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VARIOUS THEORIES

BUT NO NEW FACTS ABOUT THE MAINE DISASTER.

The Court of Inquiry Begins Its Secret Investigations by the Examination of Captain Sigsbee.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS REPRESENTED AT THE INQUIRY.

How Submarine Mines are Operated—The Work of the Divers in Havana Harbor — Latest Opinions and Views About the Destruction of the Maine.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Quiet reigns in the Government departments to-day. The national capital displayed more of the serene and tranquil characteristics of George Washington and fewer of those of Senator "Billy" Mason, of Illinois. The departments were nominally closed. But people came and went at the State and Navy, and a torrent of official communication between Washington and Havana was kept open.

No new facts developed this morning, and the departments, while theorizing, will not reach a conclusion as to the cause of the Maine disaster, until the report of the court of inquiry comes. The opinion of those in official life, who adhere to the accident theory, is that if, as has been stated, though not yet verified, the forward magazines of the vessel are intact, an explosion of the boilers is the most probable solution of the problem as to what caused the sinking of the vessel. There are as many theories of the accident, however, as there are naval officials who discuss it.

Naval officials are too familar with the dangers on the modern man-of-war, as shown by reports in the Navy Department, where such catastrophes as the loss of the Maine were barely averted by chance, to assert, in the absence of definite information, that the vessel went to the bottom of Havana harbor as the result of treachery. With scores of engines, with dynamos sending electric currents through every part of the vessel, with magazines loaded with high explosives, with the possibility always present of a boiler explosion, the presumption had the Maine not been wrecked in the port of Havana would doubtless have been that pure accident had caused the calamity. The theory of spontaneous combustion in the coal-bunkers adjoining the forward magazine is now disposed of by positive information that the coal in those bunkers was anthracite, and that most, if not all, of it had been used before the explosion occurred.

An Untenable Theory.

An interesting fact, which would dispose of the theory that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, is found in the report of Captain Sigsbee, that fixed ammunition for the second batteries had been ready for use since his arrival in the harbor. This indicates that the captain of the Maine, though on a friendly visit to an ostensibly friendly port, had taken the precautions which he should have taken had he been in the face of a declared enemy.

This official statement can be supplemented by another of even more interest, and which seems to place the submarine mine theory out of the question. One of the highest naval officials in Washington, whose name can not, for apparent reasons, be mentioned, states that it is within his persoanl knowledge that Capt. Sigsbee made thorough investigations of the anchorage ground of the Maine immediately after her place was designated by the harbor authorities of Havana.

Inasmuch as such an investigation in daylight would probably have called forth questions, the Maine's captain, under the pretense of patrolling his vessel at night in order to prevent seamen from leaving the ship, threw out dredge anchors, and had the bottom of the harbor in the vicinity of the Maine dragged, foot by foot, in order to ascertain whether or not any danger lay concealed under the waters in the neighborhood of the ship. This officer asserts that Captain Sigsbee thoroughly satisfied himself that there was neither mine nor torpedo located adjacent to the Maine, and that his investigation was so thorough that no such engine of destruction could have escaped the detective work of those into whose hands the night investigation was made.

Submarine mines are generally exploded by electrical connections with the shore, and it is the opinion that had any such wires been laid they would have been discovered and cut by Captain Sigsbee.

NO DISPATCHES FROM HAVANA.

The Government Officials Have no Late Information.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, February 22.—The most potent sign that the first and exciting stage of the Maine disaster has been passed was the fact that not a single cablegram was received over night or this morning at the Navy Department relating in any manner to that event. As this is a legal holiday very few people were at the State or Navy Departments. Acting Secretary Day spent some time at his office, but he had litle news to communicate.

He had received only one dispatch since yesterday from Consul General Lee, and that related to the shipment of Cuban tobacco to the United States. The department has heard nothing of the reported revival of the Weyler edict prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba. On the contrary, Gen. Lee's reports show that the movements are regular, or at least, had not been checked up to the 19th inst. He telegraphed as follows:

"Filler tobacco, February 10, to New York, 503 bales, 46 barrels; 16th to Tampa, 697 bales; to Key West, 250 bales; 17th, 121 bales to New York, 71 to Philadelphia; 19th, 231 bales to Tampa, 76 to New York, 53 to Baltimore and 38 to Chicago."

Judge Day had received no news of the rumored capture of the Dauntless, and, in fact, the above telegram was all that he had had from Havana in the last twenty-four hours. In the Navy Department there were a few more officials who came down in the morning to look over the mails and open any telegrams that might have been received. Secretary Long himself spent an hour in his office looking after his private mail. He said he had had nothing from Havana, and did not expect anything.

The Court of Inquiry.

The naval regulations under which the court of inquiry was proceeding at Havana absolutely precluded the conveyance by any member of the court, or the court as a body, to any person, even the Secretary of the Navy, of any facts developed during the progress of the inquiry, unless the action of the department was necessary upon some development to further the investigation. For this reason the Secretary does not expect to learn anything official or unofficial for several days from any of the members of the court, and as Captain Sampson, the president of that body, has given notice at Havana that the proceedings would be kept secret there, the officials here do not see how any one can know what the court is doing.

The naval officials assert that the report to the effect that the movements of the South Atlantic squadron now under way are with a view to the early assembling of the vessels near Havana, is without foundation. This movement, they say, is in direct accord with the plan outlined in December last by Captain Chester, of the Cincinnati, in command of the squadron, and approved by the department. This plan was about as follows:

After the smaller vessels were docked at Buenos Aires, he would assemble the squadron and proceed up the coast of South America for squadron drill, visiting all the ports where American interests exist, going as far as Para. Upon the return of the squadron from the North he would make a long visit to Rio Janeiro with all the vessels. Near Rio is the harbor of Isle de Grande, where the vessels would have target practice and other squadron exercises. This would also give the smaller vessels an opportunity for torpedo practice.

In explanation of the order given yesterday to the Norfolk navy yard officials to have the Terror in condition for service, Secretary Long said this order had been given to replace the Maine, it being deemed desirable that the armored fleet should not fall below a certain number. There was very little work to be done on the Terror, and forty-eight hours should suffice to finish it. The Terror is our most powerful double-turreted monitor, and although not as effective a sea boat as a battleship in the smooth waters of the harbor, she would probably be able to hold her own against almost any craft.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Investigations Begun Yesterday—Sigsbee the First Witness.

Havana, February 22.—The board of inquiry began the investigation of the cause of the Maine disaster yesterday. Captain Sigsbee was their first witness. Under the rules of the board the evidence is to be kept secret until it is all in and the findings have been considered. The witnesses, as well as the members of the court—Captains Sampson and Chadwick and Lieutenant-Commanders Potter and Marix—are all pledged to secrecy.

Captain Sigsbee's testimony was confined to the recital of his own experience. He was also required to give an account of the condition of his ship at the time of the explosion, with particular reference to the magazines. He said the keys to the depositories of explosives were in his cabin, according to navy regulations; that the reports of the men in charge of the magazines indicated no dangerous temperature in any of them; that all the rules and regulations were lived up to on board the Maine, and that every precaution that his knowledge and experience suggested had been taken to avoid accident.

While Spain has no official part in this investigation, its representatives were present by invitation. Captain Peral and his secretary, Lieutenant Salas, of the Spanish navy, were brought on board in a boat sent by the commander of the Fern and remained with the court until the hour of adjournment.

Every effort will be made to keep the proceedings a secret within the board. "This," said Captain Sampson, "is only fair to the Spanish government, under the circumstances. I do not know what testimony may develop, or how far the first evidence may be modified by what comes later."

The Divers at Work.

The divers are not to be permitted to tell outside the court what they have learned, or even to communicate with each other until after they have given their testimony.

The divers were at work all day yesterday. They are under the immediate charge of gunner Charles Morgen, of the cruiser New York. They have not yet penetrated the magazines, but it is said indications, as far as they have gone, are still that the forward magazine did not explode. The confusion below is as bad as was anticipated. The explosion has bent and crushed the labyrinth of passages until even those divers who, as members of the Maine's crew, were as familiar with them as an ordinary man is with his own home, can not now follow them.

Consul-General Lee says the Spanish officials are not interfering with the investigation into the causes of the disaster. A number of bodies were recovered yesterday in the forward hatch. It was not possible to remove them, but they probably will be removed to-day.

Called on Blanco.

Consul-General Lee and the members of the United States court of inquiry called this morning on Captain-General Blanco and Admiral Manterola. When these ceremonies were ended, the court returned to the United States lighttender Mangrove and resumed its sessions. It is believed that a number of bodies will be recovered from the forward hatch of the Maine to-day. A majority of them are understood to be those of firemen, and many of them are said to have been mutilated in the struggle for life, which the divers say must have been frightful.

It is announced that 1,600 Spanish regular troops arrived at Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. The military commander of Guanabacoa has ordered a suspension of public festivities as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maine's dead. The prohibition will continue for three days.

A CUBAN SYMPATHIZER'S VIEWS.

One of His Reasons for Regretting the Maine Disaster.

Cleveland, February 22.—Senor A. G. de Arango, a prominent Cuban and a member of the junta, in speaking of the Maine, said:

"It is needless for me to say that the Cubans deplore that disaster, the horror of which has sent a thrill around the globe, while its circumstances have called forth the condolence of the civilized world. But it may interest the public to know that we also regret the occurrence for a reason quite separate from sympathy. The event will doubtless result in bringing Spain and the United States into more amicable relations. Already the conciliatory course of the Havana authorities and Madrid administration has neutralized the unfriendly feeling which so long prevailed in this country. The Spanish ministry saw its opportunity to strike the soft spot in the American heart, and was not tardy in embracing it. While this fact may not seriously militate against the Cuban cause, we could wish for a different condition."

Touching upon the possibility of the Cubans having blown the Maine up, Senor de Arango said: "You may be very sure that it was not the work of Cubans. All logical theory must support this statement. Why should Cuba destroy her friends when she could demolish her enemies with equal ease? No, the Cubans would not want to decimate the United States navy; they would be willing to double it if they could. In its strength lies Cuba's safety and success. But for its protecting power the struggle could not be prolonged a single day."

Spanish Flags Torn Down.

Dayton, O., February 22.—Great indignation was shown toward the Spaniards here yesterday. The National Cash Register Company is holding a convention of agents from all over the world, and among other countries Spain is represented in honor of the various nations the different flags were displayed at the factory. Objection was made to the Spanish flag by the workmen, and twelve Spanish flags displayed about the works were pulled down and torn into shreds. President John H. Patterson, of the company, ordered twenty-four Spanish flags put up to replace the ones torn down. This made the 2,000 workmen angry, and trouble is feared.

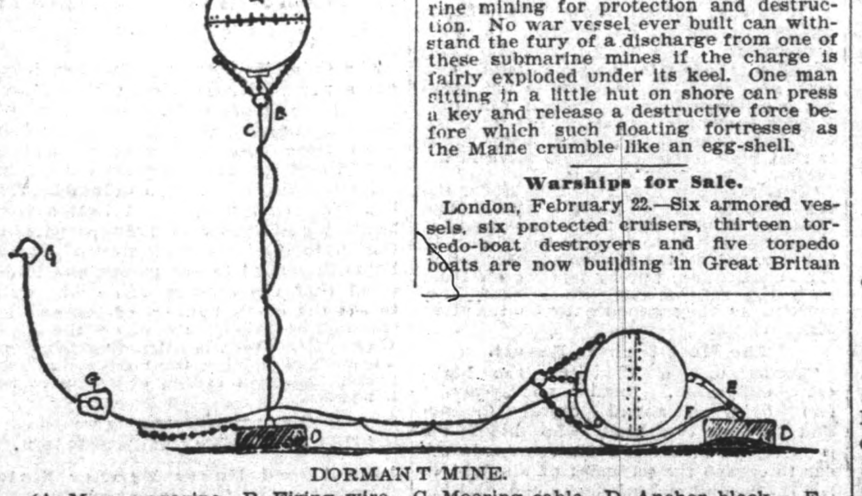
SUBMARINE MINE SYSTEM.

How Harbors are Protected by These Agents.

[Ensign Sutcliffe in Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The Spaniards have fortified Havana harbor with mines just as New York bay, Halifax, and nearly every known seaport is protected.

The progress made in this branch of marine engineering of late years has been so great that to convert a bay or body of water into a place of danger to foes is a comparatively easy task that

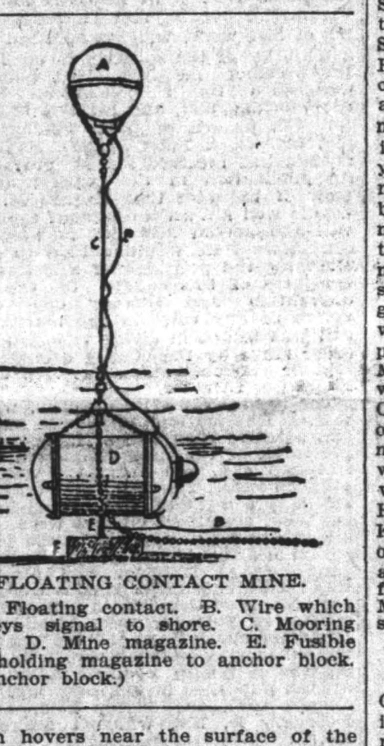


DORMANT MINE.

(A. Mine magazine. B. Firing wire. C. Mooring cable. D. Anchor block. E. Fusible link holding magazine to bed of channel. F. Wire carrying current to explode fusible link and release mine to an upright position. G. Multiple junction box.)

can be accomplished cheaply and quietly. The method and arrangement of explosives in mines are not difficult. The channels and anchorage grounds are surveyed, sounded and marked, and then the mines are placed in fan-shaped groups, with torpedoes set at such points as the engineers may desire.

In improved submarine mining two classes of mines are used, the dormant and the buoyant. The illustrations which accompany this article clearly show the scheme in each. The dormant mines lie flat on the bottom of the channel, confined by a fusible anchor, from which it can be released at the will of the operator of the mines, by merely touching an electrical key. The buoyant mine is, also, now confined to the bottom of the channel, but it has a floating annex to it

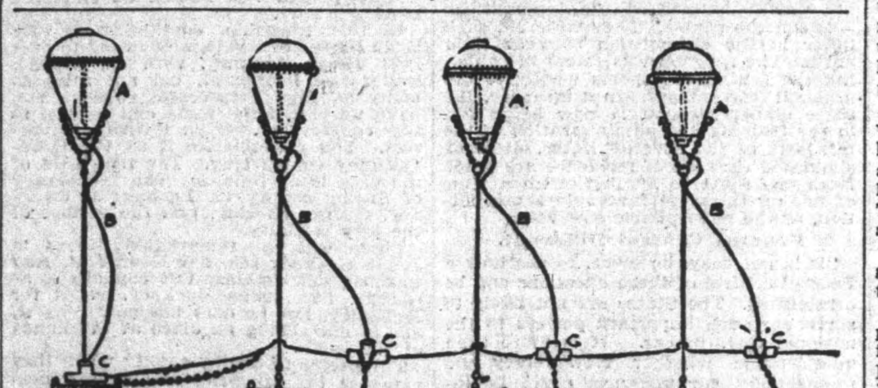


FLOATING CONTACT MINE.

(A. Floating contact. B. Wire which conveys signal to shore. C. Mooring cable. D. Mine magazine. E. Fusible link holding magazine to anchor block. F. Anchor block.)

which hovers near the surface of the water, or just far enough from it to allow of contact with any passing ship. The touching of this floater closes an electrical current, makes connection with the mechanism on shore, and at the same time prepares the mine below for its deadly work.

To meet the torpedo or mine problem the torpedo net which forms part of the armor of all great fighting vessels was devised, and it was good in its way, as it could brush aside the ordinary floating torpedoes before they did any damage. But against the sub-marine explosive, which arises from the bottom of the sea, the net device is of no avail. Likewise, countermining, by which explosives set in channels were prematurely exploded and thus rendered harmless by approaching ships, is ineffectual against the batteries of a sub-marine mine of modern construction. For securely anchored at the bottom their release and discharge are entirely within the control



GROUP OF MINES.

(A. Magazine. B. Firing wire. C. Automatic detaching box. D. Anchor block. C. Interior mechanism of automatic detaching block shown in enlarged form.

of the operator on shore.

The distinctive feature of the modern sub-marine mine is a spherical or elliptical shell, made of steel, from two to three feet in diameter. This receptacle is severely tested, to make sure that it it fit for long sub-aqueous service. The inside of this shell is arranged with a frame of angle-irons formed into a cubical chamber, so placed that the space between the frame and the outer wall of the shell is converted into an air chamber, which furnishes the buoyancy for the mine after it is loaded. The explosive used in these mines varies, but wet gun cotton is generally the load, being regarded as most effectual in execution, the quantity ranging from fifty to 1,000 pounds.

The charge is placed inside the frame made by the angle-irons, a small space being left for the firing apparatus, which consists of a fine platinum wire, surrounded with fulminate of mercury, and then passed through a cake of dry gun cotton, the whole priming making a cylinder about one foot long by four inches in diameter. To this is fastened an electrical relay, for the purpose of making daily tests to see that the mine is always in working order, and the whole is then set in the wet gun cotton, the connection between the platinum wire and the cable running to the shore is made, and then the mine is sealed and made ready for placing.

A powerful battery is used to make the discharge. The current coming from shore melts the platinum wire, the fusion of which explodes the fulminate of mercury with sufficient detonation to set off the cylinder of dry gun cotton, which instantaneously fires the main charge—the destructive wet gun cotton. The electrical connection between the mine and the shore is maintained by a wire placed in a submarine cable, the grounding of the current being obtained through the shell and anchor of the mine itself. This wire is used for the double purpose of carrying the powerful firing current and the mild one used in the daily tests. Moreover, one wire will serve several mines, through the medium of a multiple junction box, whence individual wires run to each mine or set. The mines themselves are in turn attached to anchors by heavy wire ropes, and in the dormant class there is a second anchoring apparatus to hold the magazine down to the bottom of the channel. To prevent a "ground" when one mine has been fired the current which fires any one mine, or set, disconnects its own wire at the multiple box, thus leaving all the other mines serviceable.

This is the advanced system of submarine mining for protection and destruction. No war vessel ever built can withstand the fury of a discharge from one of these submarine mines if the charge is fairly exploded under its keel. One man sitting in a little hut on shore can press a key and release a destructive force before which such floating fortresses as the Maine crumble like an egg-shell.

Warships for Sale.

London, February 22.—Six armored vessels, six protected cruisers, thirteen torpedo-boat destroyers and five torpedo boats are now building in Great Britain for foreign governments, of which a number are purchasable, although Japan is supposed to have an option on several of them. Those warships which have been ordered for South American governments are considered as being for sale to the highest bidders. Thomas Brothers inform the Associated Press that Spain has arranged to man the two remaining destroyers of the four completed some time ago at the Clyde bank yards, but not delivered, presumably owing to lack of paymens.

WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT.

A Friend of Captain Sigsbee Gives His Theory of the Disaster.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Wabash, Ind., February 22.—Thomas L. Stitt, a well-known young attorney of this city, is a friend of Capt. Charles Sigsbee, of the wrecked battleship Maine. He believes that an accidental explosion on the ship of Captain Sigsbee, who, he asserts, is a strict disciplinarian, was almost impossible. Mr. Stitt was an ensign in the United States navy until three years ago, and graduated from the Annapolis Academy, where he was a member of a class in the department of seamanship of which Captain Sigsbee was then the head. His theory is that if a mine were not exploded under the vessel that a Spanish fanatic may have gained access to the ammunition room while visitors were coming aboard, and placed a bomb inside the compartment. Mr. Stitt states that he was on one cruise with Captain Sigsbee, from Boston to Cape Hatteras, and that on that and other occasions he displayed wonderful nerve. Stitt was also well acquainted with Lieut. John Hood, of the Maine, who barely escaped with his life. He and Hood were together aboard the old Kearsarge, which went on Roncador reef off the coast of Honduras several years ago. He and Hood then had a close call for their lives. Assistant engineer D. H. Merritt, of the Maine, was another personal friend of Mr. Stitt.

Thinks She Can be Saved.

St. Louis, February 22.—Capt. John T. Guyro, for more than thirty years a diver in both salt and fresh water, who helped raise the Milwaukee, a double-turreted monitor, sunk by a torpedo in Mobile bay, at the time of the civil war, thinks the Maine can be saved. He says: "There is no question about the divers being able to determine whether the Maine was sunk by a torpedo."

Captain Guyro says the Milwaukee was wrecked in about the same way as the Maine, and lay in about the same position. The Milwaukee was finally brought to the surface so she could be towed off.

A Proposed Monument.

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Representative Cummings, of New York, has introduced in the House the following resolution: "That the sum of $100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the erection of a monument at Ft. Lafayette (N. Y.) harbor, in honor of the officers, sailors and marines of the United States war vessel, the Maine, who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana on the night of Tuesday, February 15, 1898."

The Wrecking Company's Contract.

New York, February 22.—The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company signed contracts with the Government to raise the battleship Maine. Their most powerful tug, the Monarch, now at New York, will proceed at once to Havana. She will be followed by other tugs, and the work will be begun as soon as possible.

The details of the wrecking expedition have been completed. The tug Right Arm will proceed at once from Key West with three divers. The wreckers, Underwriter and Jones, and he Monarch, will follow with a total equipment of 100 men.

The Steamship Arrivals.

Alexandria, February 22.—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York.

Gibraltar, February 22.—Arrived: Normannia, from New York.

Marseilles, February 22.—Arrived: Victoria, from New York.

Naples, February 22.—Arrived: Aller, from New York.

New York, February 22.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from Naples; Furnessia, from Glasgow.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

MR. JOHNSON, OF INDIANA, MAKES A NOTABLE SPEECH.

It Creates a Sensation and is Applauded in the House—Said to be the Best Speech of the Present Session.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Representative Johnson took the floor at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to speak in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Mr. Johnson said a sufficient number of Senators had not consented to vote for the treaty to pass it, but the debate dragged wearily on in secret session. The President, even, was laboring with Senators to change their minds and vote for the treaty. The people were showing too little interest in the treaty. It was due to the discussion, in secret, of the treaty. The doors of the executive session ought to be thrown down and the public admitted to hear the question discussed. The people would, on an understanding of the question, bury the proposition too deep for resurrection. He spoke of the gentleman at the other end of the Capitol who had the wisdom behind closed doors.

"I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," exclaimed Mr. Johnson. This declaration was greeted with loud applause on the Democratic side. "I am opposed to it because the people of Hawaii are resisting it."

Mr. Johnson said he referred to the masses, not the few who assumed to rule them. He said it was not becoming of this nation, which approved of the Jeffersonian doctrine, that the only true government rested on the consent of the governed, to reach out, under the pretense of amity, but against the most strenuous resistance, to take in additional territory. Congress had passed the Chinese exclusion act on the pretense of shutting out an undesirable population, and now proposed by taking in additional territory to make this population a part of the country.

Not a Fit Population.

The Hawaiian population was not fit to become a part of our population. But it was contended that Hawaii should always remain a territory. The speaker said: "I do not want ever to rest my eyes upon any part of territory under the shadow of the American flag unworthy of the fraternity of statehood."

Mr. Johnson was listened to with great interest, and his speech made a profound impression. The policy of territorial aggrandizement was one for ancient Greece or Rome, but not for this country, he said. We do not want territory to draw sustenance from.

The United States, with no outlying territory and locked in the embrace of two oceans with resources and a population of seventy millions of patriotic people, was impregnable against foreign attack. If Hawaii was brought in the next step would be to garrison it at great public expenditure. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon. If it is made a national precedent, the cry will then come in give us Cuba, then Samoa and the aggrandisement would go on until the country would meet the fate of every nation in the history of the world that had pursued such a policy.

The House was so much interested in Mr. Johnson's speech that the hour of adjournment was postponed thirty minutes, in order to enable him to conclude. The speech was generally credited as the best Mr. Johnson ever made. Great applause greeted him as he proceeded.

Mr. Johnson closed at 3:15 o'clock, and received a tremendous ovation. It is the general verdict that his speech was the best delivered in this Congress.

ZOLA DEFENDS HIMSELF.

His Address to the Court Interrupted by Hisses.

Paris, February 22.—Zola faced his enraged and deluded countrymen in court yesterday afternoon and addressed to them a speech which was both an appeal and a defiance. As an appeal, it was hopeless, and he knew it. As a defiance, it was intrepid, prophetic, magnificent. It was received by the audience with jeers of intolerant rage, which he allowed to pass unheeded.

He will be punished for warning France that if she sow the wind she must reap the whirlwind. It needs no prophet to foresee that the angry crowd which yesterday reviled him will one day applaud him as one of the defenders of his country's honor.

Zola read an address to the court, in which he said that the premier, M. Meline, "had the air of giving the jury, who are charged to avenge the national honor, the order to find me guilty." This created loud protests, and the presiding judge said:

"You can not say that the premier has given an order to condemn you." Continuing, Zola said:

"Such proceedings are an abominable piece of political manners. I have never insulted the army, as has been said, but I have raised a cry of alarm, and I leave history to judge me and to appreciate my acts. Those who dishonor France are those who mingle cries of 'Vive l'armee' with 'A bas les Juifs' and 'Vive Esterhazy,' after the letters he has written. If I am here it is because I wished it. It is I who asked to appear before you, who are the voice of justice. It is for you, gentlemen, that I raise the cry of alarm, and that I wish to bring out the truth, perhaps unsuccessfully, but here I stand before you and await your justice."

The speech of the distinguished defendant was constantly interrupted by hisses and protests.

Defending the Truth.

Zola complained of the prevailing state of lassitude and exlaimed:

"Your thoughts, which I think I can read on your faces, are: 'We have had enough of it. The matter must be brought to an end.' I am not defending my liberty, gentlemen, in presenting myself to you. I am defending the truth. Look me in the face, gentlemen. Have I been bought or am I a traitor? I am a free writer, who intends to resume his vocation and again take up his interrupted labors. I indignantly protest against the charge of being an Italian.

"No. I am not defending my liberty. Condemn, then, if you wish. I will be but an additional error. It will be the seed which will germinate and prevent France from falling into indifference. The very life of the people is at stake. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to utter the truth upon this affair and render justice."

Zola dwelt upon the fact that the entire people had been thrown into painful anguish through doubts of the guilt of Dreyfus, and said: "The government who know all and who, like you, are convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, will one day make it known, and will publish it without running any risk."

Then, raising his voice, Zola three times proclaimed the following: "Before all the world I swear Dreyfus is innocent."

Loud murmurs and hisses from the back of the court greeted this utterance. Zola concluded by saying: "The day will come when France will thank me for saving her honor." This created prolonged uproar.

M. Laborie's Address.

The precincts and lobbies of the Palace of Justice were deserted to-day, the fourteenth of the trial of MM. Zola and Perrieux, for the allegations which the former brought in the Aurore, published by the latter, against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial. The courtroom was thronged. M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense. He chronologically reviewed the case, from the arrest of Alfred Dreyfus, pointing out that, as Major Paty du Clam interdicted Madame Dreyfus from speaking, the announcement of his arrest, published by the Libre Parole and Eclaire, alone must have been communicated by the Ministry for War.

ATTACKS GENERAL BOOTH.

The Declarations Made by a Minister of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., February 22.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Congregational ministers Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who is touring this country, and his army was the subject of an attack by Dr. James G. Dougherty, of the First Congregational church of Kansas City, Kas. The sentiment expressed by Mr. Dougherty was later indorsed by the other ministers present. "Whatever the value of the work done by the Salvation Army," said Mr. Dougherty "it needs to be distinctly recognized that it is the most absolute despotism on earth."

Continuing, he said: "Let the Salvation Army take its place for what it is worth; it may be tolerated, even aided, by those who feel most intensely the defects of its methods. But when it boasts and speaks disrespectfully of churches as inferior to it and its work, those who believe in a larger Christian creed than is taught by the leader of the Salvation Army and his followers, will have to point out that the training of American citizens by the habit of looking to a man in a foreign land for their religious opinion, and for orders as to their acts, is a great evil not compensated for by all the good boasted as done by the army. Bossism, irresponsible leadership, is always intolerable to those who prize the cultivation of manhood above all else."

General Booth left for Denver last night after holding a three days' revival in this city. Some remarks reported to have been uttered by him during his stay here led to the discussion.

PRESIDENT MILLS WILL REMAIN.

Prof. James Franklin Brown, Ph. D., is Appointed Vice-President.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Richmond, Ind., February 22.—It is authoritatively announced to-day that in accordance with the recent action of the trustees of Earlham College, President J. J. Mills will continue in his present relation with the college. The trustees issued the following this morning:

"In order to relieve President Mills from a portion of the detail work which has heretofore devolved upon him the office of vice-president has been established, and Prof. John Franklin Brown, Ph. D., instructor of philosophy at the Indiana University, has accepted the position. Professor Brown graduated at Earlham in 1889, and spent two years in graduate study at Cornell University, where he received his degree in 1895. From 1891 to 1893 he was superintendent of the Spiceland Academy, and he is now serving his second year at the university. Professor Brown will assume his duties at Earlham with the beginning of the next school year. Prof. Albert Russell, who recently offered his resignation, will remain in his present position as college chaplain and professor of Biblical instruction. Professor Mendenhall will withdraw from theh chair of Hebrew and the English Bible at the close of the year."

It is understood that there will be no other changes at the college, for the present at least. It is not thought that Professor Dennis, who occupies the chair of science, is to retire, as reported several weeks ago.

CATS DYING OF AN EPIDEMIC.

People Fear that It is Allied to Diphtheria—Over 300 Have Died.

Webster City, Ia., February 22.—A peculiar epidemic is destroying all the cats in this vicinity. It broke out about two weeks ago and has continued, with no abatement, until the present time, when it is estimated that over three hundred have died. The highways in the country are strewn with the carcasses. W. S. Worthington has lost ten out of twelve on his place, which were kept to exterminate rats and mice, and other farms are reporting the death of their felines by the same disease. The cat is afflicted first with a sore throat, which rapidly swells, and all nourishment is refused. It starves to death, and the fact that all the carcasses have lean, gaunt bodies and largely swollen necks indicates that they all die from the same disease. The symptoms are so allied to diphtheria that the greatest alarm exists and the greatest care is being exercised in treating and handling them. So far no cases have been transmitted to people by the diseased cats, but all the reputable physicians of the city say such a thing is possible, and they recommend that the cats be killed as soon as their throats become affected.

Many Arctic Curios.

Chicago, February 22.—The Field Columbian Museum has received fourteen cases of Eskimo curios and utensils, numbering in all 15,000 pieces. This addition gives the Chicago institution by far the largest and most complete assemblage of Arctic curios and implements in the world, representing in all over 30,000 pieces.

The Chinese Loan.

Berlin, February 22.—It is announced that the Chinese loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) has been arranged with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank of London, and the German Asiatic Bank.

The Parents of Triplets.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Madison, Ind., February 22.—Mr. and Mrs. John Colvin, of West Madison, are the parents of triplets—two boys and one girl—born to-day.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Johnson House, at Prescott, Ariz., burned, and several people were seriously injured in escaping from it.

Col. W. H. Spencer, a veteran of two wars, and many years a leading business man of Lebanon, Ky., died yesterday.

While following the deerhounds, near Aiken, S. C., Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, was knocked from her horse and quite seriously hurt.

James Shumate, chief of police at Lafollette, Tenn., attempted to arrest William Rutherford, who was drunk. The latter shot at the officer, and in the melee both men were killed.

The Paris court has just handed down a decision favoring the heirs in the contest over the will of the late Dr. Evans, the celebrated American dentist, who died recently in the French capital.

At New York the indictments against Herbert Barnum Seeley, Theodore D. Rich and James H. Phipps, for responsibility for events at the "Seeley dinner," in December, 1896, were dismissed yesterday.

Howard Gould, the owner of the $500,000 pleasure craft Niagara, which was launched at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, says that, if necessary, he will gladly turn it over to the Government in case of war with Spain.

One of the large curing-houses belonging to the Owl Cigar Company, of Quincy, Fla., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building contained a large amount of bulk tobacco, little of which was saved. The loss was very heavy, possibly reaching $100,000.

RIPLEY COUNTY LYNCHERS

ONE ARREST MADE AND OTHERS WILL FOLLOW.

The State Authorities Take Decisive Action—C. H. Hughes Arrested—The Warrants Sworn Out at Cross Plains.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Cross Plains, Ind., February 22.—The State of Indiana has invaded Ripley county. Its representatives established headquarters at Cross Plains, a lonely spot, twelve miles north of the Ohio river, and about the same distance from any telegraph office, last evening. From this base operations against the lynchers have begun. Leaving Cincinnati early yesterday morning, William A. Ketcham, Attorney-General, went down the Ohio river and across the country until he reached this place. Hugh H. McMullen, the special prosecuting attorney in the lynching story, arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. Other representatives of the State had preceded the Attorney-General and his assistants and the preliminary arrangements for the arrest of the men accused of the lynching have been carefully looked after.

After having canvassed each of the twenty-two justices of the peace in this (Ripley) county, the State decided to file affidavits before a justice for this (Brown) township, who agreed to issue warrants and cause arrests to be made

THE FIVE MEN WHO WERE LYNCHED.

of the men who led the mob that took the lives of Clifford Gordon, Lyle Levi, Henry Schuter, Will Jenkins and Burt Andrews, last September. While these proceedings were going on the people of Versailles and Osgood were resting under the impression that the lynching incident was closed. For obvious reasons the names of the accused men were not made public with the filing of the affidavits. Warrants were at once issued, and were placed in the hands of constables, some of whom went to distant parts of the county last night, and are expected to make arrests to-day.

Government Detectives Employed.

The information against the lynchers was largely gathered by Government detectives, who, by special request of the State, were assigned to the work. They were paid out of the Governor's contingent fund, on the Governor's indorsement. About six weeks ago these detectives submitted their report to the Governor, who transmitted it to the Attorney-General. It was pointed out by the detectives that, under the information gathered, thirteen members of the mob were caught dead to rights. With the information in its possession, the State set about formulating a plan for action. Many consultations between Governor Mount, Attorney-General Ketcham and Charles E. Wilson, the Governor's secretary, were held.

It was finally decided to ask Judge Willard New, of the circuit of this county, to instruct the February grand jury to make another investigation, and it was agreed that in case this grand jury failed to indict, the lynchers would be arrested on information filed by the State. After this plan of action had been agreed upon, Hugh H. McMullin, of Aurora, one of the ablest lawyers in the southern part of the State, was, by request of the Attorney-General, appointed deputy prosecutor, to have immediate charge of matters relating to the prosecution of the accused men. The final consultation at Indianapolis was ten days ago. In the conference were Governor Mount, William A. Ketcham, Attorney-General; Charles E. Wilson, and James K. Gore, Adjutant-General of the State. The affidavits prepared by the Attorney-General were laid before that conference. The question as to who would sign them came up. The Attorney-General suggested that Secretary Wilson would be the proper person.

"I prefer to sign," said Governor Mount. "It is taking a good deal of responsibility, and I do not care to shirk any of it."

The Governor Makes Affidavit.

The affidavits were accordingly signed by the Governor, and the State was now ready to issue the warrants for the arrest of the men. The gravity of the situation was canvassed at that meeting. It was agreed all around that precautionary steps ought to be taken. The representatives of the State were inclined to believe that there would be no resistance of the authority of the State, but the possibility of an uprising to release the accused men after they had been arrested was discussed, and it was decided to rely upon the Adjutant-General for aid in case of an outbreak. So arrangements were made for the Adjutant-General to hold several companies of the National Guards of the State in readiness to be ordered to this county without delay, in case there was any call for aid. The Adjutant assured the Governor and the Attorney-General that his department could be depended upon to do its part in backing up the authority of the State.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. McMullen came over with me part of the way and drove to Cross Plains, where he understands Ketcham is operating.

ONE ARREST ALREADY MADE.

C. H. Hughes, Superintendent of the Ripley County Infirmary.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Versailles, Ind., February 22.—C. H. Hughes, superintendent of the county infirmary and a very prominent citizen, residing five miles south of Versailles, was arrested last evening by constable Jesse Hunter, of Cross Plains, on the following warrant:

"State of Indiana, Ripley county, ss: To any constable of Ripley county: You are hereby commanded to arrest C. H. Hughes and bring him forthwith before me at my office to answer to having, in said county, on or about the 15th of last September, 1897, purposely and with premeditated malice, killed one Henry Shuter, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, against the peace and dignity of the State of Indiana, as James A. Mount has complained on oath, and have you then and there this writ. W. M. CRAIG, J. P."

This writ bears date February 21, 1898. Constable Hunter also has a warrant for the arrest of Arch. Wright, formerly bartender for the Hotel Norwood, at Osgood, but who now resides in Chicago, having gone there after an attempt to assassinate him, some two weeks ago.

A large number of witnesses have been subpenaed from Osgood and Versailles. The preliminary trial will be held this afternoon at Cross Plains.

At this hour these are all the warrants that have been issued. Other arrests, however, are likely to be made at any time.

The affidavits were filed before William R. Craig, justice of the peace, here. Immediately warrants were issued for Arch. Wright, a bartender, in a saloon at Osgood, and Hezekiah Hughes, superintendent of the county poor farm. Hughes was arrested early this morning, but has not yet been brought here.

Witnesses in these two cases have been subpenaed to appear here to-morrow, when the preliminary trial will be held. Wright is reported to have left for Chicago, a week ago, but the State, it is believed, will produce him, and there is a rumor that he will turn State's evidence.

Thirteen Arrests Ordered.

Warrants have been prepared for the arrest of thirteen men in all, and the men, according to present plans, are to be brought in from day to day. Attorney-General Ketcham is here and will stay all the week. The justice before whom the warrants have been sworn out is a plain, honest, determined man, who says he is doing only his duty as a sworn officer of the law. The county is just beginning to learn of the presence of the State's representatives here, and excitement is at high pitch.

The Governor and the Attorney-General could not have had a more out-of-the-way place from which to operate. The News correspondent reaching here from the nearest point, drove fourteen miles over roads without bottom. The plans of the State have been well-matured, and Attorney-General Ketcham feels confident of vindicating the honor of the State.

Mr. Moores' Statement.

The Governor's office is closed to-day, and no information could be secured there. Attorney-General Ketcham is away, but Assistant Attorney-General Moores had heard nothing. The report is out that there is to be a company of militia sent to Ripley county. This is denied by Mr. Moores.

"I can not conceive," said he, "a condition that could arise to make such a move necessary. A man was in here yesterday, and he remarked that if a company was necessary, it would be hard to get it there, and I looked over the roster of the companies. I suppose from that the report started. Such a thing has not been contemplated, much less suggested."

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau,
Indianapolis, February 22.

Thermometer.

February 22, 1897.			February 22, 1898.		
7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
40	46	46	21	27	30

Barometer.

12 m.—30.03 | 2 p.m.—30.02

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., February 23, 1898:

Warmer, fair weather to-night and on Wednesday.

Weather in Other Cities.

