death. I fancy there was more real God-serving among Charles Fox and his Quaker friends than among the frequenters of the cathedrals of Canterbury and York. There is more sound Christianity among the Salvation Army lads than among those who hold their nose when they pass by. Do not think you would be a better Christian with better advantages, nor more liberal with larger wealth. He who is stingy on four dollars a week will be stingy on four hundred a week.

"Do thy next thing." All earth and hell can not stop a man determined to do right. "For the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

The great domestic stand-by, Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup, is now recognized to be a family necessity. Keep it handy.

THE NEW YORK STORE
ESTABLISHED 1853
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

9,200 Men's Shirts Went On Sale Here This Morning When Our Annual Shirt Sale began. All day long people have been buying them by half dozens and dozens, and the 9,200 won't last a great while at the rate they are going. In thin annual sale of ours 12 Shirts cost about what six do as a general rule. You ought to take advantage of it.

1 Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, made of good Muslin, with 3-ply bosoms, all sizes. Shirt sale price 17c
2 Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, made of heavy Muslin, with reinforced front, sleeves and back, and with continuous facing. Shirt sale price 25c
3 "Our Shirt"—Body of Wamsutta Muslin, set in 1800 linen bosom, reinforced front and back, felled seams, all sizes and all sleeve lengths, better than any 50c Shirt ever sold in the city. Shirt sale price 39c
4 The best Unlaundered Shirt ever put on the market; 2100 all-linen bosom, Utica Nonpareil Muslin body, double stitched all over, reinforced front and back, long and extra wide bosoms, open or closed fronts; couldn't be sold regularly for less than 75c; Shirt sale price 49c
5 Men's Unlaundered Shirts, with colored Madras bosoms and reversible link cuffs to match, the newest effects, better than the Shirts others are offering at $1; Shirt sale price 69c

Collars and Cuffs, Too
Men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs, with round or square corners, regular price 20c a pair; in the Shirt sale at 9c
Men's Link Cuffs, 4-ply Linen, regular price 25c a pair; in the Shirt sale at 11c
Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, in the new shapes, regular price 15c; sale price 7c
—East Aisle.

Chicago Furnishes a Dry Goods Feast

The second shipment of the auction goods came this morning and the crowds should be larger than ever this morning.

COLORED DRESS GOODS
A large lot of Spring Novelties, including Jamestowns and Mozambiques, light colors; Chicago prices, 39c to 50c a yard; sale price 12½c
Winter Novelties in Mohair and All-Wool Goods, stylish colors; Chicago price, 50c a yard; sale price 25c
All-Wool German Vigeroux Suitings, 44 inches wide; Chicago price, 75c a yard; sale price 39c
Imported Silk and Wool and All-Wool Winter Novelty Dress Goods; Chicago price, $1.25 a yard; sale price 75c
—West Aisle.

KID GLOVES
25 dozen Ladies' Black and White one-clasp Kid Gloves, Chicago price, 89c a pair; sale price 49c
Ladies' lined Kid Mittens. Chicago price, 89c a pair. Sale price 49c
16-Button length Mousquetaire Gloves in black and evening shades, Chicago price, $2.50 a pair. Sale price $1.25
—Center Aisle.

CHICAGO PRINTS
500 yards of 36-inch Percales, in light and dark grounds, in 1 to 10-yard lengths. Chicago price, 8c a yard; sale price 2½c
25 pieces of Standard Calicoes, in dark grounds, with colored figures. Chicago price, 6c a yard; sale price, while they last 2½c
One case of Standard Ginghams, in checks and stripes. Chicago price, 10c a yard; sale price 5c
—West Aisle.

MORE HOSIERY
Ladies' Fancy Striped Cotton Hose, Chicago price 10c a pair; sale price 2c
Ladies' fast black seamless Cotton Hose; Chicago price 10c a pair; sale price 5c
Infants' pink Cashmere Hose, Chicago price 25c a pair; sale price 15c
Infants' Fancy Lisle, Roman Stripe Hose; Chicago price 50c a pair; sale price 23c
Full regular made Cotton Hose, double soles and high spliced heels; Chicago price 35c a pair; sale price 18c
—East Aisle.

MORE LINENS
Wash Rags, while they last 1c
Chicago's 7c Brown Linen Crash, a yard 5c
Chicago's 10c Bleached Huck Toweling at, a yard 7c
Chicago's 25c Cream Table Linen, 54 inches wide, at, a yard 19c
Chicago's 70c Bleach Table Linen, 70 inches wide, at, a yard 49c
Chicago's 65c Napkins at, a dozen 43c
—Basement.

DOMESTICS
FLANNELS—Dark Outing Flannels, Chicago; sale price, a yard 2½c
Vicuna Cloth, for Wrappers and Sacques, in red figures and stripes—worth 10c a yard; Chicago sale price 5c
All-wool Cream Embroidered Flannels, worth 60c; Chicago sale price, a yard 45c
BLANKETS—10-4 Cotton Blankets, worth 50c a pair; Chicago sale price 35c
Crib Comforts, made from the best Silkaline, ruffled all around, worth 89c; Chicago sale price 69c
COTTONS—30 yards of good unbleached Muslin, 5c quality for $1.00
9-4 ready-made Bleached Sheets; Chicago sale price 34c
—Basement.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

Art Notes.

A revival in the study of art is reported, and several new classes have been formed and new studios opened, in addition to that of the Art Students' League of Indianapolis. One of the classes meets every Saturday night at the High School studio to work from the nude model. It is in charge of Miss Sellick, with Mr. Steele and Mr. Stark as critics. It numbers about forty members—principally advanced pupils from the High School and Industrial Training School. Working with them are Misses Mary Robinson, Julia Sharpe, Ada Comingor, Anna Hasselman, Tempe Tice, Mrs. Weisenberger, Mrs. Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hetherington.

Another class, consisting of Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Weisenberger, Miss Tice and Miss Dochez, works two days each week from a model at Miss Tice's studio. A children's class meets there Saturday.

Washington's Birthday Celebration.

The program for the University of Indianapolis celebration in Tomlinson Hall on Washington's birthday, after the street parade of students, has been arranged, and will include an address by John L. Griffiths and a recitation by James Whitcomb Riley. The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn will offer the opening prayer. Butler College has the choice of chairman this year, and Joseph Sweeney, of the freshman class, has been selected.

Arranging for a Concert.

Alexander Weiss, of Cincinnati, is here to make arrangements for a concert to be given in Indianapolis Wednesday, March 2, by the Marien String Quartet of Cincinnati. This quartet is a part of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which appeared at the May Festival last year, and will take part in the festival again this year. With the quartet are the Miss Harrises, of Louisville.

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You press the button on the handle and the umbrella closes.
This is a remarkable little novelty and works like a charm. It is also very handy when you have one hand occupied, as you can close your umbrella with the hand in which you are carrying it, by simply touching the button on the handle.
Come in and see one.
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If you have not tried our Hoffman House Java and Mocha Coffee, you should do so at once, as it is the finest Coffee that can be purchased. Cheap at 40c; our price, 35c per lb.
The MONARCH carries the largest and best stock of Groceries in Indiana. No cheap, shoddy goods in our stores—nothing but the best—and at a price below the actual value. If you buy for cash, you will find it to your advantage to do your trading with us.
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Ambitious young men who desire to take up the study of law now have an opportunity to win their way into the legal profession, while continuing the business of earning a living. We require only your evenings and prepare you for admission to the bar. We guarantee our students as thorough a legal training as may be had in any law school in America.

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Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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We have a few, 34 and 38 size, Uniform Suits and Overcoats which we have reduced to $8.00 to close out.

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New No. 110 W. Washington St.

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN DISCUSSED.

A Notable Speech at the Marquette Club Dinner at Chicago — Other Celebrities There—A. J. Beveridge Speaks at New York.

Chicago, February 14.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, Justice David J. Brewer, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter sat in a row at the head of the Marquette Club banquet tables Saturday night. They ate, smoked, posed, smiled, wrote autographs and rode through the clouds on four kinds of Pegasuses before 1,500 Republicans. They stood in line in the parlors of the Auditorium as the multitude passed in review, and then sat upon the dais in the banquet-room. Other notable guests who responded to toasts were President Canfield, of the University of Ohio; the Hon. W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, and Congressman Henry S. Boutelle.

The occasion was the celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It has been observed so regularly by this club and so magnificently that the man who gets the topic which names the day finds himself at a loss to say anything that is new. General Harrison admitted this. He tried to explain how it had not been possible for him to prepare an oration which would do justice to the greatest statesman of the country. He had been in the hands of the "protean monster, the grip," for several weeks. This explanation had been uttered in a wavering voice, which told plainer than the words that the first orator was really a sick man. The splendid mob which packed the room to window-sills and drove the orchestra from its place wanted to show him that it knew that he had met fiercer enemies than any passing ill. The moment he ended his explanation a loud, round voice in the rear yelled that the grip was a feeble foe to a man like him, and with smiles and nods of the head the former President took a new grip on his bundle of manuscript and read through to the end.

Ex-President Harrison, according to the Times-Herald account, was the man everybody wanted to see, and everybody had sympathy for him. He did not enjoy the night a little bit. He is paler than he used to be—more aged and more annoyed at things. It was a regular habit of his to pass courses, and time and time again he dropped his head in his hand—possibly wishing he were at home with the baby. He did not smoke. There was nothing said or done that caused him to applaud. A constant row of men passed at his back, begging his signature to the menu cards. He signed at least a hundred, using a little stub pencil. His hand trembled. The letters were cramped, wavering and uncertain. His favorite attitude was the one made famous by the cartoonists—the first finger of left hand pressing his temple and his head resting on the knuckles of the balance of the fingers of that hand. He rarely smiled—but smiled heartily when an enthusiast asked how he would do for 1900.

Mr. Harrison's Speech.

Ex-President Harrison had a hearty greeting when he arose to respond to the toast "Abraham Lincoln." When the applause had subsided, he said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—A few weeks ago, when the pressure of other engagements made it apparent that it would be impossible for me to make any preparation suitable to the dignity of this occasion, I withdrew a previous acceptance of the invitation of the club. But the committee, with quite an undue sense of the importance of my presence, arranged to facilitate my coming and going, and promised for themselves, and so as they were able for you, if I would come, to be content with but a few words from me to-night.

"The observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which has become now so widely established, either by public law or by general custom, will more and more force the orators of these occasions to depart from the line of biography and incident and eulogy, and to assume the duty of applying to pending public questions the principles illustrated in the life and taught in the public utterances of the man whose birth we commemorate.

"And, after all, we may be sure that that great simple-hearted patriot would have wished it so. Flattery did not soothe the living ear of Lincoln. He was not unappreciative of friendship, not without ambition to be esteemed, but the overmastering and dominant thought of his life was to be useful to his country and to his countrymen.

Saw Lincoln but Once.

"I saw Mr. Lincoln but once. As the the time approached when he was to take up the always stupendous work of the presidency, under conditions not only trying but appalling, he, not unwisely, entered upon his journey to the capital with such leisure as to enable him, at many places, to meet and to address his fellow-citizens. He spent a night at Indianapolis. The arrival of his train was greeted by many thousands of those who had supported his candidacy. They welcomed him with huzzas, as if they would give him token of their purpose to stand by the results declared at the polls. Yet it seemed to me hardly to be a glad crowd, and he not to be a glad man. There was no sense of culpability, either in their hearts or in his; no faltering; no disposition to turn back; but the hour was shadowed with forebodings. There were portents. Men did not shrink; but there was that vague sense of apprehension that unlocated expectancy of evil which fills the air and disturbs the beasts of the field when the unclouded sun is slowly extinguished. When the column is once started in the charge there are cheers; but there is a moment when, standing at attention, silence is king.

"Before us stood our chosen leader; the man who was to be our pilot through seas more stormy, and through channels more perilous than ever the old ship went before. He had piloted the lumbering flat-boat on our Western streams, but he was new to the helm of the great ship. His experience in public office had been brief and not conspicuous. He had not general acquaintance with the people of the whole country. To many of them he stood as the type of a people thought by the East to be not only cultured, but passionate and reckless. His large angular frame and face, his broad humor, his homely illustrations and simple ways, seemed to very many of his fellow-countrymen to portray a man and a mind that, while acute and powerful, had not that nice balance and touch of statecraft that the perilous way before us demanded.

A Natural Leader.

"No college of arts had opened to his struggling youth. He had been born in a cabin and reared among the unlettered. He was a rail-splitter, a flatboatman, a country lawyer, practicing in many counties, trying now a horse case, now a slander or trespass suit. He sat with his associates of the bar about the country tavern or the country store and exchanged stories. Yet in all these conditions and associations he was a leader—at the rail-splitting, in the rapids, at the bar, in story-telling.

"He had a comparatively small body of admiring and attached friends. He had revealed himself in his debate with Douglas, and in his New York speech, as a man most familiar with American politics and a profound student of our institutions, with rare cogency and a rarer lucidity of speech, but above all as a man of conscience, a man who followed conscience and logic to their most alarming ends.

"Most kind in speech and most placid in demeanor, yet disturbing the public peace by his insistence that those theories of human rights which he had all so much applauded should be made practical. A man not obstinate, but one who was under an inability to surrender a truth that his mind approved.

"In the broad common-sense way in which he did small things he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him; he had never met any occasion inadequately. Europe did not know him. To the South, and to not a few in the Northern States, he was an uncouth jester, an ambitious upstart, a reckless disturber. He was hated by the South, not only for his principles, but for himself. The son of the cavalier, the man who felt toil to be a stain, depised this son of the people, this child of toil.

"Seward, a cultivated man of letters, a man who had long been a leader in the Senate of great men, a Governor of the Empire State, a proved champion of the anti-slavery sentiment, had been passed over, and his friends felt not only sore over his defeat, but some mortification that he should have been defeated by Lincoln.

"He was going to Washington to meet misgivings in his own party, and to confront the fiercest, most implacable and powerful civil rebellion of which history gives us an example. Personal dangers attended his journey. The course before him was lighted only by the lamp of duty; outside its radiance all was dark. He seemed to be conscious of all this, to be weighted by it; but so strong was his sense of duty, so courageous his heart, so sure was he of his own high purposes and motives and of the favor of God for himself and for his people, that he moved forward calmly to his appointed work—not with show and brag, neither with shrinking. He was yet in a large measure to win the confidence of men in his capacity, when the occasion was so exigent as to seem to call for one who had already won it.

A Brave Act.

"He could not have been ignorant of the fact that with Mr. Seward as his Secretary of State he would seem for a time, at least to many, not to be the first, but the second, in his own administration. As I have said at another time, the selection of Mr. Seward for Secretary of State was a brave act, 'because Mr. Lincoln could not fail to know that for a time Mr. Seward would overshadow him in the popular estimation, and a wise one because Mr. Seward was in the highest degree qualified for the great and delicate duties of the office. A man who is endowed for the presidency will know how to be President in fact as well as in name, without any fussy self-assertion.'

"He was distinguished from the Abolition leaders by the fairness and kindliness with which he judged the South and the slave-holder. He was opposed to human slavery, not because some masters were cruel, but upon reasons that kindness to the slave did not answer. 'All men' included the black man. Human law is local; liberty is the law of nature, and God's law takes no account of boundaries. The human enactment can not pass the limits of the State; God's law embraces creation.

"Mr. Lincoln had faith in time, and time has justified his faith. If the panorama of the years from 1861 to 1865 could have been unrolled before the eyes of his countrymen would they have said—would he have said—that he was adequate for the great occasion? And yet, as we look back over the story of the civil war, he is revealed to us standing above all men of that epoch, in his capacity and adaptation to the duties of the presidency.

"It does not seem to be God's way to give men preparation and fitness and to reveal them until the hour strikes. Men must rise to the situation. The storage batteries that are to furnish the energy for these great occasions, God does not connect until the occasion comes.

A Man Who was Needed.

"The civil war called for a President who had faith in time, for his country as well as for himself; who was not impatient; who could endure the impatience of others and bide his time. A man who could, by a strong but restrained diplomatic correspondence hold off foreign intermeddlers and at the same time lay the sure basis for the Geneva award. A man who could in all his public utterances, while maintaining the authority of the law and the just rights of the national Government, breathe an undertone of yearning for the misguided and the rebellious. A man who could hold the war and the policy of the Government to their original purpose—the restoration of the States without the destruction of slavery—until public sentiment was ready to support a proclamation of emancipation. A man who could win and hold the love of the soldier and of the masses of the people. A man who could be just, without pleasure in the severities of justice; who loved to forgive and pardon. A man without small jealousies; who did not fear the shadow of other men.

"The original manuscripts in the State Department show that even the finished and accurate style of Mr. Seward needed the revising touch of Lincoln, with his wonderful appreciation of the significance of words. Plans of campaigns were thought out by him, and as some high military critics say, with a remarkable appreciation of military problems and necessities.

"Mr. Lincoln loved the 'plain people,' out of whose ranks he came; but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of men in rights and burdens; justice to all; a government by all the people for all the people, was his thought—no favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good.

"He had the love of the masses, and he won it fairly; not by art or trick. He could, therefore, admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who could speak to all men and be heard. Would there were more such. There is great need of men now who can be heard both in the directors' meeting and in the labor assembly.

"Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is beloved. He stands like a great lighthouse, to show the way of duty to all his countrymen, and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds. We do him reverence. We bless to-night the memory of Lincoln."

Other Notable Utterances.

Notable sentiments, expressed briefly, in the speeches of the other gentlemen at the banquet were as follows:

"Why do we build warships and spend millions in coast defenses and maintain an army? Experience—bitter, humiliating, costly experience—has taught us that behind the army and navy must be a strongly-intrenched treasury and an unquestioned public credit. A floating debt, payable on demand, is an element of weakness. It is the very opposite of strength."—Lyman J. Gage.

"If the fathers had foreseen the marvelous mingling of races in this country they could not have have devised a wiser system of government than that which placed in organic law limitations upon the powers of the majority and created a tribunal, separate from the law-making body, to determine whether those limitations have been passed."—Justice David J. Brewer.

"We must not forget that on this money question the Republican party has a twofold mission. It is pledged to reform the currency, and, as it was with resumption, the way to reform is to reform. And our party has a duty no less important than that of reforming the currency—the duty of preventing the enemies of the national credit from deforming our present currency."—Congressman Henry Sherman Boutelle.

"Illinois gave to the nation Abraham Lincoln. He was the central heroic figure in the nation's struggle for life. The State of Illinois stands guard over his tomb, for he was her most gifted, bravest, truest, gentlest son; but his name and fame belong to the nation and to all the years in which men are to struggle and strive for that era of universal brotherhood that lingers like a dream in the hearts of all who love their fellow men."—William J. Calhoun.

"As we commemorate to-night his birth and life, let us pledge ourselves anew to that for which he labored and for which he died—a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It will not perish if founded upon unselfish endeavor, full of magnificent scheming and made the last and best grandest work of man."—President James J. Canfield, of Ohio University.

MR. BEVERIDGE'S ADDRESS.

The Indianapolis Lawyer Speaks at a New York Dinner.

New York, February 14.—The Republican Club observed Lincoln's birthday as it has for twelve years at a banquet Saturday night at Delmonico's. Nearly three hundred members of the club and guests were present. Among those at the guests' table with President Chauncey M. Depew were Congressman C. A. Boutelle, Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath, Elihu Root, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert and George W. Smalley. President Depew made a few remarks, in which he referred to Theodore Roosevelt as the "cyclonic Dutchman" and to Mr. Beveridge as "a young orator of the West, from the home of one of the brainiest, ablest and best-equipped Presidents we ever had."

Mr. Beveridge responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln," in a speech that was much applauded and praised. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's financial views, he said:

"Abraham Lincoln was as sound on finance as he was on liberty. He had indulged in thought on the subject of money He had read the history of his country. And history and thought inspired this prince of purity to use language for which an Altgeld court-martial would have convicted him of being a hireling of the money power. For Lincoln told Congress that redundant issues of paper money had "increased prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country." These are Lincoln's words; and their keenness cuts the heart out of inflation, and inflation is all there is of Bryanesque finance. History and thought had taught Abraham Lincoln that inflated prices mean immediate loss to labor and ultimate loss to all. He had mastered first principles. He knew that a government can not make money; that the only way a government gets money is to take it by taxation, or to get it by borrowing; that if the Government can make money, all taxation is a crime, and that if it can not make money, its credit is its chief concern.

"And, taking first principles for his promises, he stated the necessary conclusion—for Lincoln was a logician and did not stop on the road of his reasoning to refresh himself with his own rhetoric and become intoxicated on mixed metaphors; he did not understand this latter-day logic which eliminates the conclusion from a syllogism, substitutes a philippic for the syllogism itself, calls the whole process oratory and writes "quod erat demonstrandum" beneath a jeremiad. But he stated his conclusion with truth's simplicity and said: "A return to specie payments at the earliest period should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation." That is not the language of Wall street, gentlemen—it is the solemn warning of the savior of his country. And Abraham Lincoln said all this too, when the angel of war sowed fire and death throughout the land and the nation bound up its wounds with the money of emergency. Shall we depart from his principles now, after a generation of prosperity and in a time of profoundest peace? By our belief in his wisdom, no! We appeal from his misinterpreters to Lincoln's very words. We appeal from passion unto reason. We appeal from sectionalism to nationality. In the name of Lincoln, we appeal to that infallible judge—the conscience of the conservative masses whom our hero loved to call the plain people of the Republic! With that ultimate judge, whose voice is indeed the voice of God, we fearlessly leave the rendering of this decree of destiny.

Mr. Beveridge's Conclusion.

In concluding his address, Mr. Beveridge said:

"Abraham Lincoln's party stands at the daybreak of the twentieth century and tells free institutions to take courage. With his principles inspiring us, with his life as a guide, we will, we can, know no defeat. We fight a battle of patriotic affection. Even our opponents are our brothers—kinsmen by liberty. We appeal to them as did our master, "with malice toward none and charity for all." In our hearts there is no hate. Truth can afford to be serene. We seek no partisan victory which does not mean a healing to the nation and a hope to all mankind. We are enlisted in the holy crusade of patriotism. We go forth as our fathers did at Lincoln's call, to preserve and not destroy. We fight because we love and not because we hate.

"With a past filled with memories so heroic and so glorious, so sacred and so sweet, that the world has set next to the memory of the cross—memories which the sword that father left us calls up from our full hearts—memories of Vicksburg and Donelson, of Mission Ridge and Appomattox, and all those immortal fields of glory; and finally, memories of him whose name brings loving tears to every patriot's eye—of him, our leader, master, friend, and friend of all mankind; with memories like these to chasten, ennoble and direct, we turn our faces full to the morning, ready to perform the mission he gave into our keeping—'to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle,' and to see that, 'government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

An Ovation to Beveridge.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New York, February 14.—Mr. Beveridge had a real ovation at the Republican Club Saturday night. It was a great dinner, with many distinguished speakers, and he carried off the honors. At the end of every sentence he was cheered, and at the end of some of his paragraphs many stood on their chairs to shout their approval. When he finished, the applause and cheering continued for several minutes. Depew, who presided, was most enthusiastic in his congratulations, and Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, devoted the first part of his speech to eulogy of Beveridge. Said he: "Mr. Beveridge has made the ablest statement of the principles and position of the Republican party that I have ever heard." Ex-Mayor Strong says Mr. Beveridge made the biggest hit in an after-dinner speech since Henry W. Grady. After the banquet there was an informal reception to Mr. Beveridge, lasting about half an hour.

Cheers for Beveridge.

In its account of the speeches at the Republican Club banquet, the New York Sun says that Mr. Beveridge received three cheers at the conclusion of his speech. The New York Tribune says: "The spirit of patriotism was abroad, and the speeches of Chauncey M. Depew, Albert J. Beveridge—a young orator from Indiana—Theodore Roosevelt, Congressman Boutelle and Henry D. Estabrook were much appreciated and warmly applauded by the hearers. * * * Mr. Beveridge treated his subject comprehensively, and embodied in his address the principles which led to the formation of the Republican party, and the ends for which it was working at the present day. Mr. Beveridge was frequently cheered."

THE PRIZE-FIGHTING ORDINANCE.

The Indianapolis City Council has repealed the State law against prize-fighting by passing an ordinance that pugilists may pound one another for ten rounds.—Ft. Wayne News.

In Indianapolis the City Council has passed an ordinance permitting "glove contests." This looks like a purpose to legalize future debates in the Council chamber.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

Indianapolis, the capital city, of which the whole State would like to feel proud, has deteriorated under the present Council into a haven for plug-uglies and thugs, who are to be attracted there by reason of an ordinance licensing "tenround sparring exhibitions." For shame!—Lafayette Courier.

An Ideally Perfect System.

[Greensburg Review.]

In a nutshell the demands on the monetary convention at Indianapolis may be formulated in one sentence. It demands a currency based on gold and equal in value to it always, managed so as to contract and inflate as the needs of the country may indicate, and arranged so as to flow into the sections of the country where needed promptly, and in sufficient amounts for all demands—in fact, a currency that will automatically regulate itself. Such a system would be ideally perfect, and would avoid the issue of bonds in time of peace.

Wants Only Party Help.

[Richmond Palladium.]

If Bryanism fails to win in the next State contest it will not be for lack of aid and comfort from The Indianapolis News and its ilk. There is just one certain way to establish Bryanism in this State, and that is by defeating the Republican party in the municipal elections. If the people can be persuaded that individuals are more important than parties in these elections—in other words, to strain at a gnat now, they must be prepared to swallow a camel in 1900.

THE GROWING OF PEANUTS

A GREAT DEAL OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THEM.

A History of the Peanut—Where It Can be Grown Profitably—An Industry Now Confined Principally to the South.

[Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 12.—Nearly everybody eats peanuts, and they are regarded as a luxury in our cities. Everywhere we see the sign and hear the words: "Fresh roasted peanuts, 5 cents a package."

Peanuts grow underground like potatoes, and they are not primarily a luxury. On the contrary, there is ten times as much nutrition in a pound of peanuts as there is in a pound of potatoes.

For many years the history of the peanut was hidden almost in mystery, so many countries claimed it. Careful investigation and research, however, led to the conclusion that Brazil first produced peanuts. Very soon after the discovery of that country, the little ground nuts were taken to Africa and other tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Old World, where they became staple articles of food. Only during the past forty years have peanuts become an important crop in our country.

Professor Handy, of the experiment station bureau of the Department of Agriculture, says that there are five plants of commercial importance to the entire world, which originated in this western continent, namely, the peanut, tobacco, cotton, Indian corn and potato. Excepting tobacco and the potato, these American plants obtained recognition for their value in the Old World long before they were fully appreciated in the land of their nativity.

During the seventeenth century the peanut had become so extensively cultivated in Africa, and was growing so luxuriantly in a wild state, that the natives subsisted mainly upon that crop. The little peanut was to them, indeed, the staff of life. Slave traders early understood this fact, and they always loaded their vessels with peanuts, to furnish food for their black captives, until they could dispose of them in our markets. From the very beginning the slaves in this country were permitted to cultivate little patches of peanuts for food; but their masters and mistresses looked with scorn upon peanuts. They constituted "nigger food," and hence they could not be fit food for the members of the superior race. But the despised little ground nuts kept the negroes in good condition.

Numerous Names.

Like every other popular article of commerce, this product has numerous names, in the different localities where it is used. The people call it pindar, goober, earthnut, ground pea, ground nut and peanut. Scientists call it Arachis hypogaea; but even that don't make it unpopular.

Agriculturists generally regard ground pea as the best name for it, because it grows under ground in a pod. The pods are seldom more than two inches long, and they contain from one to three kernels or peas, which are called peanuts.

The peanut vine is a long, trailing, straggling creature, growing from one to three feet high. It is as unattractive a vine as the pea pod is unattractive, when first gathered. It has thick, hairy, pale, green angular stems. Its blossoms contain spikes, which are seeds, and, when the flowers fall to the ground, the spikes begin to burrow several inches under ground, where they develop pods and peas.

The development of peanut crops in this country was occasioned by the civil war. The armies which marched and countermarched over the eastern section of Virginia, learned the value of peanuts for food. They learned it from the negroes, for there were many times in those days when even "nigger food" was deemed excellent by hungry men. Moreover, the people of the Confederate States manufactured oil from peanuts. Four mills were constantly at work making peanut oil, which was used as a lubricant, and also as a food for cooking, in place of lard. After extracting the oil from peanuts, the people living in the vicinity of the mills, made food cakes out of the peanuts. They found these cakes very palatable, and also very nutritious. And after the armies were disbanded, the soldiers took home with them a knowledge of peanuts and their value; and this resulted in a demand for peanuts, which was followed by an ample supply.

Immediately after the close of the civil war, particularly between the years 1865 and 1870, the culture of peanuts increased in a phenomenal manner. The people of the South were greatly benefited by the demand for their new product; for at that time cotton was uncrowned and ceased to be king. Other countries learned to produce cotton during our civil war.

Peanuts grow well in all Southern States, but the largest part of the annual crop of this country is produced by Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. The farmers of those sections have not been scientifically informed of the soil-consuming qualities of their crop, however, and hence they are not raising so many thousands of bushels as formerly.

Take Up Nitrogen.

Peanuts take up a great deal of nitrogen. In fact, if all of their nitrogen came from the soil they would soon make barren a good soil. But nature has provided a means whereby the peanuts can take a great deal of nitrogen from the air. The roots of the peanut plants are covered with warts about the size of pin-heads. In those warts are myriads of minute bacteria. It requires a good microscope to see them, but they are there, and they are very busy, too. They take from the air a great deal of nitrogen and give it to the peanut plant, while they live on the roots. By their activity they give to the plant about five-sixths of the nitrogen that it requires. But for this provision it would take but few peanut crops to exhaust a soil. But, even with this nitrogen taken from the air, the soils have deteriorated, and there must be a rotation of crops to save the soil. Instead of yielding an average of fifty bushels to the acre the average in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina has been reduced to twenty bushels an acre.

It is officially announced by the Department of Agriculture that peanuts will grow as far north as southern Wisconsin, in the States along the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river valleys. As a result of extended experiments this announcement is made, but it is not known whether or not the crops will be profitable. That can only be determined by the farmers themselves, by practical experiments. The department simply states that it has demonstrated that peanuts will grow in any latitude where Indian corn will thrive. The peanut plant requires a climate with a season of five months free from frost. It is not necessary that this should be a season of extreme heat. A warm summer would of course be better for this crop, but absolute freedom from frost is necessary.

It has been demonstrated scientifically that the food quality of peanut vines is superior to timothy and but slightly inferior to clover hay. The hulls of peanuts, when ground with the vines, contain a good percentage of food for animals, so that there is really no waste in the crop. When oil is taken from the nuts, there remains the peanut meal, which is regarded as one of the richest feeding stuffs known.

From this it would seem advisable for farmers to set aside little patches for trial peanut crops, as far north as southern Wisconsin. If practical experiment demonstrates that peanuts can be profitably raised in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska or Kansas, the people might do well to undertake this new departure. A change of crops is often desirable any way. It has been suggested in the experiment station division of the department here that maybe the peanut crop would prove a boon to sections along the Missouri river valley, where wheat and other crops sometimes fail.

Peanuts During Dry Spells.

For example, when there comes a long dry spell which withers everything else, the peanuts might thrive, drawing nitrogen from the air. A sandy loam, light and porous, produces the best peanuts. An early spring, with a warm summer, with moderate moisture, will produce excellent crops. These are the very characteristics of some sections where wheat crops fail. Of course, a clayey soil can be used for peanut culture, but the light soil produces the best crops. Kansas and Nebraska would make good peanut grounds.

It is believed that with proper attention and skillful cultivation better food peanuts can be grown in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river regions than are grown farther south. One thing has been demonstrated, and that is that the nearer the equator, the greater quantity of oil is produced, and the less oil in the peanut the more palatable and delicate is the kernel. For this reason it is believed that peanuts grown between the parallels of 34 and 42 north latitude will be better food products for human beings.

The first thing of importance to know before experimenting with peanut crops is the preparation of the ground, by reducing the soil to a finely pulverized, light, friable seed bed; for the little "spike" which burrows in the ground must have an easy time getting into its proper position for sprouting into a seeding pod. The land, of course, must be kept in good condition, and if the soil is not naturally calcareous, it should be limed. There should always be a dressing of potash and phosphoric acid. The manuring may be a top dressing, but it would be better if plowed under early in the season or spread in the furrow which is to receive the seed.

For permanency of peanut raising, it is believed that one crop every other year would be better than continuous crops of peanuts. The soil will last longer and retain its producing power if the peanut crop of one year is followed by winter rye or oats, and in summer with crimson clover. This would give increased forage crops. There should be a rotation of fertilizers with the rotation of crops.

The Successful Planters.

The most successful planters make their hills from three to three and one-half feet apart, with two kernels to each hill. The seed may be planted in checks or drills, and both of these methods are successfully used in different sections where peanut planting has been longest in progress. Inasmuch as peanuts are easily ravaged by weeds, they should be carefully guarded against all such pests.

Frost will injure the peanuts, and will spoil the quality of the vines for fodder. Therefore, long before the first frost is anticipated harvesting should begin. There is a plow in use, which can be readily obtained, which, with two horses, passes each side of the rows, cutting the tap roots, and making it easy to remove them from the soil. Laborers with pitchforks remove the peanuts, shake off the loose soil, and pile them in windrows, three rows in one. They are then stacked and shocked around poles seven feet high. The stacks remain intact for fifteen or twenty days, and the pods are ready to be picked. This is slow work, and is paid for by the bushel. It should be performed without delay.

After picking, the nuts are carefully cleaned before sacking. The cleaner the nuts, the better the prices obtained. There are factories called "recleaners" in many communities, but hand-cleaning is always the best.

Nearly all of the American product is consumed in this country, for there is a large home market. For several years past our people have annually consumed 4,000,000 bushels of peanuts, for which the consumers have paid $10,000,000. Besides this consumption of peanuts in the markets, the farmers have used hundreds of bushels for fattening hogs, and the vines have produced many tons of good fodder of the finest quality. Inasmuch as millions of bushels are annually used in the Old World for the production of oil, it is believed that we shall have an export trade in this product whenever our people increase their crops and make a business of seeking a foreign market. Peanut oil may be substituted, and, in the Old World is largely substituted for olive oil. So, you see, these little peanuts have a history and also a future.

SMITH D. FRY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE—B. P. O. Elks' annual benefit—8 p. m.

PARK THEATER—Rossow Midgets' Star Specialty Company—2 and 8 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATER—Broadway Burlesquers and Kid Lavigne, champion lightweight of the world—2 and 8 p. m.

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Another Carpet Chance!

THIS WEEK AND ONLY THIS WEEK

Our Fine $1.25 Quality Wilton Velvet Carpets 97½c PER YARD. Made and laid with cotton-padded lining.

A good Wilton Velvet is a remarkable carpet to wear. The short, close pile does not crush down or wear rough—while the firm, heavy back insures years of satisfactory service. There's not an old or bad coloring in this entire lot—and the designs are all fresh—from the mills' best artists—for this season.

WE ALSO CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER WEEK

THE SALE OF FINE AXMINSTER CARPETS

At $1.25, made and laid with cotton-padded lining.

THE LACE CURTAIN SALE CONTINUES

The styles are all dainty, new effects, suitable for any room—and made of fine Egyptian cotton (bleached before weaving)—will launder and wear perfectly.

These Laces, 63c to $5.98 per pair, are wonders.

The Taylor Carpet Co

26 and 28 Washington St., West

PAY ONE-THIRD By paying one-third down you secure a bargain carpet held for you till house-cleaning time.

A Sponge Bath is most refreshing—does most good, when FAIRY SOAP is used. PURE-WHITE-FLOATING.

THE SOAP OF THE CENTURY

Made in three convenient sizes.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

FAIRY

LEADER

First Door West of the New Stevenson Block.

WE BOUGHT OUT A LARGE

Wholesale Dry Goods Stock

which we will close out at from 25c to 50c on the dollar. Thousands of bargains in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, TABLE LINENS, MUSLINS, CALICOES, Etc., while they last.

5 cases Prints, dark colors, worth 5c, at 2½c
15 cases Ginghams, apron checks, worth 8c, at 5c
10 cases Unbleached Muslins, worth 6c, at 4c
9 cases French Dress Ginghams, worth 18c, at 12½c
$1.00 Broadcloths, all colors, at 49c
$1.25 Covert Cloths, 54-inch, at 89c
$1.25 Figured Silks at 69c

WE HAVE ABOUT 75 JACKETS LEFT that we ask you to make your price on. Don't want to carry them over.

Choice of any of our $5, $6 and $7 fine Trimmed Hats at 98c

The Leader

WINE OF CARDUI WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS Only One Cent a Word.

THE DOLLAR YOU SAVE

to-day will buy another Shirt to-morrow in our sale of Fine White Shirts for $1.00, $1.00 $1.00. Excellent value, excellent fit, excellent time at

Paul H. Krauss's MEN'S FURNISHER

44 East Washington Street.

FOR SIX YEARS I HAVE SOLD DRUGS IN INDIANAPOLIS AT CUT PRICES. AND EVERY DAY HAS BEEN BARGAIN DAY. NOT LOW PRICES ONE DAY, THEN BACK TO ROBBING PRICES. CARTER'S PILLS 10c TO-DAY AND 10c EVERY DAY. ALL PATENT MEDICINES SLAUGHTERED. DOLLAR PATENTS, 50c, 67c AND 70c. I BUY IN CAR-LOTS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS FOR CASH. I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST AND HAVE COMING $10,000 OF PATENT MEDICINES TO BE SOLD AT ABOUT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.

I DO THE LARGEST PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS IN THE WEST. EVERYTHING PURE. EVERYTHING AT CUT PRICES.

PEARSON

53, 55, 57 VIRGINIA AVENUE.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Samuel Weller, having obtained leave of absence from Mr. Pickwick, as we may learn from the "Pickwick Papers," walked down from George Yard to the Mansion House, turned up through Leadenhall Market and wandered through various by-courts and streets. We are also told that:

It is by no means surprising that Mr. Weller should have paused before a small stationer's and print-seller's window; but, without further explanation, it does appear surprising that his eyes should no sooner have rested on certain pictures which were exposed for sale therein than he gave a sudden start, smote his right leg with great vehemence, and exclaimed with sudden energy: "If it hadn't been for this, I should ha' forgot all about it, till it was too late." The particular picture on which Sam Weller's eyes were fixed, as he said this, was a highly-colored representation of a couple of human hearts skewered together with an arrow, cooking before a cheerful fire, while a male and a female cannibal in modern attire, the gentleman being clad in a blue coat and white trousers, and the lady in a deep red pelisse with a parasol of the same, were approaching the meal with hungry eyes up a serpentine gravel path leading thereto. A decidedly indelicate young gentleman, in a pair of wings and nothing else, was depicted as superintending the cooking; a representation of the spire of the church in Langham Place appeared in the distance; and the whole formed a "valentine" of which, as a written inscription in the window testified, there was a large assortment within, which the shopkeeper pledged himself to dispose of to his countrymen generally, at the reduced rate of one and sixpence each.

This little experience of the immortal Sam Weller happened on a certain 13th of February, just one day before St. Valentine's Day. In these modern times, so much has the custom of sending valentines died away, there are no doubt many people who would forget all about the day were it not for the gaudy valentines that still appear in the windows of the booksellers.

It is curious that the origin of a custom which has obtained so long as that of sending valentines on the 14th of February should be shrouded in so much mystery. St. Valentine, whose festival falls on February 14, was not the patron saint of the lovers in any sense, and no one seems to know exactly why his name and his day should have been thus made use of.

St. Valentine was a Christian martyr of the time of the reign of Emperor Claudius, about A. D. 270, but long before his time the Romans had been in the habit of celebrating the festival of the Lupercalia about the middle of every February. This festival was in honor of Pan and Juno, whence the latter deity got the names Februata, Februalis and Februlla. Effort has been made to connect the festival with the historic legend of Romulus and Remus, who, it will be remembered, were said to have been suckled by a she-wolf in the Lupercal, a grotto near the western angle of the Palatine hill in ancient Rome, but there is evidence that the festival antedates the legend.

The festival was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave. There were many ceremonies in the Lupercalia festival, and among them was a sort of a lottery. Tablets inscribed with the names of young women were placed in a box and drawn out by young men. Each man was bound to be the faithful attendant of her who had thus fallen to his lot, from the time of the drawing until the next Lupercalian festival.

These ancient heathen festivals were among the hardest obstacles that the fathers of the early Christian church had to overcome, and in their efforts to eradicate the pagan superstitions they commuted the forms of many of these festivals and substituted the names of saints for those of the heathen deities. As the Lupercalia had always taken place in February, and the 14th of February was the day of the martyred St. Valentine, it seems that the early fathers celebrated St. Valentine's Day as a festival, and gradually the Lupercalian superstition died away. This, at least, is the opinion of the Rev. Alban Butler, the compiler of "Lives of the Saints," who explains the continuation of the valentine-sending custom by saying that the early fathers found it impossible to extirpate altogether any ceremony which the common people had enjoyed, and so the outline of the ancient ceremony was preserved, but modified, by some adaptation to the Christian system.

In England, Scotland and in different parts of Europe, notably Lorraine and Maine, in France, St. Valentine's Day was celebrated for many years by a modified form of the old lottery of the Lupercalia. On the eve of St. Valentine a number of young folks, maids and bachelors, would assemble together and inscribe their names upon little billets, throw the names into a box and draw them out lottery-wise, care being taken that each should draw the name of some one of the opposite sex. The person thus drawn became one's valentine.

At one period it was customary for both sexes to make each other presents. Thus Pepys and his famous diary records that "little Will Mercer" was his wife's valentine. "But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5; but that I must have laid out, if we had not been valentines."

The custom of exchanging amatory addresses in poetry or prose between lovers on St. Valentine's Day is a very old one, dating back to the old Lupercalia festival. The old English poets did not disdain to try their hands on such verses. Among these poets the valentine custom was in some way connected with the belief, prevalent among the common people, that on February 14 the birds chose their mates, and they seemed to have believed that there was some powerful influence at work on that particular day, which made binding any chance by which a youth and a maid were drawn together. Shakespeare referred to this belief in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," act IV, scene 1:

> St. Valentine is past;
> Begin these wood birds but to couple now.

The poet Gay shows the same knowledge of the common belief, when he makes one of his characters say:

> Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
> Their paramours with mutual chirpings find.

Donne, a poet of Shakespeare's time, who wrote an epithalamium on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to Frederick the Count of the Rhenish Palatinate—the marriage which gave the present royal family to the English throne—refers also to this belief in the mating of the birds, thus:

> Hail, Bishop Valentine! whose day this is;
> All the air is thy diocese,
> And all the chirping choristers
> And other birds are thy parishioners;
> Thou marryest every year
> The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove;
> The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
> The household bird with the red stomacher;
> Thou makest the blackbird speed as soon
> As doth the goldfinch or the halcyon—
> This day more cheerfully than ever shine—
> This day which might inflame thyself, old Valentine!

Lydgate, Chaucer and other poets referred to this custom of the mating of the birds, showing that it was a pretty general belief. Charles, the Duke of Orleans, was a famous maker of valentines, and one of his verses runs:

> Look how, my dear, the feathered kind
> By mutual caresses joined,
> Will, and seem to teach us two
> What we to love and custom owe.
>
> Shall only you and I forbear
> To meet and make a happy pair?
> Shall we alone delay to live?
> This day an age of bliss may give.

But one of the latest, most modern of the valentine makers is the one who, wandering through Leadenhall market, came upon the valentines in the print-seller's shop and was reminded that to-morrow would be Saint Valentine's Day. Sam Weller disdained the gaudy pictures, with their paper lace and their over-covered hearts; he, like the swains of old, procured gilt-edged paper and a new pen and sat him down to write his own valentine. His father, the old coachman, looked on, admiringly but disapprovingly, until they came to the point when Sam decided to disguise the sender of the missive under his employer's name, and ended up his epistle with the touching lines:

> From your lovesick
> Pickwick.

Many beautiful ceremonies have grown out of St. Valentine's Day, and in some parts of England and Scotland a custom prevails which declares that the first person one sees of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's morning is one's valentine, and the custom gives the person thus seeing his or her valentine the right to claim the valentine with a kiss, which the valentine, being male or female, has no right to resist or reject. It was to this custom that poor Ophelia refers when she sings in "Hamlet":

> To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day,
> All in the morning betime,
> And I a maid at your window
> To be your valentine.

But the "old order changeth, giving place to the new," and the quaint old customs of St. Valentine's Day have passed away, and scarce a trace remains. Only, every year still, the windows of the booksellers' shops are filled with gaudy pictures and creations inscribed with mottoes trite and stale, and timid lovers, perhaps, send these to those whom they are not bold enough to address in other ways.

Somehow, in recent years, a custom sprang up of sending hideous caricatures, grotesque drawings, with often insulting verses at the bottom of them and calling these valentines. The senders were always anonymous, and the recipient of one of these screeds had no chance to repay the insult. Lately the sending of these things has been confined to malicious schoolboys and to domestic servants who have a grievance against their employers, and year by year less of them are put upon the market.

Indeed, it may be doubted whether the whole custom of sending valentines may not die out in the course of a few years. The civilized world seems to be getting a little too busy to have time for sentiment, and though, perhaps, St. Valentine's Day will always be remembered, there may come a time when the custom which has lived for centuries shall have passed entirely away.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

A "Valentine" that Urges All to Unite to Preserve the Birds.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

My valentine is a plea for a more merciful treatment of the wild birds.

Oft have I heard both youths and virgins say,
Birds choose their mates, and couple to this day.

Already are they wending their way from the sunny South.

The little comer's coming, the comer o'er the sea,
The comer of the summer, all the sunny days to be.

And what are we going to do with these coming birds? The woman with feathers in her hat, and the man with a dog and gun, will join in the answer, "kill them." The one says, I must be adorned; the other, I must have my sport. The one is governed by a shallow vanity; the other by a cruel instinct. Both of these are relics of a savage barbarism. It is time that both were eliminated. How is it to be done? My answer is, through the schools.

In a neighboring city is a young lady teaching who loves the wild birds. She has talked and read much to her pupils about them, the good they do, and the wrongs that have been done to them. Now, her school is a little army, ready to defend and protect the birds instead of robbing them of their eggs, stoning them and killing them. One of her pupils, a small boy, one evening after having listened to her, went home, and said to his mother: "Mama, wasn't it wrong to kill that bird which you wear on your hat?" The mother, for a moment, was dumfounded and then her answer was: "Yes, my child, it was, and it is wrong for me to wear it, and I will take it off, and never wear another."

Of course, the mother wanted to know what or who had made her boy think of the birds, and when told that it was his teacher, she visited the teacher, told her story, and thanked her for what she had done for her child. I give this as an illustration of what may be done in our schools.

If properly fostered in our schools, public sentiment will gain in force with the growth and development of our boys and girls, and it will become a hundred-fold more potent in the preservation of our wild birds than any law that may be enacted.

Many delightful magazines and books are being published now, relating to the birds and the means for making the matter of great interest to the school children are rapidly increasing. The people are becoming alive to the necessity of bird protection, as is evidenced by the many laws that have been and are being passed.

Our Superintendent of Public Instruction has done for this State an invaluable service by inaugurating Arbor Day in our schools. The purpose of that day is, as I understand it, to have our children plant trees and be taught concerning them, and thus to create a public sentiment in their favor. This is what I ask for the wild birds. Let our worthy Superintendent set apart a day in our schools for "bird day," and let it be observed in a similar way to that of Arbor Day.

In England they have Mayday, when, according to ancient custom, all ranks of the people rise at early dawn, and go out "a-Maying" to welcome the advent of spring. Why not we have a Mayday in our schools and let it be "Bird Day," for then we may sing:

> Hear how the birds, on ev'ry blooming spray,
> With joyous musick wake the dawning day;

Or as Bryant, the poet of nature, sang:

> The sun of May was bright in middle heaven,
> And steeped the sprouting forests, the green hills
>
> And emerald wheat-fields, in his yellow light,
> Upon the apple tree, where rosy buds
> Stood clustered, ready to burst forth in bloom,
>
> The robin warbled forth his full, clear note
> For hours, and wearied not. * * *

And of the smallest of these we read, "and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father."

WILLIAM WATSON WOOLLEN.

February 14, 1898.

COL. LE STRANGE.

A VALENTINE TALK OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Dramatis Personæ—Miss Virginia Dare, spinster of forty; Miss Kathlyn Lennox, a young niece of Miss Dare's; Miss Nora Du Mark, who holds the key to the plot; Col. Le Strange, hero, who does not appear in person.

Scene—Miss Dare's boudoir. Miss Dare and Miss Lennox sitting near an open fire by a small tea table.

Time—4 o'clock on a winter afternoon.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (holding out her cup for more tea)—Yes, I shall send him the ugliest and most insulting valentine I can find. He shall no longer pose as a little tin god on a bicycle, to modernize an old saw.

Miss Virginia Dare—My dear, I would not. An insulting valentine is as bad as an anonymous letter, in my estimation.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Now, auntie, dear, don't be prim, or we shall simply be relatives, not friends.

Miss Virginia Dare—at the risk of your good graces, Kathlyn, I can but repeat what I have just said. The person who would send a valentine that is meant to hurt would also write a letter that he dared not sign.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—I think you go too far. What possible harm would it be to take down Ray Baxter's vanity a bit? Since he was admitted to the Monday german, and became a Baltimore clubman, he is ridiculous. The only thing is, I can't find a valentine just suited to his case. I don't believe they are as ugly as they used to be.

Miss Virginia Dare—Fortunately not. At least, I should hope so.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (musingly)—Aunt Virginia, you do not often lay down the law so vividly. I believe that you have a secret, a dark, deep secret, somewhere. Perhaps you once broke somebody's heart with a similar weapon—

Miss Virginia Dare (unguardedly)—Rather the other way.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (eagerly)—Now, auntie, you have confessed. I scent a love story. A mystery and a history lurk behind it! A good-looking, attractive woman like you surely could have married over and over again, and yet you are still in single blessedness. Do tell your poor little innocent niece all about it.

Miss Virginia Dare—My little, innocent niece, indeed!—whose love affairs would fill a Sunday paper. What is it you want to know?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Who was he? Where is he? And why am I an uncleless orphan, if there is such a condition in life?

Miss Virginia Dare—Your questions are to the point. You should take a position as reporter. Question first, "Who is he?" You would not know if I were to tell you. You were reposing in your little cradle in those centennial days when Fate and I had our misunderstanding.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (persistently)—Question second, where is he?

Miss Virginia Dare—Answer second, I do not know.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—But above all, why have I no dear, delightful uncle to tease and worry?

Miss Virginia Dare (smiling)—You will never lack knowledge by modesty in demanding it. You are "uncleless," as you say, all on account of a valentine—an ugly, insulting valentine, of the same kind that you are longing to send to Ray, just because you are put out with him about not taking you out at the cotillion the other night.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (laughing)—I will forswear the pleasure if you will only tell me the secrets of the hoary past.

Miss Virginia Dare (reminiscently)—Twenty years ago I was about your age, and like you was adored by, and also adored society. I went everywhere that those days of limitations permitted, and also like you had had and was having my harmless flirtations. Among my friends was one who stood, however, in a very different light, and Mr. ——, as we will call him, seemed destined to drive all rivals from the field.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Honest confession is good for the soul—you loved him.

Miss Virginia Dare—I did, and he was devoted to me. Indeed, I had every reason to think so, for he took no pains to hide his regard.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—O, dear auntie! don't draw it so mild—his regard!

Miss Virginia Dare (smiling)—You impudent little niece, let me tell my story in my own way. Yes, he had been very attentive to me for several months; I danced the german with him and drove in the park, and paraded Charles street on Sundays, all three outward and visible signs of tremendous adoration in that prehistoric time. Every one supposed we were engaged, and although he had said nothing definite, our understanding was perfect; I never doubted for an instant his love. (Pauses.)

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (eagerly)—O, don't stop; pray go on, there's a dear!

Miss Virginia Dare—The story is nearly told. Valentine's Day drew near, and that season it happened that the old custom of sending and receiving valentines was partly revived. He talked a great deal about them, and I felt sure that he meant to put in the valentine the words he had not then spoken. And what was the result?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Aunt Virginia, you pause in such a dramatic manner you would put to the blush the professional story-teller—

Miss Virginia Dare (sadly)—After all one's tragedies become of use when they can be made to thrill the next generation, but I must hurry on with my tale. I expected a beautiful valentine; I fancied even a ring or a favorite bangle would be carefully conveyed in it—and—

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—And lo and behold! You asked for bread, and you were given a stone—

Miss Virginia Dare—I thought so, at all events. A valentine came directed in the writing I knew and loved so well, and alas! it was simply the most horrible, vulgar thing imaginable. Every word was an insult. It represented an old maid running vainly after a young man whose look of terror depicted would have been amusing to any one who did not regard it as a personal matter.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—It was a mistake; no gentleman would have sent anything so common, so coarse—

Miss Virginia Dare—In cooler moments I have thought so myself. But at the time I was enraged beyond measure. I told no one—

Miss Kathlyn Lennon—But you asked him, did you not, what it meant?

Miss Virginia Dare—I never spoke to him again. I cut him on the street that afternoon as he came up to join me.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (surprised)—You gave him no chance to explain?

Miss Virginia Dare—What explanation was possible from a man who would so insult a woman he professed to care for—

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—A hundred. I don't believe he ever sent it. An envelope misdirected probably—you got one intended for some one else.

Miss Virginia Dare—But the mere fact of his sending such a thing to any one! O, no, it will always be a mystery. Soon after that he went abroad, where he remained for years. When he did return we never met. I was in mourning and going nowhere. Finally he went to Chicago and married, and so the romance ended.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Not ended; you are too young a woman to say that. Suppose—

Miss Virginia Dare (laughing)—My dear Kathlyn, do not end even such a love affair with a murder. Surely, you can not wish his wife dead?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (dubiously)—Well—I still say there is some explanation if—

(Door opens and Miss Nora du Mark enters.)

Miss Virginia Dare and Miss Kathlyn Lennox (together)—O, Nora, how dear in you to come in. Have some tea and warm yourself.

Miss Nora du Mark—How cozy you are! I have just been out to buy some valentines. It is such a lark to send them. And Kathlyn, have you found yours yet for that young sinner, Ray Baxter?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (thoughtfully)—We have been discussing the subject, and I have promised Aunt Virginia not to send any insulting valentines this season.

Miss Nora du Mark (earnestly)—No, don't, Kathlyn. My uncle, Colonel Le Strange, told me once that his whole life had been wrecked by just such a vile valentine—

Miss Virginia Dare (starting)—Your uncle is Colonel Le Strange?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (excitedly)—O! I see! Why, Nora, tell us—

Miss Nora Du Mark (amazed at the interest displayed)—How strangely you both look. It was only this: When he was young, he was engaged, or nearly so, to a perfectly lovely girl, and on Valentine's day he sent her, or thought that he did, a valentine filled with his sentiments, and practically inclosing a lovely forget-me-not pin, which he asked her to wear as a token that she would listen to his suit. That afternoon he met her and she cut him dead. He was too dumfounded to seek explanation, and soon went to Europe—

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Please finish the story—

Miss Nora Du Mark—Years afterward he discovered that his sister, who was a little girl at the time, had, for a joke, slipped out his pretty verses and pin and put in some hideous conception of a valentine. She confessed that she was miserable and had lost the pin playing in the snow, and was afraid to tell. By that time it was too late. He was married, alas! not happily, and the subject seemed useless to open up. His wife died in a short time, but even then he never took any steps to rectify his mistake. Indeed, he says that the woman has doubtless married years ago, and probably forgotten entirely the event.

Miss Virginia Dare—No, I suppose he has not followed up her history. Why should he?

Miss Kathlyn Lennox—Nora, where is he?

Miss Nora Du Mark (more surprised)—Where is he? Why, in Chicago, of course, where he has one of the largest banking businesses in the city. But why are you both so thrilled? Do you know him, Miss Dare?

Miss Virginia Dare—Know him? Know Colonel Le Strange? Oh, yes.

Miss Kathlyn Lennox (with hope dawning in her face)—He is an old friend of Aunt Virginia's, and she would love to see him again, I venture to say; and I, too, would like to make his acquaintance before long.

Miss Du Mark—I think I understand. Well, my uncle is coming next week, and may I bring him in, Miss Dare, for a cup of tea and a Valentine talk?

Curtain.

AMY D'ARCY WETMORE.

The Picture.

> There is a picture in my room
> No stranger eyes shall ever see,
> Fit food for mirth to them, perhaps,
> A holy thing to me.
>
> She labored in a barren land,
> Barren of hills or river shore;
> Barren of woods or prairie sweep;
> Small things about her door.
>
> Her face was brown with sun and toil;
> Her eyes were truthful, steady, gray;
> Her hands were firm and fixed to work
> Through all the changeless day.
>
> Between the tasks she painted it.
> A child's cheap paint box all she had;
> The drawing, color, you would say,
> Absurdly, wholly bad.
>
> But she who held the wretched brush,
> In hands but used to wield a broom,
> Put all her starving soul in this,
> Her love of bird and bloom.
>
> She saw a faint, gold, sunset sky,
> That glorified the brooding hills;
> She saw the river still with light
> Like to a soul God's presence fills.
>
> She saw the birds flit silently
> Homeward against that tender light;
> She felt the fragrance of the rose
> Before the dew of night.
>
> Deep feelings made her heart grow great,
> Grow great within her as she wrought.
> What if the hand that held the brush
> Was rigid and untaught?
>
> The poor, pathetic, faded daub,
> With the cheap tints and shaky lines,
> Grows glorious as a masterpiece
> When once the eye divines.
>
> I, who have tried in halting rhyme,
> To tell the things my soul would see,
> Hang it away from scornful eyes,
> A holy thing to me.

—Margaret Gilman George in Youth's Companion.