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

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Weth.
Chicago, Ill....	29.96	26	Snow
Cincinnati, O....	29.96	22	Snow
Kansas City, Mo....	30.16	20	Fair
Louisville, Ky....	29.96	26	Snow
Omaha, Neb....	30.12	20	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa....	29.86	26	Snow
St. Louis, Mo....	30.10	26	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn....	30.04	26	Cloudy
Oklahoma, O. T....	30.02	32	Clear
San Antonio, Tex....	30.10	38	Clear

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

A Bomb Exploded.

Montpelier, France, February 22.—A bomb was exploded to-day at the residence of H. Messine, a former president of the Chamber of Commerce. Serious damage was done, but there was no loss of life. The police discovered three similar bombs in the vicinity of the headquarters of the staff and at the railroad depot. Several anarchists have been here for some days past.

Senator White will Retire.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 22.—Senator White has stated that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He added: "I say this with reluctance, for my duties are congenial to me, and I am well satisfied with my situation in the Senate. But business considerations of a personal character appear to make it essential that I should waive my choice."

Fatally Stabbed.

Canon City, Colo., February 22.—Frank McPherson, a guard in the penitentiary, was fatally stabbed with a jack knife by Charles Reynolds, a prisoner serving a term for burglary. Reynolds had refused to obey orders and had been reported by the guard.

STUDENTS CHEER M'KINLEY

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA GIVES HIM HEARTY GREETING.

The President's Address at the Washington Birthday Exercises —What a Great Life Teaches— Harrison's Introduction.

Philadelphia, February 22.—President McKinley ate an early breakfast with the family of Charles C. Harrison this morning. He did not leave the house until a few minutes before 11 o'clock, when, in company with Mr. Harrison, he was driven to the Academy of Music, where the Washington birthday commemorative exercises of the University of Pennsylvania were held. Over two thousand students assembled on the university campus at 9:30 this morning and marched four abreast to the Academy of Music. The route was arranged so that the procession should pass Mr. Harrison's home, and the students gave a cheering welcome to the President. The chief magistrate, when the head of the long column rached the house, appeared at the door. There, with bared head, he smilingly bowed to the under-graduates in response to their hearty college greeting.

The column marched in classes, and as each class reached the house, its members shouted the college cry of "Penn-syl-va-nia!" "Penn-syl-va-nia!" ending with "The President!" "The President!" "The President!" The President's face lighted up and indicated extreme pleasure. Reaching the Academy, the students marched inside and took the seats reserved for them. Admission to the Academy was by card, and the audience was made up almost wholly of those from the university, very little room being left for others. The Academy of Music was beautifully decorated. After the university boys had again given the 'varsity cheer, winding up with the President's name, Provost C. C. Harrison stepped to the front of the stage and introduced the President in a brief address, saying:

Provost Harrison's Introduction.

"The traditions which belong to the great seats of learning are a priceless heritage. The memory of them becomes not only the forerunner of hope, but the motive and mainspring of action. Each university in our beloved country has its peculiar associations. It is the peculiar pride of the University of Pennsylvania that so much of her history is associated with the years during which Washington was the servant of his country. Of whatsoever others may boast, we justly feel that we have pre-eminence in this relation; and now, in these latter years, in the vigor of renewed youth, we have consecrated the 22d of February as our 'University Day' with a propriety that can not be challenged.

"Seven years of Washington's presidential life were spent in Philadelphia, and these at a time when the area of the city was circumscribed within a short radius; when its institutions were few in number; and when a comparatively small group of its citizens were the active spirits in affairs. Washington's residence was within a few blocks of the university. He was in constant intercourse with its White and Franklin and Smith and Ewing. His associates in the Continental Congress in military operations and in Federal administration were its Rittenhouse, its Morgan, its Bingham, its Francis Hopkinson, its McKean, its Shippen and its Robert Morris. From the executive mansion Bushrod Washington was in daily attendance on its law course, under James Wilson, the first Justice of the Supreme Court.

"During Washington's presidency two of his nephews—George Steptoe and Lawrence Augustine Washington—took here their degrees as bachelors of arts. In 1783 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon George Washington its highest honorary degree.

"The theme of to-day's ceremonies is the 'Memory of Washington.' No place is more fitted for it or more hallowed by its associations than Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. Upon no less exalted theme could the University of Pennsylvania have asked the President of the United States to deliver the address, and I doubt whether there be any other occasion upon which his acceptance would have been given. For many years the university has been steadfast in the celebration of this high day. But never since the day when the President of the United States—George Washington—opened the law school of the university have we been honored by the presence and voice of a President, to speak in the name of the university of the first of that illustrious line. The President will address to-day those who gratefully appreciate his gracious act, in that amid the cares and duties of his exalted office he has counted it worthy of his time and effort to be our orator upon this occasion.

"I have the distinguished honor of presenting the trustees, the faculties and the students of the university and their guests, this great audience, to the President."

The President's Address.

The President spoke as follows:

"Mr. Provost, Officers and Students of the University of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen—We celebrate here, as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has special reasons for honoring the 22d of February. For over half a century, with ever increasing popularity and public recognition, you have observed the occasion, either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days, nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a State; whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots, and whose trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the presidency and to receive from him a notable reply, which has passed into the history of the times.

"Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, having accepted the degree of doctor of laws, conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gave him close and peculiar attachment to the city of Philadelphia.

"No wonder that your great university has made the 22d of February its most impressive ceremonial and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice with you in the day. I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land, the birthday of the patriot leader is faithfully observed and celebrated with an enthusiasm and earnestness which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American people.

His Career and Work.

"It would not be possible in the comparatively short time to which these exercises must to-day be limited, to follow Washington in his long and distinguished services at the head of the army and as chief executive of the Government. My purpose is simply to call to your attention a few points in Washington's career which have singularly impressed me, refer to some passages in his writings that seem peculiarly appropriate for the guidance of the people, who under our form of government, have in their keeping the well-being of the country

"In its entirety, Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been part of the school books of the nation for more than a century and have moved American youth and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals or responsible citizenship. With enduring fame as a great soldier the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the times in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

"But with all our pride in Washington we not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the best means for their solution. It was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor predecessor to help him. He welded the scattered and at time antagonistic colonies into an indestructible union and inculcated the lessons of mutual forbearance and fraternity which have cemented the States into still closer bonds of interest and sympathy.

"From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defense of Boston, he became the masterful spirit of the Continental army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man has ever known.

"Though Washington's exalted character and the most striking acts of his brilliant record are too familiar to be recounted here, where so many times they have received eloquent and deserved eulogy, yet often as the story is retold it commands our love and admiration and interest. We love to recall his noble unselfishness, his heroice purposes, the power of his magnificent personality, his glorious achievements for mankind and his stalwart and unflinching devotion to independence, liberty and union. Those can not be too often told or be too familiarly known.

Some Characteristics.

"A slave-holder himself, he yet hated slavery and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used on every suitable occasion to impress upon Congress and the country the importance of a high standard of general education and characterized the diffusing of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the system of free government. That learning should go with liberty and that liberty is never endangered so long as it is in the keeping of intelligent citizens, was the ideal civic code which his frequent utterances never failed to enforce.

"And how reverent always was this great man, how prompt and generous his recognition of the guiding hand of Divine Providence in establishing and controlling the destinies of the colonies and the republic. Again and again—in his talks, in his letters, in his state papers and formal addresses—he reveals this side of his character, the force of which we still feel and, I trust, we always will.

"At the very hight of his success and reward, as he emerged from the Revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe. It is He who presides in the councils of nations and whose providential aid can supply every human defect. It is His benediction which we most want and which can and will consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States. With His help the instruments of the citizens employed to carry out their purposes will succeed in the functions allotted to public life.

His Enduring Faith.

"But Washington, on this occasion, went further and spoke for the people, assuming that he but voiced the sentiment of the young nation in thus making faith in Almighty God and reliance upon His favor. And, proceeding, Washington states his reasons for his belief in language so exalted that it shall be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot:

" 'No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and, in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consents of so many distinct communities from which the events resulted can not be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the same seems to presage. The reflections arising out of the present crisis have forced themselves strongly upon my mind. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government are most auspiciously commenced.'

"The Senate of the United States made fitting response of its appreciation of this portion of the President's inaugural address when its members declared that 'A review of the many signal instances of divine intervention in favor of the country claims our most pious gratitude, and they were inevitably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the Universe, by whom empires rise and fall.'

"Congress added its sanction by providing that 'after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice-President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives proceed to St. Paul's chapel to hear divine services performed by the chaplain of Congress already appointed.'

Should Remember the Lesson.

"Not alone upon days of thanksgiving or in times of trial should we, as a people, remember and follow the example thus set by the fathers, but never in our future as a nation should we forget the great moral and religious principles which they enunciated and defended as their most precious heritage. In an age of great activity of industrial and commercial strife, and of perplexing problems, we should never abandon the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the first Congresses.

"But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on his assuming the office of President, so also is much practical benefit to be derived from the present application of portions of his farewell address, a document in which Washington laid down principles which appeared to him 'all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people.' In that address Washington contends, in part (1) for the promotion of institutions of learning, (2) for cherishing the public credit, (3) for the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

"One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States, there were excellent schools for the well-to-do, and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means; but the free public school, open alike to the children of the rich and poor, and supported by State, awaited creation and developmnet. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Free schools were the necessary supplement of free men. The wise and liberal provisions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the Union, were destined at no distant day to produce the most wonderful results.

The Growth of Education.

"As the country has grown, education fostered by the state, has kept pace with it. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States and by their governments in conformity with 'the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and laws.' Adams and Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons and many others of our early statesmen, were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal education for the people.

"Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aims, worthiest ambition of education, is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the development of a high standard of citizenship among the many. I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington, in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the people, and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge as an essential to the highest and best citizenship. How priceless is a liberal education! In itself, what a rich endowment! It is not impaired by age, but its value increases with use. No one can employ it but its rightful owner. He alone can illustrate its worth and enjoy its rewards. It can not be inherited or purchased. It must be acquired by individual effort. It can be secured only by perseverence and self-denial. But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race, nor nationality, nor sex can debar the earnest seeker from its possession. It is not exclusive, but inclusive, in the broadest and best sense. It is within the reach of all who really want it and are brave enough to struggle for it. The earnest rich and the worthy poor are equal and friendly rivals in its pursuit, and neither is exempted from any of the sacrifices necessary for its acquisition. The key to its title is not the bright allurements of rank and station, but the simple watchword of work and study.

The Greatest Blessing.

"A liberal education is the prize of individual industry. It is the greatest blessing that a man or woman can enjoy, when supported by virtue, morality and noble aims. But the acquirement of learning in our schools and colleges seems so easy that we are apt to underestimate its value, and let the opportunity to win it slip by until, regretfully, we find that the chance is gone. The rudiments must be ingrafted in youth, or, with rare exceptions, they are forever lost. Life to most is a struggle, and there is little time for the contemplation of the theoretical, when the practical is pressing at every hand. Stern duty monopolizes our time. The command of others controls our preferences and often defeats our intentions.

"By steadily adhering to a firm purpose amid the activities of life, we may keep in touch with the literature of the day, but to go back to the classics, or to grapple with the foundations of the sciences, is beyond the power of most men when they have entered upon their chosen business or profession. One's mental fighting, often a hand-to-hand conflict with obstacles and temptations, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive force is individuality, rater than circumstances or luck. Work in the mental world is as real as that in the physical world. Nor has any prescription yet been found to take the place of application and self-denial and personal struggles which have given to the world its greatest leaders and noblest achievements.

The Public Credit.

" 'Cherish the public credit.' How much, both of reflection and instruction, is combined in this simple admonition of the Father of his Country. The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the Revolutionary War exhausted, financially, and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties, which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

"But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the greatest trust the able financiers and economists, whose names the country still venerate and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the Treasury, and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of national credit was national honor, and that whatever assets we might have or acquire, that was indispensible, first, last and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington in keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our national debt and had a balance in the Treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the civil war for the preservation of the Union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them, and went on unchecked, discharging the obligations of the Government in the coin of honor.

"From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour, no stain of a just obligation violated has as yet tarnished the American name. This must, and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

"At no point in his administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciates his ideas in regard to the foreign policy of the Government. 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free enlightened and at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.'

Lessons of His Life.

"To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we return reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these perceptions of duty which more than anything else made him what he was, and contributed so directly to make us what we are.

"Following the precepts of Washington we can not err. The wise lessons in government which he left us it will be profitable to heed. He seems to have grasped all possible conditions, and pointed the way safely to meet them. He has established danger signals all along the pathway of the nation's march.

"He has warned us against false lights. He has taught us the true philosophy of 'a perfect union,' and shown us the graphic dangers from sectionalism and wild and unreasonable party spirit. He has emphasized the necessity at all times for the exercise of sober and dispassionate judgment.

"Such a judgment, my fellow-citizens, is the best safeguard in calm and tranquil events, and rises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

"We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and vindicated after more than a century of experience. His best eulogy is the work he wrought, his highest tribute is the great republic which he and his compatriots founded. From four millions we have grown to more than seventy millions of people, while our progress in industry, learning and the arts has been the wonder of the world.

"What the future will be depends upon ourselves, and that the future will bring still greater blessings to a free people I can not doubt. With education and morality in their homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts, and law and justice fostered and exemplified by those intrusted with public administration, we will continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. This pricely opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization, and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love."

Loan Association in Trouble.

New Albany, Ind., February 22.—The Anchor Building and Loan Association has made an assignment, with Joseph F. Foley as trustee. The assets, largely mortgages on real estate, in this and adjoining counties, call for $8,000, and the liabilities are less. It was operated on what is known as the national plan, with branch offices in other counties. Frank M. Wilkerson is president and Claude Forline secretary, both of Louisville.

OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH

NOTABLE ADDRESS BY EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AT CHICAGO.

At the Union League Club's Celebration of Washington's Birthday— How Taxes are Avoided—A Great Public Duty.

Chicago, February 22.—Ex-President Harrison spoke to-day at the Auditorium at the central meeting of the annual celebration of the Union League Club in honor of Washington. All the historical and civic societies of the city were fully represented. Among the distinguished guests of the Union League Club present at the meeting were Dr. John H. Finley, president of Knox College; Gen. John M. Palmer, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brookes, ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia. The Apollo Club, of 400 voices, furnished the music for the program. Ex-President Harrison took for his subject, "Obligations of Wealth," and said, in part:

"Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative of the virtues that are still imitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the gigantic animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. We have no needs that they could supply. They could not live in our environments nor we in theirs. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We can not forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. The almanac-maker notes their birthdays, but there are no assemblages of the people. If monuments have been builded to them they are liable to be overturned when the dynasty changes or the commune supplants the State.

"But there are men who have so won our hearts that we would recall them if we could. We feel the need of them. No change of dynasties, no outbreak of the mob, threaten their monuments. One can hardly conceive of any civil revolution or any riotous outbreak in our country that would not respect the monuments of Washington and of Lincoln. While they lived they were at times hated by men and by communities; but, when the full stories of their lives were unfolded, when motives and purposes were explored, when the universal beneficence of their public services was seen, in the establishment by one and the rescue by the other, of free constitutional government, all their countrymen rendered them homage.

"We assemble on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, not so much, if at all, to bring tribute to him, as to learn at his feet the lessons of a conscientious citizenship. The imitable qualities of Washington's character and life; those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period; that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for quiet days, when no drum-beat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thought to-day.

Obligation to the State.

"In choosing for my theme, 'The Obligations of Wealth,' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we can not forget Washington, when we reflect upon our obligations to the State. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the State; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"The word 'wealth' in its modern use has suffered a limitation if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or welfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat-pit and the stock exchange.

"Wealth is a comparative term; and my address is not for that very limited body of multi-millionaires called by the Populist orators 'plutocrats.' A smaller audience chamber would have sufficed for them, and, perhaps, the orator should have been of the guild. I want to speak of the obligations of the 'well-to-do' people, the forehanded, prosperous men and women of our communities, whether their estates are reckoned by thousands or by millions.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped, that the race is sold; that the old and much-vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged. More bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before. It seems to many that, more and more, small men, small stores and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormous business, are sure of returns.

Mischievous Denunciation.

"The seams which mar the face of the social landscape seem to be widening chasms, and if these gulfs are to be filled we must establish dumps on both sides of them. It will aid the work if those on either side use the bridges to get a view of it from the other side. Wealth should neither be the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration. The indiscriminate denunciation of the rich is mischievous. It perverts the mind, poisons the heart and furnishes an excuse for crime. No poor man was ever made richer or happier by it. It is quite as illogical to despise a man because he is rich as because he is poor. Not what a man has, but what he is, settles his class. In the discussion of all these social questions good temper is essential. Men must get together and use facts, not rhetoric.

"The special purpose of my address today is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities, that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the State and local governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns.

"Equality is the golden thread that runs all through the fabric of our civil institutions—the dominating note in the swelling symphony of liberty. Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowment, but of rights, is the foundation stone of our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative, to this doctrine of an equality of right, is the doctrine of a proportionate and ratable contribution to the cost of administering the government. The duty of the State to protect life, liberty and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizen is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic act.

Escaping Taxation.

"If we do not hold by this rule of proportion, which I think is an essential part of the definition of taxes, then everything becomes subject to the whim of the Legislature. The whole revenue of a State may be derived from contributions exacted from a very small minority of its population, the majority going free. To allow such a system is not only to rob the minority thus unduly burdened, but is to rob the State of that which is essential to its healthy existence, and indeed the life of republican institutions. Honesty and carefulness in public expenditure will have no effective watchers. The watch of the minority will be ineffectual and the majority will be careless as to the use of funds, to the accumulation of which it has not contributed.

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions, the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations of students of political science, and recent tables prepared by State officials, have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centers of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

"In New York State the proportion of personal property assessed for taxation is only about 12 per cent. of the total amount of property taxed. Yet Comptroller Roberts, of that State, expresses the opinion that the taxable personal property owned in the State is at least equal to the amount of real estate. Illinois and many other States present the same condition, differing only in degree.

"It is easy to see how this offense against patriotism has grown to such proportions. The very sense that inequality is injustice has promoted it. One man sees that his neighbor is not making a conscientious tax return, and that if he returns his property honestly he will pay disproportionately. The result is that his conscience finds a salve in the saying, 'Everybody does it.'

"It is probably also true that under the tax laws of many of our States double taxation results, and taxpayers take it upon themselves to remedy this defect in the law, not by the methods prescribed in the constitution, but by leaving off from their tax returns such stocks and securities as they suppose to be taxed in other States.

The Most Serious Result.

"Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no casuist can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false return, in order to escape the payment of his debt to the State, and the man who conceals his property from his private creditors. Nor should it be more difficult to follow the defaulter in the one case than in the other. If our taxes were farmed out to an individual or to a corporation they would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal processes of the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors under the bankrupt law.

"When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption which it is alleged has characterized the appraisements of real estate, we have a condition of things with which we dare not palter. We must inaugurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. This great club, organized as a rallying center for loyalty and patriotic citizenship, should hear a call as loud and imperative as that which came to it during the years of the civil war.

"Mr. Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half-slave and half-free may be paraphrased to-day by saying that this country can not continue to exist half-taxed and half-free.

"This sense of inequality breathes a fierce and unmeasuring anger—creates classes, intensifies social differences, and makes men willing to pay their debts in half-dollars. The just sacredness of these money obligations, the right of the holders to be paid in money of full value, will be clearer to these angry men if they see that these securities are paying fully their lawful taxes.

"Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one's hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocketbook and the fraudulently shifting of a debt that I owe to another?

The Probable Result.

"If there is not enough public virtue left in our communities to make tax frauds discreditable; if there is not virility enough left in our laws and in the administration of justice in our courts to bring to punishment those who defraud the State and their neighbors; if crimes of fraud may stalk unrebuked and unpunished in our streets; how long will it be until crimes of violence make insecure the fortunes that have refused to contribute ratably to the cost of maintaining social order?

"The failures which have accompanied, in an increased ratio, the attempt to collect the personal property tax, have led many tax reformers to favor its total abolition and the substitution of other forms of taxation. The failure of the wealthy holders of these intangible securities to pay their just proportion of the cost of government has stimulated a demand for special forms of taxation and for progressive taxation, with a view in some measure to recoup to the community the losses which are inflicted by evasive and fraudulent tax returns. These efforts should serve as a warning. The people will not consent that this state of things shall be accepted as a permanent condition. If we are to leave no taxes save such as in their nature necessarily exclude concealment and bribery, what tax will remain? If we admit the disgraceful conclusion that the state of public and private morals has become such in our country that the wealthy may not be brought under the law and compelled to yield it reverence and obedience, have we not confessed the failure of republican institutions?

"Before the adoption of the constitution, when each State made its own tariff laws, the power to levy imposts was practically nullified by the competitions between the States. They underbid each other in the competition between their ports. The solution was found in confiding the tax upon imports wholly to the national Government. In a measure, the same embarrassment is now being felt in the framing and administration of the tax laws of the several States. Real or simulated changes of residence are made from one State to another, with a view of finding the most favorable tax condition, or the most pliable assessors.

Federal Control Different.

"It is not easy, however, to see how a Federal control of these questions can be established. The States are not likely to surrender such important powers to the national Government. It is more than questionable whether New Jersey and Connecticut, for instance, could be induced to forego the inducements which their tax laws, or the administration of them, may offer to wealthy New Yorkers.

"Yet, I think it would be quite well to assemble a convention of tax commissioners from all the States to discuss this intricate and exigent problem. Possibly some general principles might be agreed upon that would remedy the just complaints of double taxation, especially in the case of corporate properties and securities.

"I do not believe that it is impossible so to stir the consciences of our people, so to stimulate the independence and courage of our assessors and of our courts and prosecutors as to secure a fairly general enforcement of the personal property tax. I know that men hesitate to call a neighbor to judgment in this matter. We have too much treated the matter of a man's tax return as a personal matter. We have put his transactions with the State on much the same level with his transactions with his bank, but that is not the true basis. Each citizen has a personal interest, a pecuniary interest, in the tax return of his neighbor. We are members of a great partnership, and it is the right of each to know what every other member is contributing to the partnership and what he is taking from it. It is not a private affair; it is a public concern of the first importance.

"Perhaps there should be a general proclamation of amnesty and a fresh start.

A Tax Renaissance.

"We should discard these old notions, and, wiping the slate off, proclaim a tax renaissance. Every agency that deals with public and social questions should lend its help. The grand jury should be charged to investigate and to indict the delinquents. Returns and assessments must be honest. If there are inequalities in the law, they must be remedied by legislation and not by the usurpation of the individual.

"I think we must assume that there are very few, if any, of our States prepared to consent to the abolition of our personal property tax.

"As a supplemental tax, levied within the requirements of equality and uniformity, a succession or inheritance tax may be well enough, if the State constitution permits it; but the principle of progression, a higher rate for large estates, seems to me to be inconsistent with that rule of proportion and equality which should characterize all taxation. The practical question, the one our people must solve, and solve speedily, is the enforcement of the personal-property tax and the equalization of real estate assessments. Perhaps the State might declare and maintain an estoppel against the claim of any man or his heirs to property, the ownership of which had been disclaimed in the tax returns.

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

THE VISITING BOWLERS.

Tomlinson Hall to be Arranged for the Games.

The Columbia Bowling Club has taken out a permit for Tomlinson Hall March 9 and 10 and will use it for the bowling contests with the Greater New York team. Regulation alleys will be put in and the hall equipped for a first-class bowling alley. The Columbia Club has received a number of letters from bowling enthusiasts in different parts of the State and many inquiries here at home in regard to the games and it decided that the crowds which will want to see the crack bowlers of the country can not be taken care of on the Klein alleys. The event is attracting much attention and holding the contest in Tomlinson Hall will enable everyone to see the games.

SHELBY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Judge Hord Makes Further Statement as to the Hackney Case.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

As the question of Judge Hackney's loyalty to the Democratic party, in 1896, has gone beyond the boundaries of Shelby county, where it was intended to confine it for the present, and in view of the fact that the matter has been presented through your columns, the verdict rendered by the Democratic voters, at their precinct meetings in the city of Shelbyville, where Judge Hackney resides, on last Friday evening, and elsewhere in the county on last Saturday morning, should be given to the public in your paper, that the Democrats outside of Shelby county shall know how the Democratic voters have decided this question.

Notwithstanding that the call very unexpectedly appeared in the Daily Democrat of this city on Tuesday afternoon, February 15, which has a very meager circulation in the county outside of this city, and also appeared in the weekly Democrat that went into the mails on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning of last week, which would not reach a majority of the subscribers until after the precinct meetings, that had been designated for 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and for this township for 7:30 o'clock of last Friday evening, of which facts Judge Hackney's friends had received notice previous to its publication in the papers; also in view of the fact that George M. Ray, who is well known throughout the State, was the person selected to procure a committee that would accord to Judge Hackney the privilege of selecting the delegates of this county to the State convention and thereby deprive the voters of any voice in the matter, this call was issued in direct violation of an order made by the county committee in regular session, fixing the 19th day of March for their selection.

The Democrats of the county, who obtained information upon this subject, concluded to meet Judge Hackney in the precincts, at the time designated in this irregular call, and waive the want of a proper notice. The result was that in the eleven precincts of this city, eleven of our most prominent citizens were chosen, all of whom are opposed to the renomination of Judge Hackney. In the precinct where Judge Hackney and his friend Ray reside, only three persons were found out of a large Democratic vote who were willing to vote for their candidate for committeeman. Many of the gentlemen elected in this township are well known outside of Shelby county. Their names are, as published in the following, that I clipped from the Shelby Democrat of February 19, 1898, which I desire published:

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

Anti-Hackney precinct committeemen were selected in all of the precincts last night in Addison township, of which the following is a list:

No. 1—Joe Beckner.
No. 2—E. M. Ballard.
No. 3—Thomas H. Campbell.
No. 4—John Ham.
No. 5—John A. Tindall.
No. 6—P. P. Fettig.
No. 7—John Burns.
No. 8—A. F. Wray.
No. 9—John Burk.
No. 10—Anderville Shaw.
No. 11—William Meloy.

It would be well for the readers of the Democrat to inquire who these men are, and what this significant action of this township means. JOHN A. TINDALL.

Judge Hackney resides in this city. His political attitude was made manifest here. Here he voted. Here the Democrats knew the facts. Here he was tried after a full submission of the facts in the case. Here the verdict was rendered against him. And I am informed that the protest against his aspirations in the out townships was almost as emphatic as it was here.

In this township, containing a very large Democratic vote, amounting to over 1,000, Judge Hackney, with his dashing leader and lieutenant, did not rally as many as fifty Democratic voters. You have misstated the issue and parties to this controversy, which I desire to correct. You characterize it as the Hord-Hackney controversy. The true title of the case is as follows: The Democracy of Shelby county vs. Leonard J. Hackney, George M. Ray, and the verdict of the jury is guilty.

There was a remarkable fitness in Judge Hackney selecting George M. Ray to select and organize this committee, as George, like Judge Hackney, voted for McKinley, but he does not now deny it, and is not asking an office at the hands of the party.

The people of Shelby county when they voted at the primaries had before them a great many facts, among which was the statement made by Judge Hackney to Col. Isom Wray, the father of ex-Senator Wray, that "a man who favored free silver is an imbecile," which fact Colonel Wray is ready to verify; that the day before the election he advised a voter to vote for McKinley, and said any man who would vote for Bryan was a fool; that he said to a prominent citizen of this county, who is now holding a very responsible office, that "he intended to hold an inquest of lunacy upon him, because of his declared purpose to vote for Bryan; that he said to another prominent citizen in the presence of others, that Bryan was deluded, crazy, and a fool, and would not be heard of in 1900.

After the election, in discussing the vote of a young Democrat who had voted for McKinley, he remarked, "he did not see how he could do otherwise." These, with a great many other facts, constituted the evidence on which this verdict was rendered, and a thousand Democrats here can verify, and will be presented more minutely and specifically if the occasion demands it.

This communication was offered to the editor of the Sentinel and he did not deem it expedient to publish it.

K. M. HORD.

Shelbyville, February 20, 1898.

A Plea for the Dog.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

As "man's worst enemy is man" and woman's worst enemy is woman, let us at least enjoy the pure and faithful friendship of the dog. Why organize an unnatural society to hound him to death or compel him to lead the life of a condemned criminal. What evil hath he done? He can not speak; let the Humane Society plead for him.

C. PHILLIPS.

Sons of American Revolution.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will occur at the Commercial Club assembly room on Friday afternoon, at half-past 4. In the evening, at the Propylaeum, the society will give a reception.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Cleopatra."

As a spectacle, Fanny Davenport's presentation of Sardou's "Cleopatra" is satisfying. In its most striking feature, the scenic effects, it is well-nigh perfect. The action in its fullness is not equal to this high attainment because, for one thing, unskilled supernumeraries are used, and these, however well trained, are widely different from a company of trained actors. Wherever they appear they weaken the impression. Those employed in this presentation are unusually well trained. But the difference between such attainment at best and that of a company of players is inevitable, and it must be mentioned in paying tribute to a production so impressive as this. Lacking in this particular the high excellence of such stage work as Mr. Irving has shown us, this presentation drafts so fully the resources of dramatic effect that the spectacle is still subordinate; the play is still the thing; through all the meretricious magnificence there is a distinct impression of the theme.

The Cleopatra and the Mark Antony are not lost in their surroundings, nor are they unduly prominent amid their support. So well attuned is the whole work that amid the glowing pictures for the eye there is still given a vivid impression to the imagination of the actualities of this old world episode, its barbaric greatness, its high aims, its ignoble expediency, and, above all, the fiery purpose with which it used the unchecked passions of humanity as dice in a game with principalities and powers for counters and the world for the stakes.

Sardou's Cleopatra, or Miss Davenport's presentation of it, is somewhat fantastic; somewhat fleshly; undeniably fascinating; somewhat mature, also, it must be added. It has not quite the fire and strength that it had at Miss Davenport's hands when seen here five years ago. But in pose and picturesqueness and in the suggestion of the deadly loveliness of the Orient it still expounds the fascination of this "serpent of old Nile." Through the changing zones of sentiment there are manifest delicacy and feeling that produce a consistent and nearly finished portraiture, the death scene, played with a well-night tragic power, being a satisfying climax; albeit, there are lacking force of action, incisiveness of gesture, imperiousness of manner, animation and authority that alone can explain the full fascination of this wonderful character.

Mr. MacDowell's Antony, for which he is so splendidly fitted by nature, is not so fully strengthened by art as it might be. While he pictures to the eye a Mark Antony glowing with the truth which a well-tempered imagination has gathered from the pages of history, and while, indeed, he gives throughout a well-ordered and faithful characterization, avoiding over-emphasis, and manifestly seeking to give majesty to the whole impression, his effort thus to chasten execution has resulted in a melodramatic monotony that rather defeats its purpose. The acting of a play like this must, indeed, be held within the limits which the scenery marks for it. Where so much is in the hands of the stage-carpenter and the property-master, the actor, if he would not be incongruous, must mind how he steps about. Figuratively, as well as literally, he must keep out of the way, and must live and move and have his being in a manner only consistent with his surroundings.

The acting of this play, from the principals to the subordinates, has been pitched to this key, with the exception of Mr. Jewett's Kephren. He is a picturesque slave, one well calculated to incite Antony's suspicion. But in these surroundings he poses a little bit too hard, while his unregulated voice at times is out of character, and thus the totality of his impression jars a bit on the general tone of the performance. This tone, however, it must be said, is somewhat too low. The movements generally are so quiet as almost to be guarded; the voice so low, the expression of the feelings so subdued as to fall short of a satisfying reach. Where passion should find vivid expression in voice and action it seems suppressed, so subordinated to the impression which the scenery and accessories are to make as to tie the play too tightly to the stage effects. This is a true melodramatic ideal, but it seems to be carried a little too far here.

A case in point is the dialogue between Mark Antony, Demetrius and Thyseus in the fourth act. This is carried forward with splendid drill, and is a beautiful piece of acting, but it is toned too low—tied to the properties too tightly. With more fire and force it might become a tragic episode, instead of a melodramatic incident. Not long after this, in the scene between Antony and Cleopatra, this restraint is dropped, and an impression of the real feelings of the characters is given with living intensity.

To attempt to describe the scenic effects of this presentation would be like trying to paint the lily or to gild refined gold—a task that good authority says "is rash and ridiculous excess." Miss Davenport's entrance as Cleopatra in the barge might realize the description Shakespeare put into the mouth of Enobarbus:

> The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
> Burned on the water.
>
> Purple the sails, and so perfumed that
> The winds were lovesick with them,
>
> For her own person.
> It beggar'd all description; she did lie
> In her pavilion—cloth of gold of tissue—
> O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
> The fancy outwork nature.

The most beautiful scene is perhaps the third—the Terrace of Memphis. The properties in the foreground fade into the painting of the background, which represents the pyramids in the distance, the flowing Nile, and the stars twinkling in the vault, as they only can in those serene skies. It is praise to Miss Davenport to say that her acting amid this scene of surpassing beauty was a living portraiture. The fourth scene, the palace of Actium, is notable for its beautiful back drop, a picture of the fleet at anchor, the surrounding shores and the colors in the sky, which by the artful use of lights glow with the perfection of nature. The fifth scene is the most majestic, and here scenery and action unite and culminate in the storm. It is purely "play," but it is very effective, the voice of the chorus harmonizing the scene and action in a way to give a complete impression. The music incidental to this play is to be commended for its fitness. Altogether this is a production in which the wealth of scenery can not easily be overpraised, while to the acting as a whole high praise can be given. The attainment is a realistic picture of the glowing page of history from which it is drawn.

The audience last night almost filled the large theater in every part. It was brilliant and notably enthusiastic, calling the principals before the curtain many times. The performance will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow night "La Tosca" will be given.

Comedy at the Park.

The Peters and Green comedy combination gave "Finnigan's Fortune" at the matinee and night performances yesterday at the Park Theater, and repeated it to-day. To-morow it will give "An Easy Place." "Finnigan's Fortune" has to do with a hard-headed, well-meaning Irishman sudenly transported from poverty to wealth by a strike in oil. With the coming of wealth his wife attempts a splurge with the "Four Hundred." Every opportunity is seized for the introduction of specialties. Phil Peters, as Dutch Jake, and James F. Green as Finnigan carry the leading roles. There is enough specialty work to make a very good vaudeville performance. Much of the singing is excellent. The operatic selections by Lillian Durham arouse interest. Her range is from C in lower to E in the upper, over two octaves, and she sings without effort several difficult numbers. Other features are the Acme quartet, dancing by the Delves sisters, character songs by Billy Taylor, comedy work by Mr. and Mrs. Peters, and sensational dancing by Repita, who has a graceful figure, dances nimbly and introduces a number of new steps. All of the company join in the choruses, and the singing is above that usually heard at the lower-priced house of amusement. In this respect, if no other, the combination is strong.

A new company will apear at the Park on Thursday in "Tennessee's Pardner."

"The Gay Masqueraders."

The "Gay Masqueraders" opened a return engagemet at the Empire yesterday afternoon to a crowded house. There have been several changes in the olio, and the company is much stronger than it was earlier in the season. The specialties are good, the burlesques clever, and the performance clean throughout. Two strong new features have been added to the olio. One was the living song sheet, which chorused Miss Rita Durand's negro songs. This was a big sheet hanging from the flies, covered with the notes and words of the song. The notes were negro masks, and behind each mask were the members of the chorus. It is old, but good. Sparrow, the eccentric juggler, is one of the best in his line, that has ever been seen here. Not only is he a clever juggler, but he mixes up some good comedy with his work which helps it. Last night he was recalled several times. Al Weston made a hit with a new song on the sinking of the Maine, which found great favor with the audience. The words were set to the tune "On the Banks of the Wabash," but breathed war and suited the crowd. Others in the olio are the Clark sisters, acrobatic dancers; Lorenz and Allen, dancers; Baker and Linn, comedians, and Brown and Cammille, cornetists. In the closing skit "The Jay" and Coney Island, Pauline Mayhew, gave a clever exhibition of bag-punching.

Harry W. Semons's Exaravaganza Company opens a three-days' engagement at the Empire Thursday.

For Stealing Papers.

Henry Brown and Jerry Callahan, small boys, were before Judge Cox, in the Police Court, charged with stealing newspapers off doorsteps at places where the papers had been delivered. They did not deny their guilt. The judge lectured them and released them.

DIED.

SOPER—At 7:45 this morning, Mrs. Rachel G. Soper. Funeral notice later.

PATTERSON—Laura Willis, wife of Harry G. Patterson, died February 21, at 9 p. m., at the residence of S. W. Patterson, 521 N. Senate ave. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

GLAZIER—The funeral of Mrs. Lydia Glazier will take place from the residence of the late Martin C. Anderson, 1141 Hoyt ave., Wednesday, 10 a. m. Friends invited. Burial in Crown Hill.

STIRES—On Tuesday, February 22, at 6 a. m., Rachel Stires, age sixty-two years. Funeral will take place Wednesday at 10 a. m., from 1018 College ave. Burial at Lawrence, Ind. Friends invited to attend.

ROSE—Mary Rose, at 1:15 a. m., February 22, age sixty-seven years. Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. J. B. Funk, 2406 Talbott ave., Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. Friends invited. Burial Thursday at Lima, O.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BREADHOFT—Members of Washington Lodge, No. 114, Knights of Honor, will meet at lodge room Thursday, February 24, at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Louis Breadhoft, from his late home, 1503 Howard st. Members of sister lodges invited to attend.

H. J. JACOBSON, Reporter.
FRANK KING, Dictator.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—WHITSETT, Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR—A. J. LAUCK, Tel. 648. 1024 S. Meridian st.

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

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—And undertakers for Insane Hospital, RAGSDALE & SNOW, 74 Massachusetts ave. 'Phone 608.

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

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.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—SPIRITUALISM—The First Spiritualist Church—Alabama and New York sts. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:45 o'clock. Lecture, followed by Mrs. Josephine Ropp, the platform test medium.

SOCIETY—Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P. will hold regular stated meeting this (Tuesday) evening February 22. Lodge opens 7:30. Take the elevator. W. A. BASTIAN, C. C. F. A. BLANCHARD, K. of R. and S.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Logan Lodge, No. 575, F. and A. M. Called meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at hall in Masonic Temple. Work: Third degree. Visitors welcome. HIRAM D. HARRIS, W. M. JOHN SCHLEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting of Meridian Lodge, No. 480, Wednesday evening, February 23. Work in initiatory and third degrees. We extend a cordial invitation to visiting brothers. R. B. ANDERSON, N. G. C. A. PATTERSON, Per. Sec.

SOCIETY—Special meting of Marion Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M. Wednesday evening, February 23, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the first degree. Visiting brethren welcome. W. R. EVANS, W. M. HUGH J. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Capital City Lodge, No. 312, F. and A. M. Special meeting Tuesday evening, February 22, in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in second degree. Visitors welcome. FRANK SCHOPPENHORST, W. M. TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Attention, Sir Knights: Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Special conclave in Masonic Temple this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for work in R. C. order. CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, Em. Com. JACOB W. SMITH, Recorder.

SOCIETY—Marion Lodge No. 1, K. of P. meets in regular session Wednesday evening, February 23, 7:30 p. m., in Talbott Block. Work in second and third ranks. All members should be present, as the C. C. has something to say to them. Visiting Knights welcome. B. V. CANFIELD, C. C. Attest: J. H. MOORE, K. of R. and S.