Reason to Stand.

[Detroit Journal.]

The Kindly Man—Why stand ye idle here?

The Other Man—De benches in de park's bein' painted, see?

Use of Her Arm

Regained Since Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured the Rheumatism.

"My mother lost the use of her arm from rheumatism, but after taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she has regained its use. We always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills in the house."—Mrs. T. Duke, 913 South 13th St., Springfield, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

—best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

HALF BAD.

Wifey—This cake isn't half bad; is it, Hubbie?
Hubbie—Well—er— I'll take your word for it, perhaps you got the good half.

GOWDY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

It Has Been Sent to Our Government—Pronounced Valuable.

[Paris Daily Messenger.]

To Americans engaged in business in France, or Americans carrying on commerce with this country, the official report which Consul-General Gowdy has just sent to his Government should prove interesting reading. This report covers the commercial exchanges between France and the United States, deals with the French merchant marine, discusses imports and exports, devotes space to cotton, petroleum, machinery and those products generally which the United States sends to France. It explains the cause of the shortage of the wheat crop in France in a way particularly useful for the American agriculturist, who is thus put in a position to calculate for the future.

It appears that the general commerce of France, imports and exports combined, amounted during the last year to 9,523,000,000 francs. This is an increase of twelve millions over the preceding year, which was an exceedingly poor one. But if we make a quintennial comparison, as the French are wont to do, the figures quoted show a decrease of ninety millions on the average for the five-year period preceding 1896. The commerce of France, though not realizing the expectations of commercial Frenchmen, has steadily increased since the Franco-Prussian war.

Consul-General Gowdy's report pays attention to what the United States sends to France. Here there is a constant and almost uniform increase except with regard to pork and cattle. The ostensible reason why these are prohibited is because the French authorities say American pork is diseased and that American cattle are not properly inspected on the other side, and therefore might bring disease into the country. It is hardly necessary to stop to remark that the assumption of American pork being diseased is wholly gratuitous and almost offensive in view of the fact that it constitutes a staple article of food for a nation of 75,000,000 people. The only port of entrance permitted to American cattle is that of Boulogne. Then they must be in sealed cars and are allowed to enter only in transit for Switzerland.

Adjustment of Differences.

The adjustment of these differences is, however, at present under consideration by the two governments, and it is likely that they will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to both. Commercial differences between France and the United States can do no good to either country. The United States sends an enormous amount of agricultureal machinery, household utensils, petroleum, cotton and other products to France every year. Look at the figures for petroleum and cotton. The total value of petroleum from all countries brought into France during the first nine months of 1897 amounted to 22,200,000 franks. Of this the United States furnished petroleum to the value of 21,340,000 franks. The import of cotton during the same period amounted to 365,000,000 franks, of which the United States furnished 121,000,000 franks.

We can not go much into figures, and merely undertake to mention enough to show our readers the accuracy and value of this report. Because France has had to import 10,000,000 quarters of wheat by reason of the shortness of last year's crop, American farmers should not, therefore, infer that this country will have to do likewise next year. For it would be unsafe to assume that there will be a repetition so soon of the inclement weather of last spring and of the storms in summer and early autumn which were the real causes of the shortage of wheat.

The report lays special stress upon the desirability of developing still further American business relations in France. Dealing with this subject the consul-general says: "One of the absolute necessities for the successful accomplishment of this movement seems to be entirely ignored by American houses, that is to say, the direct contact of the salesman speaking the language of the country having a thorough knowledge of the merchandise in question and equipped with the price-lists and illustrated catalogues printed fully and properly translated into French." These words were probably suggested by a knowledge of the fact that Germany sends to other countries a whole army of well-epigged salesmen who successfully push her products. The report before us should be studied by all who are interested in the commercial relations of France and the United States.

Uncollected Fee.

[Philadelphia Press.]

A man may owe his life to his doctor, but the doctor does not always get even that little.

With the coming of night women are careful to bar the doors of their homes against the intrusion of robbers and assassins. There are more dangerous enemies than either the burglar or murderer against which few women take proper precautions. A woman may own the most magnificent jewels and the costliest plate, but after all is said and done, her health is her most precious possession.

It is this that she fails to guard against the dangers of weakness and disease of the distinctly womanly organism. Nearly every complaint from which women suffer has its inception in troubles of this nature, and is continually aggravated by them.

An unfailing remedy for all weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine, and the multitude of ills that follow in this train is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on these organs and makes them strong and healthy. It prepares for happy, healthy wifehood and capable, almost painless motherhood. Over 90,000 women have testified to its wonderful merits. No honest druggist will offer something else as "just as good."

"While I was living at Eagle Rock, Botetourt Co., Va.," writes Mrs. G. A. Connor, of Alleghany Spring, Montgomery Co., Va., "a lady friend came to me and said: 'My daughter, aged 15 years, has repeated hemorrhages at the nose, and she has never the necessary indispositions of womanhood.' I advised her to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The lady purchased one bottle and it cured her daughter. She was well and happy when I left there."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a physician that is always in the house, ready to give advice and assistance any moment, day or night. It contains 1,008 pages, 300 illustrations and several chapters devoted to the reproductive physiology of women. Over a million women own and value it. A new edition is just out and for a limited time copies will be given away absolutely FREE. If you want a copy in a heavy manilla cover, send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. If you prefer a fine cloth binding, send 10 cents extra, 31 cents in all.

Lovers of Pure, Old Wines Should Insist Upon Getting

Santa Clara Wines

For sale at all leading Druggists and Grocers in the city.

"Blue Seal" Champagne
None Better.

—THE—
Santa Clara WINE CO.
143 North Illinois Street.

SWEET PEAS,
LAWN GRASS,
LAWN FERTILIZERS.
—"THE"—
SEED STORE
Poultry foods, ground feed for chickens, mica, limestone, granite, oyster shell and other grits, etc.
HUNTINGTON & PAGE, Seedsmen,
136 and 138 E. Market St.

A VITAL QUESTION

Asked By Hundreds of Indianapolis People—A Citizen Answered It.

Our citizens who have been entrapped into reading an innocent-looking piece of newspaper composition that turned out to be a cleverly-worded introduction to some proprietary medicine advertisements always stop the perusal of it when they discover the fraud, some with impatience, some mentally avowing they won't be foolish again. Other readers who are honestly searching for a remedy advertised in their daily paper, drop on to one, and invariably the first question asked is, can this be true? This leads to a more important one, why don't they publish local testimony, instead of forever asking us to believe statements of some one whom we are not sure even exists? Carefully read the following and see if it does not fill the bill.

Mr. Fred McIntosh, of 548 East South street, professor of music, says: "In the spring of 1897 I was taken with a dull, dragging pains through the small of my back, usually more severe the latter part of the night and in the morning, and accompanied at times by dizziness. The kidney secretions were irregular and painful. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, but I must confess I had little faith in them. Nevertheless I obtained a box at Henry J. Huder's drug store, and took them according to directions. Before I had taken one box I was extremely surprised to find myself completely cured. I now have no pains through my back, no dizziness, the secretions are normal and my appetite is better. Since my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills I have learned of others who have used them with splendid results. I recommend them to others whenever the opportunity is presented."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

"WOMAN'S TRIUMPH," a 32-page book containing valuable information which every woman should know about herself, sent free
LYDIA PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Sent Free By Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring, and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances, the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling, it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked, is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist, and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders, or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists; price, fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention The Indianapolis News, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

For Two Weeks

For Two Weeks We Will Sell Every

OVERCOAT, ULSTER and REEFER

At 25 Per Cent. Less Than Current Value.

For Two Weeks We Will Sell

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

Every Heavy-Weight Suit at these Reduced Prices.

Every $18 and $20 Suit $12
Every $15 Suit $10
Every $12 Suit ... $8.48
Every $10 Suit ... $6.48
Every $8 Suit ... $5.98
Every $6 Suit ... $4.48
This is for all suits for men and young men; plain Clay Worsteds alone excepted.

ORIGINAL EAGLE
5 and 7 W. Washington St.

OUR YOUNGSTER

is sound as a dollar and lively as a cricket. She always makes her supper off milk and

Taggart's Butters

which are the best Crackers made in Indianapolis or anywhere.
Ask your grocer for them. See that the name "Taggart" is on the Cracker.

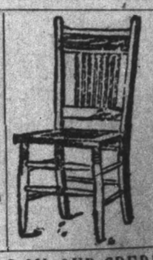
SPRING STYLE STIFF HAT
.....FOR.....
$1.98
IT'S A BEAUTY
RYAN, THE HATTER
21 and 23 S. Illinois Street.

A Sale That'll Gather Fame
Our Wholesale Cost Sale

We have car-loads of Furniture that must leave the building at once to make room. Values like these don't require any pen eloquence to parade their importance. Not a single article in our immense building but what has had the price cut from under it.

This Hardwood Center Table, 16-inch top, 33c

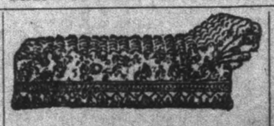
Large Bedroom Suite, three pieces, bevel plate mirror, $11.66



Large Dining Chair, hand-caned seat, hardwood antique finish, 55c

PAY AS YOU PLEASE. SAME PRICES FOR CASH AS ON OUR CREDIT PLAN.

This 6-foot Extension Dining Table, hardwood slides, carved leg, $2.98



$6.44 for this wide tufted Easy Couch, full spring edge.

Our $7.50 Reed Rocker sacrificed same as everything else, $3.98

Mail orders must be accompanied by the cash or postoffice order. No goods exchanged during this sale.

133 and 135 W. Wash. St.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO.

32, 34 and 36 Kentucky Ave.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

[New York Sun.]

FAIRY SOAP
PURE WHITE FLOATING
The Soap of the Century
Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes for the toilet, bath and laundry. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full sized package.

...L WILL CASE SETTLED

...KERS PROTEST AGAINST A RECENT COURT DECISION.

...her Cheap Illuminant Reported ...bor Dissensions at Ft. Wayne —A Premonition of Death Near Muncie.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

...wfordsville, Ind., February 14.—The ...National Bank of Crawfordsville ...ot ask a rehearing in the Dill case. ...succeeded in settling with the ...ff in a manner satisfactory to the ...even after the Supreme Court had ...in favor of Mrs. Dill. The banks ...t regard the decision of the Su... Court as final by any means, and ...a compromise was offered had ...preparation made to ask a rehear... ...om the Supreme Court, and if that ...to go to the United States Su... Court. The banks all over the ...were interested in the case, and ...ain that the late decision removes ...curity from banking.

...s two years ago Mrs. Arauella Dill ...a deposit of about $3,000 in the ...National Bank. When she did this ...usband accompanied her, and she ...tated to the cashier that Mr. Dill's ...should be honored as her own. ...ills soon after began to speculate ...eat in a "bucket-shop," operated ...fred Pearce. They at first were ...and then unfortunate, losing near... ...ry cent they had. The money to ...t these speculations was, for the ...part, checked out of the bank by ...ill. Mrs. Dill herself, however, ...500, which went to Chicago. ...n all was gone the Dills sued to re... ...heir losses, making Pearce and the ...defendants. Pearce had his money ...cover, so the bank stood alone. ...Dill, in the Circuit Court, after a ...trial, got judgment for all her los... ...even for the $500 she had drawn ...the court holding that the bank ...right to allow the money to be ...when its officials knew it was to ...d for gambling. The Supreme ...affirmed this decision a few weeks

...bankers claim the decision renders ...helpless. They declare they can ...fuse to allow a depositor to draw ...account, and yet are forced to ...liable if he loses his money in ...stionable manner.

LABOR DISSENSIONS.

...in the Trades Council Caused Trouble Among Musicians.

...Wayne, Ind., February 14.—For sev... ...months there has been lively con... ...in local musical circles over the ...nces between the Temple orchestra ...the Jennison-Williams orchestra, ...has spread to labor circles. At the ...meeting of the Ft. Wayne Trades ...abor Council representatives of the ...ayne Musicians' Union were admit... ...a vote of 23 to 7. The admission ...ked bitter opposition, and immedi... ...after the vote Edward Miller, of ...ypographical Union; E. E. Cum... ...vice-president of the council and ...ber of the Carpenters' Union, and ...n Carroll, of the Press-Feeders' ...and a member of the legislative ...ttee, withdrew from the organiza... ...o remain out until the local mu... ...get together and harmonize their ...nces.

...HER ILLUMINANT REPORTED

...ne Kelso Reports a New Gas ...m Chemical Combinations.

...ennes, Ind., February 14.—Jerome ...who has been experimenting for ...l years, claims to have discovered ...gas by the combination of certain ...cals, which he claims to be cheap, ...ess and portable. It is an il... ...nt, and, after being generated, it is ...into a receiver, to which a rubber ...nd gas burner is attached. The ...the burner from which the gas ...is no larger than a pin point, but ...s a white light three inches in ...ference, steady and brilliant. Mr. ...also claims that the gas can be ...or heating as well as a motive ...and the apparatus from which the ...candle power is generated can be ...under one's arm. Many believe ...has made an important discovery.

PREMONITION OF DEATH.

...am Tuttle Makes Prepara... ...ons and Dies Accordingly.

...pecial to The Indianapolis News.]

...cie, Ind., February 14.—Abraham ...of Cowan, a pioneer resident of ...unty, had a strange premonition of ...Although well and hearty at the ...last Friday he had a feeling that ...uld die suddenly and unexpectedly. ...ngly he came to this city and made ...neral arrangements with the Meeks ...ers, undertakers. Yesterday after... ...t 1 o'clock he expired suddenly, ...surrounded by his family, at his ...n Cowan. Death was due to heart ...e. The funeral will occur to-mor... ...ccording to the arrangements he ...last Friday.

...scued from a Watery Grave.

...pecial to The Indianapolis News.]

...urn, Ind., February 14.—Anthony ...n narrowly escaped death by ...ing in one of the numerous lakes ...of here yesterday. He was cross... ...the ice and fell into a hole from ...some parties had taken ice. He ...d his unfortunate position, and, ...ing out his arms, caught on the ...of the ice with his fingers, and ...hanging there cried for help. ...s Freygang came to his rescue. He ...e presence of mind to cut notches ...ice with an ax for a foothold be... ...ttempting to pull Cruson from his ...ful position, and after a terrible ...le he was rescued. After landing ...ty on dry ground Cruson offered to ...reygang his house and lot for sav... ...m from a watery grave. He said in ...ment more his hold would have ...away, and he would have sunk to ...o more. Freygang refused to ac... ...e donation.

...oked to Death by Cotton.

...pecial to The Indianapolis News.]

...eton, Ind., February 14.—A strange ...t befell William McKelvey, who ...near here. Some years ago a ...made its appearance on his face, ...increased until it had eaten away ...tire roof of his mouth and the ...art of his throat. The cavity thus ...Mr. McKelvey filled with cotton. ...quenching his thirst with water, ...e way the cotton became dis... ...and, slipping down, obstructed ...ndpipe so that he strangled to ...before his attendants could render ...nce. He was almost seventy ...old and the father of a large

...bolic Acid Instead of Wine.

...nsport, Ind., February 14.—While ...nd Mrs. Harry Blackstone were ...town in the evening, Mrs. Black... ...complained of feeling slightly ill, ...ey stopped at the Keystone drug ...where the druggist suggested that ...wine be administered. Mr. Black... ...is familiar with drugs, and he ...d behind the counter and filled a ...with what he supposed to be wine. ...ich proved to be a solution of car... ...acid. Mrs. Blackstone swallowed ...of the compound before the error was discovered, and she was alarmingly prostrated, her recovery being still in doubt. Mr. Blackstone is traveling salesman for Peter Van Schaack, Sons & Co., of Chicago.

"Ayer's ...herry Pectoral

...the lives of two of my chil... ...when to all appearance they ...in the first stage of

...onsumption."

...V. HUFFORD, Farmington, Ia.

HALF-SIZE BOTTLES, 50c.

Grain Men Organize for Protection.

Evansville, Ind., February 14.—The grain dealers and mill men of this city, Mt. Vernon and Henderson, Ky., have organized to obtain more favorable freight rates from railway companies, with J. A. Feuhrer, of Mt. Vernon, president, and M. L. Johnson, of this city, secretary. The members of the association claim that their business is being killed by shrinkage allowances made at Cincinnati and Louisville on grain shipped to the southeast, and they want to secure from the Illinois Central the same allowances made to these two points.

Jail-Breaking Headed Off.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Nashville, Ind., February 14.—An attempt to break jail was made night before last, frustrated only by the timely arrival of the sheriff. The effort came in an upper room, a heavy stick of wood being used as a battering ram. The prisoners succeeded in demolishing the lock, and but for the sheriff would soon have been at large. One of the leaders in the attempted break is accused of arson and the other of felonious assault.

Concussion of the Brain.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., February 14.—A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bradley, living east of this city, fell from a bridge, spanning the Wabash river near here Friday. She alighted on her head on the ground thirty feet below. No bones were broken, but she was internally injured, and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Governor Criticised.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, Ind., February 14.—Every negro and white miner found carrying concealed weapons in this community is promptly arrested and fined, and the authorities are fully able to cope with any disturbance of the peace. Governor Mount is criticised by the Republican local paper for proffering State aid to suppress alleged riots.

The Committees Organize.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., February 14.—At the meeting of the Democratic county central committee Saturday afternoon, Prosecutor Joseph N. Tillet, was chosen chairman; editor John Stephens, secretary; and John Hendricks, treasurer. Editor A. L. Bodurtha is the Republican county chairman.

Charge Against Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Terre Haute, Ind., February 14.—Mrs. Marie Kirkpatrick, visiting friends in this city, was arrested yesterday by the sheriff on the strength of a telegram from Pueblo, Colo. The trouble is supposed to grow out of a loan of $1,000 which she secured on collateral. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is perfectly willing to return to Pueblo and answer the charge.

Defying the Fish Law.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, Ind., February 14.—Dynamiters are killing wagon-loads of fish in White river, near this city. Hundreds of fine fish are picked up miles away from the explosions. The pot fishermen in this county defy the fish commissioner and the fish laws.

Lister Succeeds Teeters.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Auburn, Ind., February 14.—John T. Lister, of Indianapolis, has been selected out of six applicants as the new principal of the Auburn High School, to succeed Prof. J. C. Teeters, resigned. The latter goes to Berea College, Kentucky.

Decatur Journal Changes Hands.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Decatur, Ind., February 14.—The Decatur Daily and Weekly Journal will change hands about March 1, C. M. Kenyon, formerly of the Kewanna Herald, assuming control. Frank A. Everts, the present proprietor, now holds a position at Washington, D. C.

A Golden Wedding.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., February 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Theopolis Crumpacker, parents of Congressman E. D. Crumpacker, have issued invitations for the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary on February 27.

Pleased with the New Rector.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., February 14.—The vestry of Trinity Episcopal church of Peru is so well pleased with its new rector, the Rev. Edward Averill, that it has raised its salary from $800 to $1,200.

Crushed by a Rolling Log.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Madison, Ind., February 14.—J. D. Clemmons, a well-known resident of Hanover, was killed yesterday at Bethlehem, Clark county, by a log rolling upon him.

A Hard Winter on Pioneers.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, Ind., February 14.—Henry Mullen, seventy-one years old, died yesterday. This has been a hard winter on the pioneers of the county.

New Poultry Association.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., February 14.—A poultry and pet stock association is being organized in this city. A. K. Clarke is the acting chairman.

General State News.

The Republicans of Bedford have nominated D. Y. Johnson for mayor.

The Fountain county Populists have resolved to fuse with the Democracy.

Virgil Brannigan, of Trafalgar, kicked by a horse, is reported fatally hurt.

John Jumbo, a coal miner of Coal Bluff, was caught by the cage and crushed to death.

A reported valuable find of lead has been made on the Case farm, near Cicero.

Ora Peyton and Sarah Linkwaller, of Judson, eloped to Paris, Ill., and were married.

The faith cure failed to heal Mrs. William Bragg, near Sweetzer, who died of Bright's disease.

A new gas well on the Milton McLane farm, near Converse, has a daily output of 6,000,000 cubic feet.

Lewis H. McDaniels, ex-trustee of Center township, Clinton county, is fatally ill with Bright's disease.

The I. O. O. F. of Rush county will make an effort to locate the proposed I. O. O. F. home at Rushville.

The Rev. J. M. Davies, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Noblesville, has tendered his resignation.

Several widows at Evansville have discovered that they have been paying poll-tax on their dead husbands for several years.

A petition is circulating at Marion for the pardon of John C. Evans, who swindled Alfred Haines in a green goods scheme.

Daniel Mazetto, a miner of Perth, was crushed to death by falling slate, and Morgan Raiser was severely, if not fatally, hurt.

A truant officer at Kokomo found a family in the suburbs living off horse meat. They claimed that they preferred horse steaks to other kinds.

Joseph Lannigan and Miss Mollie Swisher, of Brazil, eloped to Terre Haute and were married; so also, Oliver Evans and Emma Zscokke, of Toledo, O.

Ex-State Senator C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, has celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary. Since early in the '40's he has been a resident here.

James B. Milner, of Lafayette, has been ordered to report at Washington on the 23d inst. for examination prior to appointment as consul at Calais, France.

The workmen at the Krein chain-works, Marion, recently imported from St. Mary's, O., are striking because of a notice that union labor will not be recognized.

Dr. C. A. Robinson, of Fountaintown, has announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth district. He was the nominee two years ago on the Populist ticket, indorsed by the Democracy. Originally Dr. Robinson was a Republican, afterward a Democrat, still later a Prohibitionist, then a Populist, and now once again a Democrat.

Alexander Connelly has been appointed deputy treasurer of Decatur county. During the war Connelly was associated with Senator Foraker in the signal service.

A number of noted ministers from points outside the State will attend the meeting of the Northern Indiana Ministerial Association, to be held at Muncie in May.

Miss Lida Ferguson, of Bethel, O., thirty years old, is suing Francis Watkins, eighty years old, of Anderson, claiming $10,000 for alleged breach of promise.

The Ripley county Republican central committee has organized, with Capt. Charles B. Johnson, of Napoleon, as chairman, and L. E. Pickett, of Holton, secretary.

The Rev. George A. Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Wilson, of Wabash, has been appointed to one of the principal chairs in the Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.

Mrs. Louisa Schillinger, employed in the Dykeman cafe at Logansport, dropped dead while laughing and talking with her fellow-employes, as she was washing dishes.

Mrs. Margaret Shimer, of Union township, Madison county, is said to be the only white person living who witnessed the hanging of the Indian murderers at Pendleton in 1824.

Mrs. John Sogstetter, of Wabash, suffered a broken thigh by an accidental fall, and it proved to be the first time in thirty years that she had needed the services of a physician.

T. C. Smith, a well-dressed stranger, was arrested in the Citizens' Bank at Anderson, while cashing a check, given in exchange for chickens stolen from Milton Franklin, near Daleville.

Representatives of the G. A. R. battalion of Vigo county have adopted resolutions censuring Commissioner of Pensions Evans, because of his recent rulings with reference to pensions.

George Brown, a glass-worker, of Covington, Ky., while intoxicated, fell near a flame of natural gas in the Muncie glass factory, and was roasted to death, being too drunk to roll out of the way.

Mrs. Jessie McBeth, of Anderson, will leave in a few days to establish a Christian mission at Thibet, Asia, the expenses of which will be borne by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Poling, of Anderson.

The Union-Dispatch of Tipton, the Populist organ, serves notice that the Populist party is divorced from the Democratic party, and in the coming campaign will have a separate ticket in Tipton county.

New Castle is still celebrating the election of Mr. Hernley as chairman of the Republican State central committee, and the satisfactory chuckles of the venerable editor of the New Castle Courier can be heard all over the county.

J. C. Hurrie, of Toledo, O., will establish a twelve-pot glass factory at Hartford City, the city donating $1,600 cash, with gas, building and land. The new plant will run independent of the window-glass Manufacturers' Association.

The Democrats and Populists of Gibson county have voted in favor of fusion on the county ticket, although S. M. Holcomb and other middle-of-the-road Populists made a determined stand in opposition. The Holcomb faction thereupon bolted.

Henry Land and J. W. Hudspeth, who escaped from the Princeton jail January 12, have been recaptured, the former at Oklahoma City, and the other at Nevada, Mo. Land is charged with larceny and Hudspeth with criminally assaulting a feeble-minded girl.

The celebrated corn-cob pipe factory at Andrews is to be moved to Napoleon, O., the Wabash Tribune spitefully remarking that the Huntington county farmers have found that there is more profit in making the corn cobs into maple sugar than selling them to the factory.

As an evidence of good feeling, the Evansville employes of the Henderson division of the Louisville & Nashville road contributed $1,200 as a gift to B. F. Dickson, who recently resigned the superintendency because of ill-health, and is now living at Birmingham, Ala.

After a lapse of thirteen years, the Rev. T. M. Myers has again assumed the pastorate of the First Christian church of Jeffersonville. He has spent a large portion of the intervening time at Asheville, N. C., recovering his health, which was broken down by his previous labor.

While Col. R. M. Cunningham, of Louisville, Ky., was driving in the vicinity of Kelley's creek, near Jeffersonville, his horse mired and overturned the buggy, Colonel Cunningham falling underneath in such a way that he could not extricate himself. His hat prevented him from being smothered in the mud, by protecting his face. He lay for an hour and more before discovery.

The Bartholomew county Democracy have nominated U. W. Breeden for Representative; Charles N. Bruce, clerk; Charles E. Massie, auditor; Henry Whittington, sheriff; John D. Emmons, coroner; W. B. Hamblin, treasurer; James T. Crim, recorder; Louis Heag, surveyor; James E. Gilliland and James B. Hull, commissioners. The resolutions indorsed the Chicago platform and Cuban belligerency.

ST. JOHN DENOUNCED.

He Signed a Petition for Permission to Sell Liquor.

Olathe, Kas., February 14.—At a mass-meeting of his fellow-citizens, held in this city, John P. St. John, the ex-Prohibition Governor, was roundly denounced for signing a whisky petition. Governor St. John endeavored to defend himself, but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire. The demonstration which followed was one of the liveliest ever witnessed in Olathe, the center, ten years ago, of the original package excitement.

Three local druggists had filed petitions with the probate judge asking for permission to sell liquor. The law requires the signatures of twenty-five men, and a like number of women, of the ward in which the drug store is to locate. One of the druggists secured ex-Governor St. John to sign his petition. This stirred up the W. C. T. U. and a mass-meeting was held. The church was crowded. Senator Parker, the first speaker, called upon St. John to explain why he—so prominent and able leader and temperance advocate—had, after so many years of prohibition in this city, signed the first petition to permit the selling of whisky.

Mr. St. John's explanation was that he wanted liquor sold legally by the drug stores. In an instant the house was in uproar, and heated questions were thrust at prohibition's champion from every quarter of the house. The questions finally came so thick, and as no answer could be given, the ex-Governor retired.

Judge Hindman delivered a heated speech, declaring that upon such questions the W. C. T. U. had always been right, and at this time he would follow their leadership instead of following the "inexcusable course" of St. John. At this utterance a veritable storm of applause broke forth. Others could not wait, but arose and emphatically protested the action of St. John, two or three trying to be heard at once.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The National Association in Session —Indiana Women Present.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began yesterday afternoon at the Columbia Theater. The meeting also signalized the fiftieth anniversary of the first convention of women devoted to women's rights in this country. The feature of the meeting was a sermon by the Rev. Anna Shaw. Miss Susan B. Anthony also spoke briefly on the present outlook. Among those on the stage were: Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chappman Catt, the national organizer; Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Miss Mary G. Hay, of Indiana, Mrs. Laura Gregg, of Kansas, one of the organizers of the suffrage movement; Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Miss Atchison and the Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio.

Asphyxiated by Coal Gas.

Lyons, N. Y., February 14.—Mrs. Abram R. Robinson and Edith Schaffner were to-day found in bed nearly asphyxiated by coal gas from the parlor stove. Neither is expected to recover.

GHASTLY RECORD OF CRIME

THE VENERABLE LOUISA STOLTZ MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Bound, Gagged and Left Dying by Her Cold-Blooded Assassins — A Feud Causes a Double Murder at Grant.

Portland, Ind., February 14.—Mrs. Louisa Stoltz, seventy-two years old, has lived alone in her little cottage, in the northern part of the city, ever since the death of her husband. She was reputed to be quite wealthy. Last Saturday evening it was noticed by the neighbors that she had not been seen during the day, and two neighbors forced an entrance, to find her lying dead on the floor, with her head tightly wound with handkerchiefs and her mouth filled with a cloth. Her hands were also tightly bound together with stout twine, such as is used in a stave factory, and her face and neck were badly scratched and bruised, showing that she had made a feeble fight for life. Examination disclosed that the rooms of the little cottage had been thoroughly ransacked; the beds, carpets and furniture all torn and displaced. It is not known how much money was secured, but it is supposed that the murderers were after $300, paid to Mrs. Stoltz only a day or two before. A chair tidy was stuffed in her mouth, and her windpipe collapsed. Bloodhounds were placed on the trail, following it to where a horse and buggy had evidently stood in waiting. The utmost excitement prevailed when the brutal murder became noised about, and threats of vengeance were heard on every side.

While the search was being prosecuted in every direction, and the people were wild with excitement, Tom Head, an ex-convict, who was drinking quite freely, made certain admissions, which led to an enforced interview with the mayor, to whom he stated that he had been approached by Bill Jarrett, living at the Pony postoffice, seven miles distant, to assist in robbing a woman. A warrant was issued for Jarrett, and he was found at his home. Last evening he was given a preliminary hearing before the mayor, and Head repeated his story. However, under cross-examination, he contradicted himself so strongly that the authorities were satisfied of Jarrett's innocence and released him.

Hardworking German People.

The murdered woman was the widow of Henry Stoltz, of Green township. They were noted for their industry and frugality, and they farmed for many years. Twelve years ago they erected a comfortable home in this city, and after her husband's death Mrs. Stoltz continued to occupy it alone. The home was located in a lonely part of town, and Mrs. Stoltz was frequently warned that it was dangerous for her to live there, and that at least she should employ a servant, but she would have no one around, and she continued to do her own work. When appearing on the street, she always wore a sunbonnet and carried a small market basket, and among the children she was known as "the rich old woman living back of the stave factory." Her estate was variously estimated from $40,000 to $50,000, principally in cash, and she never overlooked an opportunity to increase her substance. She was a good business woman, and her agent was constantly on the lookout for investments. It was her habit to keep her collections in the house until they amounted to $500 or $1,000; then she would put the money in her little market basket and carry it to the bank. In consequence of her eccentric habits, many predicted that some night she would be robbed and killed.

Some time during Saturday City Marshal Mahan received a postal card, postmarked Portland, February 11, on the back of which was printed in pen and ink, evidently to disguise the handwriting, the following:

"Go to the old lady's house who lives next to the North End heading factory. She's been robbed. Please go."

The marshal visited the neighborhood, but, seeing nothing suspicious on the outside, he made no attempt to enter, and it was not until later in the evening that the women in the neighborhood noticed that Mrs. Stoltz had not been seen during the day and gave the alarm. The old lady was bound as described, and further examination showed that her dress was muddy and that her slippers were lying in the yard. It is the supposition that she was overpowered in her dooryard and dragged inside, after which she was bound and gagged, the robbers doing their work so brutally that she was suffocated. The red bandanna handkerchief bound around the woman's head is a peculiar one, and the authorities hope through this to get some trace of the murderers. Otherwise the officers are at fault.

AN OLD FEUD FOUGHT OUT.

Dode Carrington Kills W. Neice and Mortally Wounds Bayliss Neice.

Terre Haute, Ind., February 14.—The mining town of Grant, on the Big Four railway, eight miles from this city, was the scene of a killing last Saturday night. There was a feud of some years' standing between Wesley Neice and "Dode" Carrington, and while a number of miners were clustered in a saloon, among them Wesley and his uncle, Bayliss Neice, Carrington walked in and immediately started a difficulty. Approaching Wesley, Carrington remarked: "You can't kick me now," to which Wesley responded, "I never did." "You are a liar," rejoined Carrington, and his revolver emphasized the remark. The first shot struck Wesley in the neck, severing his jugular vein and causing almost instant death, while the second bullet tore through Bayliss Neice's side, making a mortal wound. The miners attempted to close on Carrington, but he held them at bay, and backed out, making his escape. Wesley Neice was a man of family, having a wife and two children. Bayliss is also the head of a family. Carrington is thirty years old and single, his wife having secured a divorce. Carrington's disposition is turbulent. After his death an open knife was found in Wesley Neice's pocket, while a revolver was carried by Bayliss.

THE WILLIAMS MURDER.

A Great Crowd Attends the Burial Yesterday at Jonesville.

Hope, Ind., February 14.—The murder of John Williams by James Lewis, bartender in the dramshop at Jonesville, is a particularly sad affair, because of the harm wrought to Williams's family—his wife and three little children—who are left without means of support. Frederick Schulte, town marshal of Jonesville, who witnessed the affair, reports the killing unprovoked. Much ill-feeling had been aroused at the Democratic primaries over a division of party spoils. Williams was an avowed candidate for marshal, to succeed Schulte, who did not desire re-election. Edward Blanche was a rival candidate. Williams was treating liberally, and a number were drinking who could not help him politically. Blanche also wanted to stand treat, but was unwilling to buy drinks for non-resident voters. Williams then offered to pay for the drinks, and this led to a quarrel between Williams and Blanche, but the marshal prevented trouble. Lewis then rushed from behind the bar, brandishing an iron poker, and some of the patrons left, fearing trouble. The marshal then called for the drinks, Williams still standing by the bar, and while these were being served, Schulte remonstrated with Lewis, because of his treatment of customers. This angered Lewis, and he grabbed an ax-handle and again rushed from behind the bar, but was disarmed by Schulte, who, thinking the trouble ended, started to leave the saloon. Lewis then seized his revolver, and again threatened the crowd in the saloon, and Williams attempted to disarm him. The shot was then fired which killed Williams.

All of the eye-witnesses agree that Williams made no attempt to injure Lewis, and was only intent on preventing him from doing harm to others. After the shot was fired the marshal arrested Lewis and transferred him to the Columbus jail. Lewis claims in his defense that Williams and Blanche were quarreling about a personal matter, and he (Lewis) ordered the entire crowd out. Williams then became aggressive, and, being the larger man, the bartender used his weapon. Lewis is a bilious-looking, hollow-chested young man, who would have little show in a rough-and-tumble scramble. Williams, as a rule, was sober and industrious, rarely drinking to excess, and then only on occasions similar to those of Friday last.

The burial of Williams was had yesterday, many attending the funeral from Seymour, Columbus and other points. Services were conducted by the Rev. H. A. Tritt, of Columbus. Much feeling was expressed against Lewis, but there will be no attempt at mob violence. Should any danger of lynching develop, the prisoner will be removed to Johnson county for safe-keeping.

SHOT BY A FELLOW-STUDENT.

H. R. Smart is Dying from a Bullet Through His Brain.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., February 14.—Last night C. E. Rosenberger shot H. R. Smart in the right temple. Both are students at the Normal School, and at the time were visiting a fellow-student. The revolver was supposed to be unloaded. Smart is still alive this morning, but he will die. Rosenberger is under arrest, claiming that the shooting was accidental. Sensational stories are afloat, and the authorities are investigating.

Murdered by a Miner's Pick.

Brazil, Ind., February 14.—The dead body of John Peste, an Italian miner, was found underneath the cage, lying in the water in the Pratt mine at Lodi last Saturday night, his neck broken and a hole back of his left ear, showing where he had been struck with a miner's pick. The body was still warm when discovered, but no one saw the assault, and the identity of the murderer is a mystery. Some time during Saturday Peste had a quarrel with two men because he did not belong to the union, and the latter were discharged by the bank boss. One of these miners left on Saturday, while the other denies all knowledge of Peste's death. The home of the murdered miner is unknown, he having but recently come to this vicinity. His body has been brought to this city.

The Postmaster Shoots to Kill.

Clinton, Ind., February 14.—There is an old feud between Henry Gilfoy, the new postmaster at Lyford, and Joseph Hoffman, a well-known rounder. Last Saturday Hoffman drank to excess, and, homeward-bound in the evening, he noticed Gilfoy in front of his place of business, and renewed the old quarrel. The postmaster warned him several times to stand clear, but Hoffman continued to advance until Gilfoy began shooting. The first shot struck Hoffman in the hip, and the second entered the abdomen, while the third missed. It is the second time Hoffman has been shot while drinking to excess, and it is the second man in that community whom Gilroy has shot. Hoffman is believed to be mortally hurt.

Attempted Assassination.

Danville, Ind., February 14.—George Pritchett went to the home of William Neaville, at Montclair, and fired several shots through the window at the bed on which Mr. and Mrs. Neaville were sleeping. The attack was made at 2 a. m. Under the impression that he had shot Mrs. Neaville, the would-be assassin went to Pittsboro, where he was arrested.

Shooting Affray with Burglars.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New Albany, Ind., February 14.—Two burglars, probaby the same that engaged in a revolver duel with patrolman Spence last week, but escaped, were caught in a store this morning. Merchant policeman George shot several times at them, but they again made their escape.

Brained with a Blunt Weapon.

Shoals, Ind., February 14.—Joshua Swayze, a farmer, on Saturday, as the result of an altercation with Mound Girdley, was struck over the head and his skull was fractured. Swayze is not expected to recover, having remained unconscious since the blow was delivered. The principals live in a secluded neighborhood, ten miles north of here.

Jealousy Inspires a Shooting.

Noblesville, Ind., February 14.—There was a shooting affray in this city last Saturday night, inspired by jealousy. "Kid" Kennedy, the lover of Sarah Purdue, firing a shot which penetrated her breast, inflicting a wound likely to result fatally. Kennedy was arrested.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS.

Bishop Satterlee's Interesting Account of His Efforts.

New York, February 14.—Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, delivered an address to the Armenians of Calvary parish at Calvary chapel last night. Bishop Satterlee chose for his subject the recent massacres of Armenians by the Turks and his late visit to Russia to try to persuade that country to interfere in behalf of the helpless Armenian Christians. He first gave an account of his visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia and the dowager empress, Marie Feodora, sister of the Princess of Wales, saying: "I told them I came in the name of Christ, and was received by them in the name of Christ. I then gave personally into the Czar's own hands the petition of 40,000,000 Christians in behalf of the Turkish Armenians. Afterward, when I returned to England, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, I went to Hawarden and gave him an account of my interview with the Czar."

Bishop Satterlee then told how, when the immigrants came to America on the steamer Obdam, and were detained by the Government, he received a telegram from the Catholicus Etchmiadzin, saying the prisoners were godly people, who could earn their own living, which telegram he laid before the authorities at Washington and obtained the release of the immigrants.

Bishop Satterlee closed his address as follows: "Of all the persecutions of Christians in times past, even the persecution of the Emperor Docletian, A. D. 303, none compared with this one. I can not understand how God allows it to be. God is going to bring a great thing out of the present persecution of the Armenians. The Armenian church is the oldest church in the world by fifty years, and sixteen hundred years ago Armenian children were taught in their Sunday-schools to read the Bible. From that day to this they have been a race of martyrs. Bye and by God is going to make the blood of these martyrs the seed of the church. I don't know how it will be, but a great blessing is coming to the world through Armenia, and those who have brought about the persecutions in the East will be punished by God."

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WHAT PRES'T. LINCOLN SAID

"MUST KEEP M'CLELLAN FROM SURRENDERING THE ARMY."

A Surprising Incident Related by Gen. Lew Wallace at Lebanon—Why Lincoln was Greatly Worried and Agitated.

Lebanon, Ind., February 14.—One of the most interesting speeches delivered at the Lincoln banquet here, in which five hundred people, including most of the State officials, participated, was that of Gen. Lew Wallace. The address for the most part dealt with personal reminiscences of the great emancipator. In concluding his remarks the speaker said: "I will tell you at this time of an incident which I have never before made public. I do not know that it is proper, but the man whom it is about is dead, and I will relate it. I had made an engagement with Lincoln to call at the White House and present two ladies who desired to meet him. The time set for the call was at 11 a. m. At the appointed hour I presented myself in company with the ladies. As I was ushered in I saw, at the farther end of the long room, the tall form of Lincoln leaning against a window. He waved his hand indicating that I was to take the ladies to a sofa and then by another wave of the hand he motioned for me to come to him. My heart filled with sympathy for him, for I knew something was wrong.

"As I approached him and looked into his face it seemed to me it was the saddest and most troubled countenance I had ever beheld. There were deep lines of suffering about the face, the features were drawn and pinched. His hair, which had grown thin, was uncombed. He was naturally somewhat stoop-shouldered, but seemed to be especially so on this occasion. As I drew nearer and caught his eye I was more deeply impressed with the sadness which permeated his whole being. If I were to live a thousand years I would not forget the anguish of the expression of his face.

"I said: 'Mr. Lincoln, I hope you are not sick?'

"He replied: 'No, I am not sick.'

"'But,' said I, 'you look sad. Something terrible must have happened.'

"He made no reply, but calling a servant, he inquired how long it would be until the boat left the wharf for Harrison's Landing. The answer was, 'In half an hour.' Then, turning, to me, Lincoln said, and the sadness of his face deepened as he said it, 'I must go on that boat to Harrison's Landing on the James river.'

"'What for, Mr. Lincoln?' I asked in surprise.

"His voice dropped to a whisper as he replied: 'I must go there to keep McClellan from surrendering the army.'

"It was after the seven days' battle, and the leader of the great army was retreating before the Confederates.

"At this point I introduced the ladies and retired. In thirty minutes Lincoln was on board the boat speeding away on his mission. The next I heard of Lincoln he was at Harrison's Landing, and the Union army was not surrendered."

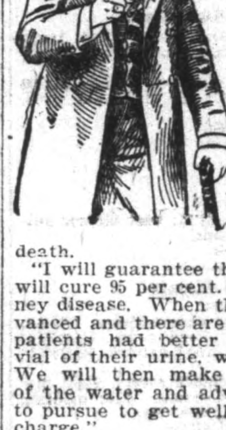
A Chinese Girl Murdered.

San Francisco, February 14.—Yit Sing, a Chinese girl, was murdered at her house, at the corner of Bartlett alley and Pacific street, this morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, by Charles Dean, a half-breed Chinese. He disguised himself as a negro, and when she opened the door in answer to his knock, he stabbed her to death with a twelve-inch highbinder's knife. He made his escape, but later surrendered himself to the police.

Munyon's Talk

On the Kidneys and the Danger of Neglecting Them.

"Wars and plagues," says Professor Munyon, "kill fewer people than disease of the kidneys. In health these organs relieve the system of all poisonous material and discharge it through the urine. If diseased, the poison remains in the blood and increases by minute quantities, piling up atom by atom, until the system can no longer resist its efforts. The heart is poisoned. Its action fails, and dropsy appears. The nervous system is poisoned, and convulsions are followed by death.



"I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 95 per cent. of all forms of kidney disease. When the disease is far advanced and there are other complications patients had better send a four-ounce vial of their urine, with full symptoms. We will then make a careful analysis of the water and advise the best course to pursue to get well, absolutely free of charge."

Mr. John Nielsin, general delivery, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "For several years I suffered with rheumatism and kidney trouble. The diseases were so severe at times that I could not get around. I had doctored until I was really tired of taking medicines, but could get no permanent relief. Being recommended to Munyon, I decided to try once more, and Munyon's Rheumatism and Kidney Cures were prescribed. Relief came promptly, and I was soon entirely cured. This was about a year ago, and I have had no trouble since."

Munyon's Remedies for every disease, for sale by all druggists—mostly 25 cents.

Munyon's doctors at your service free.

Open all day and evening; Sunday, 10 to 12.

Majestic Building, Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.

PHOENIX

Over the ashes of the destroyer, fire, time and enterprise raise a structure as fine, or finer.

From an old tooth root—left by the destroyers, neglect, decay or accident—Crown Work, the dental Phœnix, builds up a handsome and serviceable tooth.

The proper adjustment and construction of Crowns calls for the highest degree of skill, continual practice, and exceptional mechanical aids, but when correctly applied the results are perfect and durable.

We do more of this work than any other dentists in this city—and never do any work that isn't guaranteed perfect as skill can accomplish. Advice and estimates whenever you ask for them.

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, DENTISTS.

Cor. Market and Penn. streets.

WITH KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

A Desperate Duel, the Result of a Family Feud.

Louisville, Ky., February 14.—A desperate duel was fought with knives and pistols between George Vogt and Arthur B. Waldron, yesterday at Fourth avenue and K street. Fred Vogt, the son of George Vogt, was also drawn into the encounter. As a result Waldron is lying at the City Hospital in a precarious condition, and is not expected to live. Fred Vogt is at the Gray-street infirmary, badly wounded, and the elder Vogt is in jail, charged with malicious shooting.

The primary cause of the trouble was a murder case tried in the Jefferson County Circuit Court eight years ago, in which the father of Arthur Waldron was one of the principal witnesses for the State against the elder Vogt, who was charged with murder. A bitter hatred has existed between the Waldron and Vogt families ever since, finally culminating in yesterday's affair.

For Passing a Counterfeit.

Cornelius Curtin was arrested at Lafayette yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit half-dollar. He gave bond.

OUR NEW BUILDING

gives us much more room than we formerly had, and we are enabled to show and carry much larger stocks than ever before.

STAR STORE POLICY always has and always will be to sell reliable merchandise at lowest prices and to always treat customers well. By closely following these methods we have built up our trade, and by continuing to adhere to them we hope to further merit and receive your continued patronage.

MAIL ORDERS will receive prompt and careful attention. Prices just the same as when personally purchased.

M'CALL'S BAZAAR PATTERNS—March pattern sheets and patterns and new spring dressmaker pattern books now in stock; all patterns 10c and 15c; pattern sheets free; dressmaker books 20c; by mail 25c. We pay postage on patterns.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Our new spring stocks in Dress Goods and Silks are now complete, and you'll find us prepared to show you a vast range of styles, patterns and qalities, and in our new store you'll find "prices lower than ever."

BLACK GOODS.

100 pieces of Black Brocaded Jacquard Etamines, 30 inches wide and regularly worth 19c a yard; this lot at, yard ... 12½c

50 pieces of new Brocaded Patterns in Satin-faced Novelties, double width; 50c value at, a yard ... 25c

30 pieces of 40-inch extra grade all-wool small patterns in Crepon Weave Dress Goods, new style, hard, crispy feeling fabric; just the thing for spring dresses, yard ... 49c

CREPONS

In fine Wool and Mohair Stripes, entirely new for this spring; two lines, five patterns each; a great value at, yard ... 75c

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS.

3 lines of new spring double-width Changeable Brocades; 10 colorings in each line; new stripe and Brocade patterns, yard ... 15c

A new line of 40-inch beautiful Jacquard Imported Pattern Novelties in new spring colorings at, yard ... 25c

New Imported Changeable Vigeroux Dress Goods in 10 colorings at, a yard ... 39c

New Imported all-Wool Crepon Weave Brocaded Novelties in handsome chargeable two-tone effects at, yard ... 49c

New line of Bayadere Striped fancy Novelties in handsome colorings at, a yard ... 59c

Poplin Plaids with silk Stripes handsome new spring colorings, yard ... 49c

Silk and Wool Poplins and Cashmere Plaids, 75c and $1.00 Grades; our price, 69c and ... 59c

New lines of Popular Plaids and Checks at 25c and ... 12½c

THE NEW SPRING SILKS.

10 pieces of Fancy Striped Taffeta Silks at, yard ... 25c

Great Bargains in all-Silk Black Taffetas at, yard, 49c and ... 39c

New line of Stripes and Brocades in all-Silk Taffetas at, yard ... 42c

Beautiful line of new Spring Patterns in Checks, all-Silk Taffetas; 75c value at, yard ... 59c

5 pieces of Black Satin Brocade for Skirts, newest Spring Patterns; special sale, yard ... 49c

5 pieces of genuine Swiss Imported, finest all-Silk Black Gros Grain; a $1.00 value; special sale, yard ... 59c

FINAL CLOAK PRICE CUTS.

$5 for choice of any Ladies' Jacket in our store. All our finest Kerseys, Beavers, Astrakhans, Novelty Boucles, etc., the best styles. Prices were up as high as $20; choice now, $5.00.

Astrakhan Cape, Silk Lined throughout, box plaited back; was $5.00, now ... $2.98

SALE LADIES' WRAPPERS, SKIRTS.

All our regular $1.89 and $2.00 Fleece-lined and Sateen Wrappers, reduced now to ... 98c

Ladies' Heavy Cloth Underskirts, black and colors; were $1.50, reduced now to ... 98c

BASEMENT SALE GRANITE-WARE.

2-quart Granite Tea Pots ... 25c
4-quart Granite Tea Pots ... 33c
4-quart Granite Tea Kettles ... 39c
5-quart Granite Tea Kettles ... 48c
14-quart Granite Dish Pans ... 38c
25c Granite Wash Basins ... 9c
6-quart Granite-Handled Sauce Pans ... 29c
5-quart bailed Granite Preserving Kettle ... 27c
8-quart Granite Pails ... 35c
6-quart Granite Rice Boilers ... 55c
1-quart Granite Milk Pans ... 7c
2-quart Granite Milk Pans ... 9c
10-quart Granite Milk Pans ... 23c
8-quart Granite Pudding Pans ... 19c
½-quart Granite Funnels ... 8c
8-quart Granite Stew Pans, with handle ... 29c
10-inch Granite Basting Spoon ... 4c
7-inch Granite Pie Plates ... 4c
½-pint Granite Cups ... 4c

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR REDUCTIONS.

Men's fleece-lined regular 39c Underwear
Men's regular 50c Natural and Camelshair Wool Undershirts, only
Men's regular 38c and 50c White Merino Underwear
Men's regular 45c Gray Derby Ribbed Underwear, broken sizes, only
Men's regular 50c ribbed Ankle Canton Flannel Drawers
All Reduced Now To 25c

Children's Half-Wool Seamless Heavy Kint Hose, all sizes, reduced to ... 5c

The Star Store

360 TO 370 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

Three Squares West of Illinois St.

Extra Special For To-Morrow and Wednesday

Black Silks and Satins

Regular 85c quality all Silk for.. 49c
Regular $1.25 quality, 24 inches for ... 89c
Regular $1 quality, 23 inches, for, 79c
Regular $1.50 quality, 27 inches, for ... $1.00
Regular $1.75 quality, 28 inches, for ... $1.25
Regular $2 quality, 27 inches, for. $1.48

The above Silks are the best that money will buy—worth your while to see them—glad to show you, whether you wish to buy or not.

Dress Goods in Black and Colors, at special prices.

48c all-Wool Covert Cloth for ... 28c
35c all-Wool Novelties, special ... 19c
69c all-Wool Novelties, special ... 39c
75c all-Wool Novelties, special ... 49c
85c all-Wool Novelties, special ... 59c
$1 high-grade Novelties ... 75c
Rustle Taffeta Lining ... 3½c
Edwards best 6c Cambric ... 2⅞c
Good 12½c Silesia for ... 6½c
Indigo Blue Calico ... 2⅞c

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at wholesale prices.

Shoes for Ladies, odd lot, worth up to $1.98, for ... 98c

5c Corset Covers, good muslin, perfect in make, 3 to a buyer.
12c Corset Covers, Cambric Nainsook edge.
25c Corset Covers, dainty trimming.
19c Drawers, good muslin, no trashy cheesecloth.
49c Gowns, good muslin, full width and length.

Lace Curtains

Our first importation arrived; all at special prices.

Now at 39c pair, regular price ... 59c
Now at 49c pair, regular price ... 75c
Now at 69c pair, regular price ... $1.00
Now at 98c pair, regular price ... $1.48
Now at $1.25 pair, regular price .. $1.75
Now at $1.75 pair, regular price .. $2.25

All higher grades go at a like reduction.

Basement Bargains

7c for Hunter's Sifters.
8c for Dover's Egg Beaters.
$1.48 for Copper Wash Boilers.
Infants' Bath Tubs 48c.
Hotel Slop Jars, nicely painted, 25c.
Japanned Bread Boxes.
Japanned Toilet Sets 20c.
Foot Tub and Slop Jar for $1.
Ladies' fine Shoes, $3 grades, for $1.98.

Brosnan Bros.

6 and 8 W. WASH. ST.

ORIGINAL 23 HAT STORE 23 W. WASH. ST.

High-Grade Hats

..Roelof's..

Celebrated American Made

$4 Hats

SELIG'S 109-111 SOUTH ILL. ST.

Dump Sale No. 2

The sensation of the day. A sale which will live long in the memory of the buying public. To-morrow we add new lots at wonderful prices.

FROM 9 UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK

Fine Dress Ginghams, were 12c a yard ... 5c
36-inch Percales, spring patterns, worth 15c a yard ... 6c
Edwards's best Skirt Lining Cambrics, a yard ... 2⅞c
Ladies' Hose, seamless and fast black, a pair ... 4c
Men's Fast Black and Tan Half Hose, a pair ... 3c
Violets, 2 dozen in a bunch, per bunch ... 4c
Men's fine fleece-lined Shirts, were $1, now ... 29c
Ladies' Black Brocaded Dress Skirts, were $2.50 ... 98c

Choice of Any Ladies' Jacket In Our Store $4.98

IN OUR CLOAK ROOM

Ladies' all-wool Jackets, were $10, now ... $2.98
Ladies' fine Rough Jackets, were $15, now ... $3.98
Black Figured Mohair Skirts, were $3.50, now ... $1.49

DRESS GOODS

Black Brocades, were 25c and 35c, to-morrow, a yard ... 11½c
Fine Imported Novelties, were 75c and 85c, now, a yard ... 39c
Silk and Wool Black Brocades, were $1.00, a yard ... 49c

MACKINTOSHES

Ladies' fine all-wool Serge Mackintoshes, in blue or black, were $4.00 ... $3.98
Men's Mackintoshes of all-wool Serge, were $5.00, at ... $2.69

SHIRT WAISTS

Fancy Waists, detachable collar, were $2.00 ... 49c
All-wool Plaid Waists, were $2.50 and $3.00, now ... 98c
Fine Taffeta Silk Waists, were $6.00, at ... $3.49

Underwear Half Actual Cost

SELIG DRY GOODS COMPANY

211-213 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST.

THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY

MONDAY'S MARKETS IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Business Situation — Brokers' Gossip — Speculative Opinion — Notes and Comment—Local Jobbing Prices.

The wheat market to-day has fluctuated considerably, but within narrow limits. Liverpool came strong on spot wheat, but lower on futures. The car lots in the Northwest for two days were 843 cars. Primary receipts for the same time were 964,000 bushels. The exports for two days aggregate 1,314,000 bushels. The stock of wheat at Liverpool decreased 337,000 bushels for the week. The English visible increased 271,000 bushels. On passage there was an increase of 1,440,000 bushels. The world's shipment were 5,801,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 388,000 bushels. News from the Argentine was that the outcome of the crop was less promising than had been previously reported. Arrangements are being made with the leading roads for the prompt movement of the Leiter wheat eastward. The professional trading seemed to be pretty evenly divided.

Ther was not the excitement shown on some previous days. The opening was at ½c decline from the previous close. This was followed by ⅝c advance and ½c decline. February was quoted at $1. May opened at 97⅜-½c, sold at 98⅛c, 97⅝c, 98¼c, 97⅝c and closed at 98⅛c. July ranged between 85¾c and 85¼c and closed at 85½c. September closed at 78⅛c and December at 77¾c. The market during the last half hour sold to 97⅝c for May, and rallied ½c just at the close.

There was an active trade in corn and prices ruled higher. The exports since Friday were 1,561,000 bushels.

The visible decreased 933,000 bushels, and the quantity on passage decreased 1,040,000 bushels. There was an increased trade in July at 1c to 1⅛c over May. May closed at 30¼c. On passage decreased 1,040,000 bushels.

Oats received a good deal of attention. One interest sold 250,000 bushels, and another elevator party sold 140,000 bushels for export. There has been realizing for two or three days of long interests, but the market continues strong. The visible decreased 754,000 bushels.

Provisions made another higher record to-day. There was an improvement in all hog products. May pork sold at $10.97, the highest point yet reached this season.

The Financial Situation.

Silver agitation in Congress having notoriously failed to make any impression on Wall street operations, the well-worn Cuban scare has been used in that interest this week, and temporarily with some effect, because the agitators had the help of a serious and fresh disclosure. Three separate proposals for the recognition of Cuban belligerancy, etc., were introduced in the Senate on Tuesday. One was for immediate recognition; another came in the form of a motion to make (substantially the same proposal) an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; and the third urged the President to notify Spain that if it failed to recognize the independence of Cuba on or before March 4, our Government would at that date recognize belligerency, and ninety days thereafter "assert the independence of the republic of Cuba." On the same day with this movement in Congress the counsel for the Cuban junta in this city made public a private but very compromising letter of the Spanish minister, De Lome, to Don Jose Canalejas, in which the minister referred to President McKinley, and used language that was obviously disrespectful and offensive; while before and also at the time of these occurrences the air was full of rumors of strained relations existing between Spain and the United States and of sharp, vigorous communications passing between Washington and Madrid.

As was natural, these various incidents and reports acting together served for a time to have an unsettling influence on Wall street affairs, more especially because of the De Lome letter, which proved to be genuine. We know it is the fashion at the moment to belittle a struggle with Spain. Dependence is often placed on the claim that she is bordering on a bankrupt condition. That, so far as it is true, is a weakness that might prove a source of strength. Her creditors would, perhaps, feel forced to come to her assistance. Hence, for a time, at least, we would be open to serious suffering and loss, for we are very vulnerable. We have a long sea coast to protect and a large foreign trade to defend. As a mere question of business, therefore, although it is unfortunate to have our Cuban trade interfered with, it will be a more serious matter still to have our coast line at all points subject to attack and our foreign commerce everywhere at risk.