SOCIETY—The entertainment which was to be given Tuesday evening (Washington's birthday), by the O. P. Morton Club, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, March 22, on account of the serious illness of a member of the entertainment committee (Mr. C. B. Stilz). All tickets sold will be good on that day. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

AUCTION SALE.

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.

AUCTION—Land and stock sale by Aribelle and J. A. Farrow, 1½ miles east of Greencastle, Ind., 233 1-3 acres of the best Putnam county land; all in cultivation; splendid improvements. This and a large amount of personal property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, Tuesday, March 1, 1898, at residence on said farm. Half cash and half in six months.

AUCTION—SALE OF PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., will be sold on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9:30 o'clock, at my room, No. 245 W. Washington st., one very fine walnut, marble top bedroom suite, with toilet wash stand (cost $75), one choice oak bedroom suite; a variety of rockers, New Home sewing machine, high arm, with all appurtenances, wardrobe, cupboard safes, extension tables, dining chairs, mattresses, bed springs, extra fine Garland cook stove (cost $40), heating stoves, mirrors, lace curtains, toilet sets, matting; also at 11 o'clock, one superior Empire piano, in good order. G. W. McCURDY, Auctioneer.

STORAGE.

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. 517-523 S. Pennsylvania. 'Phone 1343. We STORE, PACK AND HAUL.

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

STORAGE—Best located storage rooms in the city; central; well lighted; terms low; (old) 81 Massachusetts ave., goods stored six months; hauled free of charge. BORN'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO. 'Phone 212.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

FOUND.

FOUND—Pocketbook. Owner write, describing. E. J. BOSINGER, Eaton, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Girl. 901 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Wright's Magnetic Cough Syrup. 25c.

WANTED—Girls for stripping tobacco. 623 E. Wabash.

WANTED—A good dressmaker. 303 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Use Walker's Cracker Jack Headache Cure.

WANTED—A competent nurse girl. 2236 N. Meridian st.

WANTED—Overall and pants makers. 240 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Give the babies Cimona for that choking at night.

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

WANTED—Good German girl; good home. (New) 330 N. Noble.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at once. 2208 College ave.

WANTED—Girls for restaurant and families. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. (New) 334 E. Vermont st.

WANTED—A woman for cooking and general housework. 1023 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Experienced girl; housework; no washing. 512 N. New Jersey.

WANTED—Competent cooks, house girls, drivers supplied. 18 W. Market.

WANTED—Good cook, with references; no laundry work. 1411 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Few neat ladies, solicit; salary $6 week. Address W 23, care News.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. (New) 1012 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Chicken potpie in that 15c lunch at BURNETT'S CAFE. Also dessert.

WANTED—Good as "Cleopratra" is famous—that 15c lunch at BURNETT'S CAFE.

WANTED—A refined young lady to pose for a painting. Address H 23, care News.

WANTED—Free dentistry. CENTRAL DENTAL COLLEGE, Ohio and Illinois sts.

WANTED—Is it a cook or a cold cure you want? If the latter use Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Free samples of the Wright Magnetic medicines at 215 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Dressmaker to take interest in established trade. Address G 23, care News.

WANTED—Good girl in small family, for general housework. Call 48 W. Washington street.

WANTED—At once, experienced dining-room girls and chambermaids. SHERMAN HOUSE.

WANTED—Strong young German or American girl as cook in sanatorium. 622 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Young white girl; assist in housework and with children. Call 51 west drive Woodruff Place.

WANTED—Clever young lady, with some art talent to learn newspaper sketching. Address L 53, care News.

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

WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. HUNTER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—At 1425 N. Delaware st., a good girl for general housework; wages $3.50 per week. Call immediately.

WANTED—Silver filling at cost of material this week; must present this at office. DR. J. F. GANT, 11 Lombard.

WANTED—Women in need of medical attention or advice may consult (free) and in confidence, Dr. BULA, 37 W. Ohio st.

WANTED—Experienced white girl for general housework; modern house; good wages; small family; refrences. 1715 N. Illinois st.

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

WANTED—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7, Talbott Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

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

WANTED—One or two ladies as canvassing agents in Indianapolis, for the Madam McCabe corset, the most popular article of the kind in the market; sells very rapidly; increasing in popularity each year. To the right person would give general agency. ST. LOUIS CORSET CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—5c admission and all to attend the illustrated entertainment, Plymouth church, Thursday evening, February 24, Mr. Oliver Willard Pierce will give musical illustrations of Wagner's operas and Mr. N. J. Carey, of Detroit, will give stereopticon pictures, reproducing the scenes of the operas.

WANTED—ATTENTION MOTHERS.
If you are interested in dress-cutting and sewing, visit our school and see the young girls learning this most useful art. We teach you the Parisian method of molding garments to fit the form perfectly, with a genuine ladies' tailor system. School every day except Saturday. Saturday I superintend the dress-making department in Girls' Industrial School, where our system has been chosen above all others as being the finest and best. EMMA EDWARDS, 311 (new) S. East st.

WANTED—
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Did it ever occur to you that prescriptions cost too much? WE fill prescriptions of common mixtures for 25c.
A bottle of good whisky for 65c. Five years old and above proof.
A TWO-QUART fountain syringe for 60c.
The TWO-QUART water bottle, 60c.
A FEW SPECIALTIES.
1 pint bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 50c
1 pint bottle Syrup Hypophosphites 65c
One large bottle blood medicine 65c
One large bottle Elixir Celery Compound..65c
One large bottle Emulsion Cod Liver Oil ..65c
Vegetable Liver Pills 15c
PARK PHARMACY, CO.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—As dishwasher in restaurant. Call 1522 Yandes st.

SITUATION WANTED—By first-class dressmaker. Address Y 25, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—German girl; wages $2; general work. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—Sewing in families by experienced dressmaker. 306 N. Illinois st.

SITUATION WANTED—By widow as housekeeper for widower. Address X 24, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As collector; experience; best of reference. Address Z 25, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Housekeeper for widower; boarding-house work. 22 N. West street.

SITUATION WANTED—As clerk in dry goods store; experienced. Address R, 160 Bright st.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man, who will put $75 in some business. Address M 22, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—German girl; cook and general housework; wages $3.50 to $4. 508 Agnes st.

SITUATION WANTED—General housework; small family, by colored woman. 1108 E. Thirteenth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Experienced nurse girl; second cook, reference. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced Irish and German family cooks; references. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—By competent and experienced lady bookkeper and cashier. Address A 23, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Business men to consult us free for best of help. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper for widower, by widow and daughter, for small wages. 418 S. New Jersey st.

SITUATION WANTED—A young lady, educated in Germany, wants a place as governess; speaks French. Inquire of C. H. ADAM, at Indiana Trust Co.

SITUATION WANTED—By a practical engineer and electrician; fifteen years' experience; either gas or steam engines. References. Address lock-box 32, Washington, Ia.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Canvassers, ladies or gentlemen; good thing. 439 Massachusetts ave.

AGENTS WANTED—By the Life Assurance Company of America. 932 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED—A responsible man, with horse and wagon; acquainted with city retail grocers, to sell coffees, teas and spices. A. B. COFFY, 430 Massachusetts ave.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women, with or without experience, to work legitimate life insurance in a legitimate way in any part of the State; good contract to people who will work. JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE, 95-98 Lombard Building.

AGENTS WANTED—Great Cuba book All about Cuba, Spain and war. Great excitement. Every one buys it. One agents sold 57 in one day; another made $13 in one hour. Nearly 600 pages; magnificent illustrations, photographs, etc. Low price. Guarantee most liberal terms. Freight paid. Twenty days' credit. Outfit free. Send six two-cent stamps to pay postage. THE BIBLE HOUSE, 224 Dearborn st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Hair on ladies' faces removed. VARIN, 25 W. Washington.

PERSONAL—Feather boas cleaned and curled; tips and plumes colored and curled. CHARLES FAILLES, 28 S. Illinois.

PERSONAL—Ladies, a friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERSONAL—LORENZ SCHMIDT, Notary Public and Consular Agent, Collector of European claims. Room 7 and 8, in German Fire Insurance Block, 27½ S. Delaware st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Outing cigar.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Night cook. GRAND HOTEL CAFE.

WANTED—Hair-cutting, 10c; shave 5c. 154 Virginia ave.

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

WANTED—To buy desks and office furniture. 253 E. Washington.

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

WANTED—Bottler, experienced in pops, etc. Box 243, Huntington, Ind.

WANTED—For bad colds go to the drug store and ask for Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Give your college yell for that 15c lunch at BURNETT'S CAFE.

WANTED—Good barber; steady. King ave. and Michigan st., Haughville.

WANTED—Carpenters, contractors; have machine work done. 315 E. South.

WANTED—A corker from Corkersville—that 15c lunch at BURNETT'S CAFE.

WANTED—Many are finding work with us. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Good men to work life insurance. 406 Trust Building. J. S. LAMBERT.

WANTED—Free dentistry. CENTRAL DENTAL COLLEGE, Ohio and Illinois sts.

WANTED—Bright young man to learn newspaper sketching. Address L 59, care News.

WANTED—Rheumatism cured by Wright's Magnetic Liniment. For sale by all druggists.

WANTED—Young man with fair education to take up the study of law. Address L 51, care News.

WANTED—Experienced whisky salesman; with good reference. Address C 23, care News.

WANTED—Middle-aged man; take care of horse; general work; reference. 235 W. South st., rear door.

WANTED—Three good hand carvers. Must come at once. EDINBURG CABINET CO., Edinburg, Ind.

WANTED—Telegraph operators to buy Johnston's old established telegraph school 1887. Call 540 N. Illinois.

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

WANTED—A boy to work and attend school. One understanding printing preferred. Address B 23, care News.

WANTED—Carpenter to build house and buy like rent. I furnish all material and lot. Address A 22, care News.

WANTED—Ten girls and boys; ages sixteen to eighteen years. T. B. LAYCOCK MFG. CO., Tenth st. and canal.

WANTED—The general contractors will meet Friday, February 25, 7:30 p. m., at Builders' Exchange. All are invited.

WANTED—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7, Talbott Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

WANTED—The plasterers' contractors will meet Friday, February 25, at Carpenter's Hall, 144 E. Washington st., at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

WANTED—To have inventions perfected and special machinery manufacturing, call at INDIANAPOLIS PATTERN-WORKS, 201 S. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Salesmen to carry our lubricating oils and varnishes as a side line, on commission. References required. AUSTIN & McGEE, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Salesmen on cigars; $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; chance to advance. IMPERIAL CIGAR CO., New York city.

WANTED—Trustworthy persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; references. Inclose self-addressed envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Chicago.

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

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

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—Salesmen, make $100 a month selling our office specialties to merchants by samples; 100 per cent. profit; fine side lines. MODEL MANUFACTURING CO., South Bend, Ind.

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

WANTED—Men to learn drafting and engineering. Thorough training by experienced mechanical engineer. Terms easy. Call for particulars. INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, When Building.

WANTED—Government positions: Don't prepare for the railway mail or other civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; two months required; formerly took two years; time saved by constant practice; instructions and lectures. Tools presented. '98 catalogue mailed free. MOLER SYSTEM BARBER SCHOOLS, Chicago or Cincinnati.

WANTED—5c admission and all to attend the illustrated entertainment, Plymouth church, Thursday evening, February 24, Mr. Oliver Willard Pierce will give musical illustrations of Wagner's operas and Mr. N. J. Carey, of Detroit, will give stereopticon pictures, reproducing the scenes of the operas.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new and patent method, any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. GRIPP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—BEST VALUES AT LOWEST PRICES. TRY US.
Suits to order at $13.50 and up.
Pants to order at $3.50 and up.
Suits pressed at 25c.
Clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired.
INDIANAPOLIS TAILORING CO.,
(New) 305 W. Washington st.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Good lots. What have you? 117 Birch ave.

FOR TRADE—Rent of good farm for city property. WEBB & CO., 9 Thorpe Block.

FOR TRADE—Cash and equity in small property, for grocery. Call 68 E. Market.

FOR TRADE—Lot in E. Washington, near Rural, for house and lot. Address A 21, care News.

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

FOR TRADE—Several pieces of property; trade for good horse and rubber-tire phaeton. Address A 23, care News.

FOR TRADE—Clear lots for furniture; surrey, horse, jewelry, saloon, piano, rooming-house or restaurant. Address P 22, care News.

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—Twenty lots, well located, to exchange for building and loan stock, brick, carpenter work or Indianapolis real estate. Address M. J., lockbox 12, Daleville, Ind.

FOR TRADE—One of the most desirable residences in Pennsylvania st., and some rental property, for a handsome country place, north or northeast. EDSON T. WOOD, 83 Baldwin.

FOR TRADE—At a sacrifice, block on Virginia ave. two store-rooms, seventeen dwelling rooms and barn; lot 40x132; incumbrance $2,800; for further information inquire of Mr. JOHN CATALANO, 850½ Virginia ave.

FOR TRADE—Eighty-seven acre farm, Cass county, twelve miles from Logansport; small house; all bottom land; will exchange for Indianapolis property and take some incumbrance. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner, $300 cash; lady or gentleman. Address F 23, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Have cash customer for manufacturing or cigar business. A. R. BOECKLING & CO., room 20 Thorpe Block.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For Sale: Drug store bargain; town of 2,000 inhabitants; $100 cash, balance long time. Low rent. CRAWFORD, 8½ E. Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Hustler with 1,200 capital to take half interest and manage business; profits last year, $4,000; a good thing for right party. Address E 24, 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 desire to engage in any business or enterprise, perhaps we have something that will suit. If you wish to sell your business at a fair price, we can find a purchaser. Interest of purchaser, as well as seller, consulted. 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.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—HARDY & HANSON; private lessons. Lemcke Building.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Individual instruction. TAYLOR & SALTMARSH, 78 Baldwin Block.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MRS. BRYAN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL. Individual instruction. 12 E. Ohio (new).

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—All day or week boarding. 316 E. Ohio.

WANTED—All druggists recommend Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Man and wife to board and room. 504 Blake.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. 736 E. Washington.

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

WANTED—To loan money on valuables. 253 E. Washington st.

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

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

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

WANTED—Nothing like Cimona. Best thing on earth for that cough.

WANTED—Whole or part of furnished house. Address N 22, care News.

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

WANTED—To trade wagon for bicycle. East of Belt road; 62 Bradley, or New York.

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

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

WANTED—Bicycle in good repair; must be cheap. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois street.

WANTED—Good grocery and meat market; (spot cash); must be cheap. Address D 22, care News.

WANTED—Lot northeast, about $300 or $350; monthly payments; state location. Address H 22, care News.

WANTED—For Sale: 500 business cards for 50c, until March 1 only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Have money to loan on first mortgage; small amounts, $150, $300, $400. Address B 20, care News.

WANTED—Board in exchange for scholarship in Vories's Business College. H. D. COX, 202 W. South st.

WANTED—Board in exchange for scholarship in Vories's Business College. H. D. COX, 203 W. South st.

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located. Address L 49, care News.

WANTED—Second-hand grocery and meat market fixtures; spot cash; must be cheap. Address D 23, care News.

WANTED—Lot on Delaware or Alabama st., in Morton Place; state lowest cash price. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

WANTED—To buy five or six-room cottage between Merrill and Georgia, Delaware and Shelby. Address B 19, care News.

WANTED—Can make any trick or device wanted. INDIANAPOLIS PATTERN-WORKS, 201 S. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—All kinds of mimeograph and duplicating work; circular letters, etc. Address STENOGRAPHER, 512 E. McCarty.

WANTED—Wagon, closed, with doors front and rear; also standing office desk. L. D. TYLER & CO., 218 N. Meridian st.

WANTED—We want good farm in Marion or adjoining counties for cash customer. T. W. PEASE & CO., (new) 135 E. Market.

WANTED—To hire at once, farm of 60 to 100 acres, within twelve miles of center; south of city preferred. Call 15 N. Alabama, city.

WANTED—First-class laundry work done; shirts 8c; lace curtains 40c pair. Work called for and delivered. 523 N. California st.

WANTED—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7, Talbott Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

WANTED—By three adults, four or five rooms for housekeeping, with modern improvements. State price. Address H 24, care News.

WANTED—Residence; central; about $7,000; will assume some incumbrance, balance in smaller rental property, free. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

WANTED—By traveling man and wife, four to five rooms for housekeeping, with modern conveniences; state price and particulars. Address G 24, care News.

WANTED—Printer, real estate agent, engraver, lawyer, or any business, to occupy desirable office in the heart of business. HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian.

WANTED—To rent modern house, six, seven or eight rooms, furnace, gases, bath; all improvements; good neighborhood; desirable tenant; give full particulars. Address G 22, care News.

WANTED—Chiropodist, massage (ladies only), manicure; latest method. MRS. L. LOHMAN, room 12 Commercial Block, 115 W. Washington st.

WANTED—Laundry and gents' furnishings, general store or grocery, to occupy room and basement, 20x80; shelving, counters, water, light; best location in town 3,500. Box 198, North Vernon, Ind.

WANTED—Painter or photographer to occupy large room in the heart of business; light front, rear and overhead; water closet; running water; natural gas. HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian.

WANTED—
Gribben & Gray, they will sell to-day,
A watch that will keep good time,
And if you haven't all the money to pay
The payments are easy and the price the same.
154 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—5c admission and all to attend the illustrated entertainment, Plymouth church, Thursday evening, February 24, Mr. Oliver Willard Pierce will give musical illustrations of Wagner's operas and Mr. N. J. Carey, of Detroit, will give stereopticon pictures, reproducing the scenes of the operas.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Cimona contains no opiates; is purely vegetable. Children love it.

NOTICE—GATES, Dentist, removed to rooms 929 and 930 Stevenson Building.

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

NOTICE—Dyeing and cleaning. SMITH'S DYE WORKS, No. 208 N. Pennsylvania st.

NOTICE—Have the leaks in the tin and slate work of your house repaired by JOSEPH GARDNER, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

NOTICE—I will pay spot cash for a lot suitably located on the North Side; might take it improved. B. M. RALSTON, 137 W. Market.

NOTICE—Ward's cut-rate book rooms have just received 1,000 copies of "Quo Vadis"; will close out at 25c. 125 S. Illinois st., under Grand Hotel.

NOTICE—Mrs. Callie Sheppard has returned to city and located at 1009 N. Alabama st. Wanted ladies to call and try her home treatment Mexican cactus.

NOTICE—Ninth Presbyterian church, in Michigan st., between Capitol ave. and Illinois st.—There will be a congregational meeting at the church February 23, 1898, to elect trustees. WILLIAM HARVEY, Clerk.

NOTICE—The board of trustees of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed proposals until Friday, February 25, at 10 a. m., for furnishing a full line of supplies for the month of March, 1898. Requisition book will be on file at room 45, State House, from and after Monday, February 21, 1898.
BY ORDER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NOTICE—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the order of the Marion Circuit Court, the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Robt. A. Newland, deceased, will offer for sale, at private sale, at its office, No. 118 E. Market st., on Monday, February 28, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Part of square sixteen (16) in the city of Indianapolis, described as follows: Beginning on the north line of said square sixteen (16), and the south line of Michigan st., at a point one hundred and fifty (150) feet east of the northwest corner of said square, thence south fifty-one (51) feet, and three (3) inches, thence east fourteen (14) feet, thence south eighteen (18) feet, and nine (9) inches, thence east thirty-one (31) feet to a fifteen (15) foot alley, thence north seventy (70) feet to Michigan st., thence west forty-five (45) feet to the place of beginning. This sale will be made free of all liens and for cash, subject to the approval of the Marion Circuit Court.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Of Indianapolis, Ind., as administrator of the estate of Robert A. Newland, deceased.

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.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTING CO., have removed to 26 W. Maryland st. We do all kinds of job printing a little better and a little cheaper than many of our competitors. Try us.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Indiana Trust Co.

REAL ESTATE—A safe investment—Kold Knocker.

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

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

REAL ESTATE—Insurance. FEIBER & REILLY, 146 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Farm and city property. ROBBINS, 32 N. Delaware.

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

REAL ESTATE—Cottage, 2218 N. Delaware. Must be sold by the 1st of March. Call.

REAL ESTATE—List rents with M. SCHNEIDER & SON, 21 Virginia ave.

REAL ESTATE—N. Meridian st. lot—106x297 feet. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Improved farm; eighty acres; $10 per acre. Box 95, Vernon, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—2221 N. Delaware, neat cottage. W. E. STEVENSON, 126 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Corner lot, 50x179, N. Meridian st., $1,850. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

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

REAL ESTATE—Farm of sixty acres; near Laudersdale, at a bargain. ROBBINS, 32 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Morton Place, Delaware st. lot; choice location. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—$1,250—North Indianapolis; five-room cottage. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—242 acre farm, one mile from good gas town. For particulars address D 17, care News.

REAL ESTATE—A clean 13 per cent. investment of $3,750. Want money Address F 19, care News.

REAL ESTATE—We have customer for well-located business block. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—New, modern, seven-room cottage; all conveniences; at a bargain. 1307 Bellefontaine st.

REAL ESTATE—If you desire a 5½ real estate loan, let us give you our terms. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Property, W. Thirtieth st., Will take vacant lots; a bargain. Address M 23, care News.

REAL ESTATE—If you have land to sell, send numbers and price to G. M. BALLARD, 4 Talbott Building.

REAL ESTATE—Business property wanted; worth $50,000 to $125,00. See W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

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

REAL ESTATE—Large, handsome residence; $20,000; Meridian, south old Seventh st. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Down-town residence, $10,000; N. Delaware st.; large, beautiful lot. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market st.

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

FOR SALE—Rooming house, ten rooms; centrally located; sell cheap; have other business. Address V 22, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Must sell quick: no commission; three-room house and good lot; north. Rooms 3 and 5. 146½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—6 per cent. money to loan; home funds; no delay; 5 per cent for large amounts. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Oh, yes; here it is. N. Pennsylvania, nine rooms, 50x200; $2,400; easy payments. B. M. RALSTON, 137 W. Mraket.

REAL ESTATE—One most beautiful homes, Illinois st., north old Eighth; $13,500; absolutely modern. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Two-story, nine-room, residence, $3,500; College ave., near Christian; great bargain. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—If you want a home, leave your order with me; if I have it not, I will get it for thee. B. M. RALSTON, 137 W. Market.

REAL ESTATE—New Jersey st., Morris lots, with asphalt roadway, cement walks, gas, sewer and water all paid for, at $2,750. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Alabama st. residence, nice location; might take smaller residence in part exchange. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE — California st. cottage wanted; we have cash customer for California st. cottage. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Down-town corner; just the place for modern flat building; will rent from top to bottom. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Will pay cash for a suitable lot on the North Side. Will take it improved if suitable. B. M. RALSTON, 137 W. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Thousands of acres unimproved timber lands and farms at low prices; title guaranteed; write me. H. BOHLCKE, Malden, Mo.

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—Bargain, down-town; eight rooms; paved street; good location; large lot; $3,500; easy terms. C. K. WASSON, Agent, 24 S. Pennsylvania.

REAL ESTATE—A splendid investment in Noble st.; rent $852 per annum; price $5,000. A great bargain. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Block.

REAL ESTATE—Lot, gas, ten squares east of court-house, Bates st., for $300; small cash payment, balance $5 monthly. F. T. McWHIRTER, 122 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—We have an elegant, new, up-to-date residence, north part city, to sell. Worth the money. Call and see us. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Talbott ave., eight-room residence; bath. Will exchange for smaller dwelling or sell at decided bargain. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Improved and unimproved property at panic prices; owners forced to sell; if you want a bargain, call on P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

REAL ESTATE—One of the finest residence properties in the city; might take other well located city property in part exchange. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—A nice lot, between old Eighth and Ninth, on Park ave., east front; $1,550 if sold soon; only $550 down; balance long time. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, twelve-room residence in W. Michigan st., lot 52½x120; street improvements paid; cost $6,000; will sell at once, to raise money, for $3,500. A. METZGER AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE—Brick flat, stone front, Chicago, thoroughly modern; renting $85 month; will exchange for Indianapolis real estate and take some incumbrance. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—The choicest vacant lots on N. Alabama st., 44x150; south of Home ave., with asphalt roadway; gas, sewer and water, at $2,850; a few good lots left, with fine trees. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Business house in E. Washington st., near Liberty pays 10 per cent. on the investment; price $4,000 on easy terms; must be sold at once. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Block.

REAL ESTATE—Cheapest and best bargain on Meridian st., near Twenty-second; nine room residence, lot 47x237 feet; barn. This property can be bought, if sold immediately, away under value. Must have money. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—One of the finest and best built residences in Morton Place, east front, in Alabama st.; best location; ten rooms, new, thoroughly modern; hardwood floors. A great bargain. Must be sold. A. METZGER AGENCY, Odd Fellows Building.

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—The large stock of green coffees just received was purchased after a very careful testing of samples from importer, direct. I now give extra value for the money. Roast coffee daily. A. B. COFFY, wholesale and retail coffees, teas and spices.

REAL ESTATE—Four-acre garden farm, adjoining city limits; four squares from car-line; S. Meridian st., two-story, eight-room house, large cellar, fruits, large barn; improvemnts; first-class condition; $3,500; $800 cash; balance long time. No trade. Call or address 1120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—C., H. & D. and Big Four men, please note; lots on Warren and Quincy sts., sewers paid, street improvements all paid, natural gas; only $400. Small cash payment, balance $5 monthly. Why not lay foundation now for your own home? F. T. McWHIRTER, 122 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Only three of those fine Southeastern ave lots remain. Will be worth double in a few years; twelve squares east of monument, near C., H. & D. yards. Don't lost your opportunity; small cash payment, balance monthly; only $500; well worth $600 now. F. T. McWHIRTER, 122 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—N. Pennsylvania st. residence, corner; south old Twelfth st., eight rooms, bath, furnace, hardwood finish, thoroughly modern; if sold quick will give decided bargain. Can lease house for $40 month. Room for another residence on side street. Don't miss this opportunity. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—East front, Morris lots, on Central ave., reduced to $2,850; these lots are 44x155; street paved; gas, sewer and water all paid for, at this price; in the choicest part of the city, within walking distance of the business center; easy terms; the best and cheapest vacant lots now on the market. SPANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE—$5,800—Modern residence north; fine location; center hall; parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, down stairs; hardwood floors and beautiful cabinet mantels, pantries, four bedrooms, attic, bath, furnace, chandeliers and electric bells; at price can not be beat in the city. Owner must sell. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Lot, N. New Jersey st., $450; I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot, N. Delaware st., $450. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Cheap, six-room house; Brightwood. Address A 24, care News.

REAL ESTATE—4½ acres, corner E. Michigan and Losell sts. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE—Double brick residence; Pratt, near Meridian; decided bargain I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome, thoroughly modern residence; N. Delaware st., $7,500; beautiful location; cheap. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Large, beautiful residence; N. Meridian; $12,500; bath, furnace; large barn; large lot; 100x225. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—One of the best-known sanatoriums in the State; no experiment; excellent opportunity for the right man. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, modern residence; N. Meridian, $16,000; large, beautifully shaded lot; very choice location. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot, N Meridian, $2,250, asphalt street, walks, sewers all paid; choice location; cheapest lot in neighborhood. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—East front lots, Capitol ave., between old Second and Third; cheapest, first-class lots in city; south of old Seventh st. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Nice, modern residence; Central ave., $4,600; lot 65x177; asphalt street, cement walks, sewers all paid; decided bargain. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Choice, modern residence, $6,750; Delaware st., Morton Place, eleven rooms; bath, furnace, complete; beautiful home. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, down-town corner, one best locations city for flats or rental property; pay high rate interest on investment. $12,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Large, beautiful, strictly modern residence, N. Meridian; large lot, $18,000; take smaller property as part payment. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Residence, N. Meridian, $5,500; eight rooms; lot 48x200; asphalt street, cement walks, sewers all paid; beautiful location; decided bargain. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Excellent, new, high grade, modern residence, $5,000, College ave., quartered oak finish; bath, furnace, laundry, electricity; fine mantels; large lot; reasonable terms. I. N. RICHIE 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Bargains, ten-room house, lot 60x135, Ash st.; ten-room house, Woodruff Place, lot 70x172, $4,600; nice house, N. Senate ave., $3,100; house near E. Washington st., $650. TRUSLER, Attorney, 12½ N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Good work horse. 915 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Mare, wagon and harness. 246 S. Noble.

FOR SALE—Gray horse; 191 River ave., West Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—Market, grocers' and jolt wagons. 415 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Good horse, phaeton and harness. 804 Dorman st.

FOR SALE—Buggy and harness; $16. 2034 Capitol ave., N.

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

FOR SALE—For fine hand-made harness, CHARLES E. SAULCY, 134 E. Washington street.

FOR SALE—New, $65 top, end-spring buggy, $45; canopy-top phaeton, $8; good top buggy, $16. 513 Vinton.

FOR SALE—Before you buy your harness, come and get my prices on heavy and light work; cash or payments. 313 E. Washington. PLESCHNER.

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

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

FOR SALE—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—Four new top wagons, three second-hand top wagons, two drays, ten open wagons, buggies, surreys, road wagons; all kinds of wagons made to order. 602 and 604 E. Washington st. 'Phone 1854. JOSEPH W. BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE—At John Shield's farm, three-quarters mile southwest of Nora, the entire furnishings of a fine farm, INCLUDING TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS, ONE A BELGIAN, OTHER A GERMAN COACH, at 10 o'clock, February 24.

LOST.

LOST—Ice-wool shawl (black). Return to News office. Liberal reward.

LOST—Nurse's pin. "1897" name engraved. Reward at room 10, Wyandotte Block.

LOST—Skye terrier, shaggy coat; bluish gray; drooping ears; tail short and erect. Return to 1123 N. Capitol ave. Reward.

LOST—Glasses, frameless, in a Marcy case, on Saturday evening. Kindly return to 307 N. New Jersey and receive reward.

LOST—Child's slipper; Monday afternoon, between St. Joseph's church and Ohio st., in Noble. Return to 126 N. Noble st., and receive reward.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, with silver money in it, near Woman's Exchange, Pennsylvania st. Return to 1316 N. Delaware st. Reward reasonable.

LOST—Government Building Loan book, either on Pennsylvania or Michigan st. Finder please return to MISS BRIDGET FOLEY, 230 N. Meridian st., be rewarded.

LOST—On N. Indianapolis electric car, umbrella with ebony and silver handle; marked M. D. CHISLETT. Finder please return to News office and recive reward.

LOST—Large, rough-coated St. Bernard dog; color, orange, white markings; one side of face black; bruise on side of face and neck; last seen going west with party on Market st.; Address or return dog to O. H., 1631 Bellefontaine, and be rewarded.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

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

BUILDING AND LOAN—The receipts of the GERMAN AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION for the past six months were $187,809.27, 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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—First-class saloon and restaurant. Address H 21, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A valuable invention on a chainless safety. 444 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—House and three lots. 326 Keystone ave., together or separate. OWNER.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good renting house for residence north. Will pay difference in cash. Call 225 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six good farm mares; will trade for good drivers or speed horses. O. D. SHOVER, 534 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cigar store, $1,000; good fixtures; location second to none in the city; will exchange for real estate or part cash and balance mortgage. Address C 20, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—In good gas town, several desirable residence properties; a hotel; splendid farm and money, for larger farm. Other property. ROBERT DENNY, Westfield, Ind.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL—
HERE'S A SURE THING.
PHYSICIANS DID HIM NO GOOD. CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.
I was confined to the house for a long time with rheumatism. The pain was so great that I could not bear to be touched. Physicians and medicines did me no good, but one bottle of
PERRY'S MAGIC RHEUMATISM CURE
cured me, sound and well.
W. B. MILLER, 203 Columbia ave.
At all druggists.
PERRY'S DRUG STORE, 356 E. Washington.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY—MARY C. LLOYD, dentist, room 19, Fletcher's Bank Building.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. J. MORRIS. Established 1878. All work first-class at reasonable rates. 36½ E. Washington st., opposite New York store.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Gregory's drug store, Sheridan, Ind.

FOR SALE—Milk route, $125. Address E 22, care News.

FOR SALE—Household goods. Call after 6 p. m. 309 E. Ohio.

FOR SALE—Neat, clean stock of groceries. 30 Kentucky ave.

FOR SALE—The best cure on earth by druggists—Kold Knocker.

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

FOR SALE—Singer sewing machine, in good order; cheap. 1935 College.

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

FOR SALE—Cimona for coughs, croup, asthma, sore throat and sore lungs.

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

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

FOR SALE—Unredeemed bicycles and household articles. 253 E. Washington.

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

FOR SALE—Small grocery and meat market; cheap. Inquire 74 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Or rent, invalid rolling chairs. W. D. ALLISON CO., (old) 85 E. South st.

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

FOR SALE—Good, square piano; $20; dark marble top bedroom suite; $8. 1510 Columbia ave.

FOR SALE—Small engine and boiler; cheap. PUTNAM COUNTY MILK CO., 4 N. East street.

FOR SALE—A 1 paying dairy and route; cows, horse, wagon, etc. Address M 21, care News.

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

FOR SALE—500 business cards for 50c, until March 1, only. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Shavings, cheap; wood, 50c a load to haulers. PARRY MANUFACTURING CO.

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

FOR SALE—Best rooming-house in city; will sell half interest or all. Address E 23, care News.

FOR SALE—Fine eggs for hatching. Cockerels. MAXWELL'S POULTRY FARM, 530 Auburn ave.

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

FOR SALE—Showcase; all plate-glass; double deck. Call between 12 and 4 p. m., room 1, Chatham Place.

FOR SALE—Mirror; elegant frame; French plate. Call between 12 and 4 p. m., room 1 Chatham Place.

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

FOR SALE—1,000 pairs custom-made pants to close out at $2 a pair. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, 44 Circle.

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

FOR SALE—Furnace, bricked in and pipes all in excellent condition; no use for it; $25 takes it all. 223 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—The weak made strong by Wright's Magnetic System Tonic. For sale by all druggists. 50c and $1 sizes.

FOR SALE—Millinery store, good location, established trade; reasonable; good cause for selling. Address K 23, care News.

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

FOR SALE—Restaurant and bakery in the gas belt; three factories; good location; next to Big Four depot. H. DECKER, Pendleton, Ind.

FOR SALE—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7, Talbot Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

FOR SALE—First-class, ten-horse engine; fifteen horse boiler and good Rankin or draw-cut meat chopper, for half price. Address N 23, care News.

FOR SALE—Our mammoth department store, now in first-class running order; one-third cash, balance on time; terms to suit the purchaser. (New) No. 444 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—A nice, clean stock of notions and queensware; good location and in best town in Indiana; reason for selling is other business to atetnd to. Address H 26, Elwood, Ind.

FOR SALE—100-pound refrigerator; cost $30; will take $8; almost new lawn mower, $3; elegant oak sideboard, one oak bedroom suite; child's oak suite; cheap; must be sold. 1625 Central ave.

FOR SALE—Mr. C. Young, expert on improving violins, old, broken violins made better than new; string instruments of all kinds repaired; work warranted. Shop at O. J. CONRAD'S, (old) 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

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; new 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.

FOR SALE—
1873. GEORGE J. HAMMEL. 1898.
410-412 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,
409-411 N. Alabama.
WE DO NOT SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
5c for 1 can Polk's best tomatoes.
5c for 1 can sugar corn.
5c for 1 can peas or baked beans.
10c for 1 can table peaches.
10c for 1 can fine raspberries.
Above goods are below wholesale cost.
25c for 3 lbs. fresh dairy butter.
5c for 1 lb. fresh butter crackers.
10c for 1 lb. comb honey.
25c for 4 lbs. best pure lard.
6¼c per lb. C. sugar-cured hams.
5c for 2 lbs. fresh rolled oats.
5c for 1 2-lb. box American oats.
15c for 2 packages Friends oats.
5c for 1 lb. California dried apricots.
5c for 1 lb. California prunes.
5c for 1 lb. California dried peaches.
10c for all package coffees.
10c for 1 lb. fresh roasted Rio coffee.
We are giving away free to cur customers fine Haviland china. See display in our new windows.
RED FRONT. 'PHONE 755.
FREE DELIVERY.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—See list Indiana Trust Co.

TO LET—Two new store-rooms. 225 and 227 N. Delaware.

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

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—Desirable office, low rent; modern conveniences; in the heart of business HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Store-room on Washington st., between Meridian and Illinois sts. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

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—Large, long painter's room; in the heart of business; light in front, rear and overhead; water closet; running water; natural gas. HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Fine, large, three-story brick building; suitable for mercantile or manufacturing; size 35x200 feet; can give long lease; location near market house. For particulars see J. H. McMORROW, Thorpe Block.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Farm, 16½ acres; close to city. Inquire at 517 Jones st.

TO LET—Six acres inside Beltr ailroad; $5 per acre. CRAWFORD, 8½ E. Washington.

TO LET—Furniture for nine rooms; will be moved if desired; reference required. Address E 20, care News.

TO LET—Two acres of ground northwest of city, with dwelling five rooms and large barn. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

TO LET—Manufacturing location, central, on long lease; 135 feet street front; 195 feet fronting on railroad. J. S. CRUSE, 154 E. Market st.

TO LET—Desirable lodge-room in the heart of business; water closet and running water just put in; newly papered; abundant light in front and rear, and by sky-light overhead. HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian, room 11.

FINANCIAL.

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

FINANCIAL — Mortgage loans. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

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

FINANCIAL—Mortgage loans, lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 236 N. Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on city property; low rate; no commission. Room 4, Aetna Block, 23 N. Pennsylvania st., GEORGE B. YANDES.

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—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 interst; 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 to loan on farm and city properties in Indiana at 5 and 6 per cent. interest, with partial payments. Money on hand. No delay. Large loans a specialty. Also first-class mortgage securities for sale. Investors invited to call or address C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., 310-322 Lemcke Building.

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

FINANCIAL—
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—
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest and most reliable Mortgage Loan Company in the city.
ATENA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
ATENA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
ROOM 201 LEMCKE BUILDING.
You can borrow any amount you wish from $10 to $100 on the following security: Household goods, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts or any valuable security. The property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application. A RECEIPT IN FULL GIVEN FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID. No charge of any kind taken out in advance. Call and get our terms.
REMEMBER, 201 LEMCKE BUILDING.

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.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—See list INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Single room in Algonquin. 227 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Rooms, $1 up; both gases. 235 N. Delaware.

TO LET—One large room, with board. 424 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Uufurnished rooms; ground floor. 716 Ft. Wayne ave.

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

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

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

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms; housekeeping. 216 E. Walnut.

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

TO LET—Cimona is a throat tonic, a positive relief for hoarseness.

TO LET—Furnished room for light housekeeping. 238 W. New York st.

TO LET—Furnished front room; ground floor; cheap. 414 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—For light housekeeping; everything furnished. 313 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Front alcove and one small room, furnished; bath. 113 E. Michigan.

TO LET—Several housekeeping rooms; water and gas. Address T 22, care News.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with bath. 516 S. Meridian. Railroad men preferred.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience. (New) 321 N. Delaware st.

TO LET—Large front room; central; reasonable if suited. Address T 22, care News.