Other than these events there have been no new developments of general influence. Higher wheat, higher cotton, large exports of breadstuffs and provisions, added to continued favorable news with reference to railroads, cover the chief current facts affecting or relating to domestic concerns. By telegraph we have from the Bureau of Statistics one month's later statement of the exports of the principal articles of domestic produce. This latest bulletin is for January, and indicates that the volume of our foreign shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, etc., kept up remarkably well in that month. The total for these articles is reported for January this year $72,161,785, against $62,533,913 in January, 1897, and $61,033,685 in January, 1896. Next week we shall probably have the complete foreign trade figures, and although the net favorable merchandise balance will no doubt be less than it was in December, 1897, when it reached the phenomenal total of $72,959,702, the above statement shows that it will be materially larger than it has been in January for a very long time.

Brokers' Gossip.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

New York, February 14.—Although London houses were fairly heavy buyers during the first hour, and there was some purchasing by commission houses, the market developed a heavy tone from the opening and seemed to decline with greater ease than it advanced. Of course, the most important factor was the action which Congress will take with regard to the De Lome incident. One newspaper with sensational proclivities published a Washington dispatch this morning stating that the President would send a very strong message to Congress in regard to the De Lome letter, and subsequently private advices were received by Washington houses which seemed to confirm this story. Conservative houses are not disposed to advise purchases at present, but would rather await developments from Washington, advising their customers to increase their line of stocks. The heaviest trading at the opening was in Union Pacific, common and preferred, in both of which the traders and operators sold rather heavily. In the Grangers, more especially in Burlington, there seemed to be some liquidation by the bull clique. Metropolitan was again extremely strong, but from what I hear I believe the stock to have a good many stop orders in it, at points from 3 to 4 points below present prices, and should these be reached, no doubt a material decline would ensue. Although no official confirmation of the story that the Kansas Pacific is to be acquired by the Union Pacific has yet been published, it is generally admitted that the story is well founded.

Supplies at Home and Abroad.

[Chicago Bulletin.]

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in store in Europe and afloat therefor, and in store in the United States and Canada on February 1, 1898, at the points reported, were equal to 152,041,700 bushels, against 157,009,400 bushels on January 1 and 173,497,700 bushels on February 1, 1897. The decrease during January was equal to 4,967,700 bushels, against an increase of 493,600 bushels during December, and a decrease of 11,120,000 bushels during January, 1897. The aggregate supplies are 21,456,000 bushels less than reported one year ago, and 50,730,600 bushels less than reported two years ago.

The movement of wheat from first hands from July 1 to February 1 have been about 173,000,000 bushels, against about 132,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period in 1897. The exports of flour and wheat during the same period have been about 138,000,000 bushels, against 102,000,000 bushels for the corresponding time in 1896-7. The official visible supply is about 13,000,000 less than last year. Estimating the wheat crop of the United States at 550,000,000 bushels—which is about the accepted commercial estimate at home and abroad—and allowing 70,000,000 bushels for the supplies in all hands on July 1, 1897, the aggregate supplies would be 620,000,000 bushels. Allowing 365,000,000 bushels for domestic wants and seed, 138,000,000 bushels for exports to date, and 70,000,000 bushels for supplies on July 1, 1898, makes an aggregate accounted for of 573,000,000 bushels, and leaves for export during the current five months 47,000,000 bushels. The exports of flour and wheat from February 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897, were equal to 42,621,000 bushels.

Receipts and Shipments.

Jacob W. Smith, secretary of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, has compiled the following table of railroad receipts and shipments at this city for the month of January:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	17,874	25,785
Wheat, bu	70,700	1,400
Corn, bu	537,600	38,400
Oats, bu	84,000	56,000
Barley, bu	1,200	....
Bran, tons	84	....
Hay, cars	21	....
Broom corn, lbs	1,070,000	....
Cement, bbls	2,300	4,600
Coal, cars	2,471	65
Coke, cars	59	98
Cooperage, cars	65	57
C'n meal & hom'y, lbs.	1,496,900	11,327,870
Cotton, bales	1,710	50
Cattle, head	7,598	4,877
Hogs, head	130,463	50,867
Horses, head	2,494	2,863
Mules, head	1,001	360
Sheep, head	1,482	1,100
Eggs, cases	912	8,395
Fruit, lbs	1,489,575	431,011
Hair and bristles, lbs.	....	47,600
Hides, lbs	230,035	510,300
Ice, cars	52	10
Iron, cars	1,076	835
Lard, tierces	75	4,760
Lath, cars	....	1
Lime, cars	23	17
Logs, cars	127	....
Lumber, cars	564	85
Machinery, cars	48	156
Meats, bulk, lbs.	1,094,900	12,897,270
Oil, bbls	10,289	5,605
Pork, bbls	....	1,857
Potatoes, bu	34,656	900
Poultry, lbs	166,858	32,000
Provisions, lbs	1,088,594	902,535
Salt, bbls	2,934	9,100
Shingles, cars	9	....
Spirits & liquors, bbls.	5,112	5,366
Starch, lbs	48,000	3,307,100
Stone, cars	31	48
Tallow, lbs	1,710	458,335
Tobacco, lbs	150,525	7,790
Wool, lbs	30,000	....
Miscellaneous, lbs	42,190,100	$7,382,300
Merchandise, lbs.	140,417,820	88,803,012

Primary Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 964,026 bushels, against 312,000 bushels the corresponding day of last year.

Minneapolis received 792 cars of wheat and Duluth 51 cars, a total of 843 cars, against 255 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis (3 days): Receipts—Wheat 28,000 bushels, corn 323,000 bushels, oats 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 109,000 bushels, corn 88,000 bushels, oats 12,000 bushels.

Toledo (3 days): Receipts—Wheat 17,743 bushels, corn 60,800 bushels, oats 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 4,000 bushels, corn 93,000 bushels, oats 15,000 bushels.

Chicago (2 days): Receipts—Wheat 78,933 bushels, corn 970,273 bushels, oats 601,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 24,011 bushels, corn 330,322 bushels, oats 290,738 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago: Wheat 70 cars, corn 850 cars, oats 460 cars, hogs 26,000 head.

Omaha received 2,500 hogs and Kansas City 9,000 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 617,023 bushels, flour 155,500 packages, equivalent to 1,314,500 bushels of wheat; corn 1,493,055 bushels.

Wheat.

[Philadelphia Stockholder.]

The wheat situation at the moment appears to favor operations on the long side of the market, but conditions are so evenly balanced that risks on either side are about equal as to the element of chance. The Leiter clique appears still to be in command of the situation. High prices have stimulated the movement of grain, and receipts are running considerably ahead of calculations. It should be borne in mind, however, that the actual wheat can come out but once. The country is being swept clean from end to end, and wheat is coming on the market that in ordinary seasons would not make its appearance until well into the spring. While the producers are getting big prices, they are likely, later in the season, to regret having let go of their wheat. Notwithstanding heavy marketings, the visible supply is decreasing week after week. There is still some doubt as to the Indian crop, while reports of Argentina's great surplus lack confirmation. Hence, while the price may be expected to move both ways, the tendency should be toward higher quotations.

Wheat.

Leading wheat markets to-day:
New York: May 98c to 98½c.
St. Louis: May 98⅜c to 99c.
Minneapolis: May 94⅛c to 94¾c.
Duluth: May 95⅛c to 95½c.
Baltimore: Cash $1.00, May 99c.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cotton—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 5¾c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 5¼c; Cabot, 36 inches, 5½c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6¼c; Clover, 36 inches, 4½c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 9c; Dwight Anchor, 54 inches, 10c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 4c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; First Call, 36 inches, 4c; Glendale, XX, 36 inches, 4c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6¼c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¼c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 13½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 5c; Utica, 9-4, 18c; Utica, 10-4, 20c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 4¾c; Bates, 4½c; Everett classics, 5c; Lancaster, 4¾c; Normandie dress styles, 6½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toile du Norde, 7½c; Warwick, 5½c.

Colored Cambrics—Edwards, 3c; Slater, 2⅞c; Genessee, 3c; Concords, 2¾c; Warren, 2¾c.

Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 7½c; Argus, 5½c; Victory O, 4½c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 9½c; Cordis 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, 7½c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 8½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 10½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 12½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 6½c; Economy, New South, 5½c; Rotunda, 5½c; Amoskeag, plaid excelsior, 6½c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 6½c; Edinburg, 6c; Everett Chambray stripes, 7½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 5½c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5c; 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, 3½c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 5½c; XX, 36 inches, 5c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4¼c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 3¾c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 4½c; 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, 4c; American shirtings, 3½c; Merrimac shirtings, 3¾c; Arnold long cloth B, 7½c; Arnold long cloth C, 6½c; Berwick fancy, 3½c; Berlin solids, 6c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX Turkey reds, 8c; Cocheco fancies, 4½c; Cocheco madders, 4c; Portsmouth robes, 4½c; Harmony fancies, 4½c; Manchester fancies, 4½c; Pacific Parthians, 4½c; Pacific mournings, 3¾c; Simpson mournings, 4½c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 4½c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 26 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 3½c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis wholesale sugar prices: Dominoes, 6.00c; cut loaf, 6.00c; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 5.75c; XXXX powdered, 5.81c; standard granulated, 5.50c; fine granulated, 5.50c; extra fine granulated, 5.63c; coarse granulated, 5.83c; cubes, 5.75c; mold A, 5.81c; diamond A, 5.50c; confectioners' A, 5.38c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 5.13c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 5.13c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A, 5.13c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 5.06c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 5.06c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.88c; 7 Windsor Ex. C—American B, 4.81c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.75c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.63c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.53c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.56c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.50c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.44c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 4.38c; 15 yellow, 4.31c; 16 yellow, 4.25c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 3-lb, 85c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 85c; 1-lb light weight, 60c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.80; 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, 95c@$1.90; pineapples, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; pease, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 62½c@$1.25; marrow, 85c; soaked, 70@80c; tomatoes, 3-lb, 97½c@$1.00; 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, 55@65c.

Dried Fruits — Apples, sun-dried, 4½c; currants, 9@9½c; citron, 15½@16c; figs, 10@14c; raisins, Two Crown, a pound, 3½@6c; evaporated apricots, 7½@11c; dates, 4½@5c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 25@35c; choice, 35@45c; Sirups—Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 25c; corn sirup, bbls, 16½c gallon; half-bbls, 18½c gallon. Vinegar, Malt—40 grain test, bbls, 8@9c gallon. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, $1.15@1.20. Rice—Carolina, 5@7c; Japan, 5½@6c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl 2½@3¾c; 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, $6.50; 1,200 in barrels, $5.50; 1,200 in half-barrels, $3.75; 600 in half barrels, $3.25. Oatmeal—Barrels, $4.25. Rolled oats—Barrels, $3.75.

Cheese.

Selling prices: New York cheddar (cream) 12c; Wisconsin and Ohio cream, 11c; Swiss domestic, 13c to 15c; brick, 13c; Limburger, domestic, 12c; skims, 3c.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list: Sugar-Cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 8¾c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 9¾@10¼c for "Reliable"; 8¾@9½c for 15 lbs "Indiana"; hamlets, 6½c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 11c; "Peerless," 10c; "Lily," 8 to 9 lbs, 9c; 10 to 12 lbs, 8½c; 6 lbs, 8¾c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lbs average, 7c; 30 to 50 lbs, average, 7¼c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 7½c. Clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 6¾c; 18 to 22 lbs, average, 7¼c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 7⅜c. Clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, 7c; 14 to 18 lbs, average, 7c; 8 to 10 lbs average, 7¼c; French backs, 5⅜c; flitchse 8 to 10 lbs, average 6c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 16 lbs, average, 6½c; 10 to 12 lbs, average, 6¾c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 6¾c.

Lard—"Indiana," 6⅛c; "Reliable," 6⅜c; kettle-rendered, 6⅝c.

Pickled Pork—Fancy, boneless, pig, $15.00; bean, clear, $14.50; family, $12.00; clear backs, $11.50; rump, $11.00.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs, 6½c; short cuts, 10 to 13 lbs, 7c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs average, 8c.

Cottage hams, 6c; skinned shoulders, 6c; ham butts or pork roasts, 6c; tenderloins, 16c; spare ribs, 5½c; trimmings, 5½c; hocks, 4c; small bones, 5½c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' heads, 2½c; dressed, 3½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 14c; outsides, 13c; insides, 15½c; knuckles, 16c.

Sausage—Bulk, 6½c; link, 7c; smoked pork, 7 cents.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, Primrose brand, 10 lbs average, 10½c; 12 to 14 lbs average, 10c; 15 lbs average, 9c; 18 to 20 lbs average, 8¼c; skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs average, 8¾c; boneless hams, 8¼c.

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, 8¼c; English-cured bacon bellies, 10 to 12 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, 6½c; 40 to 50 lbs average, 6¼c; 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, 7½c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 7¼c; 20 to 22 lbs average, 6½c; 25 to 30 lbs average, 6c; French backs, 5¼c; flitches, 5½c; extra short clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 5¼c.

Fruits, Vegetables and Game.

Selling prices:

Rabbits—90c to $1.00 a dozen.
Opossums—25c to 35c each.
Lemons—$3.50.
Oranges—A box, $3.00 to $3.75; 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, a barrel, $2.50.
Celery—A dozen, 15@30c.
Honey—New, 1lb cups, 14@15c.
Sweet Potatoes—Genuine Jerseys, $4.00 a barrel; Illinois, $2.75@3.00.
Cranberries—Per barrel, $7.00; fancy, $9.00@$10.00; per box, $2.50@2.75.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Hickory Nuts—Shellbarks, 90c; large, 65c per bushel.
Grape Fruit—$4.00@$5.00 a box.

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@68c. Opium, gum, $2.90@3.00 a lb, powdered, $3.75@3.90 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.35 a lb. Cinchonidia, 20@25c. Iodide of potash, $2.50@2.60. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 35@40c an ounce; German, 30@35c. 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, 40c; boiled, 42c. 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.

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.

Tinners' Supplies.

Charcoal Tins—Best Brands—IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $5.50@6.00; IX, 10x24, 14x20, 12x12, $6.15@7.25.

Roofing Tins, Best Brands—IC, 14x20, $4.60@5.25; 1C, 20x28, $8.00@8.50; IC, 20x28, old style, $12.00.

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, $2.25; 27 C, $2.75; best bloom, galvanized, 75 and 10 per cent.
Lead—Pressed bars, 6c.

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@8c; good cows, 7@8c; medium cows, 6½@7½c; good heifers, 8@9c.

Forequarters—Good, 4½@5½c.

Veal—9c.

Lamb—8½@9c.

Package Coffees.

The following are Indianapolis prices on package coffees:

Ariosa, $10.40; Lion, $10.40; Jersey, $10.40; Dillworth's, $10.40; Mail Pouch, $9.90; King Bee, $10.90; Imperial, $19.90; Excello, $18.40; Java Blend, $16.90.

In each case the city price is 40c above the New York price.

Retail Coal Market.

Anthracite, $7.00 a ton; Brazil block, $3.00; 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, 75c@90c.

Alsyke—$5.00@5.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Poultry, eggs and butter steady.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; chickens, 6½c; cocks, 3c; hen turkeys, 9c; young toms, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 5c.

Eggs—11c.

Butter—10c.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 31@36c; 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Few—Hogs Active—Sheep Unchanged.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Feb. 14.

Cattle—Receipts, light. Shipments, none. Few cattle were offered, and there was no quotable change in the market compared with that of last week.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	$4 85@ 5 25
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	4 60@ 4 80
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 50@ 4 75
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 20@ 4 45
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb. steers	4 00@ 4 20
Good to choice feeding steers	4 00@ 4 40
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 75@4 30
Fair to medium heifers	3 10@ 3 60
Common light heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice cows	3 50@4 25
Fair to medium cows	2 85@3 35
Common old cows	2 00@2 75
Veal calves	5 50@ 6 75
Heavy calves	3 50@ 5 50
Prime to fancy butcher bulls	3 65@ 4 00
Good to choice butcher bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair bulls	2 50@ 2 85

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head. Shipments, 1,000 head. The hog market was active, with all buyers in the field, and averages were strong compared with last Saturday. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$4 00@4 07½
Mixed and heavy packing	3 95@4 00
Good to choice lightweights	4 00@4 05
Common lightweights	3 90@4 00
Pigs	3 00@4 00
Roughs	3 25@3 75

Sheep—Receipts, light. Shipments, none. There was no quotable change in the sheep and lamb trade, compared with the close of last week.

Good to choice lambs	$5 00@5 50
Common to medium lambs	3 75@4 75
Good to choice sheep	3 85@4 25
Fair to medium sheep	3 25@3 75
Common sheep	2 25@3 00
Bucks, per head	2 00@4 30

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Feburary 14.—Yesterday's official: Hogs—Receipts, 14,708 head; shipments, 4,056. Cattle—Receipts, 455 head; shipments, 165 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,174 head; shipments, 257 head. Estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow, 26,000 head. Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 34,000 head; left over, 1,214 head; market fairly active; steady to a shade higher; light $3.85@4.05, mixed $3.85@4.07½, heavy $3.85@4.10, roughs $3.85@3.90. Cattle—Receipts, 19,500; good cattle steady; others weak to 10c lower; beeves $3.85@5.45, cows and heifers $2.10@4.50, Texas steers $3.50@4.40, stockers and feeders $3.50@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000 head; steady to strong.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, February 14.—Hogs—Active, strong and 5c higher; shippers $4.05@4.10, butchers $4.05@4.10, packers $3.95@4.05, light $3.80@3.95, common and roughs $3.30@3.85. Cattle—Steady; shippers $4.00@4.65, butchers $4.00@4.60, medium butchers $3.40@4.00, common $2.25@3.25. Sheep—Steady at $2.75@4.65. Lambs—Steady at $4.00@5.90.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Opens Lower and Fluctuating—The Quotations.

Chicago, February 14.—Opening prices in wheat to-day showed some decline from Friday's figures, May starting ⅜c lower at 97⅜@97½c. This was due to the action of the Liverpool market. Spot wheat there was strong and higher, but futures were weak and ⅞@1d lower, and there was some selling here in that account. Northwest receipts were large—843 cars, against 660 last week and 255 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 11 cars, 13 of which were contract grade. The market held for a time at around opening figures, but advanced on receipt of later Liverpool cables, quoting March up ¾d. This started shorts to covering. There was very little wheat for sale at first, and the price was bid up to 98⅛c before offerings became liberal. Then a slow decline ensued, the market getting down to 97¾c. Considerable buying was done on reports of disappointing thrashing returns, and consequent reductions in the exportable surplus figures of that country.

Corn was fairly active. There was considerable selling by room-traders at the start on the heavy receipts—845 cars—and in sympathy with the opening decline in wheat. Everything offered was taken, however, and early sellers were later forced to cover. May opened ⅛@¼c lower at 29⅞c, sold a shade lower and advanced to 30¼c. Realizing later caused a reaction to 30c.

Oats were quiet, but steady. A good export busines was reported early. Receipts were liberal—462 cars. The strength of corn helped. May opened ⅛c lower at 25¾@25⅞c and advanced to 25⅞@26c.

Provisions were very strong and active. The hog market was higher. There was a general demand for all products, pork and ribs being especially active. May pork opened 5@10c higher at $10.75@10.80 and advanced to $10.90. May lard opened .02½c higher at 5.12½c and advanced to 5.20c. May ribs opened a shade higher at 5.20c and advanced to 5.30@5.32½c.

Quotations.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	—Closing.— Feb.14.	Feb.12.
Wheat—					
May	97⅜-½	98¼	97⅜	98⅛-¼	97¾-⅞
July	85⅜-½	85⅞	85¼	85½	85¾
Corn—					
May	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼-⅜	30⅛
July	31⅛	31⅝	31	31½	31⅛-¼
Oats—					
May	25¾-⅞	26⅜	25¾	26¼	25⅞-26
July	23⅝-¾	24⅛	23⅝-¾	24	23⅝-24
Pork—					
May	10 75-80	10 97	10 75	10 95	10 70
July	10 87	10 97	10 87	10 97	10 82
Lard—					
May	5 12	5 20-22	5 12	5 20	5 10
July	5 22	5 30	5 20-22	5 27-30	5 17-20
Ribs—					
May	5 20	5 32	5 20	5 32	5 17-20
July	5 27	5 40	5 27	5 37-40	5 22-25

Closing cash markets: Wheat $1.00, corn 28⅝c, oats 25⅜c, pork $10.85, lard 5.15c, ribs 5.30c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red 97c, No. 3 red 93@94c, February 97c, wagon 95c.

Corn—Firmer; No. 1 white 29½c, No. 2 white 29½c, No. 3 white 29½c, No. 4 white 26½c, No. 2 white mixed 28¼c, No. 3 white mixed 28¼c, No. 4 white mixed 25¼c, No. 2 yellow 28¼c, No. 3 yellow 28½c, No. 4 yellow 25½c, No. 2 mixed 28¼c, No. 3 mixed 28¼c, No. 4 mixed 25¼c, ear 24c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white 26c, No. 3 white 24½c, No. 2 mixed 24½c, No. 3 mixed 23½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $7.00@7.50, No. 2 timothy $6.00@6.50.

Inspections: Wheat—Rejected 1 car; total 1 car.

Corn—No. 3 white 9 cars, No. 4 white 2 cars, No. 3 yellow 13 cars, No. 3 mixed 14 cars, ear 1 car; total 39 cars.

Hay—No. 1 timothy 1 car; total 1 car.

New York Provisions.

New York, February 14.—Butter—Receipts 9,682 packages; steady; Western creamery 14½@20c, Elgins 20c, factory 11@14c. Cheese—Receipts 2,805 packages; steady; large white September 8½c, small white September 9@9¼, large colored September 8½c, Small colored September 9@9¼c, large October 8@8¼c, small October 8¼@8½c, light skims 6@6½c, part skims 4@5½c, full skims 2@3c. Eggs—Receipts 9,457 packages; steady; State and Pennsylania 15c, Western 14¼c. Sugar—Raw strong, fair refining 3 11-16c, centrifugal (96 test) 4 3-16c, refined firm, crushed 5⅝c, powdered 5½c, granulated 5¼c. Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 6¼c.

Barley, Rye, Flax and Timothy.

Chicago, February 14.—Barley—Cash, No. 3, 31@42c. Rye—Cash 48½c, May 49¼@49½c. Timothy—Cash $2.80, February $2.80, March $2.85. Flax—Cash $1.22½, cash Northwest $1.27, May $1.26.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, February 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Firm at 96@97c. Corn—Strong at 30c. Oats—Strong and higher at 27@27½c. Rye—Firm at 51c. Provisions—Stronger. Whisky—Quiet at $1.19.

Wheat Puts and Calls.

Chicago, February 14.—Wheat—Puts 97½-⅜-¼-⅜c; calls 98¾-99-⅛-99c. Corn—Puts 30¼c; calls 30⅜c.

Indiana Oil.

Montpelier, Ind., February 14.—Indiana oil: Standard 41c, Cudahy 44c.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Active and Fluctuating—The Quotations.

New York, February 14.—London sent higher quotations this morning, and the local stock market responded in an irregular manner, prices not fully rising to the level in parity. Union Pacific opened up at ⅞, but declined quickly afterward. Union Pacific preferred opened up at ½, but quickly shaded off. Metropolitan street railway rose a point. Other gains were fractional. Northern Pacific preferred and Burlington were off a small fraction. Marked animation developed at the expense of values after the opening. The Grangers, Manhattan and Union Pacific bore the brunt of the selling. Strength was shown in some special cases, including Rubber, Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue. Manhattan also rallied 1¼ from the low point. The gain in Third Avenue reached 6¾ points, the price rising to 192¾.

Covering by shorts caused a hardening in values, but the rallies were only temporary, as the higher range invited renewed realizing and prices sagged to the lowest. Declines reached 1 and 2 points all through the active list. Liquidation became very heavy on the fall in prices, because of uncovering of stop-loss orders. Metropolitan Street Railway slumped several points at a time to 158, an extreme decline of 13½ points, and was very feverish and seemed without support. American Express sold at 130, a gain of 10 points over the last sale. Sales of stocks to noon, 124,570 shares. Bond market moved largely in sympathy with the stock market, but less violently.

Money.

Money on call nominally 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485⅝ for demand and at 483@483¼ for sixty days; posted rates 484 and 486½; commercial bills 482½. Silver certificates 56½@57⅝. Bar silver 56¼. Mexican dollars 45¼.

Bonds.

Government bonds easier; new 4s registered 128⅝, do coupon 128½; 4s 113, do coupon 114½; 2s 100; 5s registered 113⅝, do coupon 113⅝; Pacific 6s of '99 104.

Stocks.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison	13	13	12⅞	12⅞
Atchison pfd	32	32	31⅛	31¼
American Tobacco	91½	92	90½	90½
American Spirits	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
C., B. & Q.	102½	102½	100⅞	101⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½
Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54⅝
Chicago Gas	98	98½	97	97⅝
C. & O.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23¼
Leather pfd	66¼	66⅞	65½	65½
General Electric	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37
Jersey Central	96	96	94⅝	95
Kansas & Texas pfd	37⅞	38	36½	36½
Lead	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛
Louis. & Nashville	60⅛	60⅜	59⅛	59⅛
Manhattan Con	117½	117⅜	115	115¼
Missouri Pacific	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
Northern Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25½	26
N. Pacific pref	66⅝	66⅝	65⅜	65⅝
New York Central	118	118	116½	117
Northwestern	129½	129½	127	127½
Omaha	78½	78½	76¾	76¾
Pacific Mail	32	32¼	31⅛	31¼
Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21	21
Rock Island	92⅜	92⅜	90¾	90¾
Southw'n Ry pfd	32⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛
Sugar Refinery	139¼	139¼	138	138¼
St. Paul	96	96	94¾	94⅞
Tennessee Coal	25⅜	25⅜	24	24⅛
Union Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	33⅜	33⅞
Union Pacific pfd	61-61⅞	61⅞	60½	60⅝
Western Union	92½	92½	91⅜	91½

Indianapolis Clearings.

	Feb. 14.	Feb. 7.
Clearings	$831,266 83	$815,568 64
Balances	68,173 82	95,867 22

RELIEF FOR CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Among the Speakers was Father Mulcahey, of Catholic Church.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Anderson, Ind., February 14.—Two thousand people attended the Cuban mass meeting at the opera-house. Among the speakers were Mayor Dunlap, attorneys Hendee and Holloway, and Father Mulcahey, of the Catholic church. The priest said that no one could be more interested than he, inasmuch as Spain is a Catholic nation. He denounced Weyler's tactics in Cuba, and said that the Spaniards in the field are brutal. Father Mulcahey declared it to be America's duty to end the war in Cuba. One hundred dollars was collected for Cuba, making about $300 from here in the past two weeks.

ANARCHY IN GUATEMALA.

General Mendizabal Now Marching Upon the Capital.

New York, February 14.—Dispatches from the Herald correspondent in Guatemala state that anarchy reigns throughout the country, the direct result of the assassination of President Barrios and the plan of leaders to gain power in the republic.

General Mendizabal, who was called upon by the military to assume the presidency, is now marching on the capital (Guatemala City) with a large force of troops. Besides the militia, General Mendizabal has influential leaders, such as General Najera, behind him.

The Whistler Will Sustained.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Wabash, Ind., February 14.—Judge McConnell, of Logansport, to-day rendered his decision in the John Whistler will contest case, sustaining the demurrer to the original complaint, and ruling that the will is valid in all its parts. The estate is estimated in value at $90,000. The heirs took exception to the restrictions imposed upon the expenditures of their respective shares. The testator was vice-president of the First National Bank of this city.

The Friends' Church Dedicated.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Laporte, Ind., February 14.—The Friends church in this city was formally dedicated yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. David Hadley, of Plainfield, and the Rev. Emily Ellis, of Kokomo, who may be called to fill the pastorate. The church was originally founded in 1838, and was one of the pioneer religious organizations of this section of the State.

Killed by His Brother.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Montpelier, Ind., February 14.—Yesterday morning, while cleaning a shotgun at their home, nine miles east of here, Malhorn Paxton, twelve years old, was accidentally shot and killed by his brother William, who is fourteen. His right ear was blown off and death was caused from loss of blood. The boys are sons of William Paxton, a prominent farmer.

Terribly Hurt in a Saw-Mill.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Auburn, Ind., February 14.—Samuel Grill, living near Spencerville, this county, was working in a saw-mill on Saturday, when a two-inch plank caught the saw and was thrown off, striking Grill and crushing his skull. Grill has regained consciousness, and still lives, though chances for recovery are doubtful.

First Snake of the Season.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 14.—J. M. Noble, of Sellersburg, while riding his wheel yesterday, got tangled up with a big snake, which wrapped around the chain and rear sprocket. Noble fell and fled, calling for assistance. The reptile was a blacksnake, and measured six feet.

Dropped Dead in Georgia.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Wabash, Ind., February 14.—Mrs. Harvey Richwine received a telegram this morning from Gainesville, Ga., stating that her husband had dropped dead at that place yesterday, while out buggy riding. His remains will be sent home.