TO LET—A suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references. 303 N. New Jersey.

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

TO LET—Furnished front, single or connecting all possible conveniences. 230 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Unfurnished; entire second floor; modern; very reasonable. 125 W. Michigan street.

TO LET—Suite of lovely rooms unfurnished; modern conveniences; central. 631 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, steam heat; free bath. W. E. NEWBY, office 15 Hendricks Block.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room in Meridian Block, 116½ N. Meridian st. Address 31 E. Georgia st.

TO LET—The first floor of 826 (new) N. Illinois st; six rooms; all in good order; bath; both gases.

TO LET—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, in Wyandotte apartment house. GREGORY & APPEL, 158 E. Market.

TO LET—Elegantly furnished rooms en suite or single; gentlemen preferred; modern improvements. 112 E. Walnut.

TO LET—Two large, connecting rooms; grates, closets, furnished or unfurnished. Very desirable. 414 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Furnished front up-stairs room; good board, to business gentleman; bath; reasonable. (New) 442 E. Vermont st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front parlor; also side rooms; modern; privilege of very light housekeeping. (New) 620 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7 Talbott Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania, for loans on watches, diamons, bicycles, etc.

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—Furnished rooms; steam heat; electrict light; free bath; prices $7 and $8 per month; everything neat and clean. LORRAINE HOTEL, corner Washington and Capitol ave.

TO LET—Good rooms, single or en suite; bath; family boarding our specialty; homelike place; prices to suit; table the best; special boarding rates to students. Second square Massachusetts ave. HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Bay mare mule; three years old. Reward. GEO. J. SCHOFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—To loan, $600 private funds. C. W. OAKES, E. Market st.

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan, 6 per cent. No delay. Home funds. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on Indianapolis real estate, farms, business property in 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 loaned salaried people holding permanent position, with responsible concerns, upon their own names. Easy payments. COMMERCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION, room 7, 108 N. Pennsylvania st.

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., 934 Stevenson Building. Telephone 740.

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—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. Wewill 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—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 se us and get our rates.
INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY.
Room 10, 87 E. Market st.

FINANCIAL—
LOANS Loans made on easy payments on furniture, pianos, MONEY
LOANS organs, warehouse receipts horses, wagons, etc. Prop- MONEY
LOANS erty to remain in your own possession. Lowest possible MONEY
LOANS rates. No charges taken out in advance. You re- MONEY
LOANS ceive the full amount you ask for. You have the use MONEY
LOANS of the property and also the money. Payments made MONEY
LOANS weekly, monthly, or to suit your convenience. Loan MONEY
LOANS made the same day you ask for it. Private office. MONEY
LOANS Business confidential. We also advance money on MONEY
LOANS watches, diamonds, jewelry bicycles, etc. MONEY
LOANS CENTRAL LOAN CO. Rooms 7 and 8 Talbott Block. MONEY
LOANS 108 N. Pennsylvania st. MONEY

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—508 Bright st.; $9. Good location.

TO LET—Five-room house, rear 317 E. St. Joe st.

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

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

TO LET—Five-room cottage, with stable; $10. 1278 Barth ave.

TO LET—Five-room house, N. West st. Apply 312 Blackford st.

TO LET—2021 Ash, seven rooms. EDSON T. WOOD, 83 Baldwin.

TO LET—522 N. Meridian; twenty-four rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—Nice residences, north. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—Modern, six rooms, 1224 Marlowe ave.; nicely papered.

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

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

TO LET—House six rooms. 520 N. Alabama st. Inquire 524 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—704 N. Pennsylvania, modern; nine rooms; $40. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—815 N. New Jersey, modern; nine rooms; $35. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—Seven-room house, clean and cheap; E. Market st. Inquire 704 E. New York.

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

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

TO LET—1704 N. Pennsylvania; modern; nine rooms; nice, new; $40. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—The first floor of 826 (new) N. Illinois st; six rooms; all in good order; bath; both gases.

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

TO LET—215 and 217 E. New York; double; six and seven rooms; $21 and $23. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—Desirable cottage of four rooms, with stable. 813 Udell st., $7. WM. L. ELDER, room 1, Ingalls Block.

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

TO LET—Modern houses, $11; 1603 and 1605 N. Meridian st., in first-class condition. J. S. CRUSE, Agent, 154 E. Market st.

TO LET—An eight-room house, furnished, complete for sixty days; occupants leaving the city. Address W 22, care News.

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—440 S. Alabama, near South; six rooms; newly papered and painted; natural gas, well, cistern; $12.50. SPANN & CO.

TO LET—If you don't find the house you want, let us know and we will find it for you. Telephone 1456. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—See CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, room 7, Talbott Block, 108 N. Pennsylvania, for loans on watches, diamonds, bicycles, etc.

TO LET—Modern, ten-room house and barn; Thirty-first and Northwestern ave. F. A. MUELLER, corner East and Washington sts.

TO LET—Down-town Meridian-st. residence; suitable for sanatorium or first-class boarding-house. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

TO LET—New house, Pratt; first house east of Pennsylvania; eight rooms; bath, furnace, cistern, laundry. Inquire 839 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—House of six rooms, with thirteen acres of ground east of German Orphan asylum, on Sycamore st. Inquire 431 (new number) Virginia ave.

TO LET—Six-room house, in good order, in Byram Place, between Illinois st. and Capitol ave., near old Sixth st.; $8.50 per month. WM. GORDON, 219 Lemcke.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

TEN PAGES

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In the present disturbed condition of our foreign relation it is well for the people of the United States to return upon their past, and to study again the characters of the great men who made this nation. Washington, in particular, represents the type to which our citizenship should conform. We suppose that the fiercest jingo will not deny that the first President of the republic loved his country. Yet he did not find it necessary to hate other countries in order to show his affection for his own. He felt that the United States should have friendly relation with all nations, and that it ought not, in its foreign affairs, to be guided by sentimental considerations. So he did not hesitate to oppose France when she attempted to control the policy of the young republic, although he knew that by so doing he would offend many people who were naturally grateful to France for aid received from her in our revolutionary struggle. Nor could he be driven into antagonism to England simply because that country had been our enemy. He was just in all his dealings with other countries.

In his opinion the United States could only properly fulfill its high destiny by keeping clear, so far as possible, of all foreign entanglements. It needed no allies for its peaceful mission, and its isolation, made it extremely unlikely that it would be attacked by any European power, and if it were attacked, there was no reason why it should not be able to give a good account of itself. He insisted that our gratitude to France and our naturally hostile feelings toward England did not bind us to side with the former country in her war with the latter. In a word, he viewed the question not from the sentimental, but from the practical, point of view, and he ruled his course by a regard for the welfare, not of France, but of the United States. It is now admitted that his foreign policy was entirely wise.

The same policy is wise to-day. And we believe the people are coming to appreciate its wisdom more and more. One of the greatest blessings this country enjoys is its complete detachment from the political systems of the old world. While there are men that seem anxious to make a great show in international politics, and that think the United States should "make herself felt" throughout the world, we believe that the large majority of our citizens still think that the Washington idea is the better. Indeed, we are making our influence felt — the influence of a great nation that loves peace and righteousness. And this is much more potent than the influence of armies and ironclads. We trust that the people of this country, true to their traditions, will resolutely refuse to go abroad to hunt up trouble. Annexation schemes and imperial programs ought not to appeal to a people that has caught the spirit of Washington.

We have spoken of our foreign relations because they are just now most conspicuously before the public mind. But the first President was a patriot in his domestic policy as well. He was so just that he would do nothing that seemed in any way likely to benefit himself or his relatives at the public expense. He regarded himself as the servant, not of a party or a faction, but of the whole country. Always taking the broad view, he exerted all his powers to mitigate the intensity of party spirit, and in his famous Farewell Address, which ought to be a chart for this people and its public servants for all time, he warned his fellow-countrymen against party spirit as the influence which was most likely to destroy their institutions. As the years go by Washington's figure seems to increase in stature and to stand out with greater distinctness. It is well that this is so, for there has been no crisis in our history when his high patriotism, his self-forgetfulness and his serene self-poise were not just the qualities needed. And it is a fact that when the American people have reached the greatest hight they have most nearly approached the character of General Washington.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

In much that is written about the power of the press there is the assumption that the men that make the newspapers — and newspapers are merely what men make them — are in some way distinct and apart from other people, who are, according to this theory, influenced by the papers. Like many inaccurate or careless statements, this has a large measure of truth in it — a truth which is of great importance in countries where free institutions and free speech prevail. For there is, of course, such a thing as the power of the press. Even those men that denounce all papers, and that profess to believe that all alike are unworthy of credence, are themselves, often unconsciously, and sometimes in spite of themselves, influenced by the papers they read.

But we tend to forget the other aspect of the case — that is, the influence of the people on the newspapers. Yet it ought not to be forgotten that the men that make the papers are the friends, neighbors and business associates of those that read them, subject to the same influences, heirs to the same traditions, citizens of the same country, and affected by the same prejudices. When, therefore, a great crisis arises it is not always easy to say whether the people get their cue from the papers or the papers from the people. Even when the former seems to be the case, it is still to be borne in mind that the paper gets its character in no small degree from its constituency, and that though it may, and often does speak words which restrain the passions of the people, it, nevertheless, speaks as it does because of the influence of its environment, thus representing the people's better self. No doubt the sense of responsibility which accompanies power has its effect in moderating editorial utterances — a sense of responsibility that is not always felt at once by the individual citizen who is not compelled to deliver his opinions at a moment's notice. Or, if he does deliver them, he feels that they can not, in the nature of things, have much effect. So it happens that the papers frequently express a sober judgment — a judgment which the people themselves would, in time, pronounce — before the private citizen recovers from his excitement.

In the Maine case, for example, too much praise can not be given the American press (with a few exceptions, of which we speak elsewhere) for the moderate and dignified attitude that it has assumed. From one end of the country to the other, with a unanimity that almost suggests a previous understanding, papers of all shades of political opinion have taken the sober, common-sense view. And in doing so they have performed a great service. But in all fairness, it must be admitted with pride that the people, too, have borne themselves as a great people should. President McKinley, Secretary Long and Capt. Sigsbee from the very beginning have insisted that no opinion should be formed until the facts were known, and that Spain should not be accused of the crime in the absence of evidence on which to base the indictment. The Government, which is the people's representative, responsible to the people, has made no threats, and has studiously avoided doing anything that might provoke excitement. Beyond question, this attitude of those in authority had influence on the press.

But over and above this the people themselves have shown that they possess in a high degree the qualities that ought to mark a self-governing citizenship. There have been wicked attempts to inflame them, but those attempts have failed utterly. The papers have done their part, and they have done it in an effective way, but they would have been powerless if their appeal had not been to a serious and thoughtful body of readers. There is no newspaper in France influential enough to insure Zola a fair trial, or to make the Parisians see that they are condoning an act of the grossest injustice. At least it may be said that the high character of the American people has made the work of the newspapers easy. It has required no great effort anywhere to restrain public opinion, and this for the reason that public opinion in the United States is, at least in great emergencies, the result of calm thought and not of flaming passion.

We do not inquire which is the greater, the influence of the papers on the people, or that of the people on the papers. Perhaps it would be difficult to decide the question. But we do think it worth while to resent the theory that the people were only restrained by the most heroic efforts of the administration and the press from making fools of themselves. Without any boasting, we have a right to congratulate ourselves that a sound public opinion found such accurate and instantaneous expression, for it can not be said that there is much danger to that country in which public opinion is sound, and in which that public opinion can get itself expressed in such a way as to bring it to bear effectively on public affairs. In the present crisis the people, the administration, Congress and the press have all been on the side of conservatism, and at no time has the public ear been closed to the voice of reason.

THE COST OF GAS.

The answer of the city to the bill of complaint of the Indianapolis Gas Company, which was filed yesterday by Mr. Kern, city attorney, goes at some length into the question of the cost of manufacturing gas. One of the allegations of the company's bill was that the 75-cent rate established by the new ordinance was unreasonably low, and that under it the company would be unable to make a fair profit. The question will, of course, have to be determined by the court on the evidence which will be submitted.

But Mr. Kern makes some points which have a very direct bearing on the case. In his analysis of the gas company's figures he denies that the natural and artificial gas departments are separate, and insists that dividends and interest are paid out of receipts from both plants, which receipts are, as he charges, treated as a common fund. This question is important, inasmuch as the company in its complaint divided its expenses between the two plants. To this, Mr. Kern strongly objects. The plaintiff has, he charges, "commingled the business of the two plants by its own voluntary act," and he asks whether it ought to be allowed "to make mere estimates as to the proportion of the salaries, taxes and other joint expenses that ought to be apportioned to each for the purposes of this case."

The company has further claimed that all of its real estate, except one piece in this city, was used in the artificial gas business. This is denied by the city's answer. It is charged "that a considerable part of the real estate of the plaintiff upon which taxes are assessed is vacant ground, and not used at all in connection with the manufacture of artificial gas, while the most valuable real estate of plaintiff in said city is the plaintiff's office building, which is valued for taxation at $219,250, and is not more especially devoted to one of such plants than to the other." This being the case, Mr. Kern alleges that "the apportionment of two-thirds of the total taxes paid by plaintiff as an expense of its said artificial gas plant for the purpose of this case would be inequitable and unfair." Mr. Kern points out other ways in which the expenses of the company seem to be swelled, for the purpose, of course, of making it appear that 75 cents is an unreasonably low rate. After analyzing the expense account and showing what profits have been made on the inflated stock of the company at the present rate of $1.25 a thousand feet, the city attorney attempts to show, especially by the experience of other cities, that the 75-cent rate would yield a good profit on the value of the plant, which he places at $600,000. As was to have been expected, the city and the company are far apart in their figures. But this answer makes the issue between them, and we are in a fair way to get a judicial determination of the question. For our part, we have no doubt that the 75-cent rate will prove exceedingly profitable.

We are glad that Mr. Kern proposes to expose, if he can, the juggle by which the present corporation came into being. He sets out his theory of how the old Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company absorbed the Citizens' Gas Light and Coke Company, although the ordinance under which the latter company operated expressly forbade any consolidation with the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company. The story, as told in this answer, is interesting. It ought to be carefully investigated.

WASHINGTON, THE GENTLEMAN.

The fine character of Washington has been subjected to much analysis. American, and foreign writers, as well, have studied and admired it, and written on it at length. And well they might, for if ever a man had character, Washington had. Yet, one phase of his character is perhaps exploited less frequently than might be expected. We mean its dignity and repose. Washington was all that is comprehended in the word gentleman. The details of his life have not, many of them, been saved for us, and this is probably just as well. It is possible to belittle a man, unconsciously, in the eyes of posterity, by describing minutely the innumerable little things which, in common with all men, he did. In the main, the biographers have spared us petty details in regard to Washington, and we view him simply in his greatness of spirit, his patriotism and his perfect poise. To a degree, it may be said with truth, this absence of personal detail removes Washington from us, but only to a degree that seems in keeping with the kind of man he was. Reserve was a distinguishing mark of his demeanor, and while with this was associated greatness of heart and good-will toward all men, still it would not seem in keeping with the eternal fitness of things to pick to pieces the routine of his life, supposing that it could be done. About the "Father of his country," with his elegant presence and courtly bearing, there is a quality that inspires reverence and checks inquisitive scrutiny.

But though we know few of the details of Washington's life, in its personal aspect, we instinctively feel that at all times and in all places he was a gentleman. He was this in addition to being a patriot. And in reckoning the many qualities that go to make up the brilliant sum total of his character, this one, which in reality includes so many others, should not be counted among the least. The country was fortunate in having for its first President a man that possessed this quality, one which has not always marked our chief executives. The ability to preside with grace and dignity, to combine force and elegance in speaking, to restrain undue feeling, tempering all to the wisdom of forethought and to true patriotism — Washington, the gentleman, was characterized by all this. If we reflect how a man not less genuine in his patriotism, but less fine in character and feeling, might have harangued his soldiers as he parted from them at the close of the Revolution, we can appreciate to the full the man that, instead, parted with his troops with such dignity.

There are among us those that are inclined to sneer at these fine qualities in any public man, and to hold that the more rude and common a man's personal bearing and habits, the more genuine his feelings. The inference does not follow at all. Washington was none the less a patriot because he was a gentleman. And in this aspect he serves as well for an example as in that of the patriot. He was a gentleman in the sense that Henry Esmond was one, and any one that has read "Henry Esmond" knows that the hero of it was not a toady. A respect for law and custom, a liking for things done "decently and in order," do not mean that the man with that respect and liking lacks strength and honesty. Such men are not likely to make their patriotism the subject of brag and boast, but when their country needs them, they are ready. It is worth while to think about Washington, the gentleman. To do this, one need not forget the patriot. The one trait refined and perfected the other.

A PLEA FOR DECENCY.

Within the last year or two there has grown up in this country a class of newspapers whose very existence depends on sensationalism. They are given over to shameless invention, and pandering to the worst tastes. Their cultivation of lying as a fine art has long been notorious, but nothing shows how evil these papers have grown more clearly than their conduct since the Maine disaster. It is almost unnecessary to quote examples of what this "new journalism" has been guilty. It published dispatches from Havana and Key West at a time when it was deprived of telegraphic connection with those places; it told of startling facts discovered by divers in Havana harbor at a time when the Government officials reported that the sea was so rough that diving had been impossible; it presented full-page pictures of the Maine in the act of being blown up; it told of warships starting under full steam for Cuba; it told of night sessions of Congress that were never held; it reported the assassination of Consul-General Lee; it printed full-page interviews with Captain Sigsbee, which that officer has since disavowed; it has faked, invented and lied, wilfully and shamelessly, to the public harm, simply for the sake of selling a few extra papers. To such a pass has this invention gone that the Associated Press, serving newspapers throughout the country, has found it necessary to send out bulletins like the following:

> The cruiser New York has not been ordered to Havana; Consul-General Lee has not been assassinated; there is no conference of the Cabinet; Congress is not in session to-night, both Houses having adjourned at the usual hour; President McKinley did not go to the Capitol, and the situation is decidedly quiet.

Is the journalism that makes such denials necessary, decent? Is it honest? Is it desirable—a good thing for the country? We think not. In spite of all the "jingo" talk, consider what are the relations between this country and Spain. We are friends. It matters not who or what caused the disaster to the Maine, Spain has disavowed the act. It is true that Spain has no reason to love this country. The insurrection in Cuba has been largely sustained on means derived from this country. Throughout Spain's difficulty with her colony there has been a party in Congress crying for intervention, and two of our Presidents have declared that if the difficulty were not settled within a reasonable time intervention must come. Yet, when the disaster to the Maine happened the first boats to the rescue of the drowning American seamen were the boats from the Spanish cruiser; when Captain Sigsbee left his sinking vessel he found refuge on the Spanish cruiser, and his first act was to thank the Spanish captain for his timely aid. In the hospitals of Havana the American wounded are tenderly cared for; when the time came for the burial of the dead the Spanish government in Cuba, the Spanish army, the Spanish navy, the church, the state, all combined to do honor to the American dead. Besides this, among the first dispatches of condolence received by the Government at Washington were those from the Queen Regent, from the municipal president in Havana, and from the navy of Spain. And on top of this the Spanish government disavows emphatically the utterances of its late minister and declares its good faith and friendliness toward this country.

That is the record of Spain, in the face of our national disaster. Our record, unfortunately, is not quite so clear. Along with the action of the Kentucky Legislature "denouncing the treachery of Spain" we have had to listen to the rabid utterances of the "yellow" journals; we have seen the most improbable stories of alleged "Spanish treachery" heralded in headlines; we have had fake pictures of just how the Spanish torpedo caused the disaster. Nothing has been too wild or dangerous for these papers to set forth. To those of us who steadily believe in the good sense and conservative patriotism of the American people, these wild attempts to stampede public opinion, these reckless lies, these irresponsible inventions, are most disheartening.

In case there should be a war with any power, it is not improbable that the Government would be forced, for its protection, to restrain or even to suppress many of these indecent newspapers, as in the civil war some of the indecent papers were suppressed, but in the meantime the matter is in the hands of the American people. If they desire decency in their journalism, they can have it by declining to be fed on sensations. At a time like the present it behooves every good citizen to be conservative. If the time comes when we have to fight, we will do the best that is in us; there is no sense, or honesty, or decency in bragging about what we are going to do or what we can do.

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Great Britain would now be justified in declaring commercial war against us. We are invading England with golf sticks.

Washington's immortal farewell address is always timely reading for patriotic Americans. We print it elsewhere to-day, and we commend it to the young for a first and to the older for a fresh perusal.

By the way, Assistant Secretary Day seems to be doing all of it; where is Secretary Sherman?

If the French military could stir up trouble with Great Britain in Africa attention might be diverted from the Dreyfus case.

Washington's birthday comes opportunely for us at this time of the Maine disaster, if we only remember some of his wise counsel. For example:

> It will be worthy of a free and enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.
>
> In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave.

Such counsel as this and much else that is noble, wise and of inestimable worth to us is given in Washington's Farewell Address. We could not better improve the time nor better improve ourselves than by taking to heart this immortal utterance.

The New Yorkers who personated cabbage heads at the vegetable masquerade the other night were hardly disguised.

Happy the nation with a hero! And no people ever had a hero, we verily believe, of greater purity of purpose, serenity and nobility of life, sanity of view and clearness of vision than Washington.

Where may the wearied eye repose
  When gazing on the great;
Where neither guilty glory glows,
  Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
  Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeath'd the name of Washington,
  To make man blush there was but one.

Ex-Governor Boies is confident that his ideas on finance are about right.

Senator Mason did get back at Senator Wolcott just a little when he said that Wolcott's faith in the departments of government did not overflow into the Treasury Department.

It was a jury of his fellow-citizens that condemned Socrates, the patriot and prophet, to the hemlock because he tried to teach them reason and to win them to greater "sweetness and light." Zola is not a great man like Socrates, but he has been playing a great part these last few months in France. He has raised his voice in behalf of justice and against official tyranny. Will the jury condemn him, as the Athenians condemned Socrates? Well, if it do, the condemnation of itself will be much greater.

Ex-Governor Boies has at least got out of the 16 to 1 rut, and is not likely to get back again. When once a cure of that heresy is effected it usually remains permanent.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Dingley bill deficits are teaching the Republicans economy.

The question is now raised as to whether the Spaniards will be liable, in case it is proved that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo or a submarine mine. Spain may or may not be liable in such a case, but something is liable — liable to happen.

The Dingley bill must be vindicated, if we have to cut down expenses.

Washington.

Rome had its Caesar, great and brave, but
  stain was on his wreath;
He lived the heartless conqueror, and died the
  tyrant's death.
France had its eagle; but his wings, though
  lofty they might soar,
Were spread in false ambition's flight, and
  dipped in murder's gore.

Those hero-gods, whose mighty sway would
  fain have chained the waves,
Who flashed their blades with tiger-zeal, to
  make a world of slaves—
Who, though their kindred barred the path,
  still fiercely waded on—
Oh! where shall be their "glory" by the side
  of Washington?

He fought, but not with love of strife—he
  struck but to defend;
And, ere he turned a people's foe, he sought
  to be a friend.
He strove to keep his country's right, by reason's gentle word,
And sighed when fell injustice threw the
  challenge—sword to sword.

He stood, the firm, the calm, the wise, the
  patriot, and sage;
He showed no deep, avenging hate—no burst
  of despot rage.
He stood for liberty and truth, and dauntlessly led on,
Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of
  Washington.

He saved his land, but did not lay his soldier
  trappings down
To change them for the regal vest, and don a
  kingly crown.
Fame was too earnest in her joy—too proud
  of such a son—
To let a robe and title mask a noble Washington.
—Eliza Cook.

February Twenty-Second.

Pale is the February sky,
  And brief the midday's sunny hours;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
  For the sweet time of love and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
  Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
  Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
  Brings, in its annual round, the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
  Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
  Calmly the mighty Hudson flows;
By snow-clad fell and frozen field,
  Broadening, the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps thro' space,
  And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
  Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
  Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
  Increase the honors to his name.
—William Cullen Bryant.

"SCRAPS."

The watermelon is a native of Africa.

There are 300 birds on one ostrich farm in California.

One ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

Beards are taxed 10 yen a year in a Japanese village in Awa county, Chiba Ken.

There are over 600 women employed in the various Government offices in Philadelphia.

A Chicago paper complains that $130,000,000 worth of property in that city is held by absentee landlords.

The largest swordfish known was caught in the China sea. It was thirty feet long and weighed 2,070 pounds.

The headline in an Elmira paper reporting a suicide read: "Why William Hanson Drank Poison—He Once Lived Here."

Flour is now being pressed into bricks for use on the march and in camp. The British government is testing it for use in the army.

There is a curious superstition in Venice that if a stranger dies in a hotel the number of his room will be lucky at the next lottery.

Coins of low denominations circulate very rapidly; thus it is calculated that every penny in circulation changes hands a dozen times a week.

Shop-Walker—She complains that you didn't show her common civility. Shop Girl—I showed her everything in my department, sir.—Tit-Bits.

A four-year-old child in Oakland, Cal. was poisoned the other day by chewing the painted paper on a Japanese screen in the parlor and very nearly died.

The last safe retreat of the beaver in the United States is the canyon of the Rio Grande, between Eagle Pass and El Paso, a distance of about 300 miles.

A Boston inventor has a fire engine that shoots sand. This prevents loss by water, besides being, in many cases, a more effective extinguisher than water.

A variety of apple has been discovered in Montrose county, Colorado, having a deep red skin and a colored meat, somewhat resembling that of a blood orange.

"It's hahd," said Uncle Eben, "foh er man ter excuse a boy foh bein' as foolish at eighteen years ob age as he wah hisse'f at twenty-five."—Washington Star.

A ship captain has just been fined at Liverpool for having common matches on board his ship instead of safety matches, his cargo being one of gunpowder.

The mouth of a snail is one of the most extraordinary objects in nature. By the time the snail has worn out the last of its 30,000 teeth a new set has been provided.

John Damm, a West Virginian, was married at a distance from home and received this telegram from the old folks: "Accept congratulations from the whole Damm family."

The longest reach of railway without a curve is on the Argentine Pacific line, between Buenos Aires and the Andes—211 miles, and there is no excavation or embankment deeper than two or three feet.

A case of leprosy in its worst form has been discovered in London. No hospital or home for incurables will take the patient in, and no means of isolating him from contact with other persons has been found yet.

Mr. Youngbud—Why so pensive, dear? Mrs. Youngbud—I was just trying to decide, lovey, which I would like you to rescue first in a shipwreck, me or my dear little Fido. Philadelphia North American.

Congressman James H. Lewis, of Washington State, is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the State University. While a student there he became involved in an "affair of honor" and bears as a memento of it a wound on his hand.

The Stillwater (Minn.) Mirror has suspended publication after a prosperous career of a dozen years. It was published in the State penitentiary, and the suspension was unavoidable because there are no printers stopping there at present.

Crooked teeth can be straightened by a new dental appliance, consisting of a small rod, on each end of which is mounted a screw threaded socket, carrying a split band, to be attached to the teeth, which are then drawn inward or outward by turning the rod and adjusting the sockets.

The kiwi hails from New Zealand, and is a rare bird. They are perfectly wingless and not a sign of hair or feathers protects the eyes. This gives the kiwi a comical look. They are almost wholly nocturnal in their habits. Like the owl of the north the setting of the sun means the beginning of life to them. Then they hop about like rabbits. They are really the clowns of the fowl world.

It has been demonstrated that while there is no especial difficulty in using petrleum as a fuel for locomotives there would be trouble in obtaining a supply of the fuel. It has been estimated that the entire petroleum supply of the country would not furnish fuel enough for the use of the locomotives employed on the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems alone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A new and profitable employment for women is, introducing flour. Several firms who advertise their flour the world over are now hiring women on a salary and paying all their traveling expenses, to introduce a particular brand of flour into towns and cities where it is not well known. Two women are employed to go together, so that the matter of one traveling alone is obviated, and a certain amount of territory is assigned them.—New York Post.

In Wellington, Kas., the other night, Thomas W. Keene played "Richard III," and between the acts John Haughey, a local student of Shakespeare, arose in his place and explained to the audience just what Mr. Keene had said and done in the preceding act, and forecasted what he probably would do in the next act. This innovation proved successful. A Shakespearian "barker" henceforth will have to be carried by all first-class tragedy companies which play in Kansas.—Chicago Times-Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

J. W. M.—See answer to L. M. T.

W. H.—We can not answer mathematical conundrums.

Subscriber—With regard to your bad debts, you had better see a lawyer.

Richmond—As to the Congressional Record, write to the Congressman of your district.

W. M. D.—We can not give the addresses of mercantile or business houses in this column.

M. R. S.—The book you inquire for can be had from the Bowen-Merrill Company, this city.

Constant Reader—We know of no school where "muscular movement" penmanship is taught.

Circleville—Asks for the address of "some soundly converted Christian, who is also a 'Daughter of Rebekah.'"

Illinois—How often is there a delivery of mail in your city? A.—Twice a day, beginning at 7 a. m., and at 2 p. m.

Pearl—In euchre, if my opponent makes the trump and I play it alone, do I score four if I euchre him? A.—Yes.

L. M. T.—Who was the author of the article on "Domestic Science," published in The News of Thursday? A.—Mrs. Mary A. Moody, 219 East Tenth street.

Brazil—Please give me the address of a second-hand bookstore in New York. A.—Leggett Brothers, 81 Chambers street, or A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton street.

Jessie—Was gunpowder or other explosive used to represent the sound of firing in the piece called "Sheridan's Ride," played by Sousa's band? A.—No.

Subscriber—In answer to your inquiry of last week as to a "Writers' Union," we have been requested to refer you to Chauncey K. Woodsmall, Irvington, Ind.

H. S. M.—Is there any institution in this city where a poor, respectable young girl who has fits could be treated free? A.—We know of no place outside of the City Hospital.

C. C. C.—What was McKinley's majority of popular vote and the total popular vote? A.—Total popular vote 13,923,378; McKinley over all, 286,728; McKinley over Bryan, 603,514.

Reader—Having received obscene matter through the mails, what shall I do with it; how proceed to have the sender prosecuted? A.—Communicate with W. T. Fletcher, postoffice inspector.

Novice—In sending manuscript to the editor of a magazine it is not customary to mark the price on it. Except in the case of a well-known author the rate of compensation is usually fixed by the editor.

H. B. B.—(1) Where is H. M. Stanley, the explorer at the present time? (2) Who is president of the Canadian Pacific railroad? (3) How many acres in the State House square? A—(1) In London. (2) W. C. Van Horne. (3) Nine.

Charlottesville—Who are the three best and most popular American authors and their works? A—An answer to this question would only be a matter of opinion. Probably no two critics would agree as to the three best or most popular American authors.

Peru—Where can I get information regarding "The needs and demands of our country," and "What the world demands of the rising generation?" A—Answers to such a question would involve the writing of essays for which there is not space in this column.

New Palestine—Please give location of Eldred house, spoken of in Cottman's article in The News, "Reminiscences of Old Indianapolis." A.—Mr. Cottman says the house he meant was the old Aldrich homestead, built in 1850. It was afterward acquired by Dr. Bobbs, of free dispensary fame. The house no longer stands. It was in East Washington street, near where the Big Four locomotive shops now stand.

C. C. G.—What is the population of Phoenix, A. T., and what are the names of the daily and weekly newspapers there? A.—Population 9,000. The Arizona Gazette (morning), the Populist (Saturday), the Republican (morning), the Journal (weekly), Stock Journal (weekly), Herald (evening), Observador Mexicano (Spanish, Friday), Opinion Publica (Spanish, weekly), Riata (humorous, weekly) and the Southwestern Stockman (Friday.)

Reed—What has the court done with the receivership case of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society? A.—No receivership proceeding is pending. An inventory is being prepared, and practically nothing has been done by the court. A petition to remove H. C. Megrew and Irvin Robbins as assignees was taken under advisement by Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court, pending the taking of the inventory and pending an effort toward getting the membership transferred to another insurance organization.

Bean—Who is the Baroness Burdette-Coutts, what age was she when she was married, whom did she marry and how old was her husband? A.—The Baroness Burdette-Coutts is the daughter of Sir Francis Burdette, baronet, and the granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the famous banker. She succeeded to the great wealth of her grandfather. In 1871 she received a peerage. She was born April 26, 1814, and she married in 1881 William Lehman Ashmead-Bartlett, an American. She was sixty-seven years old when she married; he was thirty.

Subscriber—(1) Please tell me where I can find a list of United States representatives to foreign countries? (2) Please mention the colonies of the British empire? A.—(1) In any of the newspaper almanacs. (2) Gibraltar, Malta, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Cyprus, Aden, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, Labaun, British North Borneo, Cape Colony, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, British Guinea, Mauritius, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Bahama, Bermuda, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, New Guinea. The total area is estimated at 11,335,806 square miles and the population at 381,037,374.

MR. STUDY'S COMMUNICATION.

An Issue Made as to What was Submitted to the Superintendents.

[Seymour Republican.]

In The Indianapolis News of February 15, a communication from Mr. J. N. Study, superintendent of the Ft. Wayne schools, is published. The communication is merely a defense of the Geeting bill, for which the Legislature and the people of Indiana generally have shown their disapproval. Mr. Study is a member of the State Board of Education, in which this bill would have reposed an unusual amount of authority, and was also a lobbyist for the bill, and therefore it is expected that he would be for the bill and the advancement of an educational trust in the State.

Mr. Study has certainly forgotten some things since that bill was prepared.

His charge of inaccuracy in referring to Mr. T. A. Goodwin applies well to himself. For instance, he says the Geeting bill, "after it was prepared, was submitted to the City Superintendents' Association, the County Superintendents' Association, and lastly to the State Teachers' Association, and indorsed by all these bodies." Such could not have been done under the circumstances, as the bill in question was not prepared until in January, after all these associations had met and adjourned.

That which was adopted by the State Teachers' Association was very different from the Senate bill, 59, and is as follows: "To the State Teachers' Association:

"The legislative committee appointed by your honorable body begs leave to make the following report:

"It is the judgment of this committee that the General Assembly should be petitioned to enact the following legislation:

"(a) Making the minimum school term of the district schools six months.

"(b) That educational qualifications for county superintendents be required; that the term be extended to four years, and the office be made a salaried office.

"(c) That educational qualifications for city and town superintendents be required; that the term of said superintendent be four years.

"(d) That all teachers' licenses hereafter issued be declared State licenses, the rules governing examinations be under the management of the State Board of Education.

"(e) That the State Board of Education be enlarged by the appointment of two county superintendents, such appointments to be made by the Governor.

"(f) That a district school library system be enacted. Respectfully submitted,
"D. M. GEETING,
"Chairman of Committee.
"December 31, 1896."

The above suggestions, all that was ever before the State Teachers' Association in relation to the Geeting bill, do not more than half-way correspond to the "main features" as set forth by Mr. Study.

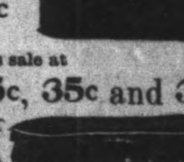
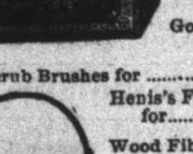
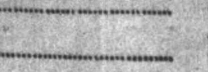
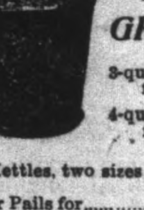
As a member of the State Board of Education, Mr. Study certainly speaks for that body, the members of which are anxious for more power for themselves over the school interests of Indiana and less for the people who pay the bills.

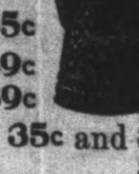
Sure death to rats, mice, roaches and waterbugs. Stearns's Electric Paste, 25c and $1.

THE NEW YORK STORE
ESTABLISHED 1853
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

RED CARD SALE OF
Housefurnishings

A one-week sale. Saturday night the red cards come off the goods, which in most cases are nearly down to half-price now. Just see.

No. 8 flat bottom Wash Boilers, regular price, 50c; sale price........ 19c

Turner's Family Soap— 16 Bars for 25c

20c Family size Mop for........ 9c
40c, 50c and 60c Bread Boxes, in this sale at 25c, 35c and 39c
Good Willow Clothes Baskets, in this sale for........ 35c

12c Scrub Brushes for........ 4c

Henis's Fruit Press and Potato Masher, regular price, 40c, for........ 19c
Wood Fiber Water Pails, 35c kind, sale price........ 15c

GRANITEWARE—

3-quart Tea and Coffee Pots, in this sale for........ 25c
4-quart Tea and Coffee Pots, in this sale for........ 35c
Tea Kettles, two sizes........ 45c and 49c
Water Pails for........ 39c

Rice Cookers for........ 35c and 39c
Dish Pans, 14-quart........ 39c
Dish Pans, 17-quart........ 49c
No. 16 Granite Sauce-Pans for........ 9c
Drinking Cups for........ 5c
Wash Basins for........ 10c
—New Basement.

Skirt Lengths ON Center Table
These are Black Mohair Brilliantines, all new designs, worth 69c a yard—a 4-yard skirt length for........ $1.85

DEMONSTRATION—Beginning to-morrow of Warner Bros.' Caroline and Realite Bone, by Mrs. Alice C. Forsythe, of Boston. You'll be interested.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THE PENSION LIST.

[Harper's Weekly.]

We wish to state precisely why we believe that the pension list needs purging. In the first place, let us repeat that we are sure that a very large number of pensions are deserved, and so far as they are deserved we are sincerely in favor of paying them, even if payment involves an increase of the public debt. But what are the reasons for believing that the Government has pensioned hundreds of people who are fraudulent recipients of its bounty, and how has the presumption been created that the list is tainted with fraud? In the first place, it will be recollected that James A. Garfield stated in 1873 that the high-water mark had then been reached, and that from that time on the pension list would decrease. It must be admitted, therefore, that the enormous increases in the number of pensioners and in the annual appropriations for them since 1873 cause suspicion. In 1873 there were 238,411 pensioners on the rolls. Since then 321,485 pensioners have died, and there are now on the rolls 976,014 pensioners, of whom 733,527 are survivors of the war. In 1873 the amount paid to pensioners was $26,502,529, and now the annual appropriation is about $140,000,000.

There are now carried on the rolls 6,405 more "survivors" than there are living survivors of the war. How is this consistent with the theory that the pension roll is entirely a roll of honor of veterans and their dependents? We are sure that candid men will agree with us that, on the contrary, this fact alone pardons suspicion; but, beyond this, it is within the knowledge of all men that the securing of pensions and of the passage of pension laws has been promoted by a set of men who are properly described as pension sharks. Sometimes these men cheat the old soldier, and sometimes they cheat the Government. It has been well established in many cases that they have secured pensions for bounty-jumpers; for deserters; for men who never went into the war; for women who pretend to be widows of old soldiers to whom they never were married, or whom they married for the pension only. There are hundreds of ways for the commission of pension frauds, and these sharks have taken advantage of every one of their opportunities. Some of them are now in jail for the frauds they have committed upon the Government; many of them have been disbarred from practicing before the Pension Bureau. When an applicant for a pension fails to prove that he comes within the provisions of the general laws, he usually applies to Congress for a special act. It is known that many of these special acts grant pensions to unworthy persons. A great many fraudulent bills have been vetoed. Many that have finally passed into law ought to have been vetoed. In one short special session of Congress, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, nearly 450 special pension bills were sent to him for approval, having passed both Houses of Congress, and 111 were pending in Congress when the President called the attention of the legislative branch of the Government to its pension industry.