In Memoriam of Judge Woolen.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Columbus, Ind., February 14.—The Bartholomew county bar met this morning and passed resolutions on the death of Judge Woolen at Franklin, and also made arrangements to attend the funeral.

Spalding's Sentence Affirmed.

Springfield, Ill., February 14.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the sentence of ex-bank president George W. Spalding to the penitentiary. He was convicted of embezzling bonds of the University of Illinois.

The Steamship Arrivals.

New York, February 14.—Arrived: Tauric, from Liverpool.

Havre, February 14.—Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York.

Feared to Tempt Fate.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Johnny! Johnny! Ye'll kill yerself! That's fourteen cakes ye've ett!"

"I know it, Nora. I was afraid to stop at thirteen."

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS

REPAIRS ON THE E. & T. H. ABOUT FINISHED.

Heavy Movement of Freight on the Local Roads Last Week — A Special Car Robbed — Other Railroad News of Interest.

Hazelton, Ind., February 14.—The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company has withdrawn its working crews from this place and Millers Hill. The roadbed has been placed in condition through the bottom land between this point and Decker's station. The big hole that was washed out of the embankment last March has been filled in, and, with the exception of some damaged farm lands, everything is in fairly good shape.

It was here that the greatest accident in the history of the road took place, when an entire train went into a wash-out and a number of people were killed. The exact number has never been known, and it is asserted that there are still bodies buried in the sand. It is thought that a number of tramps who were riding "blind baggage" on the train were killed.

Railroad Earnings.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City in the first week of February earned $38,589.07, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of last year of $3,363.67.

Gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the first week in February aggregated $570,477, an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of $42,343. For the same period the Wabash reports $238,000, an increase of $24,574.

The gross earnings of the Wabash for the first week of February show an increase of $245.74 over those for the corresponding week of last year.

The Vandalia increased its earnings nearly $58,000 in January.

The following reports of gross earnings for the first week of February, as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, have been made: Iowa Central, $33,806, an increase of $1,070; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $81,344, a decrease of $5,547; Chesapeake & Ohio, $199,726, an increase of $5,800; Missouri Pacific, $448,000, an increase of $59,000; Lake Erie & Western, $67,009, an increase of $3,869; Wisconsin Central, $74,612, an increase of $5,576; Chicago Terminal Transfer, $21,315, an increase of $1,949; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, $123,446, an increase of $11,605; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $200,274, a decrease of $30,703. The Nickel Plate report for the quarter ending December 31 shows a surplus of $190,994, as against $125,919 for the corresponding quarter of 1896.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western from July 1, 1897, to February 7, 1898, were $3,282,867.34, an increase of $510,005.73 over the earnings the same period in the preceding year. The earnings for the first week of this month were $96,614.55, an increase of $405.11 over the first week of February, 1897.

The Louisville & Nashville comparative statement for the first week of February shows that the gross earnings were $429,510, against $381,360 for the corresponding week of last year, being an increase of $48,150. The increase from freight traffic was $44,145, and from passenger traffic $4,935, while earnings from miscellaneous sources show a decrease of $1,230. For the company's fiscal year from July 1 last up to and including February 7, the gross earnings were $13,275,919, against $12,576,789, being an increase of $699,130.

Concerning Railroad Men.

General Manager Loree, of the Pennsylvania, in a few days will start on a trip over the lines to see what has taken place while he was in Europe.

General Superintendent Van Etten has returned from his trip through the West and denies that he intends resigning from the New York Central to take the same position on the Union Pacific.

President Callaway, of the Lake Shore, has sold his property in Toledo and bought a home in Cleveland.

Larry Sullivan, comptroller of the Chesapeake & Ohio, is visiting friends in Cincinnati.

W. D. Emil has been promoted to the position of assistant advertising manager of the Big Four.

W. F. Bruner, assistant general passenger agent of the Vandalia, is making a trip through Mexico.

R. B. F. Peirce, receiver of the Clover Leaf, left last night for New York. He will be absent about ten days.

L. B. Freeman, city passenger agent of the Pennsylvania, was called to Chicago this morning by a dispatch, telling that a house he owned there had burned.

Conductor Edward Hawley, of the Big Four, who has been sick for some time, has been pronounced out of danger by his physician.

The Car Movement.

The Indianapolis railroads beat, last week, all previous records in the amount of grain handled in any seven days, and nearly every road showed an increase in the number of loaded cars handled. The greatest increase is in grain. The total movement was 29,340, with 23,387 loaded and 5,953 empty cars, against 26,145, with 19,904 loaded and 6,241 empty cars in 1897, and 21,979, with 16,289 loaded and 5,690 empty cars in 1896. On the Belt there were transferred 19,857 cars, against 16,216 last week. Belt engines handled 1,160 cars of stock at the stock yards, and 821 cars on the private switches. The train-sheets show the following business of each road: Monon 795, against 374 in 1897; Indiana, Decatur & Western 488, against 631; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 847, against 721; Lake Erie & Western 470, against 411; Pennsylvania lines, Indianapolis & Vincennes 850 against 776, Louisville division 747 against 590, Chicago division 823 against 662, Indianapolis division 1,926 against 1,646, Vandalia 2,348 against 2,095; Peoria & Eastern lines, East district, 1,018 against 992, West district 1,311 against 1,258; Big Four lines, Chicago division 3,472 against 2,468, Cincinnati division 3,747 against 2,989, St. Louis division 2,248 against 1,876, Indianapolis 2,561 against 2,415.

The Dayton Union Station.

General Manager Waldo, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, says that work will begin on the new Union passenger station at Dayton, O., very likely within the next sixty days. General Manager Waldo, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Secretary Osborn, of the Big Four, and Superintendent Ralph Peters, of the Pennsylvania lines, have the matter in hand, and they have about reached a decision as to the sort of a station that is to be built.

The cost of the building will be about $100,000, but the total investment for ground upon which the depot is to be built, and for the tracks leading to the new structure, will be between $400,000 and $500,000.

The interested roads have already purchased property for the new tracks that has cost nearly $200,000, and there are two pieces yet to be secured. The ground upon which the depot is to be built is owned by the Big Four, C., H. & D. and Pennsylvania, and the only new ground to be purchased is, as stated, to be used for tracks leading to the station.

The Nebraska Party.

The party of Nebraska citizens, who are traveling through the East for the purpose of advertising their State, will go from St. Louis to Cincinnati over the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; from Cincinnati to Columbus over the Big Four, and from Columbus west over the Pennsylvania lines. They will reach Richmond next Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and will remain there until 12:55 o'clock the same afternoon, and will arrive in Indianapolis at 3:15 o'clock Friday afternoon. They will leave Indianapolis over the Vandalia at 7:20 o'clock Saturday evening, and will stop at Terre Haute before returning to St. Louis.

Not Her Son.

W. W. Richardson, district passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, this morning received a letter from Mrs. Strange Ayer, of Chrisney, Ind., in which she said that she had often read his name in the paper, and wondered if he was her son. She said that she was very anxious to hear from him, and told him some of the events of the family since he left home. She hoped that he was leading a true Christian life, and said that she would like to have a copy of the Pentecostal hymns.

Mr. Richardson wrote her a letter, in which he said that, while he was not her son, he would be glad to assist her in any way in finding her boy. He also sent her a copy of the Pentecostal hymns, as she had requested.

An Ohio Brakeman Bill.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to regulate the number of brakemen that shall be employed on a train, and the railroads have a number of committees from the employes at work to defeat it. The bill provides that there shall be on every freight train a conductor, two brakemen and a flagman, and on trains of thirty-five or more cars there shall be an additional brakeman. As it is seldom that there is a train of fewer than thirty-five cars, the bill means a conductor and three brakemen on each train. Nearly all of the Ohio roads run through Indiana, and the railroad men of this State are interested.

Robbed the Car.

J. M. Dugan, superintendent of telegraph on the Illinois Central, is in the city. Mr. Dugan, with a party of friends, was traveling through the South in a special car. While the car was side-tracked at Nashville, two men came in and asked for something to eat. Some money was given them, and with profuse thanks they went out. As they departed they carried away a lot of silverware, overcoats, seal skin sacques, and other property, leaving the occupants of the car with nothing but the clothing they wore.

War with the Wabash.

Peru, Ind., February 14.—The Wabash Railroad Company has taken a stand against the people of Fairmount, Ill. Some time ago the citizens of that place began working against the road because they were tired of it getting its taxes reduced and suspended. The first move made was the enforcement of a speed ordinance. The Wabash retaliated by fencing up the right-of-way, closing the telegraph office, and is now talking about moving the station two miles away.

Another Belt Station.

Following the lead of the Monon, the Pennsylvania will build a passenger ticket station at the Belt crossing of that road, and will enter the outside ticket business. The Monon office was an experiment, but it proved a success, and took business at the new station that might have gone to the Union station, where the other roads would have had a chance to get it. The Pennsylvania building is to be an attractive one.

Electric Lighted Semaphore.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Hartford City, Ind., February 12.—The Pan-Handle railroad is experimenting with electric lights in its semaphore at this station, the lights being supplied by the local electric company. It is said to be the only electric-lighted semaphore on the Pan-Handle system. The experiment promises to be successful.

Railroad Notes.

The new sleeping-car service on the Monon is resulting in the sixteen-section cars being filled every night.

The Pennsylvania pay-car arrived here Saturday. It is numbered 165, the same as the car that was burned at Columbus.

The ticket sales of the Pennsylvania for January averaged an increase of about 40 per cent. over a year ago at all the stations.

From figures compiled by the Canadian Pacific it appears that 5,455 persons left Pacific seaports for Alaska from January 5 to February 5.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton had a small freight wreck at Connersville yesterday, and the fast trains were delayed about two hours.

Active work will begin on the Peoria & Eastern shops at Urbana, Ill., about the first of the month. The foundations are about finished and the coal chutes under construction.

By April, it is reported, the Lake Shore will have completed a belt line at Buffalo which will provide both it and the New York Central with ample facilities for handling through freight at that point.

The contract has been let for the construction of a connecting line between the Cleveland, Akron & Ohio and the Northern Ohio. This is the first step toward the consolidating of the Brice lines.

The Pennsylvania will build a $15,000 steel bridge over Flat Rock river at Columbus, Ind. The old bridge to be replaced is the last old landmark of its kind on the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania.

It is positively stated that contracts for moving 1,500,000 bushels of Leiter wheat to the seaboard have been made. Of this the Grand Trunk is reported to have secured 500,000 bushels, the Nickel-Plate 500,000 bushels and the Lehigh Valley 500,000 bushels.

It is reported that the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company will build a branch road to Ottawa Beach, which has become a summer resort. The road will then run a suburban train between this city and the beach. The distance is only about twelve or thirteen miles.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Plans Formed for Its Development in This District.

About twenty-five men were present at the meeting at the Denison Hotel Saturday night in the interest of the projected sugar beet factory in this city, or near here. E. B. Martindale, who has been devoting much thought to the subject, presided. After the subject had been discussed at some length, the meeting passed a resolution indorsing the sugar beet factory project. With the view of promoting the enterprise, it was suggested by resolution that a district composed of the counties of Marion, Johnson, Shelby, Hancock, Hamilton, Boone, Hendricks and Morgan be set aside, and that an effort be made to form beet-growing clubs at all the railroad stations in the district. It was explained that beet seed will be furnished farmers who will become members of these clubs and will agree to grow at least one acre of beets. Printed information as to how to grow the beets will also be furnished. The meeting agreed to leave the subject to an executive committee of seven to be appointed by Mr. Martindale.

Will Discuss Beet Sugar.

The Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society at its meeting Saturday afternoon decided that hereafter a special subject shall be taken up at each meeting. The cultivation of the sugar beet will be discussed at the March meeting.

MUST STAY IN PRISON.

Judge Woods Decides Against J. B. Wilson, of The People.

James B. Wilson, editor of the Indianapolis People, must serve his time out in the State's prison, where he is confined for violating the postal laws. Judge Woods decided that Wilson is not entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, and Wilson must remain in prison eleven months longer, unless the President pardons him. John W. Kern appeared for Wilson, and the Assistant United States Attorney for the Government. The hearing was not a long one, for Mr. Kern felt that the law was against him. In his argument he said that Wilson was convicted December 12, 1895, and sentenced to two years in prison. The clerk was ordered to hold the warrant for ten days, and the writ of error on which the appeal was made to the Supreme Court, acted as a supersedeas. On February 23, 1897, Wilson surrendered himself, and was taken to prison. Mr. Kern's contention was that the warden of the penitentiary must be governed by the facts as they appear on the face of the warrant for commitment, and that the warrant showed that Wilson's time expired two years from December, 12, 1895. Mr. La Follette spoke briefly on the subject, and Judge Woods, without making comments, decided the case against Wilson. This is the first case of its kind that has been brought in the United States Court.

Wilson told a News reporter who saw him in prison a short time ago that he did not expect to be released, but would settle down and "take his medicine like a man."

NOTES OF THE LOCAL STAGE.

The Rossow midgets and their vaudeville company are at the Park Theater the first half of this week, with two performances daily. They will be followed on Thursday by the colored organization known as "Darkest America."

The Empire Theater, for the first half of the week, is presenting the Broadway Burlesquers, with Kid Lavigne as a boxing attraction.

The annual benefit performance, under the auspices of the Elks, with the olio and minstrel parts taken by members of the organization, the whole concluding with Professor Gentry's dog show, will occur to-night at English's Opera House. A great attendance is assured.

"Miss Francis of Yale" will follow at English's on Thursday night, continuing the remainder of the week.

Mr. Wright's Recital.

Mr. Gustin Wright, of Paris, F[rance], who will give an organ recital at the First Baptist church Wednesday evening, will be assisted by Mr. Arthur [...]ton and Miss Amy Jacobs. The patronesses will be: Mesdames W. P. Fish[back], W. J. Holliday, A. L. Mason, S. E. [...], William Burford, John E. Carey, [...] Allen, T. C. Day, H. P. Wasson, [...] Coburn, C. C. Foster, M. W. Sewall, [...] Tarkington, W. L. Millikan, W[...] Kappes, Charles Walcott, L. B. [...] J. L. Griffiths, W. L. Elder, David [Wal]lace, E. C. Atkins, B. B. Peck, [...] Chapman, F. G. Darlington, M. B[...]son, O. B. Jameson, C. F. Smith, [...] Carey, E. C. Miller, Minor Morr[is], T. Malott, Henry Frazer, A. S. J[...] and F. L. Mayer. The program fo[llows]:

"Suite Gothique," (a) "Intro Chor[ale]," (b) "Menuet," (c) "Prier[e] a Notre Dame," (d) "Toccato" ....Leon Boel[lmann]
"Benediction Nuptial" ....Th. [...]
"Offertoire" ....Th. [...]
(Two numbers from "Messe de Ma[riage]" dedicated to Mr. Wright.)
Songs—
(a) Aria—"O God Have Mercy" S[t.] Paul ....Mende[lssohn]
(b) "Memory" ....F. Paolo[...]
"Toccato et Fugue" (re mineur)... J. S. [Bach]
"Sonate No. 1." (a) "Largo, (b) "Allegretto," (c) "Pastoral, (d) "Finale" ....Alex. Gu[ilmant]
Songs—
(a) "Only a Withered Rose" ....J. R. T[...]
(b) "The Night Has a Thousan[d] Eyes" ....Gerrit [...]
(c) "Come Sweet Morning" (ga[votte]), arranged by A. L. [...]
"Adagio" ....Schu[...]
Intro, third act and "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhauser" ....E. Wagner-[...]

As Far as We Go.

[Atchison Globe.]

We talk a great deal about the [neces]sity of putting our shoulder to the [wheel], and then go and sit down.

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SURPLUS FUND - - - - $8[...]
Stockholders' Additional Liability - - - $[...]

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H. M. F[...], Secre[tary].

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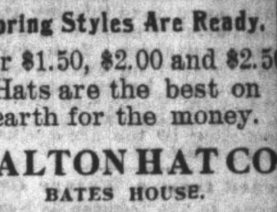

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TALK OF REVIVAL METHODS

DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING OF METHODIST MINISTERS.

Principal Address Made by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Haverhill, Mass., on the Theme "Back to Pentecost."

Revivals and revival methods was the general subject for discussion at the Methodist ministers' meeting this morning. The Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Haverhill, Mass., made the principal address on the theme, "Back to Pentecost." It was received with "Amens." The comments of the ministers, many of them adverse to the thoughts advanced by the chief speaker, were also received with amens, and at 1 o'clock, when the extended meeting adjourned, it seemed to be agreed that a minister had to do his work, not according to plans made by others, but as his own thought impelled him.

Dr. Fowler pleaded the old pentecostal baptism of the Holy Ghost as the great need of the ministers and the churches to-day. The dangers, he said, were in the other ideals that have been set up by the churches—the social, the numerical, the money ideals. An uneducated minister, baptized with pentecostal power, was to be preferred to one with education, who had not the "baptism of the Holy Ghost." This was construed by some of the ministers to mean that the speaker was not in favor of education, especially of the higher kind. In a subsequent talk Dr. Fowler corrected this impression, and said that he is strongly in favor of an educated ministry.

The Rev. W. S. Biddle said that he had found that trouble lay in the fact that some Christians were miserly in their consecration; they stored up lots of it, but did not give any of it to others. Some churches, he said, seemed to think that it is unnecessary, in order to have a revival, to send for evangelists and great preachers. The most successful revival he had ever held was when he had three praying church members to help him. It was his experience also that a young convert, fresh from the altar, had much greater power in the saving of souls than the sanctified and consecrated older members.

The Rev. James H. Smith, of New Castle, the evangelist now helping at the successful revivals in the Central-avenue M. E. church, said that in the last ten years he had held ten-day revivals in 125 M. E. churches west of the Alleganies. He said that he can not begin to fill all the places that want him, and that he preaches for Pentecostal baptism upon believers for their sanctification, and that he preaches it straight. He said that he works hard, tries to fill all appointments possible and refuses more engagements than he makes. He has no singers and no songs. He works only for Methodist ministers in Methodist churches and preaches only Methodist doctrines. He is doing circuit work. His experiences of twelve years in evangelistic work showed to him, he said, that the present church life is not easily adaptable to pentecostal revivalism. The modern minister is in a compressor between the choir and the clock. The sub-arrangements in churches make revival work difficult for the minister. The churches are in the poorest possible condition to take care of the results accomplished by revivals and the aid of revivalists.

A ten-day revival is about as much as the church board or the sub-committees will stand nowadays. He said that, undiscouraged, he is going to continue his efforts to establish a chronic Pentecost in the Methodist churches in which he may work.

The Rev. C. N. Sims took exception to Dr. Fowler's criticism that there is a tendency by the ministers to put themselves more under the influence of the banker in the cold-storage church than under that of the artisan in the church in the slums. His experience was that the wealthy Christians were as much Christians as any, and were always ready to do any and all duties required of them by the church.

The Rev. C. C. Lasby and others pointed out to the evangelists present that the conditions now are quite different from those existing on the day of Pentecost, and that, compared with present day results under present day conditions, the work of that day was not wonderful. The Rev. Samuel Reid found that preaching so much the necessity of the baptism of the Holy Ghost left out the personality and work of Christ, and seemed to be reversing the right order of things.

The Rev. Robb Zaring said that he had been very successful in revival work in a church in the suburbs, there being 300 conversions at three successive annual meetings. He was moved to a North Side church. He did not have a single conversion at the first year's revival; at the second one little girl expressed conversion. But he is not discouraged. He said that he believed the work of the Lord was being done on the North Side as well as it is on the West Side, if in a different manner.

THE ELKS' PARADE.

A Novel Turnout for the Annual Charity Benefit.

Elks wearing silk hats and without antlers paraded the streets of Indianapolis to-day. A band announced their coming from a distance. The occasion was the annual parade of Lodge No. 13, B. P. O. E., advertising the annual entertainment of the lodge, which will be given to-night at English's Opera House. The parade was in charge of Frank G. Kamps, who kept the line of march a profound secret until the parade was all over. Then he did not need to announce it.

The Elks had some novelties to display this time. Six members of the lodge, masked and made hideous with painted eyes and false piratical whiskers, rode in an uncomfortable wagon and wore badly made tunics and gowns. They were a guard of honor for the time-honored goat, which is supposed to be the most important part of the initiation to most secret orders. The goat, induced to sacrifice his dignity for this occasion, was the property of James L. Keach, and at frequent intervals bleated the word "potatoes" distinctly. The horse drawing the vehicle belongs to Sam B. Murray and has a history. He made a record of 5:17:31.78 in the first heat of a race over a half-mile track on a muddy day and defeated a field of one horse.

H. B. Gentry's dogs were a feature. The wooly little fellows bow-wowed from their wagon and seemed to say: "Look behind." Behind Mr. Gentry's animal-keeper led Pinto. Pinto is an elephant, four feet two inches high, and weighs only 1,000 pounds. She is said to be the smallest elephant in the world in captivity. She was obtained by William Bartel, of New York, for Mr. Gentry in Ceylon, and performs many tricks, the most important of which is walking a circle of bottles. It was Mr. Gentry's expectation to exhibit her in the streets with a fancy howdah and Master Tommy Taggart as her burden, but T. Taggart, Jr., evidently was engaged elsewhere, for he didn't come. Consequently Pinto traveled without a burthen.

One feature of the parade was enjoyed by some, but not by others. A made-up "Reub" drove a brindle mule to a cart. He insisted on driving on the sidewalks. As frequently as he did, patrolman Smith, who seemed to be helping this feature of the parade along, would seize the animal and lead it to the street again.

The entertainment to-night will consist of a minstrel first part with new jokes—funny ones—new songs and a second part made up of vaudeville features—singing, and twenty minutes with some of Gentry's new performing dogs. There were but few seats left for the performance at noon.

An Alleged Teacher of the Occult.

Prof. Frederick Bell, "lecturer and demonstrator in occult science," who is delivering a series of lectures in this city, has been followed to this city by a newspaper story from Detroit, that he is not all that he seems to be. In his public talks he says he is a teacher of the occult, and that by reason of his knowledge of the unseen he is able to cure many diseases. He denies both for himself and for those concerned with him that there is anything in history to justify the attacks that have been made.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. and Mrs. George Prier will entertain the University Place Euchre Club this evening.

The Sons of the American Revolution will entertain Friday evening, February 25, at the Propylaeum.

Mrs. Sara D. Dudbridge and Mrs. John Oxenford will not observe their day at home next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glascock, of Bloomington, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. White, of Quincy, Ill., who have been visiting the Miss Stewarts, have returned to their home.

Professor Tooke, of the department of economics in the University of Illinois, is visiting the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sims.

Mrs. Louis Hollweg and Miss Julia Hollweg will join Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rush on a trip to California, starting Wednesday.

Miss Mary Zimmerman, of this city, was married Saturday evening at the rectory of the Holy Innocents' church, to Mr. John R. Barton, of Madison, Ind.

Mrs. A. B. Gates and Mrs. H. H. Howland entertained a few ladies at luncheon to-day at the home of Mrs. Gates for Mrs. Robert Miller, of Canton, O., and Miss Jessie Hughes.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eva A. Eichholtz, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Eichholtz, to Mr. Wallace C. Holland. The wedding will occur in the early spring.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Annabel, to Mr. George S. Winders, of Chicago, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at the Central Christian church.

Miss Annie Ricketts, who will address the First Presbyterian church missionary meeting Wednesday, will be the guest of Mrs. John H. Holliday while in the city. Miss Ricketts has recently returned from Siam.

Miss Tisdale, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Cumming Smith, will return to her home in San Francisco next week, her visit having been cut short by the death last week of her brother, Dr. Tisdale, in San Francisco.

Mrs. T. G. Smiley gave a valentine party this afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. A. Gay in North Meridian street. There were guests for twenty tables, and hearts was played. Mrs. Smiley was assisted by Mrs. Gay, her mother, Mrs. A. F. Barratt, who is visiting her from Columbus, O., Mrs. T. G. Lee, Miss Estelle McCune and the Miss Kings. The favors were silk bags, heart-shaped, in which candy hearts were placed as the games were counted. The refreshments and prizes were in keeping with the valentine idea of the party. The assisting ladies will be entertained at dinner this evening with gentlemen, and afterward a small valentine party will be given.

Daughters of American Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception and musicale this afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. H. Holliday, in North Meridian street. The guests were received in the drawing-room by the regent, Mrs. Albert Baker, with the State regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster, and Mrs. Edward Dean, Mrs. John L. Griffiths, Mrs. J. R. Perry, Mrs. Thomas Taggart and Mrs. Holliday. The assistants, members of the Children of the American Revolution, were Miss Annie and Miss Belle Dean, Miss Gertrude Baker, Miss Mary and Miss Martha Foster, Miss Evelyn and Miss Mary Holliday. After the reception the visitors were seated in the south room, where a short musicale was given by Miss Elsie Langdon, Miss Atkins and Mrs. Leathers. Miss Katharine Merrill gave an interesting talk on "The Heroes of the Day," after which Miss Eliza Browning talked on the work which the daughters ought to be doing. The object of the afternoon was then made manifest, when Mrs. Foster presented to Mrs. Patsy Patterson a gold spoon, given to her by the national society, in virtue of her being the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Patterson's father, Isaac Wilson, was one of the settlers of the Wantanga settlement of Tennessee. These pioneers had expected to be within the boundaries of Virginia, but were left out when the line was run. On August 22, 1776, they memorialized the North Carolina Assembly, asking that their boundary be extended far enough to include the Wantanga settlement, as, in view of the differences then existing between Great Britain and the colonists, they wished to identify themselves with the revolting colonies. Isaac Wilson was one of the signers of this memorial. An account is given of this, with a full copy of the proceedings, in "Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee."

A Valentine Reception.

Mrs. C. D. Johnson gave a valentine reception this afternoon at her home in Park avenue, entertaining a number of her friends with valentine conceits. In the drawing-room was placed a wheel of fortune, which was turned by two small boys, dressed as cupids with wings, and as the wheel revolved a small card which was numbered was taken off by the guests and taken to the valentine-room, where it drew a valentine. The valentines were the work of the hostess and were pen and ink sketches, each design being original.

In this room was also a palmist, who told the ladies their character and future. The coffee was served in the library, which was decorated in red. Red immortelles were used in designs in several of the rooms, and in a large heart which was suspended with a broad red ribbon over the table in the dining-room. The assistants in the drawing-room were Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. Edward Hawkins, Mrs. Claude Griffith, Mrs. I. N. Richie and Miss Florence Newcomb. The wheel of fortune was in charge of Miss Mary Sloan and Miss Anna Louise Beck, with Harold Magrew and Thomas Eaglesfield.

In the valentine room was Miss Logsdon, the sister of the hostess, with Miss Mamie Sewell and Miss Lillian Taggart. In the library were Mrs. S. E. Perkins, Mrs. W. P. Benton, Mrs. J. W. Greigor, Mrs. J. J. Price, Mrs. A. Isgrigg and Miss Taggart. In the dining-room were Mrs. T. A. Winterrowd, Mrs. A. W. Conduitt, Miss Greigor, Miss Edna Benton, Miss LaCroix and Mrs. John Boyd.

Ex-Consul-General and Mrs. Short.

The Levant Herald, one of the English papers published in Constantinople, speaks of a reception given there January 24 in honor of the ex-Consul-General and Mrs. Luther Short, by Mrs. Angell, wife of the United States minister. It says: "In order to afford the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Short, whose departure is fixed for Wednesday next, January 26, an opportunity of bidding farewell to the ex-Consul-General and his wife, Mrs. Angell, wife of the minister of the United States, held a reception on Saturday afternoon in the white parlor of Pera palace. Two o'clock was the time specified in the invitations, and very shortly after that hour the attendance began, and continued all the afternoon. A great number of friends availed themselves of the occasion, including numerous residents on both shores of the Bosporus. The visitors included the Austrian ambassador, Lady Currie and many members of the diplomatic and consular services. The whole American colony attended, and the British and other European colonies were largely represented. From half past 2 until 7 o'clock the reception rooms were crowded. All the arrangements were excellent." Mr. and Mrs. Short left Constantinople January 26 on their tour around the world, expecting to visit India, China and Japan, reaching America by next summer. They hope to be in their home, in Franklin, Ind., by next July.

The Dramatic Club.

The Dramatic Club will present at its next meeting a monologue and a play. The monologue is entitled "The Eve of the Wedding," by Jules de Marthold, and it will be given by Miss Helen Armstrong. The play is by John Baldwin Buckstone, "The Rough Diamond." The cast is Mr. Charles Millard, Mr. Fred Wiley, Mr. Louis Howland, Mr. Edward Gates, Mr. Arthur Byfield, Mrs. Edson Wood, Miss Ransdell and Miss Edith Wallick. The arrangements committee is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gates, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Carey, Miss Wasson and Mr. Henry Coburn.

ASKS FOR A MODIFICATION

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONE CO. BEFORE THE BOARD.

John W. Kern, Its Attorney, Submits a Proposition — Offers a Low Rate — Ready to Put Wires Underground.

The Citizens' Co-operative Telephone Company to-day filed with the Board of Public Works a petition signed by President Bieler, for modifications in the contract which, it alleges, it has with the city. The petition recites the history of the company and its obstruction by litigation in 1886, when it tried to carry out its requirements, it says, in good faith. It represents that the company now has contracted with the Automatic Telephone Exchange Company of Washington for complete equipment, and that there is no danger of obstruction now by reason of claims of infringement or questionable patents. The financial responsibility of the company is assured. The petitioner asks the following modification:

"That its charter shall be so modified that it shall have the right to occupy the streets and public places for a telephone system, subject to such supervision of the city's officers, and shall grant as liberal advantages, and shall not impose more burdensome conditions than those fixed for the company now operating within its limits, or others which may hereafter be given privileges of a similar nature.

"Your petitioner respectfully calls attention to the fact that the prime object of its stockholders has been, and still is, to furnish the very highest quality of service at the lowest possible price at which it can be done, consistent with a reasonable profit, and that after the most thorough consideration of the entire subject, from a purely business standpoint, it has reached the conclusion that the public of Indianapolis can, and should, be given the highest grade of service at a rate of not to exceed thirty-six dollars ($36) a year for each instrument for offices or business places, and not to exceed twenty-four dollars ($24) a year for residences within reasonable geographical limits, and your petitioner is ready to enter into an agreement to this effect.

"That all wires shall be placed under ground within the present limits fixed by ordinance No. 44, 1896, subject to the supervision of the city, and that the rights given with reference to poles within such district shall be as is therein stated.

"Your petitioner further requests that its contract shall permit this company to extend its underground conduits, if deemed desirable by it, so as to include an area of two miles square, instead of one mile square, as now established.

"Your petitioner further consents that its contract shall, or may, provide that it will furnish to, and maintain for, the city or its officers, as indicated by this board, not to exceed thirty telephones free of charge, and that it will pay into the general fund of the city of Indianapolis, annually, 3 per cent of its gross receipts derived from the rental of instruments within the city; or that, in lieu of these things, it will pay such reasonable sum as may be agreed upon, taking into account that the large benefits of the service proposed is given to the people direct in a reduction of rental rates of nearly 50 per cent. of those now exacted from its citizens.

"Your petitioner further represents that, wherever applicable, if desired by the city, it will accept and incorporate into any modified contract such other conditions as were imposed upon the company now operating within the city of Indianapolis.

"Your petitioner further represents that upon the execution of a contract embodying the subject of this petition, it is ready to execute and deliver to the satisfaction of this board a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the terms of its agreement, and would request that in any such agreement a maximum limit of time for the completion of its system shall be fixed at one year."

The board referred the petition, after reading, to City Attorney Kern for instruction as to the legal rights of the petitioners.

CENTRAL UNION'S POSITION.

Superintendent Vail Talks of the Company's Policy.

State Superintendent Vail, of the Central Union Telephone Company, has returned from Chicago. He was asked whether his consultations there had made any change of policy on the question of cutting rates.

"The Indianapolis telephone situation was scarcely mentioned," he said. "The situation is hardly important enough to cause any consideration of the question of rates. I see the New Telephone Company has been advertising that it will have connections with every town of Indiana, as well as the leading towns of Illinois, Michigan and Iowa.

"I will say that the company can not connect with a single town in Indiana, let alone any outside of the State. As to cutting rates, surely we have no occasion to do that until they meet our rates. We are offering better classes of service now than they could give for prices as low as those they advertise. Our four party-line service at $1.50 a month, with long-distance connections, is furnished at a price lower than the $40 a year they advertise for business and $24 for residence telephones, and the service would be better. They can not possibly give first-class service at the rates they name. Such a thing would be suicidal. If a competitor chooses to cut his throat, do you think we are going to cut ours?

"In one thing the newspapers have been very unjust to the Central Union—in speaking of a combination between that company and the express companies, by which the express companies agree not to accept any of our telephones. As a matter of fact, we knew nothing of the edict of the express companies. They simply decided that they did not wish to use more than one telephone service at each of their offices, and they left the question of deciding which one to the local agents, allowing these agents to choose what they deemed best for the office, or the system having the largest number of telephones.

"To show that this rule did not always work in favor of the Central Union company, I will say that our company's telephones were taken out of the express offices at Lafayette, Wabash, Elkhart, Ft. Wayne and Connersville. At Lafayette I think the exclusion was unjust, for I think we were the stronger company of the two. We did not object to the removal of our telephones, and we don't care. We believe that it is only a question of the survival of the fittest, and we are conceited enough to think that we are the fittest."

Action on Improvements.

The Board of Public Works adopted resolutions to-day for the improvement of Ohio, from East to Noble, with asphalt; and for Twelfth, from Central to College, with asphalt. Resolutions for sewers in the alley between Hamilton and Jefferson avenues, from Washington to New York, and Market street, from Pine to State avenue, were also adopted. A resolution for a local drain in the first alley south of Woodlawn, from State to Nelson, was adopted. Resolutions for cement walks in St. Clair street, from Senate avenue to Massachusetts avenue, except where already built; in Broadway, from St. Clair to Eleventh, and for gravel improvement in Thirty-second, from Illinois to Senate, were adopted.

Bids were received and contracts awarded as follows: Minnesota, Madison to Union, gravel, cement and curb, J. E. Mann, $1.59; local sewers, Pratt, from Illinois to Superior, S. F. Herron, 90 cents; Tenth, Illinois to Superior, S. F. Herron, 96 cents. The contract for the main sewer in Morris, from Pogue's run to Dakota, was awarded to S. F. Herron, at $1.86.

To Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish societies will observe St. Patrick's Day with public ceremonies. Last year no public demonstration was made. The various societies this year have appointed committees to make arrangements for the day. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give a banquet. The Catholic Record will print a special edition, with sketches of Irish Catholics and the local societies. All the Catholic organizations will participate in a public demonstration in the afternoon.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

The Annual Auction at the "Front Door" of the Court House.

Marion county real estate on which there were delinquent taxes was sold to satisfy the county treasury this morning. The sale occurred in the south entrance—or "front door," as the law designates it—of the court-house. Gus Schmidt, of the county treasurer's office, looked over and under his eye-glasses as he conducted the sale in a sonorous voice. He was assisted by W. F. Keay, of the auditor's office. Fifty men crowded about a long table in the entrance. G. T. Kepler, of Cambridge City, and Joshua Zimmerman and A. G. Fosdick, of Indianapolis, whose faces are familiar at these annual "auctions," were in the crowd. Numerous agents for building and loan associations, which hold mortgages on delinquent property, were on hand to bid it in for the protection of the companies. Mr. Schmidt made short work of the sales. From a large book he called off a piece of real estate. Those who desired to buy responded with simply their names. The cost to the bidder was the amount of delinquent taxes against the property, which was often small, and the man conducting the sale did not ask for a second bid. Occasionally a lot would not have a buyer. Sometimes half a dozen men would shout their names in one breath, when the seller would become referee and decide who spoke first. The first man to speak got the real estate. Once in a while twenty or thirty lots would be "lumped" off to one buyer, the sale occupying no more time than if one lot was being sold. The county officials did not have the total delinquencies footed up, but said the amount of property being sold for taxes this year was unusually small.

JEFF GARRIGUS ARRESTED.

Police Suspected He Knew Something of Recent Grave Robberies.

Patrolmen Recer and Barmfuhrer arrested four tramps at the sand-house of the I., D. & W. Railroad Company, west of the river, last night. Among the four was Jeff Garrigus. Garrigus has been known to the police for years as a grave-robber. He has been indicted and arrested several times for this offense, but has never been convicted. Garrigus himself has admitted that he has made a practice of robbing graves for the best part of his life. Once he furnished information and permitted the use of his name in an article relating to his experiences as a ghoul. At that time he was closely pressed by the authorities, and declared his intention of reforming.

The police believe that Garrigus has been implicated in the recent robberies about this city. The police know that when relatives were searching for Jonah Fertig's body several physicians connected with a local college went out hunting for Garrigus. The next day the body was returned to the relatives.

The police could not make a case of vagrancy against Garrigus, and he was released by Judge Cox.

For Stealing Harness.

John Duffy, accused of stealing a set of harness from P. Coleman, was fined $1 and sentenced to sixty days in the work-house in Police Court this morning.

COMMERCIAL CLUB ELECTION.

A "Hot Time" with Two Tickets in the Field.

The Commercial Club is electing eight directors to-day. Last week an independent ticket, with these names, was posted: I. N. Richie, Henry J. Huder, H. T. Hearsey, Fred M. Ayres, William C. Bobbs, Charles Mayer, S. O. Pickens, Samuel E. Morss. The regular ticket had been in the field for several days. Its candidates were: Eli Lilly, William Fortune, A. M. Glossbrenner, C. E. Hollenbeck, John S. Lazarus, George Merritt, Nathan Morris and Samuel E. Morss. The supporters of the independent ticket made a still hunt, and had things in pretty good condition, from their point of view, when the regulars found out what was going on, and organized a vigorous and effective campaign. Men who said they had never given so much attention even to a presidential election were at the club to-day "pulling" for their friends. The advocates of each ticket stood at the club entrance and gave a warm welcome to each voter. There was great hilarity, and no bad feeling. Eli Lilly, whose name heads the regular ticket, is ill, and was not able to be at the club election. His friends were polling a large vote for him. Otherwise the independents seemed to think they were getting out as many voters as the regulars.

RECALLING THE CLEM CASE.

Opher Young's Estate and the Cousins' Allegations.

A case growing out of what was known as the Clem murder came up for trial in the Marion Circuit Court to-day. In September, 1868, Jacob and Nancy Young were murdered at Cold Springs. Jacob Young left a son, Opher H., who died in 1877. His grandfather, Joseph Case, was the administrator of Opher Young's estate, and it is upon this that the pending case is based. It is charged by the plaintiffs that about a year after Opher Young's death, Joseph Case filed his final report in court, setting forth that he, Case, was the sole surviving heir, and that the administrator appropriated the entire estate, which had a value of about $12,000. The suit is brought by first cousins to Opher Young, who live in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. They seek to recover from the administrator's bondsmen the value of the property which he is said to have appropriated.

A Night Law School.

It is announced that a night school for the study of the law will be opened in the When Block week after next. James B. Black, of the Appellate Court; Edgar A. Brown, ex-judge of the Circuit Court; John W. Kern, city attorney; Alonzo Greene Smith, ex-Attorney-General; W. D. Robinson, of the Appellate Court; William L. Taylor, Millard F. Cox, F. W. Morrison and Henry N. Spaan have indicated a willingness to be identified with the school.

Incorporations.

The Muncie Electric Light Company, capital stock $25,000.

The New Year Mining Company of Terre Haute, capital stock $150,000.

The Adjustable Bit Stick Drill Company of Terre Haute, capital stock $10,000.

The Western Telephone Company of Goodland, capital stock $10,000.

Thudium, Telegraph and Silver.

H. O. Thudium, speaking of the directors of the Gutenberg company, said to-day that the claim made to change the policy of the German Telegraph from silver to gold is false. The Telegraph will always be found in the silver column as long as he has a controlling interest.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the West Washington-street church will give a valentine social to-morrow evening in the church parlors.

The praise meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Tabernacle church will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2:30. There will be a talk on Alaska and special music.

Mrs. H. C. G. Bals has been appointed president of the Mary Gibson Society, C. A. R., here, vice Mrs. S. E. Perkins, resigned, and will represent Mrs. Emil Wulschner, the State president, at the annual national convention, to begin in Washington the latter part of this week.

New Costumes and Dominos for the Mænnerchor Masquerade, Friday, February 18. Richard Kinklin, 448 E. Washington st.

AGAINST THE PIPE TRUST

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court Holds the Company's Contract Void, Because in Restraint of Trade and an Attempted Monopoly.

Cincinnati, February 14.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth circuit to-day decided the cast-iron pipe trust case. Supreme Justice Harlan and Circuit Judges Taft and Lurton composed the court. Judge Taft delivered the opinion. The suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court at Chattanooga by bill in equity filed by the Attorney-General of the United States against six cast-iron pipe companies—the Addyston company, of Cincinnati; Dennis, Long & Co., of Louisville; Chattanooga pipe-works, of Chattanooga; the South Pittsburg pipe-works, of South Pittsburg, Tenn.; the Anniston pipe-works, of Anniston, Ala., and the Howard-Harrison Company, of Bessemer, Ala., to enjoin them from continuing to do business under a contract of association, which the bill charged was a violation of the Federal anti-trust act of 1890, because it was in restraint of interstate trade in cast-iron pipe and an attempted monopoly of the same. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill and the United States appealed.

By the contract the defendants divided the country into "free" and "pay" territory. Free territory embraced New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia and all States north and east of them. Pay territory embraced the rest of the United States. In free territory the associates were permitted to sell pipe at any price they saw fit. All orders received from pay territory had to be submitted to a central board, which fixed the price and then assigned the job to the one of the associates which would agree to pay to the others the highest bonus. Certain large cities were reserved to particular members, and on orders received from them the price and bonus were both fixed by the board. Though the aggregate tonnage capacity of the associates was only 30 per cent. of the total tonnage capacity of all the mills in the country, it was over 60 per cent. of the tonnage capacity of competing mills in pay territory. By the custom of the trade all contracts were made to include delivery by the seller at the home of the buyer.

The Court of Appeals held first that the contract of association, even if the prices fixed under it were reasonable and its only purpose was to prevent ruinous competition, as claimed by defendants, was nevertheless void at common law, because in restraint of trade and an attempted monopoly; second, that the prices were not reasonable, and the purpose was an attempted monopoly; third, that the trade restrained by the contract of the association was the negotiation and sale of pipe to be delivered across State lines, from the State of manufacture to the State of sale, and that this was, in accordance with all the decisions of the Supreme Court, on interstate commerce; and fourth, as a conclusion from these premises, that the contract of association was a restraint and burden on interstate commerce and a violation of the Federal anti-trust act, and should be enjoined.

The court distinguished this case from the sugar trust case on the ground that the contract sought to be enjoined under the Federal anti-trust act in that case was a contract of association for the manufacture of sugar, and did not involve, as the contract in this case did, the restraint of sales of merchandise to be delivered across State lines. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decree of the Circuit Court, and instructed that court to enter a decree enjoining the six defendants from continuing to do business under contract of association, or from in any way maintaining the same.

A PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Walker Whitesides Displays Judgment in Calming an Audience.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Rushville, Ind., February 14.—An incident occurred during the presentation of "Hamlet" by Walker Whitesides and his company here Saturday night that will not soon be forgotten. At 9:50 the closet scene, in the third act, was in progress. Hamlet was wringing the soul of his guilty mother, while the audience was giving breathless attention. All at once a tiny curl of smoke was seen rising from the front of the stage. Instantly it attracted attention. The smell of burning timber then spread over the house. Attention was diverted from the harrowing arraignment of his mother by Hamlet to the smoke behind the footlights. Mr. Whitesides saw the situation. Coolly, as if executing part of his role, he left the stage and rang down the curtain. Then, going before the curtain, in a clear, firm tone of voice, that for the instant brought re-assurance to the now-excited minds of the audience, commanded the people to stay in their seats. He explained that the stage floor had been ignited on top by one of the flaring gas jets in the footlights, and that there was no danger.

While he was speaking, however, the smoke increased in volume. Two men were seen to hurriedly walk down the side aisles and out the door. Women were half standing, half sitting, waiting only for some one to cry "Fire!" and set the whole mass in motion. Mr. Whitesides then realized that something had to be done or a panic would ensue. Calling on the director of the orchestra, he asked for an overture, and the musicians at once complied with his request. This seemed to check the tendency toward flight, and an instant later the fire was extinguished. Mr. Whitesides walked up and down the stage in front of the curtain, and now and then let fall remarks calculated to ease the intensely excited people.

It was noticeable, however, that Whitesides labored under great excitement himself, which, however, at the critical moment he very ably concealed. The danger over, the play was resumed.

GOING ON THE STAGE.

The Daughter of R. J. Northam, a California Millionaire.

New York, February 14.—Another "millionaire's daughter" has quit society and taken to the stage, and this time not because of her dear papa's financial reverses, but simply for "the fun of the thing," for love of the footlights and of the boards immediately behind them. The young woman is a very pretty girl, and her rather irate father is a multi-millionaire of the Pacific coast, Mr. R. J. Northam. The young lady is his daughter Maud, who will play Therese in "Macbeth" this evening with Madame Modjeska's company at the Fifth-avenue Theater.

Mr. Northam is one of the very wealthy men of California, and has enormous ranches near Los Angeles, where he and his family spend much of their time. One of these adjoins that of Madame Modjeska, and an intimacy sprung up between the actress and the Northams.

The young girl broached the subject of her desire to go on the stage, and it was discussed between Madame Modjeska and Miss Northam's family. Miss Northam frankly avowed to-day, with reprehensible slanginess, that she "grew deadly tired of the society act, and wanted to do some work. If it were not that my parents know Madame Modjeska so well they never would have let me have my way. My father was opposed to it, and wants me to give it up. He won't write to me, and says he won't send me any money.

"But he gets over that by giving my mother plenty—which, of course, she sends to me. Perhaps he will relent when I do something on the stage worthy of good newspaper notices."

Miss Northam is treated my Madame Modjeska and her husband almost as an adopted child.

HEAVY VALENTINE MAIL.

Letter Carriers' Have Many Missives to Carry—Large Sizes.

The mail carriers went out this morning with heavier loads than at any time since Christmas. In addition to the regular mail, every carrier lugged a big bundle of valentines. An effort was made to clear the postoffice of the remembrances at the morning delivery, and it was fairly successful.

Some of the carriers left dainty envelopes containing valentines at nearly all the homes in their district. The postmaster says that a glance at the stacks of valentines in the office early this morning led to the impression that the offerings were of a higher quality this year than ever before. The book stores were still doing a good business in the line to-day.

A Wasteful and Inconsiderate Hen.

The men on the platform of a Central-avenue car made way for the woman with the filled basket on one arm and a buxom hen under the other. The woman wore a market-day expression, which is to say that she was in earnest. As she edged her way into the car she found it crowded and remained standing near the door. The hen, which was alive and well, gave a low gurgling cackle which plainly indicated that she was not pleased with her environment. It was too crowded. Of course, there are few things that attract more attention in a street car than a live hen unless it be a little boy with leather leggings. Anyhow, the hen was the whole thing on this occasion.

Whether the woman gave the hen an extra hard squeeze on account of her (the hen's) voluptuousness, or from a desire to suppress her (the hen's) gurgling cackle can not be clearly known. Whatever the cause of the caress, it was too severe, and a fresh egg resulted.

As the egg struck the floor there was a gathering of skirts and a lifting of feet, but, of course, all could not escape, and yelk and shell adorned many a theretofore unspotted garment. Everybody laughed except the victims of the splash and the owner of the hen, the latter remarking in a voice filled with reproach, directed at the hen, which had by this time become perfectly quiet: "And eggs 25 cents a dozen. You might have waited till we got home."

L. A. W. and the Lawyers.

An Indianapolis man looked at a picture of the Indianapolis '98 Meet Club badge, which was given to the delegates at the assembly in St. Louis, and read the letters "L. A. W. Meet."

Well," said he, "I see that we are going to have the lawyers with us next summer, and in August, too. What will we do when the wheelmen, the lawyers and the Knights of Pythias all meet here in the one month? Indianapolis will be wide open then, sure."

The man seemed disappointed when told that L. A. W. meant League of American Wheelmen, and that the lawyers would not take possession of the city next August.

Death of J. H. Rabb.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Vincennes, Ind., February 14.—Dr. J. H. Rabb, who has been ill for several weeks with a complication of disorders, died this morning, at 5 o'clock. His death was first reported yesterday, but he rallied and lingered until to-day. Dr. Rabb was president of the First National Bank, and a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church. He was also quite prominent in Masonry, and he took an active interest in Republican politics in this county. For many years he has been a power in the public and private affairs of this city. He was sixty-nine years old and he leaves a wife and three children, who will inherit a valuable estate.

Enlargement of the Heart.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Brookville, Ind., February 14.—Last evening after a social at her residence, Mrs. Lavina Conrad retired at midnight and was found by her son this morning dead in bed. The coroner's post-mortem disclosed the heart enlarged to more than three times its normal size and so friable as to break or tear upon the application of slight force. The mitral valve had broken loose, and was found in the aorta, which was dilated throughout its arch to more than an inch in diameter.

Lee Has Not Resigned.

Washington, D. C., February 14.—The State Department to-day officially denied reports alleging that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul-general to Cuba, had tendered his resignation. It can be stated also that while details are not obtainable, matters regarding the De Lome incident have assumed such shape that an early and entirely satisfactory adjustment of the affair between the United States and Spain is confidently expected by the department.

Costly Melon Patch Protection.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Franklin, Ind., February 14.—Willie Wood, a thirteen-year-old boy of this city, has been fined $50 for shooting a youth of similar age named Badgely. A civil suit against Wood's father because of this shooting has been compromised for $200. The shooting occurred last October, the Badgely boy being in Wood's melon patch at the time.

Cake Walk in Midway.

There will be a cake-walk to-morrow evening at Tomlinson Hall, which will close the Midway Plaisance entertainment given there by the friends of the Girls' Industrial School. The cake-walk will be given by professionals, of genuine Southern birth, and will be given with costuming and music. Twelve couples will take part.

Relief Bills.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Bills were introduced by Representative Griffiths to-day: For the relief of George W. Beach, of Nashville, Brown county; Daniel F. Sink, of Ohio county, and Charles O'Brien, of Patrick.

Mrs. Margaret B. Ryan Dead.

Mrs. Margaret B. Ryan, mother of Miss Cora Ryan, teacher at school No. 21, died this morning of heart failure, brought on by pneumonia, at the home of her son-in-law, C. M. Hammond, 830 Beatty street.

Aunt Hannah Shafto Dead.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Muncie, Ind., February 14.—Aunt Hannah Shafto, the oldest woman in Delaware county, is dead. She was ninety-four years old.

Children's Guardians' Home.

The Board of Children's Guardians will dedicate the new home at Irvington at 2:30 p. m. on February 22. It will be an informal affair, and several speeches will be made.

Miers Coming Home.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 14.—Representative Miers left for Indianapolis to-day.

How to Make Biscuit With Natural Gas.

[By Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Cookery Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal.]

When you begin to make the biscuits open and leave open the oven door. This is to slightly cool the oven.

Put into a bowl one quart of flour, add a half teaspoonful of salt and two rounding teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder. Sift and rub in one tablespoonful of shortening. Add sufficient milk to make a soft dough—about 1¼ cups. Mix lightly, roll and cut. Place in a pan so that the biscuits will not touch each other, and brush with milk.

Place at once in the oven. Do not close the door for three minutes. Then bake quickly fifteen minutes. The intense heat of the natural gas forms too quickly a heavy crust on biscuits and bread, preventing them from perfect lightness.

BLOCK'S

SPECIALS FOR TUESDAY

Cloak Department

We exceeded our most sanguine expectations in our **Giving Away Muslin** sale. Not at all **surprising** is the fact when such offerings as follow are made:

$5 Jackets, of all-wool Cheviot, storm collar, fancy stitched, high button front, reduced to .... **$2.98** and 9 yards Muslin free.

$10 and **$12 Kersey** or **Persian Cloth Jackets** and **Capes,** tailor stitched seams, fancy silk lined, reduced to.......... **$6.67** and 19¼ yards Muslin free.

$20 and **$22** elegant **Jackets,** made in the most approved styles, handsome linings, etc, reduced to .... **$11.95** and 36 yards Muslin free.

Dress Goods

Novelties, rough effect, 38 inches wide, adapted for separate skirts.......... **39c**

Poplins, figured, 40 inches wide, all-wool a new smooth surface weave, all new spring shades.......... **75c**

Silks

Duchesse, black, 27 inches wide, $1.25 quality **89c**

Taffeta, Roman stripe, $1 quality... **59c**

Linings

Ribbon Cloth, black, for petticoats, 36 inches wide, 35c quality.......... **24c**

Skirt Facing, Bedford brand, 32 inches wide, 15c quality.......... **10c**

Linens

Table Linen, 72 inches wide, unbleached, 85c quality, for.......... **59c**

Napkins, 5-8 size, new designs, pure bleached damask, $1.65 quality.......... **$1.39**

Domestics

Percales, bookfold, choice patterns, 12½c quality.......... **10c**

Flannel, Bonnie Doon kind, 29 inches wide, suitable for dressing sacques, per yard **9c**

Shaker Flannel, 8c quality.......... **5c**

Blankets, finest all-wool, $5 quality **$3.98**

Gray Granite Sale— (BASEMENT)

Pudding Pans, 4-quart, diameter 10 inches **10c**

Buckets, covered, 2-quart size, 30c quality.......... **15c**

Dish Pans, 10-quart size, 48c quality **32c**

Preserving Kettles, lipped, 5-quart, 35c quality.......... **20c**

Pie Plates, deep and shallow, also **Jelly Pans,** 9 and 10 inches diameter **5c**

Tea or Coffee Pots, 3-quart size, 48c quality.......... **25c**

Telephone 22,293.

The largest stock of Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, Trunks, Etc., in the city.

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

Bee Hive Trunk Factory

L. E. MORRISON & CO.
No. 30 W. WASHINGTON ST.
FIRST STORE EAST OF NEWS OFFICE.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Henry L. Harper and Daisy A. Young.
Henry Harris and Belle Adler.
Henry Kollmer and Martha Ganert.
Cory Chapman and Allie A. Nelson.
Wm. N. Wheeler and Jennie McClelland.
Frank N. Green and Angie Wheeler.
Andrew Miller and Matilda Faber.
Wm. Springhorn and Sophie Simon.
Jens J. Olsen and Mary A. Howard.
John R. Bartron and Mary Zimmerman.
Wm. E. Tyers and Malga Tougat.
Ora Durst and Alice M. Sharp.

Birth Returns.

William Pirtle and Mary B. Herod, boy.
Emory and Laura Dicks, 703½ Capitol ave., S., girl.
Wm. H. A. and Ida Lee Danmann, 529 Dorman, boy.
John R. and Cora M. Wise, Jr., 173 W. Vermont, girl.
Orlando B. and Jessie Carter, 1575 E. Market, girl.
F. W. and Minnie Schwier, 1024 College, girl.
Chris and Florence Decker, 1014 Chadwick, girl.
James H. and Mary E. Dean, 725 Maxwell, boy.
Samuel S. and Elizabeth Helms, 3228 Kenwood ave., girl.
C. E. and Laura Campbell, 1520 Howard, boy.
August and Annie Grande, girl.
Patrick and May Connelly, 6 Highland Place, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castle, 26 Elder ave., girl.
Guy and Grace Montani, 312 N. Alabama, girl.

Death Returns.

Mrs. Kisdale, 38 years, 331 N. Delaware, intra legamentum cyst.
Infant Mauer, 904 Indiana ave., still-born.
Marie Robinson, 55 years, rear 1211 Broadway, nephritis.
Infant Barrett, 2812 N. Illinois, opium poisoning.
Sophia Friehafer, 78 years, 203 N. Arsenal ave., old age.
Wm. Madison, 59 years, Central Hospital for Insane, exhaustion of acute mania.
Claude W. Moore, 18 years, 305 W. Vermont, nephritis.
Wm. E. Jones, 30 years, 814 Huron, peritonitis.
John Harr, 68 years, 510 N. Liberty, cancer.
Infant Thorp, 12 Edwards, scarlet fever.
Infant Hunter, still-born.
Infant Horton, 1326 Olive, congestion of lungs.
Eliza Jane Hutton, 75 years, 1517 Centennial, senility.
Andrew Shuck, 47 years, 614 E. Wabash, injury to brain.
Infant Williams, 1020 Fayette, pneumonitis.
Bettie Patterson, 29 years, 420 N. West, consumption.
Louis McNear, 4 years, 1426 Yandes, pneumonia.
Infant Thornton, 212 Norwood, pneumonia.
Elizabeth Huffman, 53 years, 1241 Malott ave., suicide by cocaine.
Louisa F. Sprandel, 61 years, 1028 Senate ave., S., diabetes.

Building Permits.

F. W. Mefford, frame house, Wolcott and Ohio, $700.
Charles H. Mueller, frame house, Randolph, $1,000.
Henry Pauli, repairs, Bird, $315.
L. J. Minker, frame house, Minkner and New York, $1,200.
J. L. Whitlock, frame house, Elder ave. and W. New York, $970.

Real Estate Transfers.