During the same session, to give an illustration of the reasons which lead to suspicion of the roll, some fifteen pension bills were vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, and reported back to the Senate by Senator Blair, with the recommendation that they pass, notwithstanding the veto of the President. It was then ascertained that Mr. Blair did not have the authority of the committee on invalid pensions to make this recommendation, and that the bills and the veto messages had not been presented to the committee. In other words, it was shown in open Senate that Mr. Blair had been guilty of fraud upon the committee, and had attempted a fraud upon the Senate. Nevertheless, later in the session, Mr. Blair, with the consent of the committee, reported the bills again, and again recommended their passage.

On January 25 of this year Pension Commissioner Evans wrote a letter to Senator Gallinger on the subject of claims for increase of pensions. It should be stated that there are now something over 650,000 claims pending before the Bureau of Pensions, 450,000 of which are claims for increase of pensions. Commissioner Evans says that it is the experience of the bureau "that a considerable per cent. of the claimants, so soon as they can get their certificates of allowance of pensions, file an application for increase, and set the machinery in motion to have that increase claim given preference over claims for pension that have been on file pending from one to seven or more years."

That more fraudulent than honest attempts to secure pensions are made is shown in this very letter of Commissioner Evans. For the years 1894, '95 and '96 68 per cent. of the claims for original pensions under the general law were fraudulent. For the same years 56 per cent. of the claims for pensions under the law of 1890 were fraudulent. For the same years 68 per cent. of the demands for increase of pensions under the general law were fraudulent, as were 80 per cent. of the claims for increase under the law of 1890. These are a few of the reasons why friends of the old soldier believe that the pension agents and complaisant or self-seeking Congressmen are making him the unwilling associate of fraudulent mendicants.

General Slocum, whose loyalty to the old soldier no one ever doubted, said many years ago that he believed that the tendency of the constant demand for pensions and increase of pensions would be "to lessen the esteem and affection which our people have always felt for the veterans of the late war. * * * There is great danger," he continued, "if we allow the pension claim agents to represent the soldiers as a body of cormorants who are discontented with what they have received, that sooner or later we shall kill the goose that lays the golden egg. At the rate pensions are now being granted, the claim agents are in receipt of $3,500,000 a year." We are insisting that the pension list shall be purged for the same reason that moved General Slocum to utter this warning. It is time that the character of the pension-roll should be restored, and that it should become once more a roll of honor. In the effort to secure such an end, veterans and their friends should unite, and, so far as the Weekly is concerned, it will continue to do what it considers to be its duty to the country and to the old soldier, and it will not be deterred by the efforts of pension agents, bounty-jumpers and deserters, and their allies, the politicians, to make it appear that in endeavoring to cleanse the roll of fraud we are hostile to the old soldier. When the old soldier comes to realize the use that is now being made of him by men who would be injured by the disclosure of pension frauds, he will be grateful to those who are trying to get him out of bad company.

A Well Balanced Man.

[Ft. Wayne Sentinel.]

Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, is reputedly a brave naval officer, but he has much more than mere bravery to commend him. He has good sense. A badly-balanced man placed on the pinnacle of such a crisis as the catastrophe to the Maine would have stirred the people of this country to a fearful state of war-like feeling.

High Lights.

[Chicago Record.]

People who think they are misunderstood are really understood too well.

Be careful how you grasp an opportunity; it is often terribly hard to let go.

Don't run from a bore; he is probably keeping you from boring somebody else.

Every dog has his day, but only thoroughbreds get entered at the bench show.

Amenities of Posey County.

[Mt. Vernon Democrat.]

God hates a servile, obsequious, sycophantic tool of a two by four, job-lot ring, who prates about his independence in the past, when, in fact, he was an ass in a lion's skin, a traitor amongst true-hearted men, who were on to him, and gave him the cold shoulder he deserved.

Let Us Keep Cool.

[Lafayette Times.]

It is due to President McKinley to say that he has acted with great good sense, and taken the right course in relation to the Maine disaster. We want no war with Spain, and it is hoped that hostilities may be averted. Let us keep cool.

Big Guns Were Absent.

[Lafayette Journal.]

The Lincoln League convention was chiefly remarkable for the big guns who didn't show up at the meeting. Neither Harrison, nor Mount, nor Fairbanks was there.

A Solution.

[Alley Sloper.]

"But your mother has no objection to my becoming one of the family."

"Then perhaps she means to marry you herself!"

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.
has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.
Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

AT WASHINGTON'S HOME

THE MANY INTERESTING THINGS SEEN AT MT. VERNON.

The Place has Been Well Preserved—The Trip from Washington—Church Where the Father of His Country Worshiped.

[Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 20.—A visit to the Mt. Vernon estate, which was the home and is the last resting place of George Washington, is one of the most highly prized privileges of a tourist in Washington. Formerly the trip was made entirely by the easy stages of a Potomac river steamer, the Macalester, which enjoys the exclusive right to land passengers on the Mt. Vernon estate from the river. Within two years an electric railroad has been built from the capital city to Mt. Vernon, which carries passengers through a picturesque portion of northern Virginia, rich in reminiscences of George Washington. It is seventeen miles to Mt. Vernon from the capital city. Persons not harassed by a lack of time find it much more romantic and diverting to step from the rickety wharf at the foot of Seventh street aboard the Macalester at 10 o'clock on any day of the year except Sunday, and make the round trip to Mt. Vernon by the boat. In this way they have an opportunity to study all the points of historic interest and to listen to the wonderful tales and history of Captain Blake, the veteran river man and presiding genius of the Macalester.

He is one of the real characters of Washington, and a typical river faring man with a face of tan, a patriarchial beard and a look of stern self-consciousness which mellows into a hospitable smile in the presence of ladies and children. The captain has a romance. He is hovering around the three score and ten mark, but recently embarked upon a matrimonial venture with a very young and pretty maiden, all of which makes him an object of unusual interest and solicitude for the women tourists. Although the captain repeats his wonderful lecture every day in the year except Sunday it never seems to lose any interest by repetition.

An Interesting Country.

The country on either side of the Potomac river, between Washington and Mt. Vernon, is full of interest.

To the right sweeps the landscape of Virginia, dotted with the dilapidated estates of the "first families," who have descended to the unromantic occupation of dairy farming for the sake of a livelihood. Picturesque Arlington, the site of which from the War Department, impelled General Lee to resign from the United States army and follow his estate into the Confederacy, is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of the nation's capital. It sits majestically on the top of a hill which rises gradually from the Virginia shore of the Potomac. Adjoining Arlington on the south is Ft. Myer which commands a view of the country for many miles in every direction. Seven miles below Washington is Alexandria, a sleepy village with ancient architecture, old-fashioned, wooden street pumps, cobble stone pavements, which are in continual war with the grass and weeds for the right of way.

The time was when Alexandria was a commercial port of international importance, but that was in day when Georgetown received great cargoes from Europe and when the commerce of the Potomac river was a more important factor than it is at the present time. Alexandria has contributed richly to the history of George Washington. The quaint little Episcopal church, with its white frame cupola is still preserved just as it was in the days when Washington was the wealthiest pew-holder, and the most distinguished citizen in all the country around.

If a visitor to Alexandria would put himself on a plane of sociability with the quiet and unostentatious residents, he has but to mention the name of Washington or Robert E. Lee. Any school-boy in Alexandria will point out the hitching post where Washington used to tie his horses when he came to the village to trade. The Masonic lodge, which the Father of his Country used to attend regularly, is still in a flourishing condition, and has many of the relics of Washington's association with it.

Where Washington Worshiped.

Several years ago, in the thoughtless march of architectural progress, the Episcopal church was dismantled and rebuilt on modern plans. But, by and bye, public sentiment revolted, and the old building was restored in the form in which it was when Washington worshiped there. Every Sunday morning it is crowded with the visitors, who esteem it a great privilege to worship in the church which Washington attended, and after the services be given the estimable privilege of sitting in the pew which Washington occupied, and which is to-day sacredly marked and dedicated to his memory. The pulpit of this ancient church is a study in white and gold. The general effect of the interior of the church is snowy white, with delicate gold tracing. A spiral stairway leads up to the pulpit, which is of octagonal form.

Many relics of Washington are sacredly cherished in the library of the old church, and visitors are courteously invited to take a look at them after the close of the service. The report of the first sale of pews ever made is still preserved, and Washington's name appears as the highest bidder. On either side of the pulpit is a memorial tablet; one to the memory of George Washington, the other to the memory of Robert E. Lee. The pew which Lee occupied is marked and reserved in the same manner and with the same show of pride that is evinced over Washington's. In the churchyard is an ancient burying-ground, some of the inscriptions on the tombstones being more than a hundred years old.

Mt. Vernon is ten miles below Alexandria, on the Virginia side. It is one of the most picturesque, peaceful and inviting spots in the country. The house stands on an elevation far back from the river's edge, and commands a view for miles up and down the Potomac. The grounds are well-kept, under the management of the board of regents, who display the same taste as was shown by the former distinguished owner. In the center is the mansion, a white frame house, with ancient gables, wide porticos, large windows and plenty of light and ventilation. From the left wing of the house is a line of small, white buildings, the construction of which shows much care and forethought for the comfort of those who were to occupy them. These were built in true plantation style for servants. From the right wing of the house, and extending around in the form of a semi-circle, is another row of buildings, which were used as dairy, smoke-house, etc., and ending with the stable and wagon shed.

In front of the mansion is a broad lawn, from the edge of which a park slopes down to the very brink of the river. This park is filled with deer, squirrels and other kinds of game, and is restocked as rapidly as they die off.

The Old Estate.

The Washington estate is in every way an ideal plantation homestead. In the rear of the mansion the garden is marked by hedge rows and the walks are lined with them. The estate is open at 10 o'clock in the morning and closed promptly at 6 in the evening. A bell which stands out in front of the mansion is rung fifteen minutes before the closing time, as a warning to all visitors to retire from the grounds, and at the last moment the watchmen go around and see that everybody is excluded, and the gates barred. When the last passenger is aboard the steamboat, there is no chance for any person to get in except through the one gate which admits visitors from the terminal of the electric railroad in the rear of the estate, and that is closed and locked promptly on the hour. The mansion is filled with many pieces of furniture used by the Washington family and their descendants—the swords, the uniforms and military relics of Washington, the musical instruments which Miss Custis used, and other articles of furniture have been restored in exactly the original form. The bed on which Washington died, the chair in which he used to sit, the ancient knocker on the door, souvenirs of the visit of General Lafayette to Washington, and other treasures of historical interest.

The tomb of Washington, after all, is the real point of interest to every visitor. It is a brick and mortar structure, built in the side of a little hill and under a cluster of shade trees, barred by an iron gate and grating, over which ivy and honeysuckle trail. Within, so close that a person may almost touch it with his hand, is the marble sarcophagus containing the remains of George Washington, and beside it another, which treasures the dust of Martha Washington. A strange feeling of reverence and silence overcomes the visitor standing at such a shrine, and the impression is one that is never effaced from the memory.

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTIONS.

How the Fortnightly Receptions of First President Were Conducted.

He devoted one hour every other Tuesday, from 3 to 4, to these visits. He understood himself to be visited as the "President of the United States" and not on his own account. He was not to be seen by anybody and everybody, but required that every one who came should be introduced by his secretary, or by some gentleman whom he knew himself. He lived on the south side of Market street, just below Sixth. The place of reception was the dining-room in the rear, twenty-five or thirty feet in length, including the bow projecting over into the garden. Mrs. Washington received her visitors in the two rooms on the second floor, from front to rear.

At 3 o'clock, or at any time within a quarter of an hour afterward, the visitor was conducted to this dining-room, from which all seats had been removed for the time. On entering, he saw the tall, manly figure of Washington, clad in black velvet; his hair in full dress, powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag; yellow gloves on his hands; holding a cocked hat with cockade in it, and the edges adorned with a black feather, about an inch deep. He wore knee and shoe buckles, and a long sword, with a finely-wrought and polished steel hilt. The scabbard was white polished leather.

He stood always in front of the fireplace, with his face toward the door of entrance. The visitor was conducted to him, and he required to have the name so distinctly pronounced that he could hear it. He had the very uncommon faculty of associating a man's name and personal appearance so durably in his memory, as to be able to call any one by name who made a second visit. He received the visitor with a dignified bow, while his hands were so disposed of as to indicate that the salutation was not to be accompanied with shaking hands. This ceremony never occurred in these visits, even with his most near friends, that no distinction might be made.

As these visitors came in, they formed a circle round the room. At a quarter-past three, the door was closed, and the circle was formed for that day. He then began on the right, and spoke to each visitor, calling him by name and exchanging a few words with him. When he had completed his circuit he resumed his first position, and the visitors approached him in succession, bowed and retired. By 4 o'clock the ceremony was over.

On the evenings Mrs. Washington received visitors, he did not consider himself as visited. He was then as a private gentleman, dressed usually in some colored coat and waistcoat, often brown with bright buttons, and black on his lower limbs. He had then neither hat nor sword; he moved about among the company, conversing with one and another. He had once a fortnight an official dinner, and select companies on other days. He sat (it is said) at the side in a central position, Mrs. Washington opposite; the two ends were occupied by members of his family, or by personal friends.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

The Song of the Lineman.

Lord of the shriveled Earth,
Slave of its babbling Kings,
Belted and spurred as a Knight,
Close to the Heart of Things,
The Lineman tramps through the ways of the world,
And this is the song he sings:

"Oh, what have you done with our Father Time,
That he writhes in the hedgerow shade?
Oh, where is the rush of his morning prime?
Where are the tools of his trade?"

"He has cause to writhe; we have stolen his scythe,
Both snath and the shearing blade,
And the glass that ran to measure our span;
And what do you think we've made?"

"Now, what have you made of the shearing blade,
That he writhes in his senile wrath?
And what have you done with the glass of the Sand?
And what have you done with the snath?"

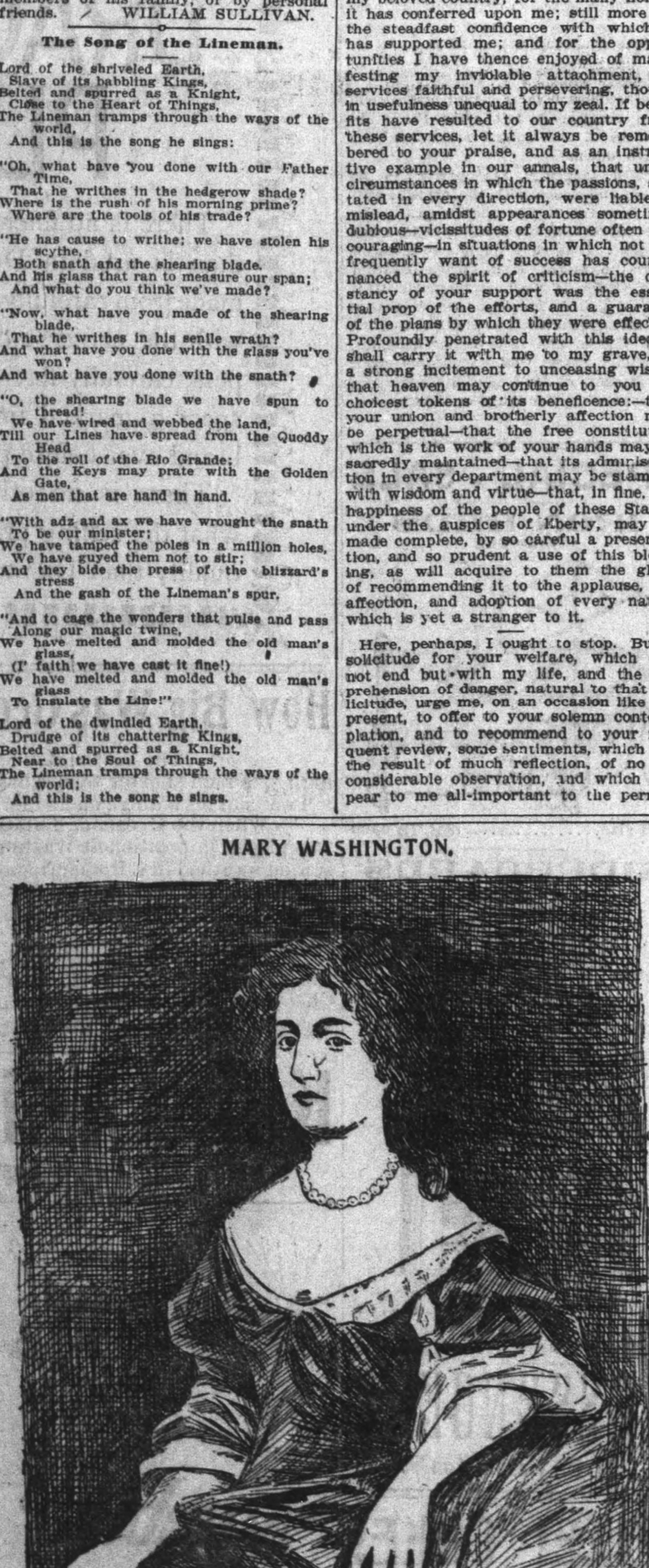
"O, the shearing blade we have spun to thread!
We have wired and webbed the land,
Till our Lines have spread from the Quoddy Head
To the roll of the Rio Grande,
As men that are hand in hand.

"With adz and ax we have wrought the snath
To be our ministers;
We have lanced the poles in a million holes,
We have guyed them out to stir;
And they ride the press of the blizzard's stress
And the gash of the Lineman's spur.

"And to cage the wonders that pulse and pass
Along our magic twine,
We have melted and molded the old man's glass
(I' faith we have cast it fine!)
We have melted and molded the old man's glass
To insulate the Line!"

Lord of the dwindled Earth,
Drudge of its chattering Kings,
Belted and spurred as a Knight,
Near to the Soul of Things,
The Lineman tramps through the ways of the world,
And this is the song he sings.

MARY WASHINGTON.



MOTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—THE—

FAREWELL ADDRESS

—OF—

GEORGE WASHINGTON

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ON HIS DECLINING A SECOND RE-ELECTION.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed toward the organization and administration of the Government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary. I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guaranty of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing wishes that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence:—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which can not end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affection. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly out-weighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communciations, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels the immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined can not fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption of those broils and war between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalship alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can not shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United Staes, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, toward confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make, and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establishment government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterward the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Toward the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the form of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what can not be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a counry—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tributes of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible—avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remember also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary comomn interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions; to practice the arts of sedition, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, toward a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.

But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences;—consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominals favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my own defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love toward it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

High Lights.

[Chicago Record.]

Of two evils choose the greater; you will be blamed any way.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself and a terror to others.

Some friendship is like health—all right so long as it doesn't cost anything.

The Decorative Craze.

[Puck.]

"Does your wife do much fancy work?"

"Fancy work? She won't even let a porous plaster come into the house without crocheting a red scallop round it and running yellow ribbon through the holes."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG

IT WAS MADE BY BETSY ROSS IN PHILADELPHIA.

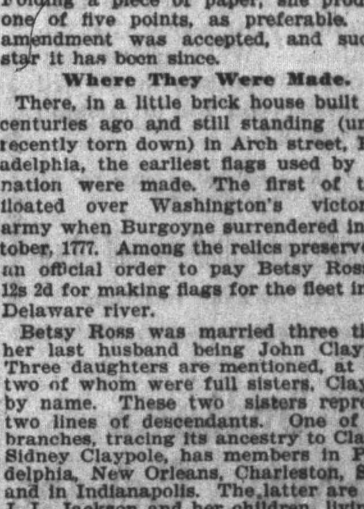
The Descendants of This Patriotic Woman Numerous in Indiana—Some of Them Live in Indianapolis.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

A recent allusion in The News to James Conwell, the founder of Laurel, Ind., as a descendant of Betsy Ross, the Revolutionary flag-maker, has called forth some inquiry.

The story of the first Stars and Stripes has been repeatedly told in periodical literature, and though if one refers to the general histories, it is surprising how little is found. Even the "Archives of Pennsylvania," and "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," which aim to rescue from oblivion all the minor events of interest, tell us nothing of the woman who lived and died and made the first flags for the Union in Philadelphia. The story, told briefly, is as follows:

In June of 1777 the American Congress adopted our national flag of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. The very first one made embodying this design was the handiwork of sundry patriotic ladies of Philadelphia, and it was flung to the breeze from the mast-head of Commander Paul Jones's ship, the Ranger. In this flag the stars were six-pointed. Then a committee was appointed by Congress to select an official flag-maker.



MRS. J. L. JACKSON.

This committee, accompanied by Gen. Washington, waited on Mrs. John Ross, a young woman noted for her skill in needlework, and a niece, by marriage, to Col. George Ross, one of the committee. Washington drew the design of the flag for her, but she objected to the six-pointed star, terming it a "British" star. Folding a piece of paper, she produced one of five points, as preferable. The amendment was accepted, and such a star it has been since.

Where They Were Made.

There, in a little brick house built two centuries ago and still standing (unless recently torn down) in Arch street, Philadelphia, the earliest flags used by the nation were made. The first of these floated over Washington's victorious army when Burgoyne surrendered in October, 1777. Among the relics preserved is an official order to pay Betsy Ross £14 12s 2d for making flags for the fleet in the Delaware river.

Betsy Ross was married three times, her last husband being John Claypole. Three daughters are mentioned, at least two of whom were full sisters, Claypole by name. These two sisters represent two lines of descendants. One of the branches, tracing its ancestry to Clarissa Sidney Claypole, has members in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and in Indianapolis. The latter are Mrs. J. L. Jackson and her children, living at 2130 College avenue.

The other branch, which has been traced by Mrs. M. C. Thayer, of Bloomington, Ind., daughter of James Conwell, has contributed considerably to the population of this State. Rebekah Walpole, the other sister, married Abraham Conwell, and four grandsons of this couple—James, William, Isaac and A. B. Conwell, came to Indiana at an early day. All settled in the Whitewater region; James in Franklin county, near where Laurel now stands; William at Cambridge City; Isaac at Liberty, and A. B. at Connersville. All were merchants and successful business men.

James Conwell's Descendants.

James Conwell, who was maried twice, had a large family, chiefly daughters. Of these no less than eight married in Indiana, and their children and grandchildren are to be found in a number of Indiana towns. So far as I can determine, there are in Richmond, 2—Mrs. C. S. W. Ross and her daughter, Miss Ella Ross. In Farmland, Franklin county, 9—Louisa Burnside, Lynn Burnside and three children, Mrs. Winnie B. Carson and two children, and Mrs. Nora B. Enyart. In Rushville, 9—Mrs. Fannie Smith, Dr. Will Smith and one child, Walter Smith, Mrs. John Frazee and two children, Mrs. Will Percy and one child. In Bloomington, 2—Mrs. Maria C. Thayer and daughter, Miss Laurel Thayer. In Indianapolis, 6—Mrs. J. C. Smith and three children, living at College avenue and Twenty-third street, and Mrs. J. E. Fish and one child, in Arch street, near College avenue. In Anderson, 3—Mrs. Charles T. Doxey, Thomas N. Stillwell and Horace Stillwell. Of the William Conwell branch there is one grandson at Portland. Of the Isaac Conwell branch there are two daughters—Ann Rebecca Conwell and Mrs. Mary Jones, in Anderson, and Dr. Horace Jones, Dr. William Jones and a sister, who live either at Anderson or Noblesville.

A. B. Conwell, the fourth of the pioneer brothers, who settled in Connersville, is now represented there by no less than twelve descendants—one daughter, Mrs. Anna Merrill; four grandchildren, John Merrill, William Merrill, Conwell Merrill and their sister, and seven great-great-grandchildren. There is also another sister, a Mrs. Havens, in Rushville.

In tracing this family tree, it is interesting to note that individuals of musical and poetic talent have cropped out all along the line, and in the Clarissa Claypool branch there has been at least one representative in each generation who seems to have inherited Betsey Ross's talent for needlework.

G. S. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE—Fanny Davenport in "Cleopatra"—8 p. m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Fanny Rice in "At the French Ball"—2 and 8 p. m.

PARK THEATER—Peters and Green Comedy Company—2 and 8 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATER—Gay Masqueraders—2 and 8 p. m.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Organ recital—W. H. Donley—8 p. m.

SLEEP

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.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SKIN SCALP

Young Womanhood.

Sweet young girls! How often they develop into worn, listless, and hopeless women because mother has not impressed upon them the importance of attending to physical development.

No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell every detail of her symptoms, surroundings and occupations. She will get advice from a source that has no rival in experience of women's ills. Tell her to keep nothing back.

Her story is told to a woman, not to a man. Do not hesitate about stating details that she may not wish to mention, but which are essential to a full understanding of her case, and if she is frank, help is certain to come!

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NORMAL

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30c JAVA AND MOCHA

will convince you that it is the best coffee in the city. Ask people who have tried it.

Robert Drake

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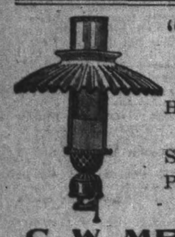

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Teeth extracted without pain.

Crowns, $3 to $5.

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MR. AND MRS. JOHN SHIPMAN, OF KNIGHTSTOWN.

One is Ninety and the Other Eighty-Seven Years Old—They Are Known as "Uncle John" and "Aunt Sallie."

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Knightstown, Ind., February 22.—Living in this city, in peace and contentment and comparatively well-preserved for people so old, are Mr. and Mrs. John Shipman, age respectively, ninety and eighty-seven years, who have been married for sixty-two years. They have lived in the same house here ever since the civil war. They are affectionately called "Uncle John" and "Aunt Sallie," and respected by everybody in the community.

Sarah B. Gaines ("Aunt Sallie") was born near Springfield, O., on October 9, 1811. In her father's family were eight children—five girls and three boys—all of whom are dead, except "Aunt Sallie" and one sister. Her childhood was spent like that of other children. Her meager educational advantages were improved to the greatest possible extent. At the age of twenty-six years she was married to John Shipman.

John Shipman was born in Springfield, O., April 11, 1808, and was reared in the "same neck of the woods" as Sarah Haines. His education was very limited, as he was taken from school at fourteen and set to work, learning the trade of tailor of his father, which he followed until twenty-one years old. He recalls, with delight, the fact that, when but four years old, he saw a lot of British prisoners, taken in "the war of '12," pass through his native town, escorted by American soldiers, with clarinet, flute

"UNCLE JOHN" SHIPMAN.

and triangle, the first musical instruments he ever saw, with the exception of the fife.

In 1838, the year following their marriage, "Uncle John" and "Aunt Sallie," accompanied by members of their respective families, came overland in a spring-wagon—the only way of traveling then—from Springfield, O., to Hancock county, this State, over the National road. "Uncle John" did not even enjoy the luxury of the spring-wagon; he walked. There they lived on a farm for thirty years. When the Pan-Handle railroad was built through central Indiana, "Uncle John" drove spikes for the new concern and "Aunt Sallie" kept boarders. Shortly after the close of the war they moved to Knightstown, where they have lived quiet and uneventful lives ever since.

Every President but Two.

Born during Jefferson's second term as President, "Uncle John" has thus lived under the administration of every President of the United States but two, seen his country victorious in three great wars, has seen Daniel Webster and William Henry Harrison, heard Henry Clay speak and shaken hands with Martin Van Buren. A stanch Whig, he cast his first vote in 1832 for Henry Clay and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket. He twice enthusiastically supported William Henry Harrison for the presidency and his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, as many times for the same office, half a century later. When asked if he had seen William Henry Harrison, he answered: "Yes, and he had the sharpest eye in his head of any man I ever saw."

"Uncle John" has been a Mason for nearly half a century and still takes an active interest in the affairs of the order. He has used tobacco constantly for over three-quarters of a century, but he deems it a "filthy habit" and is of the opinion that it will eventually cause his death. He is well informed on current history and the questions of the day,

"AUNT SALLIE" SHIPMAN.

and can talk interestingly on almost any topic. He has constantly read the daily press for the last half century, beginning with Greeley's Tribune long before the war.

Both "Uncle John" and "Aunt Sallie" are remarkably spry for their age, and have full use of all the senses. "Aunt Sallie" has never worn glasses. Whenever "Uncle John" gets sick, he invariably says to the doctor, "Well, doctor, I guess I'll hand in my checks this time, sure."

They have their tombstone lettered and set up for them, and are waiting patiently to be called. It is "Aunt Sallie's" prayer that they die within a few hours of each other.

AS PERSISTENT AS BANQUO.

Two Ghosts Near Furnessville That "Will Not Down."

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Hammond, Ind., February 22.—Two gaunt and headless forms wrapped in shawls of shimmering white are stalking about the premises of Frank Groth, near the village of Furnessville. In consequence the people in the northern end of Porter county are much perturbed. The most conservative of the large number of people who have viewed the nocturnal parade are willing to take oath to seeing genuine ghosts. Residents of Hammond and Valparaiso who remained in the house over night for the purpose of probing the thing to the bottom confess that it is beyond their understanding.

That there is "something" in the cellar of the humble farm-house there is no doubt, and it is a very curious "something." It comes from the outer cellar and moves toward the house in a circle. Here it is joined by another "something." The house where these manifestations are seen nightly is situated about two miles from the village of Furnessville. The land that surrounds it is a clearing in the heavy oak timber, back of which is a swamp. To the north old Lake Michigan stretches in wide expanse.

The building is old-fashioned. The owner does not live in it himself, but has been accustomed to lease it from year to year to responsible tenants. Half a dozen different families have lived in the house for a time, and then betrayed an unconquerable inclination to desert it. The first occupants were a man, his wife and their infant son. They moved away suddenly. Since then there have been several tenants, but none of them has remained in the house for any great length of time.

Frank Groth, the present occupant, moved in several months ago, and lives there now only because he can not find another house in the entire township. Groth says there are strange noises in the house every night, but he made no mention of them until a few days ago, when his wife was taken suddenly ill.

Neighbors were called in to assist the old German in unraveling the mystery of the noises. These went away satisfied that there were uncanny sights and sounds in the farm-house that could not be explained or accounted for. The disturbance generally begins about 10 o'clock, when the sound of a flute, playing a sweetly pathetic air, is heard. The sound is not close at hand, but seems dulled by the intervening walls, as though the music was proceeding from an adjoining room. The air could easily be distinguished. The strains from the flute continue for several hours. The air is the same throughout.

A curious feature is that the music proceeds to a certain point, and then a false note seems to be sounded; the ghostly musician hesitates and attempts to strike the note two or three times, and, falling, goes back to the beginning and plays the few bars over again, stumbling at the same point and repeating the air as before.

After the musical demonstration subsides to the ordinary nightly noises the house becomes perfectly quiet, and then without warning there is a bombardment that seems at times as if the house would fall about the listeners' ears.

There is not much variation in the program except that on certain evenings there is a steady sound like water falling into a dipper. After this there is a sputter and a crackling, then the walls appear to crack, and ghostly fingers slide up and down the plastering. This is followed by the appearance of the gaunt figures in white.

Students from Valparaiso and business men from West City have visited the scene, and witnessed the demonstration, but as yet no one is able to account for the phenomena.

SHORTER THAN TOM THUMB.

Isaac Payne, Living Near Irvington, Only Thirty-Two Inches High.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

About a mile and a half east of Irvington, in a little house that stands obscurely back from the public road, lives a man, now old and helpless, who for many years was famous in show circles as an "india rubber" midget. His name is Isaac Payne. He is thirty-two inches in hight, or two inches shorter than the celebrated Tom Thumb, though not normally formed like Tom Thumb. Besides his liliputian size he had, in his younger days, an extraordinary flexibility of joint by which he could exhibit sixty different twists not possible to the normal human body.

One of these was to lap a leg half way round his body and scratch the back of his head, or take pins from the back of his coat with his toes. Another was to turn his legs up with his heels set together against his chest and toes pointing out, thus converting the soles of his feet into a writing desk on which

ISAAC PAYNE.

he would indite an eloquent love letter to some blushing damsel of his audience. To put his heels where his toes belonged without turning his body was no trouble at all. His peculiarities made him a "card" with the showmen, and from his eighteenth till his fortieth year he was in the business, traveling all over the United States and into Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Engaged by Barnum.

In the earlier part of his career P. T. Barnum took him up, and was the first to advertise him as the "India Rubber Man." Subsequently he traveled with Dan Rice, Adam Forepaugh, Spalding & Rogers and other showmen of the day.

Payne was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1832. His parents and all of his brothers and sisters were of ordinary size, but it was long related as the wonder of the day in the country where he lived that as an infant he could lie at length in an adult person's hand like a small doll baby, with his head at the wrist and his feet at the finger-tips. As is customary, clothes were awaiting him at his coming, but they were a ridiculous misfit, and he had to be kept in a silk pocket handkerchief till another outfit was provided.

When a lad, his boy companions made a great pet of him. They built a little stage-wagon for him, and with a small boy on top for driver and four others to do duty as horses, he would ride to and from school in state.

He took to the show business with zest, and was very fond of Mr. Barnum, whom he describes as a man of Christian principles, kind to his people, and extremely popular with them. The little man was much given to playing jokes. One was to bend his finger back till it lay along the back of his hand and have an unsuspecting person examine the joint closely, when the finger, being released, would fly up sharply against the victim's nose. Another was to invite two men up on the platform at the close of his performance to assist him with his "grand somersault act." He would have one sit flat on the floor and the other astride his shoulders; then, having got them in this undignified position, he would derisively put his finger to his nose and walk off.

Payne has been married three times, each time to a woman of usual proportions. He saved money from the show business, but after he retired, unscrupulous persons swindled him out of all he possessed, except five acres of land where he now lives, which was saved to him by the kindly offices of the late Dr. Ritter. His wife manages the little place and by hard work eks out a scant living. He is entirely blind and helpless. He is highly pleased when any one calls to talk with him. An oculist restored his sight temporarily, and during that interval of light he managed to read his Bible once through. G. S. C.

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THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY

MOST OF THE FACTORIES ARE IN THE GAS BELT.

Only Six Years Since the First One was Started in the United States—What "Hot Mills" Are—Details of the Process.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

The details of the manufacture of tin-plate are little known. One reason for this is that the industry is but six years old in America; another that the factories are confined to a limited territory, following the line of cheap and abundant fuel. St. Louis has one tin-plate works, and the gas regions of Indiana and Pennsylvania have the remainder.

The Indiana gas belt supplies fuel for five tin-plate works. The largest of these is at Elwood. Four others are at Gas City, Montpelier, Middletown and Anderson respectively. I recently visited the National tin-plate works of Anderson. The expedition was made in the evening, since then the "hot mills" can be seen to best advantage. Being conducted by one of the superintendents, we passed the entrance gate unchallenged. Visitors are not solicited, and only a special permit will take one through the factory. But regulations are not quite so rigid as a few years ago, when the industry was first planted in America. Then the experts guarded their occupation jealously, and would close up a furnace and cease work at the approach of an intruder.

On emerging from the darkness into the main room one is almost bewildered by the scene of intense activity. In a deep inclosure in the center of the room are the two 1,200 horse-power engines, whirling their immense fly-wheels of fifty-five tons' weight. On each side of this inclosure are the "hot mills," consisting of deep, glowing furnaces and the "rolls," large revolving cylinders in pairs, through which the workmen pass the steel as it comes from the furnace.

A rectangular steel bar is brought to a certain temperature in the furnace, then quickly removed with tongs and transferred to the rolls. From the first rolling, a process requiring both dexterity and energy, the steel comes out a long, thin, glowing sheet. This is now "doubled" and rolled again, the process of "doubling" being repeated until the original bar has been rolled into eight sheets of uniform size and thickness. Each "roller" does piece work, and as he finishes the sheets, stacks them up in a pile, the top sheet bearing the "roller's" name and the size and number of sheets rolled. Still kept in distinct "lots," they are now sent by a narrow tramway to the pickling-room.

Here they are placed in a contrivance called a "cradle," and immersed in a vat of hot water and sulphuric acid. By means of machinery the cradle is moved rapidly up and down in the vat like a giant churn-dasher. From this vat the sheets are transferred to a bath of clean cold water and thoroughly rinsed in the "cradles." They are now ready for the annealing process, for, although the plates are bright and smooth, they have all the hardness of steel. They are packed with layers of sand, in a clay casket, and thrust into the very heart of the furnace.

Rolled a Second Time.

Here they remain for a period of ten or twelve hours, after which they are soft and pliable. But the surface has become roughened, so they must be rolled again. This time they are put through the cold rolls, going through three successive rolls before they are ready for the second bath of sulphuric acid or the "white pickling." From the cradles in which the sheets have had their last bath they are taken to sinks filled with clear, cold water, and immersed, since, after the pickling process, they would rust on exposure to the air. The fall of water on the face of a sheet will also corrode it, so they are stacked on their edges in the water.

In the next stage of manufacture the sheet becomes tin-plate. At a low, forge-like machine, operated by a system of rollers, stands the tinner and his helper. The helper immerses the sheet, just brought from the pickling-room, in seething, boiling oil, which dries the surface without corrosion. Passing through a set of concealed rollers, the plate emerges from the top of the machine, having received a coat of tin from the tinner, who, with a ladle, pours the molten metal between the higher set of rollers.

It is now passed through a "bran" machine, that polishes the surface, and the tin-plate is almost completed. Closely adjoining the tinning department is the supply-house, in which are stored the special products used in the manufacture of this cheap and common article. Here are hogsheads of palm oil, from Africa, and "pigs" of tin, from the straits and from Australia. The uttermost parts of the earth contribute toward a tomato can.

After the tinning process and the bran bath, the plates go through an elaborate polishing machine from which they emerge gleaming like mirrors. They are now finished, but are yet to be cut into various sizes and assorted. The latter work is done by young women, who receive $1.25 a day. There are two grades of tin, prime being the first. Any imperfect plates are sent back to the tinner to be retinned if possible. The boxing and shipment is another factor and affords employment to no small number. Most of the shipments are to canning factories.

No articles are manufactured in the tin-plate works; but certain sized plates are perforated in patterns for use as panels for kitchen safes. All of these are shipped to the South, the Northern demand for them being very small.

The National tin-plate-works of Anderson is what is known as a "six-mill" works; that is, it has six hot rolls in operation. The number of furnaces and tinning forges are regulated by these. The factory is in operation night and day, and does not even stop for a summer vacation as the glass "houses" do. It affords employment to two hundred men and from twelve to fifteen young women. Of its employes a large number are skilled workmen and receive from $6 to $10 a day.

Wales is the mother of the industry, and Welsh workmen at first took all responsible positions in the American mills, but American workmen have been quick to learn, and many now take the places of trust and danger on the "hot rolls" and at the tinner's forge, where only a Welshman might work before.

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VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

The Indianapolis News promises if Spain will keep Weyler quiet it will undertake to curb the spirit of Senator Morgan. The News has tackled many a big job, but it will find Morgan the biggest hill in the United States to climb—and as to crater; well, there is not enough water on the globe to quench the fires that burn there unceasingly.—Evansville Journal.