Isaac H. Phillips to Ehun N. Phillips, lots 10, 11 and 12, block 27, North Indianapolis	$ 900 00
Elizabeth Miller to Chas. J. Buchanan, part northeast quarter section 10, township 16, range 4	1,075 00
Aetna Savings and Loan Association to Mary Summers, lot 207, Brown's S. East addition	400 00
Calvin G. Udell to Louvina C. Buck, lot 24, block 11, North Indianapolis	1,400 00
Mary Griffith et al. to Anna J. Griffith, part lots 26, 27, 28 and 29, block 21, Beatty's addition	430 00
Sheriff to Sun Saving and Investment Company, lot 51, Newman's Oak Park addition	1,100 85
Same to same, part lots 1, 2 and 3, Fletcher's subdivison part Brookside suburb	989 78
Same to same, Bulsterbaum's subdivision part first Brookside addition	675 00
Thomas N. Bryan to James H. Pattison, trustee, lot 17, block 3, Fletcher's northeast addition	1,600 00
Horace T. Burnett to Provident Saving, Loan and Investment Association, lots 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15, Hill Place	37 00
Frederick Meltzer to George G. Tanner, lot 16, Morrison's corrected addition	5,500 00
Mary B. Brush et al. to Seth M. Richcreek, lot 3, Ruddell's subdivision part Johnson's heirs' addition	50 00
Philander E. Phillips et al. to James H. Dillinger, lot 1, Kelly's subdivision, part Oak Hill addition	200 00
Emanuel Marquis to Mattie A. Henderson, lot 409, Fletcher and others' subdivison outlots 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 and part 91	400 00
Henry Long to Eva L. Henley, lot 29, Bruce's addition	5,000 00
Lee Kincaide to Sarah E. Kimberlin, part east half northeast quarter, section 33, township 17, range 3	2,400 00
Nicholas Kern to Helen V. Amos, part southeast quarter, section 4, township 15, range 5	3,900 00
Mary A. C. Canada to John Reed, Jr., part lot 20, town of Augusta	75 00
Total transfers, 18; consideration	$26,132 63

COUNTY COURTS' RECORD.

Superior Court.

Room No. 1—John L. McMaster, J.

M. O'Connor vs. Harry B. Ryan et al.; note. Found judgment and dismissed for plaintiffs for $202.38 and costs.

William M. Parrish vs. William T. Koss et al. Appealed. Plaintiff failing to file cost bond, cause is dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Annabelle Furgison vs. T. H. & I. R'y Co.; damages. On trial by jury.

Room 2—Lawson M. Harvey, Judge.

Nelson Morris Co. vs. R. M. Blackwell et al.; appeal. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiffs for $14 and costs.

Indiana Bond Co. vs. Henry T. Mann et al.; improvement lien. Dismissed and costs paid.

Albert Hiatt, administrator, vs. P., C., C. & St. L. R'y; damages. On trial by struck jury.

Room 3, Superior Court—Vinson Carter, Judge.

Lee W. Dillingham vs. Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company; damages. Dismissed. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Circuit Court.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

Eliza Heaton vs. Daniel Stewart's estate. Executrix withdraws petition for stay of proceedings. Submitted to court, evidence heard, and court makes and files special finding of facts and conclusions of law thereon. Judgment on finding against estate for $1,312.50 and costs.

State ex rel. Nettie Young et al. vs. Hardress Avery et al.; on guardian's bond. Parties request court to make special finding of facts and conclusions of law. Submitted to court and evidence heard.

Marion Criminal Court.

John F. McCray, Judge.

Frank Mundon, petit larceny. Ordered released upon payment of fine and costs.

Thomas Hall, incorrigible. Committed to State Reform School for Boys.

Enos W. Hoover, defrauding boarding-house keeper. Plea of not guilty. Trial by court and evidence heard.

DUE TO THE STATE.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. Inquiry—Per Cent. for Evidence.

The State Finance Board this afternoon considered the report of George U. Bingham and John E. Cleland in the matter of the indebtedness of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company to the State. Several months ago the board entered into an agreement with H. H. Klayer, an ex-employe of the company, who said that he could show that the company had failed to pay to the State fees which ought to have been paid. The omissions, it is averred, occurred during the term of J. O. Henderson as Auditor of State. With Klayer as their guide, the experts employed by the State made an examination of the company's books in its Cincinnati agency, and found that a considerable sum is due the State. Thomas E. Gallagher, superintendent of the Cincinnati agency, and Klayer were present at the meeting this afternoon. Superintendent Gallagher has said all along that if the company owed the State anything, it would be glad to pay it, but he objected to Klayer receiving any of the money. Under the State's contract with Klayer he is to receive a per cent. of the money paid in by the company.

HUMANE SOCIETY MEETING.

Program for an Annual Occasion—Local Relief Afforded.

The tenth anniversary of the Indianapolis Humane Society will be held at Plymouth church to-morrow night. The program includes an address by the new president, Horace McKay, on "Our Hopes"; a song, "Don't Kill the Birds," by a class of eight children; recitation, "Johnny Miller," by Elizabeth Schmidt; report, "Frances Power Cobb Refuge," Mrs. Mary O. Elster; address, "Cruelty," John W. Kern; short talks by the Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, the Rev. R. V. Hunter, Evans Woollen and C. S. Denny, and a song, "The Ancient Mariner," by a class of children.

Humane Officer A. C. Elster reports that last week he reprimanded two drivers for whipping horses, found five lame horses, four with shoes out of repair, two with bad harness, five showing lack of sufficient food, ordered six horses out of service, returned one stray horse to its owner, killed one horse and four small animals, took up six abandoned dogs and cats, found one case of cruelty to a cow, returned a lost child to its parents, relieved the immediate wants of a mother and child said to be starving, and ordered two stables repaired and cleaned.

HOW THE CHILD DIED.

Coroner Investigating Case Where Wrong Medicine was Given.

The coroner has been notified of the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Parrott, 2812 North Illinois street, on Saturday night. The parents sent to a drug-store for paregoric, and a doctor in the store undertook to get the medicine, but made a mistake, getting a stronger opiate.

The quantity prescribed for a dose of paregoric was too large a dose of the opiate given, and the baby's death, it is feared by the parents, was hastened by the drug. It was the only child, five weeks old.

The Hendricks Block Raid.

Ten men and women, including W. E. Newby, arrested by Captain Kruger and Sergeant Boylan and patrolmen M. Haley, Larsh and Wallace, in the Hendricks Block, at Market street and Circle street, last night, asked for continuances in Police Court this morning. Charges of immorality were made against each. The cases of all were continued until Friday morning. The raid was the result of many complaints against the character of the place. The two upper floors are, it is alleged, rented by W. E. Newby, who sub-lets them the same as a hotel. There are many women living in the block, who, the police say, are immoral. Some men were arrested in rooms with women. Superintendent Quigley said many complaints had been made to him. The last complaint was that Saturday night three young girls were intoxicated in the place and made a disgraceful scene. Bond was furnished for all arrested.

NO MERCURY

No potash—no mineral—no danger—in S. S. S. This means a great deal to all who know the disastrous effects of these drugs. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable.

S. S. S. forces the disease out through the skin—does not dry up the poison to decay the bones, like mercurial mixtures do.

"I was almost a physical wreck, the result of mercurial treatment for blood poison; S.S.S. is a real blood remedy, for it cured me permanently." Henry Roth, 1849 South Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SSS

Books free; address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Special Showing —OF— Spring Worsteds

We've replaced the recent display of wash goods with a special showing of the new woolen dress goods.

We've tried to make it interesting. Not many designs can be out at once, but they are well assorted, and what you don't see, don't hesitate to ask for.

New Plaids, Pattern Grenadines, Spring Tailorings, Novelty Weaves, Plain Worsteds, Late Style Challies and the New Novelty Moreens.

—EAST AISLE.

Low Price Sale of

Writing Paper

Stationery is not very expensive anywhere, thanks to the modern methods of its production, but 5, 10 or 25 cents saved on a purchase is something, and it's waiting for you in this special sale.

120 sheets of either Devonshire or Empress Linen Writing Paper for 20c
Envelopes to match, octavo or commercial, a package 10c
Fine quality Irish Linen or New York Linen (feather-weight) Writing Tablets 15c
Good quality of Writing Tablets, in packet, letter and note size, 5c and 8c
Envelopes to match, a pack 5c
Government Envelopes, a pack, 5c and 3c

Society Stationery

Hurlburt's Royal Exeter, satin-wove, 24 sheets and envelopes to match, a box 15c
Royal Court Perfection, Persian finish, 24 sheets, with envelopes, a box 20c
Old English, 24 sheets with matched envelopes, a box 25c
Court of Russia and Court of the Empire paper and envelopes, a box 35c

Table Covers—Special.

Two qualities of Chenille Covers that we are anxious to close out. See the reductions.

Size 36x36 inches, in pretty designs—a quality that sold at 40c is reduced to 25c
Larger and better ones usually $1.00 each, are marked 65c

Two equally attractive reductions in Tapestry covers.

Very pretty styles in popular colors 1¼ yards square and regularly $1.10 each; special price 70c
Another style, in very fine quality, 2 yards square, was $4.50 a cover, the special price is $3.00

Two Linen Items

72-inch unbleached Table Damask, will be sold Tuesday at, a yard ... 59c
72-inch bleached Table Damask is marked for the same day 69c

These are very low prices, and we want you to get your share.

L. S. AYRES & CO

Sole Agents For the **IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS**

OUR NAME IS . . .

a guarantee for quality. In sending a wedding present be sure and see our line before purchasing. We handle nothing but the highest quality of all goods. Our assortment of silver and cut glass is very large.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

LACE CURTAINS

CLEANING OUT!

All Odd Lots

Lace Curtains, Portieres and Yard Goods.

Nottingham, Muslin, Tambour, Irish Point, Brussels, Renaissance and Cluny Laces, Tapestry and Rope Portieres.

SPECIAL PRICES!

BE IN IT!

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street

$16

Five years ago you would not have believed a desk like this would ever be sold for above price, but here it is. But here it is, made of solid oak, 4 feet 2 inches long, self-locking and finely finished. Do you need one?

BADGER FURNITURE CO

123 and 127 East Washington St. 20 to 24 Virginia Ave.

PLAYERS FOR INDIANAPOLIS

HOFFMEISTER, OF PITTSBURG, SAID TO BE COMING HERE.

Other Players that Indianapolis Has Under Contract—Baseball Notes—The L. A. W. Racing Board—Other Sporting News.

President Johnson is authority for the statement that Jesse Hoffmeister, the Pittsburg third-baseman, will wear an Indianapolis uniform this season. Manager Allen, when asked about the report, said he hoped it was true. He expected help in that part of the infield from Pittsburg, but did not know that Hoffmeister would be the man. President Johnson also said that Stewart had been returned to the Indianapolis club, and that the Hoosier infield—consisting of Motz first, Stewart second, Allen short, and Hoffmeister third—would be one of the strongest in the league.

Manager Allen is well satisfied with the outlook for the club. He received some reassuring news last week to the effect that both Pittsburg and Cincinnati would come to the relief of the Hoosiers before the season opened, and the team would be in shape to get into the fight at the start. Indianapolis has a great crop of young pitchers, but it is doubtful if any of them are up to the Western League standard as yet. The club is still holding Monroe, and Manager Allen is undecided what disposition to make of him. Monroe has twice failed in his work, and can not be relied on. Other young pitchers on the list are Jake Weimer, Charles Knepper, "Stub" Brown, Wiley Davis and Keilum, who have all been on the Indianapolis pay-roll at different times. In addition to these are Joe Kostal, who pitched for Cairo, Ill., last season; Phil Corcoran, the crack pitcher of the Meriden (Conn.) team, and a brother of Tommy Corcoran, the Cincinnati shortstop, and M. H. Hawley, last season with the Newport (R. I.) club. Corcoran and Hawley have both been highly recommended. They came to Indianapolis by way of Cincinnati.

The strongest addition to the club, however, has been E. B. Lynch, a catcher, who played last season with the Mansfield (O.) team. Lynch is said to be one of the best young catchers in the country. Buck Ewing, who has seen him play, thinks he will develop into as good a catcher as Bob Wood. Thomas Fleming, a New Castle (Pa.) outfielder, has also been sent to Indianapolis to be tried out in McFarland's place. There are not more than three or four of these men, however, who will remain long in Indianapolis, as there will be several much stronger additions to the team within the next few weeks.

Baseball Notes.

It is now said that Tommy Tucker will manage the Omaha club, and that this was offered as an inducement to get him to sign to play in a minor league. Tucker has had plenty of experience, and is one of the hardest workers on the diamond. If enthusiasm will make a team win, Omaha should take the flag.

President John T. Brush, of the Cincinnati team, has gone to Washington to meet with the National League transportation committee and discuss the rates for baseball teams for the coming season. The transportation committee consists of John T. Brush, Frank De Haas Robison, of Cleveland, and Andrew Freedman, of New York.

Bob Wood has so far refused to communicate with Secretary Lloyd, of Cincinnati, and claims that he has received no contract. There was a time, not so long ago, either, when Wood was only too glad to sign a contract and get under cover. He is not strengthening his chances of success with the Cincinnati club by holding out.

Joe Flanner, editor of the Sporting News, of St. Louis, thinks the Western League is the strongest minor league that was ever in this country, and says it is bound to receive proper recognition from the National League magnates. Flanner is opposed to the system of baseball farms, which the Cincinnati club started four years ago, and believes it will eventually disrupt every minor league in the country unless there is a halt called.

THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Four More Games Yet to Play—Positions of the Clubs.

The unexpected defeat of the Lyra Casinos last week by the Social Turners has added interest to the bowling tournament. The Lyras are now tied with the Indianapolis bowlers for first place. Each team is scheduled for four more games. The Lyra Casinos have yet to play the Old Guards, Independent Turners, All-Americans and the Indianapolis teams. The Indianapolis club will meet the Capital City team, Social Turners, German-Americans and Lyras.

In the fight for third place between the Independent Turners and Social Turners the Independent Turners have a shade the best of it now. There is a strong line between the clubs in the first division, and the Old Guards, German-Americans, All-Americans and Capital City teams are hopelessly out of the race.

The games scheduled for this week are: Thursday—All-Americans vs. Social Turners; Lyra alleys.

Friday—I. B. C. vs. Capital Citys; Lyra alleys; Independent Turners vs. German-Americans; Independent alleys; Lyra Casinos vs. Old Guards; German House alleys.

L. A. W. Racing Board.

Isaac B. Potter, president of the L. A. W., will reappoint Albert Mott, of Baltimore, chairman of the racing board and the following men as members: George L. McCarthy, of New York; D. Edward Miller, of Springfield, Mass.; H. W. Foltz, of Indianapolis; J. E. Sheridan, of St. Louis, Mo.; C. P. Root, of Chicago, and Henry Goodman, of Portland, Ore.

Mr. Foltz made one of Chairman Mott's most valuable assistants during the last year, and if the Baltimorean had not consented to be re-appointed chairman, the honor would have come to the Indianapolis man.

The New York delegation returning from the National L. A. W. assembly were met at the station Saturday afternoon by Mayor Taggart. They promised that New York would send hundreds of wheelmen to the '98 meet. The delegates were invited to spend Sunday in Indianapolis, but found they could not do so.

Basketball Games.

Two basketball games in the Y. M. C. A. league were played Saturday night The Yellows defeated the Whites by a score of 18 to 3. The Whites were outclassed from the start, and lost heart after Pritchard, one of their crack men, was injured. The second game was one of the prettiest struggles of the season. It was between the Reds and Blues, and the crowd picked the Reds as easy winners, but the Blues showed unexpected strength and at the end of the second half the score was a tie—10 to 10. It was agreed to play on until one team or the other scored, and the Blues, through Ryse, who played the star game of the evening, made a goal from the field, winning the contest.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

G. A. R. Posts Listen to the Rev. Mr. Hare's Sermon.

Lincoln memorial services at the College-avenue Baptist church yesterday afternoon were largely attended. Members of the Thomas, Chapman, Anderson and Ruckle Posts of the G. A. R., reinforced by the Woman's Relief Corps and the John F. Ruckle and Benjamin Harrison Camps, Sons of Veterans, attended in a body. The church was attractively decorated. "Old Glory" hung from the pulpit and above the arch over the organ. Stacked arms at either side of the rostrum and crossed swords gave an added military effect to the blue uniforms of the old soldiers. The services were impressive, and were listened to with interest by the men, who did as much in their way as did the man whose memory they were honoring to preserve the Union; their wives, who sent their husbands to the front in the days of '61, and their children, even to the third generation, who, through their elders, are familiar with the words and deeds of the martyred President.

I. N. Walker presided at the services, and made a short address on the patriotism of the American people. He said it was the duty of the men and women who lived in the time of Lincoln to instill into their children the same high principles of character which made Lincoln what he was.

Calvin A. Hare, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon on Lincoln. He compared him to Moses, and said Lincoln's name was indelibly linked with history. He said Moses was chosen of God to deliver a nation of his avowed people from African bondage and Lincoln was no less chosen to deliver an African nation from a bondage among a chosen people. Moses succeeded in freeing Isreal, but died before he could come into the full enjoyment of his success; so too did Lincoln die just on the eve of the completion of his work.

Lincoln was a great man. He was one of the few great men in the world. He came on the field of action at a time when one of the greatest pages in the world's history was to be made. He was one of the few men born for a purpose, and he fulfilled that purpose. Mr. Hare compared Lincoln to Abraham, to Moses, to David, to Paul, to Luther, to Cromwell, to Columbus, to Washington, and said his name would live along with theirs.

"No one," said Mr. Hare, "who believes in an overruling hand of Providence, could fail to see the hand of God in the life of Lincoln."

Harrison Camp Banquet.

John L. Griffiths was the principal speaker at the banquet Saturday night under the auspices of Harrison Camp of Sons of Veterans. In the course of his address Mr. Griffiths said the country needed another Lincoln to solve the questions that darken the days of the closing century. "I know not if Lincoln was inspired," said he, "but I do know that he did God's work well." The other speakers were Harold C. Megrew, James R. Carnahan, the Rev. A. J. Graham, J. W. Noel, R. S. Thompson and Judge J. L. McMaster. William H. Armstrong was toastmaster.

A Dog Pound Ordinance.

Councilman Rauch has asked the city attorney to prepare an ordinance providing for the impounding of dogs. Mr. Rauch believes, as published some weeks ago, that no stray dogs should be permitted in the streets. The ordinance he has asked for will provide for a pound and a poundmaster, whose duty it shall be to impound all dogs which are found at large. The ordinance will probably be prepared in time for the next meeting of the Council.

Mrs. Drennon's Body.

The body of Mrs. Catherine Drennon, found in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons Saturday afternoon, was taken by relatives, and will be buried in the same grave from which it was stolen in Round Hill cemetery. The college officials insist it is not Mrs. Drennon's body, but consented to have it taken.

Presbyterian Hospital Suggested.

At the board meeting Saturday of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, the pastor, the Rev. J. Cumming Smith, submitted to the board a suggestion to establish in Indianapolis a Presbyterian hospital for the State of Indiana.

A GOOD IDEA.

He—I wonder how they get their money?
She—They get their friends to play poker at their house.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

Washington Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, will give a valentine social and masquerade party at its hall, this evening.

The Indianapolis Paint and Color Company has notified the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $40,000.

The ladies of the second section of the First Presbyterian church will give a reception in the parlors of the church Friday evening, February 18.

Mrs. George R. Sullivan will entertain the members and friends of the Fifth section of the Free Kindergarten Society, Friday, February 25, at her home, 816 North Meridian street. There will be candy and cake on sale.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Young People's Society of the First German Reform church will be held Wednesday evening, February 16, in the church parlors. An interesting literary and musical program has been arranged.

A parlor lecture will be given by Elijah P. Brown, the "Ram's Horn man," entitled, "In the Spectacle Business" at the home of Henry W. Tutewiler, 801 Senate avenue, North, Tuesday evening, February 22, under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Roberts Park church.

Miss Madge Layman has composed a march, and has had it published for the class of '98 of the Girls' Classical School. The piece is called the "G. C. S. March," and the artistic cover designed by Miss Layman represents the school class pin in the school colors—Harvard red, with the white letters, "G. C. S."

Paragon Typewriter Ribbons are superior to all others, are absolutely guaranteed, and yet are of moderate cost. If you don't use them now, make a trial, and in future you will buy no other kind. Price 75c each, or $3.50 for six. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, new 12 E. Market st. Telephone 451

Rheumatism. MYSTIC CURE. Ask druggists.

Bicycles, Guns, Revolvers, Keys Repaired. GUS HABICH, 62 W. Market st. N 108.

A new line of frame moulding. COPPOCK BROS., 15 Pembroke Arcade.

The Lung Renovator will cure your lungs.

Ward's Tour to Old Mexico.

Special, personally conducted excursion will leave Indianapolis 2:45 p. m., Friday, February 18, route going via Louisville, New Orleans, San Antonio and Eagle Pass, returning via Dallas, El Paso, 'Frisco Line and St. Louis.

Round trip rate from Indianapolis, $275, which includes all expenses, sleeping-car, dining-car, etc., etc. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., for itinerary and tickets. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.

On February 14 and 15, Big Four will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets to South and Southwest at one fare plus $2 for round trip. Call at Big Four office, 1 E. Washington st. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

To Chattanooga.

Reduced rates via Pennsylvania lines, the official route, February 20 and 21, account meeting National Education Association, Department of superintendence. Fare from Indianapolis, $12.80 round trip. Secure copy of latest official circular issued by State committee.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

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.

Home-Seekers' Tickets

will be sold via Pennsylvania and Vandalia lines, February 14 and 15, at one fare plus $2 for round trip. Full particulars furnished by ticket agent, corner Washington and Illinois sts., and Union station. W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup the best remedy for their children. 25c.

Bargains.

A. H. Gale & Co. Square Piano	$ 25 00
Woodward & Brown Square Piano	10 00
Keogh Square Piano	15 00
Wm. Hall & Son Square Piano	35 00
Chickering Square Piano	50 00
Hale Piano	100 00
Mathushek Upright Piano	125 00

Organs from $10 to $25. CARLIN & LENNOX, Nos. 5 to 9 E. Market.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain. Good set of teeth $5. Green Dental Rooms, Stewart Place, corner Illinois and Ohio.

Well-Dressed Men Wear Clothes by LALLEY BROS., tailors, 7 N. Meridian.

Rich & McVey, 115 N. Pennsylvania st. Chickering pianos.

The Lung Renovator, the great lung remedy.

Plumbing. Wilcox & Judd. Plumbing 452 Mass. ave., between Alabama and New Jersey. Tel. 764. First-class work. Low prices.

Grand Union Tea Company. 136 E. Washington st. Opposite Pembroke Arcade.

The Lung Renovator for la grippe.

Rambler Bicycles. New Store. 25 S. Pennsylvania st. B. KOEHRING & SON, Bicycles repaired. Tel. 2274.

Mantels, Grates and Tile work. P. M. PURSELL, Halcyon Block, corner Delaware and Massachusetts ave.

Correct styles of copper plate engraved invitations and calling cards made at W. B. Burfords, Indianapolis.

SPECIAL RATES

To Mobile and New Orleans, via Pennsylvania lines, February 14 to 21 inclusive, account Mardi Gras festivities. Return limit March 19. Low rate open to all. Full particulars furnished by Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, corner Washington and Illinois sts., and Union station.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Mardi Gras. New Orleans and Mobile.

Half fare round trip, February 14 to 21, good to return to March 19, inclusive. Call at Big Four office, No. 1 E. Washington st., or address H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Surprise Special No. 99

One week only—ends next Friday.

Fancy and Plain Elastic Suspenders 10c

Of strong and serviceable web, various new shades, bronze, nickel and brass buckles, trimmings of leather and mohair ends.

$4.98, $6.48, $7.48

At these prices a selection of Men's all-Wool Suits is offered, embracing almost every known weave. Comfortable for February wear, as well as for off-and-on all the year around. The closer you look the better you'll like them.

That you'll have something for the little fellow, we also put on sale

Children's Suits 85c

of good, serviceable cassimere, made strong, and trimmings that will stand the boyish strain.

Spring Overcoats $8

Made of excellent Covert Cloth, in the latest shade of tan, box shape, satin piping and lining—the best.

HAT NEWNESS

is everywhere in this popular department. Every new block and effect is here shown. Prices 98c, $1.50, $2, $3.

See The News Every Friday For Big Ad

The Globe Clothing Company, S W COR WASHINGTON & DELAWARE ST.

A Busy Store

The most of people know a good thing when they see it. This explains why our departments for Embroidery, Silks and Ladies' Suits are thronged with buyers to-day. Come to-morrow and look through; no one urged to buy. The freedom of the store is yours.

Embroideries

Dainty Nainsook Edges, 2 to 4 inches wide, open lace work with perfectly fast edges, worth 20cts and 25cts, for 12½cts
Fine Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery, 4 to 6 inches wide, beautiful open designs, with wide margins, excellent work, embroidery that usually sells at 40cts a yard, for 19cts
India Linen Flouncings, 27 inches wide, new patterns for children's wear, hemstitched, scalloped edges and tucked with bands of open work, worth up to $1.00 a yard. Sale prices:

75cts, 50cts and 35cts

27-inch all-over Silk Linen Embroidery, regular $1.25 quality, for 50cts
45-inch all-over, two-toned Embroidery, with wide bands of open work, new styles, worth $3.50 a yard, for $1.48
5ct Embroideries for 3cts
8ct and 10ct Embroideries for 5cts
12½ct Embroideries for 8cts
18ct Embroideries, 8 inches wide 10cts
30ct and 35ct Embroideries, 10 inches wide 19cts
45ct Embroideries, 12 inches wide, for 25cts

Laces

Ecru Oriental Laces, 4 inches wide, heavy open edges, worth 18cts yard, for 10cts
Fine all-Silk Black Chantilly Lace, 5 inches wide, 25ct quality, for 15cts
Heavy Ecru Bands and insertings, 25ct and 30ct quality, for 15cts
White and Ecru New Top Laces, 6 to 10 inches wide, worth 35cts, for 19cts

Ladies' Spring Suits

Offering This Week

As advertised, we offer for inspection and sale the newest styles in Ladies' Tailored Suits at from

$5.00 to $50.00

H. P. Wasson & Co

Remnants of Silks

Clearance Sale About 2,000 Yards

in manufacturers' ends and remnants, made during the season, in our own stock. They all go at the Clearance Sale at about

HALF PRICE

40ct Silks at 19cts
48ct Silks at 25cts
65ct Silks at 37cts
80ct Silks at 48cts
95ct Silks at 59cts
$1.00 to $1.25 Silks for 68cts

Grenadines

Another big purchase of Grenadines. The importer calls them "remnants," but they are full pattern lengths, all in good order, and the newest designs—some of them in America only two weeks. You must pay nearly couble for them a little later.

$15.00 Grenadine Patterns for $9.75
$16.50 Grenadine Patterns for $10.75
$22.25 Grenadine Patterns for $15.75
$24.00 Grenadine Patterns for $16.50
$26.00 Grenadine Patterns for $17.50
$27.50 Grenadine Patterns for $18.75
$30.00 Grenadine Patterns for $21.75
$35.00 Grenadine Patterns for $22.50

Grenadines By the Yard

Grenadines, 24 inches wide, worth $1.50 a yard, go for 98cts
Grenadines, 46 inches wide, worth $2.25, go for $1.50
Striped Grenadines, 46 inches wide, imported to sell at $1.50, go for 98cts

WOMEN'S COATS

Winter Coats must go.

Unlimited choice of all Cloth Jackets in our house, many of them worth $18.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $28.00. To-morrow for $7.50
110 Jackets, worth $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00, to-morrow $5.00
74 Jackets, worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00; every one of them this season's Coats. Closing price to-morrow 98cts

H. P. Wasson & Co

AUCTION

Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

WATCHES DIAMONDS

and our entire stock of Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac and Clocks. This is no sale to be repeated, but a rare opportunity to obtain the best goods at YOUR OWN PRICE. Ladies are specially invited.

Comstock

16 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

Don't fail to secure a case or two of the No. 1 Maine Corn now going at a dollar a dozen—2 dozen in a case.

H. H. Lee.

TO-MORROW.....

Last day of Geo. J. Marott's Sale of Selig's Mortgaged Shoes.

Shoes at 9c, 33c, 48c, 75c. 88c, 98c, $1.23.
Rubbers, 9c, 14c, 19c.
Shoe Polish, 6c. Shoe Blacking, 3c.

26 and 28 E. Washington St.

What Is a Bargain?

Answer: See the suits we are making up at....

$15

You will be surprised at the sterling quality and value in them. Spring Overcoats made as only we can do it, at $15.

Samples sent out of town.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

39 and 41 South Illinois St.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S—3 Nights Beginning THURSDAY, FEB. 17 MATINEE SATURDAY

Return of the Laughing Success,

MISS FRANCIS of YALE

NEW SCENERY AND ORIGINAL CAST. PRICES—Nights: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony (reserved), 25c. Seats now on sale.

Sale of Seats Will Open Thursday, February 17, for

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ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE

Monday Evening, Feb. 14, 1898

ELKS' ANNUAL MINSTRELS, COMIC OPERA AND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

to conclude with Professor Gentry's dog show, making four distinctive performances given for one price of admission.

Reserved seats now on sale at box-office.

PARK TO-DAY 2 P. M. 8 P. M.

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The Two Tiny Rossows In Their Marvelous Exhibition at Every Performance. EVERYBODY GOES TO THE PARK. PRICES 10c, 20c, 30c.....Matinee Daily. Thursday—"DARKEST AMERICA."

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