The Indianapolis News is in a trying position just now. It hates free silver as the devil is said to hate holy water. But it is also very much out of patience with the Republicans because they don't subordinate everything to what is called the Indianapolis currency reform program. The News can detect nothing good or sound in our monetary system so long as the greenbacks are outstanding and our bonds are not made explicitly payable in gold. That paper affiliates with a class of people who tolerate nothing that does not conform to their narrow notions about finances, tariff, etc. In fact, nothing short of the simon-pure Mugwump can come anywhere near the idealistic standard erected by The News. This means that about 97 people out of every hundred shall accept the dictum of the three tailors of Tooley street as an infallible guide to legislative action in matters pertaining to finance, tariff, etc.—South Bend Times.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis is in the throes of a general revolt. A number of saloonists have been arrested on the charge of adulterating their whisky, and it is claimed that they used ordinary hydrant water.—Tipton Tribune.

Indianapolis furnishes about one-seventh of the divorces of the State, and Indiana stands third for divorces granted, Illinois being first and Ohio second. Under the Indiana law divorces are granted for seven causes.—Lafayette Times.

Must Vote to Hold Office.

[Noblesville Ledger.]

Harrison L. George, a veterinary surgeon of this county, has just received an appointment as assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Department. He leaves Saturday for his post of duty at Kansas City, Mo. He goes in "on probation" for six months on a salary of $1,200 a year. He secured his appointment under the civil-service laws. He is what is called a "typical mugwump," and has not voted for twelve years. We do not believe that any man who is not patriotic enough to vote should hold an office under this Government. Such is mugwumpery! Such is civil service reform!

Wallace on McClellan.

[New Castle Democrat.]

No more despicable piece of business has appeared in print of late than the speech of Gen. Lew Wallace made at Lebanon last Saturday night. He assailed the reputation of a man who has been dead thirty years. It was a vicious attack, and one that could not be of the slightest benefit to him even were the preposterous charges true.

It is strange that General Wallace should wait thirty-seven years to say anything about this transaction; until after all other witnesses are dead. Congress long ago carefully investigated the conduct of the war. Where was Wallace then?

Anything to Beat Republicans.

[Anderson Herald.]

The Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans have each issued addresses which indicate Republicans will have to contend against this allied aggregation. It is anything to beat Republicans. Any sacrifice for principle which may be necessary, to get under a silver banner will be made in the mad rush for the offices. Against this strange combination must be set the Republicans, the gold Democrats, the business men, all men who have money due from insurance companies and debts of all kinds. The forces of good government must triumph as they triumphed in 1896.

The Time to Act.

[Evansville Courier.]

The time has come when the President must act for Cuba. Our attitude toward Spain is not that of hatred or rage. The United States, like Justice, with the scales in one hand and the sword in the other, stands demanding fair play for the Cubans.

This war, drawn out until the world is sickened of the sufferings of the Cubans, must end. If it continues, the Cuban people will be blotted out of existence. The United States must end it. The time is ripe for the President to act. If it can be done in peace, a thousand times better, but the time has come when it must be done.

A Campaign of Education.

[Lafayette Call.]

We believe in a campaign of education that shall endeavor to convince the younger men in the opposition ranks that a larger good will come to the country through Republican politics than through those advocated by William J. Bryan.

Staff from Which Heroes Spring.

[Evansville Courier.]

The seaman who could touch his cap as a mark of respect to his superior, and say calmly in explanation of the commotion that brought the captain to his door to face the greatest horror that can overtake a commander, "Sir, I have to inform you that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," is worthy of a medal from Congress and an honorable mention in the annals of our naval history.

A Plea for Hackney.

[Evansville Courier.]

If Judge Hackney, of Shelbyville, judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, voted for Mr. Bryan, as he said he did, he supported the Chicago platform and was loyal to the party. His enemies then have no reason to attack his Democracy. There were many Democrats who doubted the advisability of taking up free silver as an issue. In the campaign of education they became convinced of the greatness of the cause and were enthusiastic supporters of Bryan.

The American Jingo.

[Muncie Times.]

The American jingo is an interesting figure in American life. There is no need to confuse a patriot and a jingo. The latter is one that talks incessantly of war. But the Maine affair has shown that the jingo is not so dangerous an individual as his talk in times of peace would indicate. With a crisis at hand, the jingo has talked less violently than when war was a remote possibility. Some day the world will learn that it is country and not noise.

A Study in Diplomacy.

[New Albany Ledger.]

Here's a critical study in diplomacy: Mr. Bayard was criticised for criticising his own country in another country; Hannis Taylor was criticised for criticising another country in his own country; Mr. De Lome is criticised for criticising another country in that other country. The three should get together and compare impressions.

Not Easily Stampeded.

[Terre Haute Mail.]

Neither the De Lome incident nor the Maine disaster caused the Americans to lose their heads. There is no Madrid, Paris nor Vienna in this country to turn out crazy mobs to howl around the halls of legislation.

Anthony Says 'Tain't So.

[Terre Haute Express.]

The society women of Indianapolis, who adored Anthony Hope beyond expression, are reminded that the distinguished writer was disappointed in them and other representatives of American womanhood whom he met.

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CURIOUS BUILDING

Different Foods Make Different People

The kind of food one eats and the liquid one drinks has much to do in determining how much of health and strength may be depended upon to carry out life's work. True, the quality of the mind greatly affects the body, and on the other hand the reflexes from an ill-fed body seem to affect the mind.

Well selected food is of the utmost importance to brain workers and highly organized men and women. We are apt to eat and drink almost anything that looks and tastes good, and afterward wonder why our brains do not earn as much as some friends whom we have in mind. Our physical systems are all a trifle dissimilar, and when one finds that he is not keeping up to par, a close inspection of what is being put into the stomach is wise.

Many people are slowly, but very surely, injured and their lives cut short by the daily use of the narcotic drug, coffee. "Nonsense," someone says. It is easy to say nonsense when one does not have access to chemical research and scientific data. Facts are exceedingly stubborn things, more so than stubborn people are aware who cry out because some favorite drug can not stand in a favorable light under the careful search of chemical analysis.

The stubborn facts about coffee will make themselves felt after the stubbornness of unfortunate users has been broken down.

Health, longevity, the power to do things, and peace with the nervous system, are the things that weigh many times more than the indulgence in a cup of coffee. It is easy for one to slide off from the coffee habit when Postum Food Coffee is used, particularly if it be well boiled, for then the fragrance and taste of coffee is brought out of the Food Coffee, and it is really delicious. Chemistry shows that it contains about 80 per cent. of food elements necessary for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

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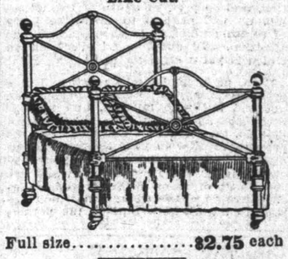

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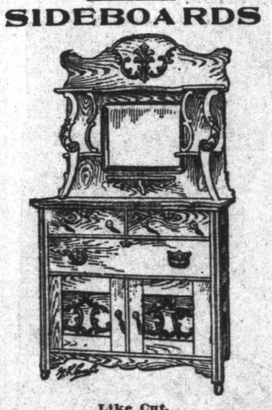

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ELSIE. And he swallows it without any fuss?

CARRIE. Yes. He don't mind it at all—but I can't swallow one, though. I'm the only member of this family that don't take Ripans Tabules.

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How Big Was George Washington?

The best measurements say he was 6 feet 2 inches high (one inch shorter than Abraham Lincoln). Like Alexander, "'Twas not his stature made him great, but greatness of his name."

When the Greenough statue of the Father of His Country was placed in position at Washington, the great American represented swathed in a Roman toga with one hand aloft and the other pointing toward the patent office, brought out the witticism that Washington intimated "My soul is in heaven but my clothes are in the patent office."

In this connection, we desire to say that the popularity of the **Covert Top-Coat** is somewhat contested by the Chesterfield. We have a tremendous selection of fabrics for both styles to make up at **Twenty Dollars** and upward.

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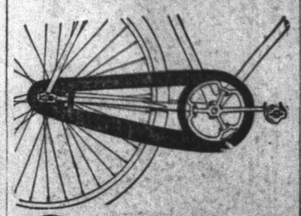

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to insist on their mothers giving them

RUSSELL'S WHITE DROPS,

which prevent, relieve and CURE Wind Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all of babies' ills. Nothing else so sure to cure. Nothing else less harmful. Invaluable for babies when TEETHING. Contain no opiates IN ANY FORM. All Druggists. 25 Cents.

POPULISTS IN CONVENTION

FUSIONISTS GET THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

A Long Wrangle with the Middle-of-the-Road Men at the Opening of the Convention—The Platform—The Proceedings.

About three hundred Populists of both the "middle-of-the-road" and the "fusion" varieties met in the Criminal Court room at the court-house this morning in State convention. Delegates from every Indiana district were present. They gathered early in the court-room and sat complacently in conversational wire-pulling until the time for the business of the day. Extra chairs had to be brought in to accommodate the throng, and a number of visitors occupied the gallery.

At 10 o'clock, Julus Rosenheiner, chairman of the Central Committee, brought something like convention order out of the church social character the gathering had assumed, by directing the delegates to seat themselves by districts. This they did in somewhat informal manner. The district chairman perched themselves on chairs in different parts of the room and with auctioneer-like shouts and cries gathered their cohorts about them.

The first order of the day was the taking of a collection to defray the expenses of the convention.

Five dollars from each county was asked, and the delegates cheerfully responded in silver coin, when the hats were passed. The taking of the collection and the gathering of the clans in district array occupied considerable time, and it was 10:45 o'clock when the convention was actually called to order by Mr. Rosenheimer.

Row Over Chairmanship.

J. H. Allen, of Terre Haute, moved that a temporary chairman be elected. There was a long wrangle as to whether or not the motion was out of order. The discussion was interspersed with numerous calls for chairs by the members who were standing.

The motion was finally laid on the table. Then another wrangle ensued when Chairman Rosenheimer announced that the convention would proceed to the "appointment" of committees. He finally explained that he meant "reports" of committees. Charges were made that there was being an attempt to crowd Mr. Rosenheimer, a fusionist, into the temporary chairmanship. Some questioned his right to even put a motion until a temporary organization had been effected. No one seemed to know who should preside over the convention. Rosenheiner stood silent as the wrangling went on.

It was finally moved that Mr. Rosenheimer act as temporary chairman. The motion was amended by substituting the name of Mr. Williams, a middle-of-the-road man, of Vincennes. The vote on the amendment was close, and a roll-call was demanded. Protests were made that no one knew who the real delegates were.

Chairman Resenheimer decided the whole discussion out of order, but, nevertheless, permitted the roll to be called by districts. While the vote was being recorded several challenges were made on the ground that some districts were reporting a larger number of votes than there were townships and city wards in such districts. Cheers by each side followed the vote on one or the other side of the question.

T. N. Lief Takes Charge.

During the discussion T. N. Lief, of Attica, assumed for Mr. Rosenheimer the duties of the chair, and his energetic rulings were accepted without question, though many in the convention did not know who he was. The votes of both the Tenth and Eleventh districts were challenged, but explained satisfactorily to the challengers, and the necessary corrections were made. Where a district was not fully represented by a delegate from each township and each ward of cities having mayors, the district chairman was allowed to cast the votes of the absentees. Mr. Leif took full charge of all the proceedings, and Mr. Rosenheimer stood back and accepted, with the rest of the convention, the salutary czarship thrust upon them.

When Secretary Craig read the result of the vote, the amendment was shown to be lost by a vote of 556 3-10 to 776 7-10. It was then moved that the election of Mr. Rosenheimer as temporary chairman be unanimous, and the convention responded with a hearty vote.

It was now fifteen minutes of 12 o'clock, and the convention was just ready for business. F. T. Craig was unanimously elected temporary secretary.

Mr. Lief then made a short speech, in which he explained his usurpation of the cairman's powers. He asked pardon of the convention, but said he acted as he did in the interests of harmony "for we don't want any more wrangling than we can help."

The district chairmen then reported nominations for members of committees on credentials, platform and rules and organization, and members of State central committee, as selected last night.

Walker Permanent Chairman.

The committee on rules and organization then reported. The committee recommended the election of Samuel Walker, of Hancock county, as permanent chairman; S. A. Stockwell, of Putnam county, permanent secretary, and L. E. Colliers, of Howard county, assistant secretary. The appointment of Silas Hilton as sergeant-at-arms was recommended.

The committee recommended that all nomination speeches should be limited to five minutes; all seconding speeches to three minutes, and all speeches on the platform to five minutes. It was recommended that all resolutions go to the proper committee without debate, and that delegates present should be permitted to cast the entire vote of their respective counties.

The report was adopted unanimously, and a committee of three escorted Samuel Walker, the newly-elected permanent chairman, to the platform.

Just before the permanent chairman was escorted to his seat the convention was startled by a loud explosion out in the court-house yard, and many jumped to their feet with a feeling that the Maine disaster had repeated itself on a small scale. It was, however, the German veterans firing a salute on account of Washington's birthday, and the members were calmed. As Mr. Walker made his speech of thanks his remarks were punctuated with the repeated firing of the cannon, and the effect was something like this:

"Gentlemen—This is the proudest moment of my life"——

"Boom!"

"First President of our glorious country"——

"Boom!"

"Under the shining canopy of heaven"—

"Boom!"

"Let us present a united front to the common enemy"——

"Boom!" ("Hurray," from the audience.)

"Go in light-marching order against the foe"——

"Boom!"

"Populist party has carried too many burdens into the battle"——

"Boom!" (Great cheering.)

Mr. Walker was the fusion candidate, but he made no reference to the differences which exist in the party. He spoke in general terms of harmony and peace in the ranks.

One of the delegates, enthusiastic over Walker's selection, confided to a reporter that there was no question of fusion or anti-fusion in this convention, but only one of Motsinger and anti-Motsinger.

The newly-elected secretary and assistant secretary were now seated. A greeting from E. S. Pope was read. Mr. Pope is sick and unable to attend, but he sent a written plea for "plenty of greenbacks." The convention voted its sincere sympathy to "Father" Pope in his affliction.

The committee on credentials made its report. There was some uproar during the discussion which followed, and in the absence of Sergeant-at-Arms Hilton, Mr. Pressler was elected to that office. Chairman Walker "declared himself" in favor of absolute order, and directed the sergeant-at-arms to see that there should be no whispering in the room.

A Five-Dollar Question.

Mr. Padgett, of Daviess county, moved to amend the motion to adopt the report of the committee by instructing the secretary to call the name of no county which has not paid the $5 assessed by the State committee. The amendment was bitterly opposed as a disfranchisement of the poorer county delegations. In face of the opposition Mr. Padgett withdrew his amendment in view of the explanation offered that the matter of contributing the $5 was optional.

Mr. Burkhardt then moved to amend by making it possible for delegations which had paid their money under a misapprehension should be entitled to have this money refunded if desired. The amendment was adopted, and the original question on the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials was called for. There were some corrections to be made, however, and the delegates were hungry, so at 1 o'clock the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

NAMING NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

State Convention of Populists Takes Up this Work—Explanations.

The afternoon session was called to order at twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock. The first order was the election of three members of the national committee. Joshua Strange, of Arcana, a member of the national committee, elected by the delegates to the last national convention, made a few remarks explaining the relations which exist between the Indiana members of the national committee and the chairman of the national committee, and refused to serve longer without the sanction of the present State convention.

M. C. Rankin explained the reason for election in State convention of the members of the national committee, rather than by the delegates to the national convention. He said it was thought that a better representation could be secured in State convention, and the wants of the people could be more nearly ascertained. He said no censure was implied upon the present members of the national committee.

A. H. Fernandes, also a member of the national committee, also spoke.

He saw no reason why he and his fellows should be "kicked out" of the national committee, but expressed himself as ready to submit to the will of the convention.

W. S. Austin, the third member of the national committee, tendered his resignation. It was moved that the resignation be not accepted. The motion was amended to the effect that the convention proceed at once to the election of three new members of the national committee, the national committee having delegated to the convention the power of such action.

The chair suggested that it would be seemly for the convention to hear an explanation of the reason for desiring the displacement of the present members of the national committee. No explanation was made, and it was moved and seconded that the three present members be re-elected. After a discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The Platform.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform:

No. 1. We, the members of the People's party of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, re-affirm our faith in the principles of the Omaha and St. Louis platforms, and hereby pledge ourselves anew to renew the fight with increased vigor and courage until every principle therein set forth shall be enacted into law and placed of record upon our statutes.

No. 2. We demand the abolition of all issue of money to national banks, and that the Government shall issue money at 1 per cent. interest on United States farm mortgages, secured by occupied lands, to the amount of one-third the actual cash value of said lands. All said farm mortgage notes shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. No farm mortgage notes shall be issued on land owned by aliens.

No. 3. We re-affirm our faith in the people, and hold that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that such consent can not be given by merely voting for rulers over whom there is no control except that of defeat; that the people should have the absolute power of initiating any legislation needed and of ratifying or rejecting any law enacted.

In order, therefore, that the principles of liberty may be preserved and the government be made a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, we declare for the adoption of the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate, by which the power of the people can be exercised in government.

We pledge ourselves, as a party, when placed in power, to faithfully enforce all laws. We further pledge ourselves to present to the people for adoption, legislation covering the following questions:

No. 4. We favor legislative, regulation and radical reduction of telegraph and telephone tolls within this State.

No. 5. We favor legislative reduction of the railroad passenger rates to 2 cents per mile.

No. 6. We favor a reduction of the maximum legal rate of interest on money in Indiana to 6 per cent. per annum.

No. 7. We are opposed to taxation without representation; therefore, we favor giving the elective franchise to women.

No. 8. We favor abolishing the liquor traffic.

No. 9. We are opposed to government by injunction as applied to labor disturbances.

No. 10. We favor the enactment of a pharmacy law whereby we will be enabled to protect the people from incompetent druggists.

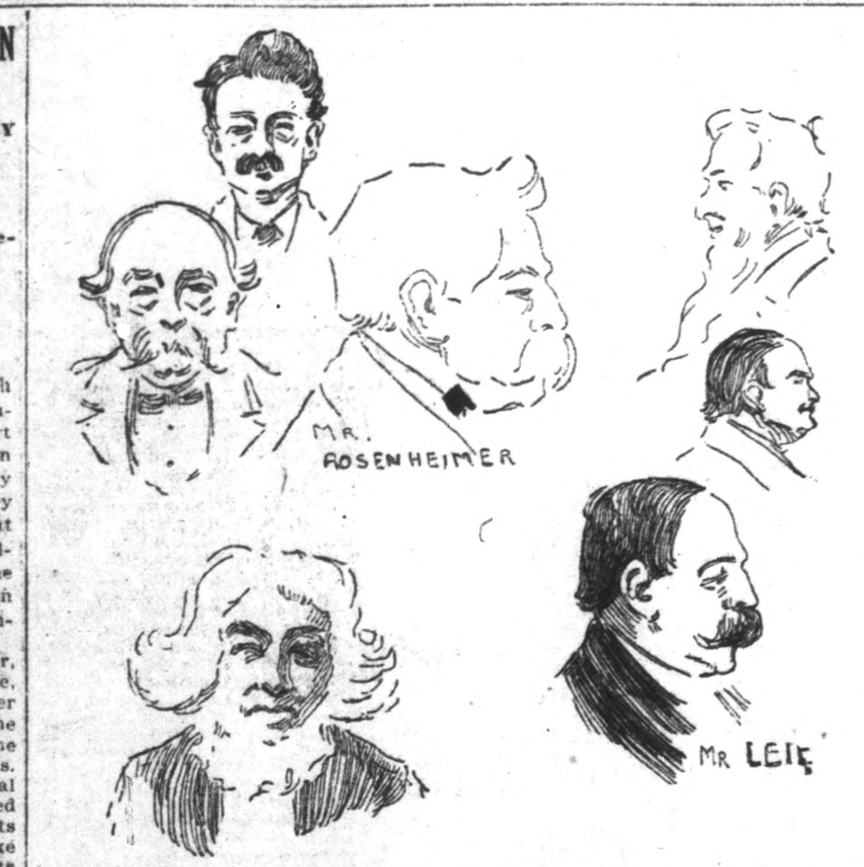
No. 11. We favor the election of the county school superintendent by popular vote, instead of by vote of trustees.

Resolved, That we favor the just administration of our pension laws, and the payment to the soldiers the difference between the depreciated currency in which they were paid, and coin; and we favor a service pension law.

Resolved, That we denounce the indifference of the present administration toward the citizens of Cuba, in their struggles for liberty, and we emphasize our previous demand for the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Minority Anti-Fusion Report.

N. H. Motsinger, E. W. Hammon and Charlton Bull, of the committee on resolutions, prepared a minority report against fusion, ready to spring at a favorable moment, but they were not certain about introducing it.



IN THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my little girls' lives when they had Whooping Cough."

Mrs. A. H. BEERS, Barnes, N. Y.

HALF-SIZE BOTTLES, 50c.

POPULIST STATE COMMITTEES.

Fusionists Claimed Nine Out of the Thirteen Members.

District meetings of the Populists were held in various rooms of Hotel English last night, and the following State committee was selected:

First District—P. H. Carroll, Evansville.

Second District—S. W. Williams, Vincennes.

Third District—J. C. Stewart, West Baden.

Fourth District—C. C. Bryant, Versailles.

Fifth District—L. D. Snyder, Greencastle.

Sixth District—Elam Leary, Greenfield.

Seventh District—J. Y. Demaree.

Eighth District—Thomas Marshall, New Burlington.

Ninth District—A. P. Hanna, Waveland.

Tenth District—J. M. Zion, Tippecanoe.

Eleventh District—L. A. Collier, Kokomo.

Twelfth District—Cal Husselman, Mt. Auburn.

Thirteenth District—J. R. Korner, Pulaski.

This committee was asserted by fusionists to contain nine fusionists, three "middle-of-the-road" men and one doubtful member. The "middle-of-the-road" men, or anti-fusionists, were given as P. H. Carroll, of the First district; Samuel W. Williams, of the Second district, and Elam Leary, of the Sixth district, while J. C. Stewart, of the Third district, was set down as doubtful.

The committee on resolutions was selected as follows:

First District—J. T. Robb, Gibson.

Second District—N. H. Motsinger, Martin.

Third District—J. C. Stewart, Orange.

Fourth District—W. T. Carmichael, Bartholomew.

Fifth District—M. C. Rankin, Clay.

Sixth District—E. W. Hammon, Hancock.

Seventh District—E. F. Barker, Johnson.

Eighth District—D. H. Fernandez, Madison.

Ninth District—A. G. Burkhardt, Tipton.

Tenth District—J. M. Zion, Tippecanoe.

Eleventh District—Charlton Bull, Howard.

Twelfth District—S. Harding, DeKalb.

Thirteenth District—J. R. Korner, Pulaski.

The committee on rules and order of business was, by districts, chosen as follows: First, P. D. Drain; Second, John Holsappel; Third, J. C. Stewart; Fourth, F. G. Day; Fifth, A. T. Keightley; Sixth, John Knipp; Seventh, H. Ogborn; Eighth, E. N. Bosworth; Ninth, C. M. Walter; Tenth, D. H. Yeoman; Eleventh, W. H. Kunse; Twelfth, D. T. Smith; Thirteenth, L. W. Hubble.

The committee on credentials by districts was as follows: First, F. Allen; Second, W. F. Stacy; Third, W. S. Austin; Fourth, J. J. Edwards; Fifth, J. H. Allen; Sixth, J. A. Hannah; Seventh, W. F. Polk; Eighth, Thomas E. East; Ninth, M. Bowling; Tenth, C. Smith; Eleventh, E. L. Wilson; Twelfth, D. T. Smith; Thirteenth, A. L. D. Grindle.

ON HER WEDDING DAY

Maud Griffin Takes Poison—Treatment to Save Her.

Maud Griffin attempted suicide early this morning in her room, No. 40, Smith's Hotel, East Washington street, by taking morphine. When Dr. Erdman of the City Dispensary got to see her she was very near death and he thought her case hopeless. Dr. Marxer went to his assistance and by energetic treatment the woman was brought around. Dr. Erdman, who spent seven hours in fighting the morphine's work, said at noon that she would probably live. She told her lover many times, he said, that she would some day take morphine. He could give no reason for her taking it this morning. The young man said that they were to be married to-day. The doctor warned the woman that next time she did so foolish a trick no one would probably take the trouble to save her life.

"So, don't do it again," he said. "I'll use my pleasure about that," she mumbled in a dreamy way as the doctor squirted cold water in her face to try to keep her awake. The attendants marched her back and forth in the room, slapping her occasionally when she got too limber.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Some Opposition to Buying the Columbia Club Property.

Opposition is developing among members of the University Club to the proposed purchase of the Columbia Club property. They say that the property is too costly, and that it can not be bought without incurring a debt, or else without taking into the new club many more members than have been contemplated. It is said that some men are refusing to join the University Club because of their opposition to the proposed plan, as they feel that it would be better for the new club to build a house of its own, or at least to buy a less expensive property further up town.

W. A. Bastian, as chairman of the membership committee, said: "We shall take into membership few who are not college graduates, and those who are invited to come in. Of the membership 85 or 90 per cent. will be graduates of colleges of liberal arts. We will leave the door open only far enough to invite to membership men who, while not graduates, have attained eminence in the liberal professions."

HUNT COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Its Liabilities are About $35,000 and Its Assets About $50,000.

The C. F. Hunt Company made an assignment yesterday afternoon to Murat W. Hopkins for the benefit of creditors. The company contracts for bridges and deals in road machinery. It has offices in the Stevenson building. The liabilities are about $35,000, and the assets are given at $50,000.

C. F. Hunt, general manager of the company, says business last year was good, but the company was unable to use its collateral with which to redeem matured paper. The assignment, it is stated, was voluntary action and not brought about by pressure from creditors. It is understood that the company will continue business after a reorganization.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS MEET

PRELIMINARY TALK IN MEMORY OF MISS FRANCES WILLARD.

Chairman Crist Acts Also as Treasurer, Secretary and General Roustabout—A Cash Balance—Harmony Plans.

The Prohibitionists held a State conference at Grand Army Hall, in Delaware street, this morning at 10 o'clock. About two hundred persons presented themselves, including a number of women. L. M. Crist, of Thorntown, State chairman, presided.

Before the regular meeting began there was a short session in memory of Frances Willard. A large picture of the dead temperance advocate was shown, draped in mourning. Many short talks were made. One speaker said that by her work, Miss Willard had become America's uncrowned queen.

It was the annual meeting of the Prohibitionists, called for the purpose of electing a chairman, planning work for the year and raising funds. It was stated that the audience was unusual, persons coming from distant points in the State. Among the number were H. S. Bonsib, of Vincennes; R. W. Jones, of Ft. Wayne; Dr. J. A. Work, of Elkhart, and Jesse B. Davis, of Scottsburg. The interest in the meeting has been hightened, some said, on account of numerous individual opinions as to what the party should undertake to do in a political way.

About the most important question before the Prohibitionists along this line is, what plan should be followed to bring back into the party those who went into the gold Republican or free silver Democratic ranks? One question, upon which, it was suggested, all might be brought to agreement, was the referendum. Some think that the old lines of the party should be followed in the future, and that "deserters" should come back into the fold and take up the work where they left off.

Chairman, also Secretary-Treasurer

In his annual statement the chairman said he had also served as secretary-treasurer and "general roustabout" for the party. The receipts for the year were $378.75. The disbursements amounted to $268.30. The amount on hand is $118.37, and the chairman said "we don't owe a copper to anybody." The chairman said he had traveled about 3,000 miles during the year and delivered forty-eight lectures.

A committee was appointed to audit the accounts, and E. W. Clerk, of Indianapolis, was chosen as secretary for the meeting.

The Rev. C. L. Jessup, of Friendswood, introduced one of the important topics before the conference, "Best Plans for Organization." He said the party stands in need of organizations in every county in Indiana, which should be in close touch with the State committee. He said that there are less than one-third of the counies in the State which have local organizations. He thought that a State organizer is seriously needed.

Ex-Chairman H. J. Hall, of Franklin, said an enthusiastic chairman is needed to push the work for the party in this State. "It is time for an aggressive movement," he said. "We must work for the Prohibition newspapers and must have more speakers. We want a local ticket in every county in the State, even if there are only enough men to fill the ticket. There is more encouragement ahead of us than ever before."

Speeches on the topic were limited to five minutes. The speakers said there should be a general awakening all along the line that other political parties should know that the Prohibitionists are "still in the strife." One man said that the party was "over-organized" two years ago, and it should now fix a definite purpose and fight for it. He said temperance was large enough for the present, and the party should give its attention to this alone. C. W. Boone, of Lafayette, thought a poll-book of every township and county should be made up so that Prohibitionists would know where and how to work. He said the plan had been carried out in his county, and he thought it could be in the other counties of the State.

Discussing the Press.

The conference took up the subject of "The Use of the Press to Advance Our Cause." E. Devore, of the Richmond Enterprise, said he left a pulpit in Pennsylvania and became an Indiana editor of a temperance newspaper because he thought newspapers could do more good for the cause by reaching more people than could a preacher. C. O. Fenton, of the Logansport Times, recommended the use of newspapers in expounding prohibition.

"I do not devote all of my paper to Prohibition," Mr. Fenton said. "If I did my newspaper plant would soon be in the hands of the sheriff. But I believe in giving the readers some temperance literature along with news."

J. W. Armstrong, of the Leesburg Standard, said the party should put more money into newspapers and not invest so much in paying speakers for going about the State.

W. F. Clark, of the Indianapolis Patriot-Phalanx, said the Prohibition press is growing in strength and could not have too much support.

The Afternoon Session.

As soon as the afternoon session began it was announced that the central committee would meet at English's Hotel at 4 o'clock. It was to meet, Chairman Crist said, to elect a chairman and fix a time for holding the State convention. To a reporter he said there was no contension over the chairmanship, and that he would decline to serve another term. When asked if the Prohibitionists are considering a plan of fusing with the Populists, he said:

"The conference to-day has no authority to take up a question of that kind. I do not know if the central committee will discuss it."

There was talk while the afternoon session was assembling of having the question of "the referendum" come up for a vote, but some said it would not be wise. The central committee may be asked to dispose of it.

The conference took up the discussion of "The Outlook." M. W. Harkins, of Anderson, spoke. To a "twisted-and-tucked-under" Prohibitionist, he said, it made no difference what the outlook was. All that was needed was a spirit of determination never to give up. "There is some mighty hard work ahead," he said. "The outlook to us is that which has always been before righteous men—full of tests and battles.

"I do not believe in four-fifths of us standing behind a man who wants to desert. Let him desert and have a chance to do so. We want no man who can not stand the test of the conflicts through which we have to pass. If a man can be shaken off of the Prohibition course, for heaven's sake, shake him. Political parties placed the liquor traffic in the land, and some of them order God to clean it out. God is not going to call on His angels to do this work, but upon us to do it through the ballot-box. Frances Willard was a martyr to the cause. She gave up her life to it. More martyrs are wanted. Who will it be? Where will we find them? I am pleased with the idea of organization. We can always get work out of a live organization."

Before adjournment the subject of "Sinews of the War—How Obtained," was discussed, as was also "Economic Plans of Work" and "Hopes of Success and Fellowship." There were a number of persons who spoke on the various topics.

Washington-Street Pavement.

The meeting of property owners who are objecting to paying for the resurfacing of Washington street, held at the Commercial Club yesterday afternoon, received the report of the special committee, printed yesterday, and directed the committee to ask a postponement of the improvement until after the settlement of the street car litigation. A point, regarded as vital by most present, was made by George J. Marott. Mr. Marott holds that under the charter of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company it is required to repair the streets. If the resurfacing of Washington street is made a repair, then, he held, the city may force the company to pave between its street tracks, providing material used in the repair of the street is designated, and not another material. In the specifications for the resurfacing it is provided that the gutters and between the street car tracks be paved with brick. This, he thought, was a bad step. If the specifications called for an asphalt improvement between the tracks then, he held, the company could be made to bear a portion of the expense.

Otto Stechhan favored a constitutional amendment which would permit the city to borrow $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 to make street improvements. He thought a levy of 6 cents would pay the interest on this loan.

AGAINST PRISON-MADE BROOMS.

Meeting of Broom-Makers of the Central Interstate Association.

Several broommakers of the Central States arrived in the city to-day to attend a called meeting of the executive board of the Central Interstate Association. In addition to the members of the board, three in number, there will be twenty delegates from the different States entitled to vote. The officers of the association are: T. M. Norton, Sullivan, Ind., president; Daniel Shutts, Galesburg, Ill., first vice-president; Samuel Cherry, Galesburg, second vice-president; C. B. Brinsden, Detroit, third vice-president; P. J. McCormick, Detroit, secretary and treasurer. New officers will be elected before the convention adjourns.

The chief business before the association will be to consider the question of stopping the making of convict brooms. President Norton says that there are 75,000 dozen brooms a day made in free shops in this country and 25,000 a day in prisons and reformatories. The owners of the free shops want to make the 25,000 as well as the 75,000. No brooms are now made in the Indiana prisons, the president of the association says, and in some other States not many are made. The association at this time is after the legislatures of Michigan, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. It failed to get a bill through at the last session of the Illinois Legislature, but is going to try again. The first meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

The Flag at Half-Mast.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered that the flag on the Federal buildings be placed at half-mast. Custodian Kercheval carried out the order here this morning. The roof of the building was so slippery that a rope was tied about the waist of a janitor and he was held until he could reach the flagstaff.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. W. A. Vail will entertain at whist Thursday evening.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall returned yesterday from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Compton, of Charleston, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Silas M. Shepard.

Mrs. George Prier will not receive to-morrow, her usual day at home.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Dittemore will return to-morrow from their wedding trip.

Mrs. R. C. J. Pendleton and Miss Ida Ayres will not observe their usual at home this evening.

Mrs. Ben L. Webb has returned from Louisville, where she was called by the death of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Given are at home to their friends at their new home, 2229 North Illinois street.

Mrs. Robbins, of Pittsfield, Pa., and daughter, are visiting the family of Mrs. Charles W. Smith.

Professor Janes, who is to lecture before the Contemporary Club to-morrow evening, arrived in the city to-day.

Mrs. Franklin G. Darlington will give a luncheon Friday for Mrs. Mitchell, of Rock Island, the guest of Mrs. Henry S. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lilly, and Mr. and Mrs. George Beck returned last night from a trip to Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. R. T. Carr, assisted by Mrs. Merle N. A. Walker, gave a dinner last night in honor of the birthday of Dr. Carr. Among the relatives were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morrison, of Greencastle.

Mrs. James M. Winters received this afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Eugene Baum. She was assisted by Mrs. Morris De Frees, Mrs. Thomas L. Sullivan, Mrs. M. B. Wilson, Mrs. George G. Tanner and Mrs. W. H. Higgins, of Andover, Mass.

Miss Vivian Green gave a party this afternoon for her nephews, Holly J. Swan, Cornelius Horner and Ralph Lockwood, entertaining forty boys. She was assisted by her sisters, Mrs. Virgil Lockwood, Mrs. J. H. Swan and Mrs. W. J. Newburg.

Mrs. W. B. Holton was the hostess this afternoon for a card party, at which forty ladies were entertained. Mrs. Compton, of Charleston, Ill.; Miss Elsie Griffith, of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Spenser, of New York, were among the guests. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Holton will entertain an equal number of gentlemen, with their wives.

Miss Dresser gave a children's party this afternoon at Knickerbacker Hall. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Alice Dresser; Miss Mary H. Yerkes, Miss Louise Sargent and Miss Jessie Lovett, with Mrs. Francis T. Hord, Mrs. Benjamin D. Walcott and Mrs. H. S. Hanckel. The dining-room, where the refreshments were served, was decorated with red, white and blue, and lighted with candles of the different colors. A number of children, dressed in colonial costume, gave an old-fashioned dance.

Miss T. L. Voss entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution this afternoon, at her home in Broadway, in honor of the birthday of Washington. Receiving with her was Mrs. Jesse C. Tarkington, the State regent; Miss Voss being the vice-regent. The members of the State and local chapters, with the juvenile auxiliary, were present, but there were no guests. Following the reception and refreshments were a number of toast by Mrs. Albert Rabb, Mrs. A. V. Walker, Dr. Marie Haslep, Miss Gail Voss Smith and Miss Romaine Braden.

Varney-Porter.

Miss Katharine Ray Porter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Porter, was married this noon at Roberts Park church to Mr. Gordon E. Varney, the son of Major and Mrs. Varney. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, pastor of the church. In the bridal procession were the ushers—Mr. Edward E. Gates and Mr. Garrard Comly, Mr. George E. Hume, and Mr. John C. Lyon, Mr. William Landers and Mr. William B. Poland—followed by the maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Porter, in a pink silk organdie dress and then the bride with her father. The bridegroom with his best man, Mr. Charles S. Millard, came from the side and met the bride at the chancel. The bride wore white satin, made with a train and having the bodice trimmed with mouseline de soie and point lace. She wore a veil and carried an arm bouquet. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Porter to the families and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Porter was assisted by Miss Eleanor Porter, Mrs. J. L. Ketcham, Mrs. Augustus Lynch Mason, Mrs. H. C. Newcomb, Mrs. K. Y. Vinnedge, Mrs. John W. Ray, Miss Lucia Ray, and Miss Elizabeth Ray. The guests included Prof. Albert B. Porter, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles E. Claggett, of Louisville; Mr. Edward J. Mitchell, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Varney, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Varney will live at the Victoria upon their return from the South, where they have gone on their wedding trip.

Elkinsville-Mackey.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Columbus, Ind., February 22.—Thomas Elkinsville, of Martinsville, and Miss Mary Matilda Mackey, of Ogilville, were married at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Amos Bolinger, this city, at 5 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Frank Morris, of DePauw University, who is filling the Methodist pulpit during the absence of the regular pastor, the Rev. George L. Curtiss, in the Holy Land, performed the ceremony.

Warner-Gibson.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Danville, Ind., February 22.—Cards are out announcing the marriage, on March 9, of Miss Adelaide Edele Gibson, to Mr. Clyde L. Warner, both of this place. Miss Gibson was formerly a resident of Franklin. They will live in Muncie.

FAIRBANKS AND PENSIONS

THE SENATOR ACTIVE IN BEHALF OF CLAIMANTS.

An Erroneous Impression About His Efforts—What Col. John C. New Says—Appropriations Reduced—Washington News.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—A few persons in Indiana drew a false conclusion from a dispatch in The Indianapolis News last week, stating Senator Fairbanks's position in respect to government claims. Since then the Senator has received a number of letters from Indiana citizens interested in pension claims, who formed a conclusion that he was unfriendly to the pension list. The class of claims to which Senator Fairbanks has been giving such close investigation, and upon which he has reported adversely, are those growing out of an alleged destruction of property in the South during the war, which, it is urged belonged to loyal citizens. They come under the head of "Southern war claims." A large percentage of them are not regarded as meritorious and all of them will bear close investigation.

Senator Fairbanks gives particular attention to all private pension claims submitted by Indiana soldiers. He probably devotes more time to this class of work than any other member of the Senate, having one secretary who gives his time exclusively to pension claims. It is a great injustice to the Senator for anyone to conclude that he is hostile, or even unattentive to the claims of worthy pensioners of Indiana.

Pensions for Indianians.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Pensions have been granted to the following Indianians:

Original—William C. Lane, Kendallville, $8; William I. Kelly, Boonville, $6; Philip A. Brownscombe (dead), Bedford, $12; Herman Hickok, Muncie, $8; William Shell, Economy, $8.

Additional—Abraham Van Ulzen, Terre Haute, $6 to $8; Joseph C. Waggoner, Brightwood, $4 to $6; John Button, Brownsburg, $6 to $12.

Restoration and Increase—William McMillan (dead), Logansport $6 to $12.

Increase—Elisha V. Briggs, Williamsport, $8 to $10; William Boulton, Goshen, $4 to $8; Perry Alexander, Powers, $10 to $12; John W. Holstein, Ft. Wayne, $8 to $12; Joseph Giek, North Manchester, $6 to $8; Thomas J. Cox, Kendallville $16 to $17; Joseph Moon, Jerome, $16 to $24; William L. Lee, Hanover, $6 to $8; William McQuality, Terre Haute, $8 to $10; Austin White, Degonia Springs, $8 to $12.

Reissue—John R. Hay, Metamora, $14; Stephen C. Wiley, Montpelier, $6; Smith L. Gasaway, Lena, $14; James L. Hopkins, Zionsville, $10.

Original Widows, Etc.—Jennie N. Whiteside, Huntington, $8; Malinda E. Brown, Indianapolis, $12; minor of Philip A. Brownscombe, Bedford, $10; Elizabeth McMiller, Logansport, $8; Mary A. Brokamp, Richmond, $8.

Appropriations Reduced.

Washington, D. C., February 22.—A sweeping reduction of over $8,000,000 from the amount carried by the current law is made in the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported to the House, the aggregate appropriation carried being $44,749,893. The total is $13,284,541 less than the regular and supplemental official estimates made for the fiscal year 1899, and $8,861,890 less than the appropriations made for the current fiscal year.

The item appropriating $100,000 for the Paris exposition empowers the President to appoint a commissioner general at $8,000 per year, assistant commissioner general at $6,000 and a secretary general at $4,500, to represent the United States, and an advisory board of nine commissioners, to serve without salary or compensation for expenses. The terms of the three general officers shall be for three years each, and only actual traveling expenses shall be paid. The total expenses of the United States for all purposes incident to the exposition is limited to $520,000.

Mr. Hemenway's Belief.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, chairman of the sub-committee on coast fortifications of the House, has been quoted as criticising the harbor defenses of New York city. Recently he visited the harbor and made a personal inspection. He could not discuss these official matters publicly, but said he had been surprised at the perfection of those defenses, and ridiculed the idea of the Viscaya bombarding New York city. He said the city of New York was well protected. Mr. Hemenway gained an insight into the possibility of modern coast and harbor defenses from his visit to New York, which leads him to believe that it is highly probable that Havana's harbor is well fortified with submarine mines and torpedoes. If Spain has not availed herself of these in her present condition of warfare, she has been extremely negligent, Mr. Hemenway thinks.

Mr. Overstreet's Bill.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Representative Overstreet to-day introduced the following bill: "That upon the transfer and conveyance to the United States of a good and sufficient title to not less than 400 acres of land, without cost to the United States, situated at or near the city of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, and constituting an eligible and suitable site for an army post, and to be approved and accepted by the Secretary of War for that purpose, then and thereupon there shall be and is hereby established and located on said land a United States army post of such character and capacity as the Secretary of War shall direct and approve."

John C. New in Washington.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—Col. John C. New, of Indianapolis, and W. R. McKeen, Jr., of Terre Haute, are guests of the Shoreham. Colonel New is looking in splendid health, and says he is glad to pay a visit to the Capitol, from which he has been absent more than four years. "I am out of politics," said he, "and having passed the retiring age, beg to be excused from an interview. There is no office under the sun that I crave, and my visit here has nothing to do with the getting of public place for myself or friends. You do not want to ask me my opinion of the terrible catastrophe at Havana, for what is the opinion of a landsman worth?"

Observance of the Sabbath.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—A queer question of Sunday observance has been raised at the State Department by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The American consul at Hamburg, who was a Pittsburg newspaper man, has refused to furnish papers to vessels clearing that port on Sunday, and there is a heavy penalty for vessels sailing without the necessary papers. Sunday is one of the regular sailing days for the Hamburg line. It has been customary, it is said, to permit passengers to land in this country on Sunday.

Indiana Pension Bills.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., February 22.—The House last night passed pension bills for the following Indiana citizens: Mary E. Walliech, Nicholas Gardner, John S. Washburn, P. P. Minor, John F. Hathaway, Capt. John W. Dodd, of Indianapolis, had his pension increased to $30, by a Senate bill which passed the House. Elizabeth M. Tumy was pensioned at $8.

In the House To-Day.

Washington, D. C., February 22.—The House to-day refused to adjourn over Washington's birthday and took up the sundry civil appropriation bill, the general debate to close at 5 p. m.

To Increase the Artillery.

Washington, D. C., February 22.—The bill to increase the United States artillery by two regiments passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 4.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS' COMMITTEE.

Misunderstanding About the Time of Meeting—Adjournment.

When gold Democrats assembled in the Bates House club room this afternoon there was a general anxiety to find out who was responsible for calling the meeting in the afternoon instead of in the evening, as was first arranged. There were just eleven of the faithful gathered together in the club-room, and not one of them would assume the responsibility for the call. It was finally decided that John P. Frenzel should be made to shoulder the responsibility, and he was not present to defend himself.

The meeting was supposed to be that of the state committee of the National Democrats and called for the purpose of outlining a policy for the coming year. The committemen were, however, few in number. The feeling expressed informally was decidely in favor of continuing the state organization and putting a ticket in the field this fall. Every man was of that opinion, but the lack of attendance was a severe blow to enthusiasm.

Secretary McDonald had a great many letters and telegrams from leading gold Democrats in every district in the State, and almost without an exception the writers favored a State ticket and a vigorous campaign. Nearly all of the letters contained regrets of various sorts on account of inability to attend the meeting, but every one of them pledged themselves to stand by the action of the committee, and do all in their power to advance the cause. They favored an early beginning and a long fight.

One letter from W. W. Mooney, of Columbus, excited some comment. Mr. Mooney wrote that he could not meet with the committee, as he had decided he could not advance the interest of sound money by affiliating with the Republican party.

Mr. Frenzel arrived at 2:30 and explained the reason of sending out the call, but he said that none of the members of the committee from out of the city knew of the change in the time of holding the meeting, and still thought it was to be held at night. It was decided to adjourn until 8 o'clock at night, to meet at the Bates House.

NEGRO POSTMASTER KILLED.

Mob in Lake City, S. C., Also Burns His House.

Charleston, S. C., February 22.—A special from Lake City, S. C., to the Evening Post, says: About 1 o'clock this morning Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child, were shot to death and their bodies cremated. It is said that a mob numbering several hundred surrounded Baker's house, where the postoffice is kept, set fire to the building and opened fire with guns upon it. Baker was killed, and his wife, his two daughters and one son were seriously wounded.

The woman had a baby in her arms and she says that the ball that went through her hand passed through the baby, killing it and it fell from her arms. The house was on fire and the occupants who were able ran out, but the cremated bodies of Baker and the child were found in the ruins of the building this morning. All the wounded are maimed for life, the two girls may lose their arms. All of the mail matter was totally destroyed. There is no clew to the composition of the mob.

A UNIQUE PROCEEDING.

Washington's Farewell Address Read at Lattimer Murder Trial.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 22.—Owing to the mass of business in court, Judge Woodward decided there should be no holiday to-day. "But," said he, "I deem it appropriate that we observe the day by hearing Washington's farewell address, and I have requested Mr. Scarlet to read it." There was a burst of applause at this announcement, and the reading was given careful attention.

The first witness of the day was Mrs. James Edmondson, who lives at Harwood. She said that on the day of the shooting she heard a neighbor shout: "Skin out; the strikers are coming. I saw the men. They all had clubs." Continuing, she said: "They found my husband and tried to get him away. I grabbed him, and after a lot of words they let him go. A neighbor gave me a big stone, and I said I would throw it if they tried to get my man again. They did try, and I threw some stones. They threatened to knock my brains out. Some tried to get into my house to take my sick son, but I told them that if they came in they'd be dead when they went out, and they went away."

ZOOK COMES BACK.

His Employer Says His Case will be Investigated.

Some days ago Walter Zook, living at 841 Park avenue, left the city. After he left his pocketbook was found on the river bank. It contained his address and a note saying that he could not peacefully live longer and was tired of life, any way. For a time it was feared he had committed suicide. This morning, however, he returned and appeared at the office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, in the Ingalls Block, where he was employed as an agent, and asked to return to work. The reappearance of Zook led Thomas Mason, manager of the company's office, to state the facts to Superintendent Quigley. Mr. Mason said Zook's case would be investigated. Mr. Mason left the city for the day, and those at his office would not talk of Zook's case.

A Friend of Lincoln Dead.

Hodgenville, Ky., February 22.—Austin Gollaher died to-day at his home near this city, age ninety-three. Gollaher was the friend and boyhood companion of Abraham Lincoln. They were born on adjoining farms and attended school together. On one occasion Lincoln, while crossing a creek on a log, fell in, and was being swept away by the swift waters when Gollaher saved him at the risk of his own life. The old man was in full possession of his faculties to the end. He was a store-house of Lincoln anecdotes.

Fayette County Nominations.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Connersville, Ind., February 22.—At the Republican primary election yesterday, the following candidates were successful: Joint Representative, F. T. Roots; congressional, J. E. Watson; auditor, H. F. Broaddus; treasurer, Simon Ostheimer; sheriff, Dan D. Hall; recorder, Jacob Ridge; surveyor, Charles Williams, Jr.; and coroner, Dr. A. D. Tyrrell. The contest for sheriff was spirited, six candidates being in the race.

Boxing Match in Tomlinson Hall.

Homer Selby has rented Tomlinson Hall for March 7, and announces a series of boxing and wrestling contests. Selby left for the South yesterday to consult with his brother, "Kid" McCoy, in regard to the people he will bring here. McCoy will be one of the attractions, and will go on for a limited number of rounds with some middleweight. The managers of the concern say that the recent ordinance permitting boxing under license, which was vetoed by the mayor, is not necessary.

The Old Trouble.

[Chicago Record.]

"Anthony Hope declares that all Americans are conceited."

"Of course; they talked to him about America when he wanted them to talk about his novels."

A Reasonable Supposition.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"Potter Palmer is going to build a home that will cost $3,000,000."

"That looks as if the plumbing was included."

IRELAND'S CENTENARY

JOHN E. REDMOND'S CALENDAR OF THE FAMOUS REBELLION, 1798.

An Interesting Short History of the Fierce Struggle Which Irishmen Are to Celebrate This Year—The Record of Its Battles.

During the current year 1898 Irishmen all the world over will celebrate the centenary of the last great armed struggle for their country's independence. From America, from Australia, and from every corner of the globe where the children of Ireland dwell visitors will, this year, return for a brief commemorative visit to the scene of the 1798 insurrection.

As a result, interest in that fierce struggle against English supremacy in the green isle has acquired a renewed interest.

For the benefit of Irish-Americans a bird's-eye view of the incidents of the insurrection has been prepared. The "Calendar of '98," as it may be termed, has been carefully revised by John E. Redmond, M. P., Mr. Parnell's successor in the leadership of the Irish Nationalist party. The review is accurate and impartial, and will be a useful and handy guide for those preparing to visit Ireland during the year.

Mr. Redmond's Calendar of 1798.

The following is the calendar:

May 27—Outbreak of the insurrection. On the previous day (May 26) a brigade of yeomanry and militia had burned the church of Boulavogue, of which the Rev. John Murphy was pastor. This act precipitated the rising. Bonfires were lighted along the Wexford hills, and the people, armed with pikes, poured in from all sides. The first fight occurred in the afternoon at Oulart hill, Father Murphy leading the rebels. The British were severely routed and almost annihilated, only five red-coats escaping from the field.

May 28—Father Murphy mustered a large force and led it against Enniscorthy. Battle of Enniscorthy, in which the British were again defeated and the town captured.

May 30—Fight of Three Rock mountain. British routed with heavy loss. Town of Wexford surrendered to the Irish. Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, of Berry Castle, elected commander-in-chief of the insurgents with Father Murphy second in command.

June 1—Capture of Newtonbarry, under Captain Keogh, and subsequent recapture by a large force of British regulars during the night. Heavy loss on both sides. On the same day the insurgents, under the Rev. John Murphy, were badly defeated at Ballycarrow. These were the first serious checks received by the insurgents.

June 2—Capture by the Irish forces of Lord Kingsborough and several British officers. Additional forces arrived from England, General Walpole assuming command.

June 4—Battle of Toberneering. The Irish, armed chiefly with pikes, utterly routed General Walpole and captured his cannon. Pursuit of the British to the town of Gorey. After an ineffectual attempt to capture the place by assault, the insurgents laid siege to Walpole's fortifications.

June 5—Battle of Ross. Three times the Irish captured the town after great loss. General Harvey showed incompetence as a leader, and allowed drunkenness and plundering. As a result the British returned with reinforcements during the night and recaptured the stronghold. The struggle for its possession had lasted altogether for thirteen hours, and had been attended with extraordinary bloodshed. General Jones commanded the British.

June 8—Formal deposition from the insurgent leadership of Harvey, and election of the Rev. Philip Roche in his stead. Harvey's weak command had, however, done so much to demoralize his men that Roche found almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of restoring order and discipline. Numerous skirmishes occurred, notably one at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, between the rebels and a large force under Sir Charles Asgill, and the Earl of Ormonde. The Irish defeated, and their leader, Capt. John Brennan, killed. The imported English miners in the Castlecomer collieries lent their aid against the rebels.

June 9—Battle of Arklow, county Wicklow. Several hours of severe fighting, resulting in a drawn battle, the insurgents running short of ammunition and retiring in good order. The rebel leader, the Rev. M. Murphy, killed by a cannon ball. The Irish, firmly intrenched, repulsed a night attack with heavy loss.

June 12—Defeat of the insurgents at Barris, county Carlow. Skirmish of Tinahely; the Irish victorious.

June 19—Second fight of Three Rocks mountain. The insurgent division of Col. Thomas Cloony surrounded by a far larger force of British regulars, succeeded in cutting its way through the redcoats; and when pursued, suddenly faced about and routed the enemy with considerable loss.

June 20—Heavy defeat of the insurgents after four and one-half hours' of severe fighting at Foulkes Mills. Arrival of second body of British reinforcements from England and Wales.

June 22—Battle of Vinegar hill. British fully armed and numbering 20,000 men; surrounded the Irish forces, which consisted of only 2,000 with firearms, and less than 10,000 with pikes and scythe-blades. General Lake commanded the British; the Rev. Philip Roche and Esmond Kyan the Irish. The fight was long and bloody, but such great superiority in strength told in the end. The insurgents were forced to abandon their position and retreat. The defeat broke the back of the rebellion. Commander Roche and a number of others were slain.

June 23—A remnant of the insurgent army crossed the river Barrow into Kilkenny county. Battle of Goresbridge, in which the Irish under the Rev. John Murphy won a temporary victory.

Captured and Executed.

The rising in the south closed with the capture of the Rev. John Murphy, Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey and many others of the insurgent chiefs. Most of them, including the two mentioned, were summarily executed.

All this time the French, with whom Wolfe Tone had formed an alliance on behalf of the insurgents, had been delaying their descent on the Irish coast. At last they ventured during the early autumn, to land at Killala in Sligo, under General Humbert, with Tone himself as commissary-general. For a time the invasion prospered and a large force of British was routed at Ballina; but, Lord Cornwallis surrounding the French with a greatly superior force, Humbert was obliged to surrender. The French officers captured were treated as prisoners of war, but Tone and the other Irish in the army were sentenced to death.

Thus ended the Irish rebellion of 1798—a struggle remarkable, indeed, when one considers the brave stand made by a handful of badly armed volunteers against a large, well-weaponed and well-ammunitioned army of trained soldiery. Truly there is no reason why any Irishman should "fear to speak of '98."

The Involuntary Recluse.

[Chicago Record.]

"We are getting up a 'Shut-In club.'"

"What does that mean?"

"All of our members must have had narrow escapes from folding-beds."

Her Artificial Ways.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

"I don't admire her much, she has such artificial ways."

"But then, she may not be to blame. Perhaps she was raised in an incubator."

What Two Cents Will Prove

After you have tried every remedy and treatment known, with the invariable result of a failure to cure your catarrh, don't waste any more money and time on uncertainties, but send a two-cent stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., for a free sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, and be surprised that a trial of this will prove that catarrh can easily, radically and cheaply be cured, if you get the proper remedy. For sale by druggists, or mailed for 50 cents for a full-sized jar.

"I used your Catarrh Balm with great success. It cured me of catarrh, with which I was afflicted for twenty years, and for which I spent much money. D. B. Thomas, Antiquarian, Sunman, Ind.

BREATHING SPELL IN TRADE

GENERAL HOLIDAY IN THE MARKETS OF AMERICA.

Wheat in Oregon and Washington—The Wheat Area of India—Mild Weather and Peaches—Indianapolis Jobbing Prices.

This being Washington's birthday, the anniversary is generally observed by a suspension of operations in all the stock exchanges and boards of trade in the United States. For this reason there will to-day be no stock quotations and no changes in the grain prices will be made until to-morrow.

Wheat Area of India.

[Beerbohm.]

According to the district estimates now received the total area sown with wheat up to the end of November was 7,175,700 acres, or 8 per cent. over the area finally returned last year. Sowings, however, continue to be made in December, especially on wet lands, and in certain tracts even in the first part of January. To obtain, therefore, a fair idea of the probable increase in cultivation, the figures now returned should be compared with the first forecast of last year. This is shown in the following table:

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1896-7	2,891,900	2,454,800	5,346,700
1897-8	3,652,700	3,523,000	7,175,700

The irrigated area has thus risen by 26 per cent. and the unirrigated by over 43 per cent., the total increase amounting to 1,082,000 acres, or over 34 per cent. Delhi is the only district which returns an estimate less than the first forecast of the past year. The largest increase is in the district of Hissar, where the distress was most acute during the famine, but which has this year received most favorably distributed autumn rain.

The conditions of the young crops is reported to be good, except in Hazara, where rain is urgently wanted, and the prospects are excellent. If the usual showers of winter rain fall at the proper time, we shall have a very good yield, with a very small area of failed crops.

Cattle Shortage.

[Coleman's Rural World.]

That there is a real shortage of cattle in the country is not doubted by those who are best posted on the situation, but that it will become evident before next fall is hardly believed, says the Denver Stockman. The corn States are full of all kinds of cattle on feed that will be going to the market until next September, and will keep the markets well supplied. After they are gone the true situation will be discovered. That it is possible to fill the feeding pens next season as they are now filled, with fresh cattle, nobody knows anything about the situation, we believe.

To get the great number of feeders now on corn east of here, the grazing States were robbed of over half their supply, and more young cattle have been sent to feed than ever before in the history of the industry. When these facts are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the big number of cattle in the feeding pens are simply a concentration of cattle from other parts of the country, and as they are being put in condition where they must be forced on the market next year, many will go to the shambles from six months to a year and a half earlier than they would otherwise have gone.

By this method the future available supply is discounted, and by next September the markets will have discovered where they are at. The men on the ranges are really better posted than those in the corn States and at market centers. While Eastern buyers are surprised at the stiff prices demanded and insist that the breeders have their ideas in the air, they are only doing what the feeders are doing—discounting the future—but they have the advantage of the feeder, in that they are not compelled to sell and will lose nothing by holding their cattle a few months. With all the cattle reported on feed, the outlook for better prices in the near future is not particularly bright.

The markets pay little or no attention to the future, and it is the present supply that invariably controls prices. Indications are that for the next three months at least the supply on the Eastern markets will be large of all kinds of fed cattle. They will be sent in as soon as they become fit, and will have to be sold for beef. The supply of beef cattle will, therefore, be larger than the supply of stockers and feeders, but as the beef cattle make the prices, until the shortage is actually in sight, very little improvement in prices may be expected. Stock cattle should be worth nearly as much as beef, however, in the spring, and toward fall when the shortage begins to be evident. Feeders should also advance even higher than beef, but beef will not be long behind them, and when the advance does come, it will be rapid. The great danger will be that it will be too rapid and go too high.

Wheat in Oregon and Washington.

[Portland Commercial Review, Feb. 17.]

Very little wheat passed out of the hands of interior holders during the past week, and the present dullness is unusual for the season, when the fact that there are rather above normal supplies on hand is considered, for it is well known that liberal stocks are being carried throughout eastern Oregon and Washington, as well as in the Williamette valley. The light selling movement is, of course, due to unsatisfactory prices during the week and discouraging foreign advices. The export demand is, to a certain extent, checked; the exporting interest is taking things easy and awaiting developments. Having no pressing wants, shippers are only on the market when stock can be secured on terms which will allow cargoes to be put afloat with a reasonable margin of profit and repay cost of handling, and when trades can not be made on this basis, exporters prefer to hold aloof. On the other hand, holders are not willing to accept current quotations, and still await a reaction in their favor, which they have so looked and wished for. Present indications, however, do not offer much encouragement for any speedy revival in prices, European advices being generally easy in tone, with a very restricted demand and business in an inactive condition. We quote Walla Walla Club 75@76c, bluestem and valley 78@79c per bushel. Receipts continue light from both sections.

Not Alarming.

[Minneapolis Market Record.]

Considering the short supply of wheat in Europe and the small quantity available in this country for shipment prices remain quite moderate. This is more especially noticeable in view of the fact that the surplus is said to be tied up in the hand of a combination to control it for the highest figures to be obtained. Of course the low prices at which other grains may be substituted remove any fears of serious results, for rye, corn and other cereals are plentiful and cheap the world over. Europe does not hesitate to face the situation even at most with a few weeks' supply in store. Still the situation is less sensational than the holders of the supply in this country would like to have believed. There is the new crop in the Argentine now to come in the market and the new crop in India soon to follow, with more or less for sale in various quarters of the globe, and a new crop in Atlantic America to begin to move in June or in four months. The old crop is not yet disposed of with us, as there are both winter and spring back in the hands of farmers, as well as considerable in store. Compared with late years the quantity is small, but compared with early years the position is not alarming.

Wheat in Canada.

[Montreal Trade Bulletin.]

Alongside of the speculative wheat deal in Chicago there is unquestionably a strong feeling in legitimate circles on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the largest importing wheat firms in Liverpool in writing their correspondents here, says that he regards the position as exceptionally strong, stocks there being reduced to a very low ebb, barely sufficient to meet ten days' consumptive requirements, while the latter are the largest ever before known, amounting to about 752,000 bushels per week.

There is a very strong market in Ontario, a number of transactions having been made in Ontario red winter wheat at 90@91c at point of shipment, probably 150,000 bushels being secured at those figures within the past two or three days. Yesterday a Montreal firm bought 30,000 bushels of No. 2 red winter at 91c f. o. b. in the West for export.

Georgia Peach Crop Prospects.

[Baltimore Trade.]

Mildness of the prevailing January weather is beginning to raise fears for the future of the fruit crop in some of the Southern sections. Taken in connection with the fact that there was a warm spell in the middle fall, which almost sufficed to develop buds at that time, the mild weather and almost warm days that we have been having in the last two weeks seriously leads to the belief that it would require but little more to develop the buds upon the peach and other trees. Experience has proved many times that a warm January means ruination to the fruit crop. Already we have information that the peach trees in the Georgia peach region are getting into bud, and if this should be the case, it may be reckoned that that section will furnish but small competition in the fruit crop of 1898.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

[illegible]

Provisions.

[illegible]

Groceries.

[illegible]

Cheese.

[illegible]

Fruits, Vegetables and Game.

[illegible]

Leading Drugs and Oils.

[illegible]

Wire Nails.

[illegible]

Tinners' Supplies.

[illegible]

Retail Coal Market.

[illegible]

Dressed Meats.

[illegible]

Package Coffees.

[illegible]

Seeds.

[illegible]

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

[illegible]

Leather.

[illegible]

Jobbing Prices in Flour.

[illegible]

Merchant Iron.

[illegible]

Hides and Tallow.

[illegible]

Wool.

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Steady—Hogs Sluggish at a General Decline—Sheep Steady.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Feb. 22. Cattle—Receipts, 150 head. Shipments, none. There were few cattle received, and all sold promptly, at steady prices quoted.

[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Clearings in Other Cities.

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 14.
New York	$82,257,327	$107,105,071
Chicago	[illegible]	14,262,047
Boston	[illegible]	11,453,036
Philadelphia	[illegible]	14,982,725
St. Louis	5,782,478	5,254,785
Baltimore	[illegible]	1,805,265
New Orleans	1,208,664	1,207,061

THEY WALKED BACK.

Five Boys Who Sought Adventure by Travel.

Five boys on the North Side, just well started in their teens, decided on Saturday to have an adventure. They would steal a ride on a freight train to Lebanon and steal another back. They got as far as Whitestown, twenty-three miles, when they were put off. They waited for the return freight about two hours, but it passed on and they missed it. It was getting late in the afternoon, and there was no telling when the next train might come. So the boys decided to walk home. It was raining a cold rain, but they started. It began to get dark and it did not stop raining. They got hungry and they made an investigation of their pockets to see if they had the wherewithal to buy anything to eat. Each found that he had five cents. As they passed a hamlet, each bought a loaf of bread in the corner grocery. They arrived in the city, wet and shivering, about 9:30 o'clock. In the meantime there were five frantic parents who were doing much worrying. They inquired about among acquaintances and finally found that they had started to Lebanon, but, remembering he had a News route, he jumped from the train at the first chance and returned home. Then two telegrams were sent to the Union station at 9 o'clock to get the first train to Lebanon. But before the train came a telephone message was sent to them that the boys had returned. The adventure was not quite concluded, but some of the boys had their [illegible] that had stopped with their return home.

A MURDER AND A SUICIDE

TRUSTEE CHARLES BOLLES KILLS CHAS. WILSON AND HIMSELF.

Travelers' Protective Association—Pried Open the Bars—Ridiculous Upon Its Face—Bald Eagle Killed—Other State News.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Seymour, Ind., February 22.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Bolles shot and killed Charles Wilson, at Cana, fifteen miles southeast of this city; then went to his home, one mile and a half away, and shot himself behind the ear, dying almost instantly. Wilson formerly worked for Bolles, and they were apparently on good terms. They were together with others in Jerry Tobias' store, and stepped quietly outside. In a few minutes the men inside heard the shooting and the cry of murder, and, rushing out, they saw Bolles catch Wilson by the coat collar and fire the last shot into his head. Five shots were fired at Wilson, two striking him in the back, under each shoulder-blade, and the other three in the back of the head. Bolles was thirty-four years old and the trustee of Marion township. He leaves a wife and three children. Wilson was twenty-four years old and single. Trouble over a settlement for work done by Wilson is thought to have been the cause.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSO.

A Race for the Largest Increase in Membership now Progressing.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Muncie, Ind., February 22.—Post R., T. P. A., of this city, has two candidates in the field for the new officers to be elected at the annual meeting of the association in this city Friday and Saturday, May 6 and 7. They are J. G. Thomas, for president, and Corydon M. Rich, for secretary and treasurer, the two latter offices being combined. The post has decided to give a banner, made of silk, and to cost $150, to the post that shows the largest percentage of increase in membership for the year at the convention. It is understood that the race will be between Richmond and this city. Both now claim an increase of between 90 and 100 per cent. From now on until the convention the two posts will spare no effort in securing new members. Post R, of this city, received a lot of new members last week, among them George F. McCulloch, who has been appointed chairman of the committee on entertainment for the convention.

RIDICULOUS UPON ITS FACE.

Congressman McClellan Denounces the Story as Not Worthy Notice.

Lebanon, Ind., February 22.—The statement made by Gen. Lew Wallace during the Lincoln Day banquet at Lebanon, concerning Lincoln and Gen. George B. McClellan, in effect that Lincoln told Wallace that he was hurrying to Harrison's Landing to prevent McClellan from surrendering to Lee, was forwarded to George B. McClellan, a member of Congress from the Twelfth district of New York, who is a son of the dead general. The following response has been received:

"House of Representatives, U. S.,
"Washington, D. C., February 18, 1898.
"Adam H. Felker, Esq., Lebanon, Ind.—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 15 with its inclosed clippings. General Wallace's story is so ridiculous upon its face that it does not merit serious consideration. Yours very truly,
"GEORGE B. McCLELLAN."

PRIED OPEN THE BARS.

A Prisoner in the Danville Jail Escapes Through the Window.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Danville, Ind., February 22.—George Pritchett, who has been in jail here for a week, charged with assault with intent to kill, and whose preliminary trial was set for to-day, escaped some time last night by breaking the locks from one of the window gratings and prying the outer bars apart. It is believed he had assistance from the outside, as two rails, supposed to have been brought in from the country, were lying under the window through which he left. He feigned sickness last night, and the jailer left him in the corridor, as an accommodation, hence making his escape easier. A man supposed to be Pritchett was seen in North Salem this morning at 5 o'clock, but by the time Sheriff Bryant got there he was gone.

A BALD EAGLE KILLED.

It Measured Fully Eight Feet from Tip to Tip.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 22.—Jack Dean, a well-known hunter and trapper of Bethlehem township, this county, had a rather exciting time with a large bald eagle yesterday. He had gone to hunt on Camp creek, when he noticed the bird sailing in the air above him. He took aim and brought the eagle down at the first shot. But the bird was only wounded, and a lively fight ensued, in which Dean finally came off victorious, though somewhat bruised and scratched. The bird is the largest ever killed about here, measuring eight feet from tip to tip.

Why the Train Was Late.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Wabash, Ind., February 22.—The eastbound passenger train on the second division of the Pan-Handle railroad was nearly an hour late yesterday from a peculiar cause. Near Bunker Hill a passenger dropped a pocketbook containing $800 in currency down the waste pipe of one of the coaches. The unfortunate traveler rushed to the conductor, told his story and the train was backed up a mile. Careful search along the track was made, but it was unsuccessful. The passenger did not get off, but went on east, and section men have been notified to look for the money.

Dead Treasurer's Accounts Correct.

Butler, Ind., February 22.—After the death of H. Hines, treasurer of Adams county, last summer, his accounts were checked off and found to be all right. Still later, however, the new treasurer discovered a shortage of several hundred dollars, and an investigation was ordered. This developed that several hundred dollars from collectors had been paid in and no credit given, and that while the dead treasurer had charged himself with the taxes due from express companies which had been in litigation, he had failed to give himself credit. Suit was about to be brought when the second error was discovered, showing that Hines was not indebted to the county.

Non-Residents do not Count.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Portland, Ind., February 22.—The trial of the now famous project to drain the Salemonia river began this morning in the Circuit Court, W. C. Fox, of Richmond, on the bench. There are 800 contested names in the list of remonstrators, which will all have to be taken up and acted upon. Judge Fox has already held that the names of non-residents do not count, either on the petition or remonstrance. This is a point in favor of those fighting the measure.

Quick Courtship and Marriage.

Charlestown, Ind., February 22.—Recently David Devine, of this city, visited Upton, Ky., and as he was leaving for home he was introduced to Miss Ida Moore, who smilingly questioned him as to his mission to Upton. Mr. Devine promptly replied that he was hopeful of finding a wife, and he thought Miss Moore was exactly suited to him. She requested time to consider, and four days later wrote him that his offer had been accepted. The wedding occurred yesterday.

Children's Home Society Board.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Seymour, Ind., February 22.—The Rev. F. M. Elliott, representative of the Indiana branch of the Children's Home Society, yesterday organized a local advisory board here, consisting of Louis Schneck, president; Mrs. M. C. Carpenter, vice-president; T. J. Stanfield, secretary; Prof. H. C. Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. N. N. Shipman, medical adviser; Mrs. C. R. Hoffman, Mrs. Emma Thompson, Mrs. Charles Hancock, F. L. Lounsbury, Miss Howard. The purpose of the local board is to assist the State board is placing dependent and orphan children in suitable Christian homes instead of having them placed in orphanages or reared at the expense of the State.

Gypsies Sympathizing with Spain.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

English, Ind., February 22.—This city appears to be a seat of war, with a Spanish complexion. The town is invaded by one hundred and more Mexican Gypsies, who have rented the grounds of the Hazlewood Sulphur Springs till after the next term of the Circuit Court. The attendance of five hundred and more is expected, because of some religious or national ceremony. A half-dozen fights have already occurred on the subject of the Maine disaster and over swapping horses. Most of the visitors seem to have a friendly feeling for Spain, while the people here are anti-Spanish. The visitors are threatening to take the town, in revenge for arrests made last night, when their full force arrives, but no fear exists.

St. Paul's Church Dedicated.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Laporte, Ind., February 22.—St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, a handsome stone structure erected at a cost of $20,000, was formally dedicated to-day with imposing rights, which were solemnized by Bishop White, of Indianapolis, and Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, who consecrated Rector T. B. Barlow, in charge of the parish. Twenty-five visiting clergymen, representing Indiana churches, were in attendance. Prof. H. B. Roney, of Chicago, last night dedicated the pipe organ. Services to-night will close a memorable day in the history of St. Paul's parish.

A Very Successful Pastorate.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Kokomo, Ind., February 22.—Of all the revivals among the churches in this city the one conducted by the Rev. W. D. Parr, pastor of Grace M. E. church, takes the lead. So far there have been 260 conversions, and the meetings still continue. This closes the fifth year of Dr. Parr at this church. During this time, besides administering to the spiritual needs of his flock, he has been instrumental in building a $40,000 church, with a seating capacity of 2,200. The Sunday-school is one of the largest in the State. Last Sunday one class, conducted by J. E. Hillis, numbered 111 pupils.

Committed in Default of Bond.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Muncie, Ind., February 22.—Charles Keating, who stabbed Patrick Duffy Sunday night, was committed to jail to-day, in default of $1,000 bonds, on charge of assault with intent to kill. Duffy is in a critical condition.

Last night Patrick Casey started trouble in John Mehan's saloon. Mehan handled him roughly, and this morning Casey is reported to be in a critical condition. He is having numerous hemorrhages.

Dr. Dick Instantly Killed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Warsaw, Ind., February 22.—Dr. M. L. Dick, of Pierceton, this county, was struck by a west-bound train on the Pennsylvania Central line this morning. The accident occurred at Wooster, four miles east of this city. Dr. Dick was instantly killed. His horse was also killed and his vehicle was broken to pieces. Dr. Dick was a physician of prominence.

A Successful Revival at English.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

English, Ind., February 22.—The revival services under charge of the Revs. Shrode and Clinton here, were extended yesterday for another week. The services have been so successful that the ministers really do not know when they will discontinue. Scarcely a night passed during the last week but from ten to fifteen members were accepted.

Tax Ferrets Enjoined.

Shoals, Ind., February 22.—Judge Hefron, of the Martin Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in the so-called tax-ferret cases, enjoining Fleener & Co. from carrying out a contract with the commissioners in looking up sequestered taxes; the compensation 50 per cent. The auditor is also enjoined from drawing warrants in their favor for such work.

Clumsy Work with a Razor.

Terre Haute, Ind., February 22.—Gus. Laten took exceptions to a remark by John Kearn in addressing his (Laten's) wife, and the men adjourned to the sidewalk, where Laten wielded a razor with such celerity that it required seventeen stitches to close the rents in Kearn's face. Each time Laten struck for the jugular, but his range was too high.

Attempted Suicide.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Vincennes, Ind., February 22.—Robert Jones, sixty-five years old, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide last night by cutting his throat, using a case-knife. The cause was due to despondency. Jones is a man of family and a well-known teamster. There is little hope of recovery.

Both Hands Frozen.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Columbia City, Ind., February 22.—Frank Foust, Jr., was found near Coesse, alongside the railroad track, in the snow, this morning, with his hands badly frozen. He was discovered by the section men. Both hands may have to be amputated.

One Thousand Dollars Alimony.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Anderson, Ind., February 22.—Mrs. Jessie Shively, wife of Dr. Shively, of Yorktown, has applied for a divorce, alleging ill-treatment, and demanding $1,000 alimony. They are prominent people.

Crushed to Death.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Brazil, Ind., February 22.—Antonio Bronchi, an Italian, was crushed to death this morning by attempting to jump off a passenger train and falling under the wheels. The accident occurred at Perth.

Jason B. Brown Critically Ill.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Seymour, Ind., February 22.—Ex-Congressman Jason B. Brown is very ill at his home here with liver trouble and complications. His condition is regarded as critical.

General State News.

Henry Raber lost the fingers of his left hand, save one, while operating a planer at North Manchester.

Nathaniel C. Champion, Jr., of Seymour, is reported to be insane, the result of religious frenzy.

Fred Strope, of Ft. Wayne, closed a series of excessive dissipations by death in a cell in the Ft. Wayne jail, where he had voluntarily gone.

Mrs. Fannie Turkington, wife of Alexander Turkington, a wealthy manufacturer of Lafayette, is applying for a divorce, alleging ill-treatment.

Wilson Haynes's suit for $10,000 damages against the Big Four railway, growing out of injuries received near Indianapolis, has been dismissed in the Putnam Circuit Court.

Henry Barnes and Harvey Sims, who assaulted and robbed Capt S. P. Gillett, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville, have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

Charles E. Hullinger, of Valparaiso, a salesman, while standing near his wife, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. He was thirty-eight years old, and recently removed to that city from Springfield, O.

The Lafayette Call has been materially enlarged. The city of Lafayette is noted for its beautifully-printed newspapers, and the Call is no exception in its general typographical appearance. Its columns denote a well-fed prosperity.

The twelfth annual Pan-Hellenic banquet of the DePauw fraternities, was Fees, C. W. Pierson, B. F. Roller and held last night at Greencastle, with responses to toasts by Frederick Ogg, Levi Beem, William Gemmill, C. M. Smith, Frederick Hixson, John D. Howe, T. H. Claude S. Watts.

VAN TASSEL AND GORHAM

OVERPOWERED AND RETURNED TO JAIL AFTER A FIGHT.

Brisk Exchange of Shots Between Them and Their Pursuers—Van Tassel Shot Several Times and Gorham Badly Wounded.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Martinsville, Ind., February 22.—Guy Van Tassel and Herb Gorham, of Indianapolis, broke out of the jail here yesterday, but at 4 o'clock this morning were again behind the bars, bleeding from numerous bullet wounds, received while resisting capture. They were held in jail, awaiting a trip to the Indiana Reformatory for a sentence of not less than two years or not more than fourteen years, with good prospects of staying the fourteen years. Both are old convicts and had no reason to expect good treatment from the hands of the prison officials. They were convicted of robbing the family of Samuel Hicks, in the northern part of this county, last October, in the Circuit Court last Wednesday. The evidence was so complete that the jury was out out a few minutes. When the verdict was returned they both laughed. Yesterday afternoon they were sentenced by Judge Grubbs and both had something to say when addressed by the judge.

After Sheriff Hinson had returned them to jail, they waited only a few minutes, until the visitors were out of the corridors, and then shaved off their mustaches. After doing this they pushed out the pieces of two bars, they sawed off, and were soon in the corridors. The corridor door was not locked, and they walked into the office and then into the street, and were seen by no one. A country boy was in jail with them, but they pointed revolvers at his head and made him promise not to say a word. He was badly scared and gave no alarm, and did not attempt to escape himself.

The Pursuit Inaugurated.

About half an hour after they had left Sheriff Hinson's son went into the jail and asked for the men. The boy was so badly scared at that time that he could hardly tell what had happened, but he managed to gasp it out. Then the pursuit was started.

Deputy Sheriff Clint Elmore was the first to find the tracks of the fugitives, and he followed them north, toward Indianapolis. He had not gone far before he tracked them to the railroad and then by pushing his horse, he went ahead, in the meantime stopping to telephone here for James M. Dilley to come to his aid. At Brooklyn he was joined by Dilley and Ot. Gregory, and together they started for Mooresville, reaching there ahead of Gorham and Van Tassel. Here they organized a posse and started back to meet the fugitives, but the posse left them and the three continued. They met the men on a bridge this side of town, and commanded Van Tassel and Gorham to halt. The latter threw up one hand and with the other drew a revolver, and the shooting commenced on both sides and continued briskly for a time. Elmore had his head grazed by a bullet and fell off the bridge, but he did not desert his companions. Gorham fell at the first fire, but Van Tassel shot several times and was at last hit in the right arm and compelled to drop his weapon. Their captors then took them to Mooresville, where their wounds were dressed, and they will be brought here on a night freight train.

Gorham is Badly Wounded.

How Gorham escaped with his life is a wonder. He was hit four times, and when undressed at the jail his clothing was a mass of blood. One of the bullets passed through his ear, two cut his neck and another entered his side, and, the physicians say, made a dangerous wound. VanTassel was hit but once, in the right arm.

After their capture the men told of their plans. It was supposed that they had received the implements from friends, who visited them during the trial, but they deny this. They claim to have carried the revolvers and saws through the Indianapolis police station and into the jail here, by hiding them in the front of their trousers, and to have had the saws sewed in the seams of the trousers. They thought when convicted they would escape, as most of the work was done at that time.

They had a bottle of laudanum with which they dosed their fellow-prisoner liberally to make him sleep while they worked. They had a plan of getting Charles Hinson, who cares for the jail at night, to come into the jail to fix the ventilation and hold him up with the revolvers, and then tie and gag him. That plan seemed too dangerous, and when the chance offered yesterday afternoon they could not resist it.

Gorham is lame from the effect of a gunshot wound received while trying to escape from the Indiana Reformatory. Both prisoners will be taken to the reformatory to-morrow if they are able to go. Van Tassel will be taken, at any rate. The men had started direct for Indianapolis, and would have reached there by a little after midnight.

Elmore and Dilley Praised.

The entire town is praising the bravery of Elmore and Dilley, who went after the men. The treatment at the jail here has not been at all severe and the corridor door was frequently left open for a day at a time to allow the prisoners to receive visitors. The Indianapolis police frequently spoke to Sheriff Hinson about it, while here attending the Ferriter and Gorham-Van Tassel trials. They expected some such an outbreak.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT DE PAUW.

Special Exercises Held this Morning in Meharry Hall—A Banquet.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Greencastle, Ind., February 22.—The usual exercises in commemoration of Washington's birthday occurred this morning at 10 o'clock in Meharry Hall. The speakers for the occasion were: Paul Spencer, for the university at large; Charles Beard, editor of the Palladium, for the College of Liberal Arts; Wing Chuan Liu, for the theological school; Mr. Fairchild, for the academy. Good music interspersed the speeches.

Fraternity lines were cast aside last night at the annual Pan-Hellenic banquet, held at Gardner's cafe. These meetings, at which Greek meets Greek, are among the most enjoyable events of the college year, and last night's was one of the best of the twelve that have been given since the custom originated at DePauw. There were about 100 in attendance. Toasts were delivered by the following: Messrs. C. S. Watts, B. F. Roller, C. W. Pierson, T. H. Fees, John Dawson Howe, F. W. Hixson, C. M. Smith, Willard Gemmill, L. A. Beem and F. A. Ogg.

The question of damages to a vehicle which was wrecked in the late class fight between the freshmen and the sophomores was adjusted yesterday by a board of arbitration. The net cost of the fun of the students was figured out to be $47.50, which will be paid.

The Palladium Sensation.

The DePauw Palladium is severe in its criticism this week of the faculty in what is now known as the Jackson-Faculty case. In a contributed article in the paper the following is stated: Arthur Jackson left Friday for the State University, where he will graduate this coming June. Jackson last week petitioned the faculty to be allowed to graduate this year. He had all the requirements except the second year of German. For this he asked to be allowed to substitute a year's work under Prof. Priest. While in the preparatory school Jackson had some boyish trouble with Professors Ayres and Bassett. The outcome of which was that he did not take "pup" Latin.

Professor Lyons, a friend of the Jackson family, proposed that they work the required Latin out together. This was done with the exception of some prose work. At this time Professor Lyons was in Professor Post's Latin seminarium and was also teaching in the High School. Mr. Jackson obtained a statement of the work he did from Professor Lyons and presented it to the authorities for the "pup" requirements in Latin. Professor Post said that he would not accept the work because Professor Lyon was not an accredited tutor of the Latin department. To get around this foolish plea, Mr. Jackson went to Professor Ogg and Miss Redpath, of the city schools, who accepted Professor Lyons's marks and gave him High School credit for it. Professor Post still refused to accept the credit for Latin.

At a meeting of the faculty Saturday a majority refused to allow Jackson to graduate, and on receipt of this vote he immediately left for I. U. The Palladium editorially champions the cause of Jackson, and says that some of the members of the faculty need guardians. The paper further alleges that the faculty does not adhere closely to its written laws, and adds that if the university is to be conducted on principles of reason and common sense, ratherr than hard rules which are not strictly enforced, then the faculty has no reasonable basis to refuse Mr. Jackson's petition. The paper concludes its severe arraignment by stating that the faculty has digressed from stipulated university requirements; that a man graduated in '95 without any college language; that in '96 two young men were graduated without mathematics, and that this year a senior will be graduated with oratory instead of a college language.

Miss Mary Louise Clary, the contralto, will give the next concert in the Artists' Course, in Meharry Hall on Friday evening.

The DePauw Glee Club is preparing to make an extensive tour over the State in the interests of the university.

MRS. HELEN HAMMOND DEAD.

Wife of the Founder of Hammond, Ind.—Other Deaths.

Detroit, Mich., February 22.—Mrs. Helen Hammond, widow of George H. Hammond, founder of Hammond, Ind., the pioneer in shipping fresh meats in refrigerator cars, died here yesterday. Mrs. Hammond was of a very charitable disposition and gave largely of her great wealth to private and public beneficiaries. She built the first great office building in Detroit, and, although she was advised to defer it, she lived to see many others put up as a vindication of her good judgment. It is said that the success of her husband in his large enterprises was partly due to her foresight and daring in business matters. She leaves seven children.

Mrs. Judith Hamilton.

Kokomo, Ind., February 22.—Judith Hamilton, ninety-nine years old, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Pike, in this county. She was born in Kentucky in June, 1799, and was the daughter of Harrison Owen, a soldier of the Revolution. In 1819 she married James Hamilton, who died twenty-five years ago. The family was related to Alexander Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton remembered the war of 1812, and was the possessor of many revolutionary relics. Her mental powers remained unimpaired to the close of life, but her eyesight failed twelve years ago.

John Sellers Fudge.

Albany, Ind., February 22.—John Sellers Fudge died last night after a brief illness, which, it is claimed, resulted from total abstinence from tobacco, after having used the weed for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Fudge celebrated their golden wedding three weeks ago, at which time, as he had often done before, he swore off. He refusd to renew the habit, although advised by his physician that serious consequences might result, and his resolution ended in death.

Two Venerable People.

Rushville, Ind., February 22.—The deaths of two venerable residents of Rush county are reported—Mrs. Sarah White, of Griffin's station, and Mrs. Greenberry Rush. Mrs. White was ninety-three years old, and Mrs. Rush was ninety. The remains of Mrs. White were forwarded to Jeffersonville for burial.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beeler.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New Albany, Ind., February 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Beeler, ninety-four years old, died to-day. She had lived here over eighty years and she was the oldest resident and the last surviving charter member of Wesley chapel.

William Gardner.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Bedford, Ind., February 22.—William Gardner, a respected citizen of this community, is dead from pneumonia, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Gardner was a veteran of the civil war. He had lived in Indiana since his first year.

Judge Richard Lake.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Anderson, Ind., February 22.—Judge Richard Lake, the oldest member of the Madison county bar, died to-day of general debility. He was born at Mt. Vernon, O., in 1826, and was a man of unblemished integrity.

David Wilson.

Wilkinson, Ind., February 22.—David Wilson, a pioneer of this section, making his home with a daughter, Mrs. Dallas Reeves, is dead. He was sixty-five years old. Three sons also survive him—Dr. Ralph Wilson, of Shirley, and Wilborn and A. N. Wilson, of Indianapolis.

Alexander W. Call.

Pana, Ill., February 22.—Alexander W. Call, an old citizen of this place, is dead. A peculiarity connected with his life was that, although he was sixty-nine years of age, yet he had seen only sixteen birth days, having been born February 29, 1826.

Newbold H. Trotter.

Atlantic City, N. J., February 22.—Newbold H. Trotter, of Media, Pa., a well-known animal painter, died here yesterday after a three weeks' illness. He was seventy years old. He leaves a widow and one son.

Amos R. Eno.

New York, February 22.—Amos R. Enō, proprietor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, died yesterday, age eighty-eight. He amassed a fortune estimated at $15,000,000 by operations in city real estate.

DENIED BY M. HANOTAUX.

The Reported Advance of French Troops in British Territory.

London, February 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, today said: "My Lords—Before moving the adjournment, perhaps it would be well that I should read a telegram from Sir Edward Monson, the British ambassador at Paris, with reference to matters which have excited some attention, as follows:

"'I placed in the hands of M. Hanotaux (the French Minister for Foreign Affairs), as soon as I could obtain an interview, a note drawing attention to the report published this morning of a French advance into Sokoto. I said that if the report was correct the news must be regarded as of a very serious character. M. Hanotaux reported that if anything of the kind had occurred it must have been done, not only without the orders of the French government, but against their wishes and instructions as they had no desire to approach Sokoto. He said he did not believe the news was true and he has since communicated to me the assurance that there are no French troops in that region.'"

The reading of the dispatch was received with cheers.

Loss $2,000 at Columbia City.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Columbia City, Ind., February 22.—Fire broke out in the drying department of the Columbia House from some unknown cause about 8 o'clock this morning, and for a time the entire square was threatened. Active work by the fire department saved the front part of the hotel and confined the loss to $2,000.

Opera singers and public speakers can keep their voices clear and strong with the family remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Sirup.

FROM THE GOLD REGIONS

THE STORIES TOLD BY THE LATE ARRIVALS FROM SKAGUAY.

Some Instances of Lawlessness—Working in Extreme Cold Weather—More Prospectors Going from Indiana.

Victoria, B. C., February 22.—Three steamers—the Danube, the Thistle and Tees—have returned from Skaguay, each with a few Dawsonites on board. There was very little gold on board.

Passengers from Skaguay bring news of a blockade of the Dyea trail by miners and packers, who resisted the demand of a detachment of United States troops to go over the trail before them. It was feared at Dyea that trouble would arise over the affair. Another shooting affair occurred at Skaguay, in front of a saloon. Tom Ryan shot and wounded a newcomer, whose name was not given. Ryan was promptly arrested and taken to Sitka for trial. Mike Quinlan, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed marshal of Skaguay. A jail is being provided.

Two men, whose names are not known, were detected robbing a cache sheep camp, and one of them, while trying to escape, turned and fired at his pursuers, who returned his fire, and dropped to the ground. Thinking he had killed the man, the fugitive turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his brain. The other man was taken back to Dyea, where he was paraded through the streets, with a placard on him, setting forth that he was a thief. He was afterward lodged in jail.

Complaints are being made also in Skaguay in relation to the number of men arriving there by each boat without means of subsistence.

Among the returning Dawsonites was George Beldon, one of the last men to go up the Yukon last fall. He was one of a syndicate which purchased the little steamer from the Creek Mission for $10,000, and made an attempt to reach Dawson, but got it only to Circle City, where the boat stuck in the ice. Beldon made his way by sledge to Dawson, and thence to the coast. The delay in the receipt of mail at Dawson is, according to the passengers on the Danube, the cause of many coming out to the coast. They say no mail has been received since fall, and that business is paralyzed in many instances.

W. B. Hill, who arrived from Stewart river, says there is lots of gold there, but it is too expensive to get provisions up the river.

Harold Scott, a young Englishman, who lives on one of the adjacent hills, and Fred Smedley were drowned on Sunday by the capsizing of their boat.

J. W. Beall, mining expert, of New York, has been up the Stewart river, which he says is practically an unknown stream. He and his companions reached McQuestion creek, 125 miles from the mouth of the river, but failed to make a paying strike. They started on the return trip on December 3, with eighteen inches of snow on the ground and the thermometer registering 72 degrees below zero. Continuous snow storms, intense cold and difficulty of making their way, made the trip more than usually severe, even in those regions of hardship. Once two of the men in the lead broke trail, fell through the ice and were rescued only with great difficulty. Nine and a half days were occupied in making thirty-five miles. Beall says they found bars on the Stewart river very rich in gold, easily saved, but in various gulches and streams they prospected nothing was obtained except light flake gold, which it is almost impossible to save, except with quicksilver. The Stewart river enters the Yukon about sixty-eight miles above Dawson City.

Gone to the Klondike.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Kokomo, Ind., February 22.—Harvey L. Leas and J. B. Livingstone, of this city, left Saturday night for the Klondike gold fields, via Seattle. This makes seven who have gone to try their fortunes there from Howard county.

GUARDIANS' HOME DEDICATED.

Exercises Commemorative of the Occasion and of the Day.

The Board of Children's Guardians observed Washington's birthday by dedictaing its new home at Irvington. The American flag floated above the home for the first time this morning. The children held private exercises this morning in the school-room of the home. The dedicatory program began at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. There was a large attendance at the exercises from the suburb and the city.

The children opened the exercises by singing some of their songs, under the direction of Mrs. George P. Brown, matron, after which the Rev. Mr. Reed, pastor of the Irvington Methodist church, offered an invocation. The address on behalf of the Board of County Commissioners was made by James Greer. This was followed by a response on behalf of the Board of Guardians by the Rev. N. A. Hyde, of Indianapolis. Charles P. Coffin, a member of the board, made a short address. He was followed by J. G. Kingsbury and Dr. A. R. Benton, who made short speeches on behalf of the Irvington community.

After the exercises there was a reception, during which the visitors were conducted through the home. Refreshments were served.

The members of the Board of Guardians and Mrs. Brown, the matron, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. H. C. Allen, Mrs. Edgar A. Brown, Mrs. H. D. Tutewiler, Mrs. Edward Gall, Miss Anna Reaume, Miss Gertrude Goodhart, Miss Caroline Goodhart, Miss Ada Conner and Miss Harriet Tutewiler.

There will also be a reception to-night.

The Night Law School Opens.

The Indianapolis Night School of Law held its first meeting last night in the When building. Nearly 200 young men were present, and short addresses, outlining the work of the school, were made by Millard F. Cox, Edgar A. Brown and James B. Black. At the close of the session nearly 100 of those present registered for the term. The school was organized for the purpose of giving young men engaged in other business an opportunity of taking up the study of law in the evenings. Lectures will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Many of the prominent lawyers of the city have offered their services as members of the faculty. A number of business men are going to take the course for the purpose of acquainting themselves with matters of value in their business. The school will formally open to-morrow night, and the first lecture of the course will be given by Millard F. Cox.

Against a Muncie Jeweler.

Peter Lapp and Lem. W. Flershem, of New York, have begun proceedings in replevin before Judge Baker, of the United States Court, against John K. Ritter, a jeweler in business at 122 South Walnut street, Muncie. They ask posession of a stock of jewelry and demand $500 damages.

MUNYON

Cures Catarrh and Deafness

The Munyon offices are thoroughly equipped for the treatment of every form of catarrh. Munyon's special apparatus reaches all the diseased and sore spots, and effects a positive cure.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint, call and receive a free trial local treatment. Medical examinations and advice for all diseases absolutely free. Majestic Building, corner Pennsylvania and Maryland streets.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES, Elegant, up-to-date 1898 models. None better. Sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale prices. Don't pay agent's profit. Sent on approval. Write Jenkins Cycle Co., 18 Custom H.P., Chicago.

THE STUDENTS CELEBRATE

DISPLAYING COLORS AND VOICES, THEY MARCH THE STREETS.

Snowballing of the Students in Formation—Flags and College Colors Decorate Business Houses—The Observances.

With a waving of royal purple and a snappy 'varsity yell, the be-ribboned students of the University of Indianapolis began at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon to celebrate the birthday of Washington. Students wearing high collars, patent leather shoes and decked with long streamers of royal purple ribbon were hurrying through the slushy streets all morning, giving the last finishing touches to the plans for "University Day." One committee was over at Tomlinson Hall, seeing that the decorations were in place; another party of young men was at the Grand Opera House, distributing ribbon to the players and trying to teach the orchestra how to play the 'varsity songs. Others were on the stage, showing the players by example how to give the 'varsity yell with the proper amount of enthusiasm. Others, who were found to be the marshals of the day, were circling among the students, urging each one individually to march in the parade.

The parade formed at 1 o'clock. The medical and law students "got together" in Senate avenue, at the northwest corner of the State House yard. The dental and Butler students formed in line in Ohio street, north of the State House grounds. During the formation of the column the students of the different departments "jollied" each other in good-natured rivalry.

During the wait for the different college delegations to fall in a crowd of small boys united forces in the State House yard and snow-balled the "dentals." When the bombardment became too hot for the "tooth-pullers" they charged, and compelled the urchins to scatter.

The parade formed as follows: First, a platoon of twenty-four policemen, in charge of Captain Kruger. Then followed the first division of the University band, wearing on their caps royal purple ribbons, reading "University of Indianapolis Band." Next came the purple and gold banner of the university.

The first delegation was composed of 150 students of the Medical College, with their college banner in the lead. The "medicals" each bore a triangular black banner, on which was painted a grinning skull and crossbones.

The Law School followed, with its yellow and white banner at the head of the delegation. The lawyers were followed by the students of Butler Colege, headed by the second delegation of the University band. At the head of the Butler delegation was the old blue and white banner which has appeared in former years in football contests. The dental students came last in the parade, with banner and ribbons flying.

In all there were over seven hundred students in line. Each one carried a cane with purple ribbon. At the turn of the streets the students simultaneously shifted their canes to different positions. The line of march was as follows: South to Washington street, east to Illinois, south to the Grand Hotel, counter-march to Washington street, east to Pennsylvania, north to Market, around the west half of the Circle to Meridian, north to Vermont, east to Pennsylvania, south to Market and east to Tomlinson Hall.

A Brandon Clarke, of the law school, was chief marshal of the day. He appeared at the head of the procession. Each college delegation had marshals of its own. Flags and the university colors were displayed profusely along the line of march. In the business portion of the city especially the decorations were lavish, both in American flags and college colors. The students saluted the decorations with cheers and waving of canes as they passed.

IN TOMLINSON HALL.

Patriotic Exercises and an Address to the University Students.

Tomlinson Hall was well decorated for the celebration. The royal purple, mingled with the red, white and blue of the flags and banners, formed a fitting background for young America celebrating. The stage was hung with banners and streamers. At either end of the platform a long American flag dropped in soft folds to the floor, while between the flags hung a large, round medalion of royal purple, in the center of which was Washington, surrounded by little flags. Above the portrait a golden eagle spread its wings. The back of the stage was draped with royal purple and national colors. The auditorium was enlivened with shields, flags and banners, which were arranged along the balcony railing.

The galleries and all seats not reserved for the college delegation were filled by the time the university students entered.

The delegation of students placed their banners on the platform as a background for the members of the faculty and directors of the different colleges. The university band occupied a raised platform just in front of the stage.

W. P. Fishback, dean of the Law School, who had joined the parade and marched several blocks, led the Law School delegation in entering the hall.

A medley of college yells was kept up by the students for fully twenty minutes after the students entered the hall. The students asked "Who was George Washington?" and all four colleges answered that he was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and then stamped out the familiar "tum-tiddy-um-tum-tum-tum-tum" on the floor.

After an overture by the band, during which the students waved their canes in tune to the music, the Rev. J. A. Milburn offered the invocation. The students then sang a 'varsity song to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," after which Joseph I. Sweeney, of Butler College, chairman of the meeting, made a short speech.

The band played another selection, after which Addison C. Harris was introduced by Mr. Sweeney. The cheering was deafening as Mr. Harris arose to speak, and it continued for several moments.

Mr. Harris's Address.

Mr. Harris spoke in part as follows:

"A birthday is always a glad day. Such occasions are given up to reminiscence and merry making. Washington always so regarded these anniversaries. It was his custom to give a birthday party to which his friends were invited and the hours were made glad by feasting, by songs and by dancing the minuet according to the old Virginia style of having home pleasures. When his fame as a soldier came to be established at the victory and surrender at Yorktown a party of his friends met on his birthday night in the city of New York, sung odes, drank toasts, made speeches and tarried until the early dawn.

"The custom of celebrating Washington's birthday came to be followed every year in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the country. People rang bells, marched, had sham battles, orations, toasts, songs and balls and in every way manifested their regard for General Washington. The birthday succeeding his death was, by a resolution of Congress, made a national holiday. Since that time each recurrence of the day has been celebrated.

"Washington was born a farmer's boy, and for a time attended the ordinary schools of that day. He was fond of rude and athletic sports. He led the boys in sham battles and in other sports. At sixteen he became a surveyor, and was proud to write home to his friends that he was earning a doubloon a day. He began at once to exercise business faculties, and bought with his earnings over five hundred acres of land. At nineteen years old he was a major in the militia. He was fond of military life. Perhaps this was because his ancestors had been soldiers and sailors. Writing from his first battlefield, he said that the whizz of the bullets was music in his ears, and it is said that he never felt or expressed fear. At Braddock's defeat, when disaster was overwhelming, although sick, he in a measure saved the day at the head of his Virginia volunteers. Although sixty-four officers were killed and wounded, he escaped, and wrote home that his clothes were pierced with four balls and that two horses fell under him.

Ability and Courage Recognized.

"His conduct at this battle was accepted by the country as an indication of his ability and courage, and he was looked upon as a young man of extraordinary military skill and knowledge. He was accordingly promoted in the service of Virginia, and was a colonel at twenty-two.

"The French and Indian wars being over he turned his attention to politics, and won a place in the Virginia House of Burgesses, which corresponds to the Lower House of our Legislature, by the methods of the time ingratiating himself with the voters at the polls. At twenty-six years old he won the hand of the richest bride in America and settled at Mt. Vernon as a landed Virginia gentleman. For thirteen years he represented his county in the Legislature. He had little esteem for the so-called orator, and yet no man was more influential in matters of legislation. Jefferson says he sat with him in the Virginia Legislature and afterward in the Continental Congress, and that he never heard him make a speech of ten minutes' duration. At the end of the first session of the Continental Congress Patrick Henry, being asked whom he considered the greatest man in that body, answered 'Washington.'

"He was averse to war with the King of England until he saw that it could not be averted. When Congress, in 1775, after Lexington and Concord began to make arrangements for war, Washington was unanimously chosen by that body as commander-in-chief. This, perhaps, was a stroke of good politics on the part of the Adamses and other New England patriots. Washington was a man of fortune and represented the Southern colonies. With him it was naturally expected to bring them to the support of the cause. His real career thus began at the age of forty-three. He accepted the command with diffidence and with the express stipulation that he should receive no pay as a soldier other than a reimbursement of actual expenses. He exacted from his enemies the highest military recognition of his position as commander-in-chief. When General Howe sent him a letter addressed to 'Mr. Washington,' he received it with courtesy and begged the messenger to inform the general that he would send the letter to Mt. Vernon and would read it with pleasure when he returned there as a private citizen.

"After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown he gave the officers of both armies a dinner, where toasts were drunk to the King of France. Cornwallis responded with a toast to the King of England. Washington joined in saying he would drink the toast if George would remain at home.

The Convention of 1787.

"It was at the suggestion of Washington that the convention of 1787 was called to frame a system of government, and because of his sagacity and extraordinary common sense he was unanimously chosen chairman of that body. Although he made no speech during the convention, it is said that no man exercised as much influence as he in giving form and direction to the constitution as it now is. * * * Franklin, having returned from Paris, was in favor of a single house, and as near as might be a pure democracy. Hamilton wanted a president for life, and a form of government similar to the English constitution.

"Washington used his influence to modify the views of these extremists and succeeded, perhaps, more than any one in establishing the three departments—legislative, executive and judicial. * * * When Washington became President he selected Jefferson, as representing the Democratic party, to be Secretary of State, and Hamilton, holding opposing views, to be Secretary of the Treasury. His purpose was not to build up, but to restrain partyism. He had no Secretary of the Navy, because he had no navy. He did not withdraw himself from public view, but gave weekly levees, dinners, theatrical parties, and sought in his own politic way to divert the attention of the people toward peace and prosperity. * * * He declined a third term as President, feeling that any other course would encourage a return to monarchical government.

Back to Mt. Vernon.

"Returning to his farm, he resumed the life of a Virginia gentleman. He was fond of the sports of the field, rode to the hounds, went fishing, attended the circus, and was not unwilling to lend encouragement to horse-racing, and vouched his judgment with a reasonable sum from his purse. He did this because it was the natural and common thing for a gentleman, and that he might not seem to be superior to his fellows. He was always a careful and prudent business man, and through all his public life husbanded his resources. As a surveyor, when a boy, and as a soldier in the Indian wars he had penetrated the wild country on both sides of the Ohio river. As often as it was prudent he invested in these Western lands, so that upon retiring from the presidency he was the largest landholder in America, owning in all over 50,000 acres. He also encouraged the development of the country by taking shares in local improvements, such as canals and the like. He was a friend of education. After the war, when the State of Virginia insisted upon making him a present of some kind in recognition of his services, he declined with some feeling, whereupon the Assembly, without his knowledge, voted him stocks in certain canals then being opened and put the stocks in such shape that he felt it would be ungrateful not to accept. He, therefore, said he would accept the gratuity upon condition that he might devote the property to some public use. A part he gave to the William and Mary College, and the remainder to the Washington College at Lexington, Virginia."

After the address the students broke loose again with their yells, the acknowledged 'vasity yell predominating. The yell went:

"Whoopee K, ripp, K, rap,
The sacred tribes of Indianap,
Medico, Dentico, Butler and Law;
U. of I., U. of I. Rah, rah rah!"

The meeting was then turned into a "love feast," during which the band played and the students received their friends for an hour or more.

To-night the students will attend the "French Ball" at the Grand Opera House. The university colors will be displayed, and 'varsity jokes will be given by the players.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SING.

A Large Chorus Heard in the Third Christian Church.

The Third Christian Church was overflowing with people and patriotism this afternoon. Hundreds of school children and parents were there. Pictures of George Washington, flags and bunting were used as decorations. The children's chorus of School No. 10 sang songs, some devotional, some folk songs, others miscellaneous and many patriotic. There was "Suwanee," "Killarney," "Dixie," "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Draw the Sword, Scotland," "Welsh Song" and a half-dozen of the best known and most stirring patriotic songs of America. The children sang the ones sweetly and the others lustily and were loudly applauded. Superintendent Goss and many of the teachers of the schools were interested listeners.

The National Salute.

Following a custom, uninterrupted since it began, many years ago, the German Veterans' Association hauled its venerable small cannon to the court-house yard to-day, and, at 12 o'clock, fired the national salute in honor of Washington's birthday. The booming of the cannon attracted many people. This custom has been religiously observed by the German Veterans.

Sons of the Revolution.

The Sons of the Revolution will observe Washington's birthday at Plymouth church to-night. The address of the evening will be by Dr. C. N. Sims. The boys' choir of St. Paul's church will render a number of patriotic songs, and Prof. Carl Hoenig will preside at the organ. No admission is charged.

The Loyal Legion.

The Loyal Legion will observe Washington's Birthday to-night at a meeting to be held in the Press Club rooms in the Denison House. The day being the anniversary of the opening of Das Deutsche Haus an entertainment will be held there.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HOLLAND'S COMBINED SLEEPING AND DAY CAR DEVICE.

The Boycott of the Canadian Pacific — What the Road's Representatives Say—Movements of Railroad Men—Notes.

Harris F. Holland, of this city, has invented a combination parlor and compartment sleeping car. During the day the coach is a chair car, and is so arranged that any number of chairs can be put in. There is nothing to distinguish it from the ordinary parlor car until it is desired to arrange the sleeping berths. They operate on the same principle as a roll-top desk. A false floor is built four inches from the real floor of the coach, and the partitions all roll down beneath the false floor through guideways which support the false floor. The guideways above the floor appear only when the berths are made up. They, with the door of the compartment, are kept in the upper berth during the day. The upper berth is similar to those now in use. In order to prevent rattling of the sides of the compartment there are rubber strips between the guideways. The chairs are almost as large as the seats now are, and are arranged so as to revolve. When it is desired to make up a berth, the chairs are faced and locked, and the bed is made up the same as the beds are now made up in a Pullman car. Every two chairs make a section, with a lower and upper berth, and the passenger has to himself a little room. It is possible to make two lower berths, if so desired. In the day time everything is out of sight except the chairs, and they are in use by the passengers.

Mr. Holland has secured a patent on his invention. Few railroads operate their own sleeping cars, most of them being under contract with either the Wagner or the Pullman companies. Mr. Holland took the drawings to some of the outside companies, and the general managers were pleased with the idea. General Manager Ramsey, of the Wabash, told Mr. Holland that he had been working on something of the kind for a number of years, but could never figure out how to get rid of the door and walls of the compartment when not in service. Mr. Holland's idea, Mr. Ramsey said, solved the problem, and it is likely that the Wabash will fit up a car, so as to get a practical demonstration of the invention's workings. Both the Pullman and the Wagner companies have asked for copies of the plans and blue-prints of the drawings and sent them to their shops to be investigated. Railroad men who have seen the plans say that the adoption of them means cheaper sleeping-car service.

Canadian Pacific Boycott.

The Western lines have ordered a boycott against the Canadian Pacific because that road has cut the rates to the Pacific coast on Klondike business. The Canadian Pacific was a member of the Western Immigrant Bureau, and has been retired from membership in that organization which means a big loss of business. The Atlantic steamship companies are also members of the bureau, and as the Canadian Pacific has ceased its membership, business will be diverted from it. Many of the agents of the Canadian Pacific were agents for the steamship companies also, and since this trouble has come up the agencies have been canceled. The Canadian Pacific, however, has a line of its own to the coast, and the general manager of that line threatens to make it interesting for the other roads on all kinds of rates.

The Canadian Pacific manager says that he did not cut the immigrant rates until other roads began cutting, and charges that the Northern Pacific in January sold a ticket from Boston to Seattle for $156.90, a cut of $65.60. He promises further to make rates that will get the business over his road, no matter what inducements are offered by competing lines.

This brings to mind the experience the Pennsylvania had with the Immigration Bureau a few years ago. That road was boycotted and opened a fight that ended in the Pennsylvania getting all of the business at a rate of $1 to any point, and the other lines had to give in.

The situation has been still further complicated by the Union Pacific in offering to pay $18 commission on Eastern business to California, when the regular commission is only $4.50. All the other Western roads have announced that they will pay the same commission as the Union Pacific.

Concerning Railroad Men.

George W. Kittridge, chief engineer of the Big Four, is at Benton Harbor for the purpose of meeting a congressional committee which has gone there to look over the proposed harbor in improvements.

E. B. Bronson, southern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania, has returned from a trip through the South.

W. P. Townsend, chief clerk to O. P. McCarty, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, has returned with his bride to his home in Cincinnati.

James M. Kirk has been appointed master-mechanic of the Salt Lake & Ogden. He was formerly with the Wabash.

D. S. Gray, representative of the Pennsylvania lines in the Joint Traffic Association, is visiting relatives at Columbus, O.

S. H. Church, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania lines, will be married in a few days to a young woman at Pittsburg.

Frank Mahoney, for several years clerk to the Big Four agent at Delaware, O., has been promoted to agent.

E. O. McCormick, passenger traffic manager of the Big Four, has declined to serve on the committee to consult with the Canadian Pacific.

Frank Wilshire, of the Big Four, has been appointed private secretary to Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Canadian Pacific's Cut Rates.

Washington, D. C., February 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the operation of the long-and-short haul clause of the interstate commerce act in favor of railroad lines in the United States in competition with the Canadian Pacific road, as to passenger business between points in the province of Manitoba and contiguous territory, and points upon the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and easterly thereof in the dominion of Canada, and in that portion of the New England States reached directly by the Grand Trunk railway. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific road is now materially cutting passenger rates, not only between New England and Manitoba points, but to St Paul and the Pacific coast.

In view of this fact, it is said American roads will to-morrow ask the Interstate Commission to extend the scope of this relief, so as to take in these additional competing points, the conditions being similar.

Railroad Notes.

The local passenger men report a sudden rush of business to California points.

The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley has been authorized to buy 500 additional freight cars.

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa will purchase two new engines and some additional freight equipment.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has received eighty-five of the new cars recently ordered and are getting them in lots of twenty-five.

The Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Indiana will meet at Logansport April 20-21, and the railroads have made special rates on account of it.

A special train on the Pennsylvania Sunday made the run from Altoona to Pittsburg, a distance of 117 miles, in two hours and eleven minutes and made two dead stops.

The local roads have been notified that a lot of skeleton tickets that can be filled in, and made good over any line, have been stolen from the general passenger office of the Mobile & Ohio.

The monthly meeting of the heads of departments on the Big Four was held here to-day. General Manager Schaff was in attendance and all offices were present, except President Ingalls and Superintendent Higgings.

PLASTERERS' RESOLUTIONS.

A Protest Against the Position of the Central Labor Union.

The Journeymen Plasterers' Local Union to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Journeymen Plasterers' Local Union of Indianapolis, have come to the conclusion that now is the time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; from this on, we shall act like men in defending our rights while trying to support our families. If business men boycott us by specifying that none other than those recognized by the Central Labor Union can work on their buildings, as Mr. Steffen specified on his building, why, then we owe it to ourselves and families to boycott that class of business men.

This boycotting business, heretofore, has all been a one-sided affair. And the time has come to call a halt, and well do we know that the local union and their friends have a very large majority over the Central Union and their friends; but we never have had a disposition to want to retaliate until now.

The Central Union threatens to boycott the Ballard building on account of its being plastered by local union men. Did any one ever hear tell of so much importance in such a small hand full of men? Boycott Mr. Ballard's building because citizens of Indianapolis did the plastering; and they have not only paid taxes, but they have always stood by the city for law and order and spend their money with the Indianapolis business men. We do not think Mr. Ballard need worry about the boycott on his building; for the writers of this article are sure he buys more of his kind of goods than the whole Central Union; for they have an appetite for things that make them feel as though they are the real owners of every city they may happen to tramp to.

The local union has always been willing to take its chances to get work without even as much as entertaining a thought of boycotting any person. But when a set of men go around and try to blacklist us by a misrepresentation, we feel as though it is our duty to notify all business men not to boycott us unless they wish for us to boycott them; for we have made up our minds that there shall be two sides to the boycotting business from this time on, and it shall never go by default again.

We are well aware that a large majority of the business men are perfectly willing to give us an equal show for work; but some of them have been intimidated by the threat of being boycotted. So from this on we ask that they do by us as they wish us to do by them. In conclusion we also ask the architects to give us an equal show by not boycotting contractors who employ local union men.

Journeymen Plasterers' Local Union No. 1, of Indianapolis Ind.

E. DAVIS,
W. H. BRYANT
W. P. BUNTING,
Committee.

PARK TREE ASSOCIATION.

Plans for the Annual Meeting in April Considered.

The Park Memorial Tree Association met in the Commercial Club rooms this morning and considered the plans for the annual meeting, which will take place the first Monday in April. The association, so far, has accomplished little. It has been hampered on account of the abandonment of the Park Board, and can do nothing until some headway is made with the park system. Several communications were acted on. Property-owners living in streets where there is a grass plot in the center have asked the association to use its influence toward having trees planted in the grass plots. The secretary of the association was instructed to communicate with Mr. Powers, superintendent of the park system, in regard to the matter and see what steps could be taken. A letter was received from N. N. Davidson, offering the association several hundred trees, which could be planted where they would do the most good.

The members of the association were urged to communicate with property-owners asking them to remove all dead trees and plant new ones. This will be one of the chief works of the association, and its members are all expected to do a certain amount of missionary work along this line. No action was taken in regard to the using of trees as advertising mediums, but the question will come up at the next meeting. There were twenty-five women present at the session.

A Jury Lost.

Judge McCray, of the Criminal Court, was trying to find a "lost" jury to-day. It has been the custom in the court when a short vacation was given the regular panel to have a special jury hear a case, then to call the regulars together again by sending the jurymen notice by postal cards. The judge desired to call the jury for to-morrow morning, but the court bailiff was sick and the list of jurors could not be found.

Morris-Street Improvement.

Morris street property-holders will meet to-night at the Morris and West street engine-house, to advise concerning proposed improvements in the street.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

The Rector's Aid Society, of Holy Innocents church, will have a social at the rectory this evening.

Joe Poe, a Broad Ripple boy, is carrying about a bullet accidentally fired into his foot while hunting.

Dr. J. Rilus Eastman will address the Tuesday Club of Richmond to-night, on "The Poor Relation of Science."

Memorial service for Frances E. Willard will be held at the Central avenue M. E. church Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

The Rev. Z. H. Teter, of Ohio, is conducting special services nightly in Pilgrim Congregational church, West Indianapolis.

The mothers of the junior members of the Young Men's Christian Association, will hold a meeting in the association parlors to-morrow at 4 p. m.

A young men's supper will be given at the First Baptist church this evening, at 6 o'clock. Young men will wait on the tables and the young ladies will be in the kitchen.

An increase in the gas pressure, it is thought, caused the overheating of the furnace in Arthur Jordan's produce establishment at 4 o'clock this morning. The damage by fire, water and smoke is estimated at $400.

A Washington's birthday social will be given by the Christian Endeavor Society of the First United Brethren church for the society's subscription to the new church fund, at the home of Mrs. Maude Carlisle, 2509 Talbott avenue.

The O. P. Morton Club will give its entertainment March 22 in the evening, instead of this evening, as was intended. The postponement is on account of the serious illness of C. B. Stilz, a member of the entertainment committee. All tickets sold will be good on that date.

Ben J. Scoville, the dramatic and humorous reader, will take part in an entertainment to be given in the Iron Hall, Circle street, on Friday night, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sons of Veterans. He will give readings from "The Sign of the Cross."

The Sons of St. George will hold their third social to-morrow evening at St. George's Hall. The program consists of fourteen numbers. Miss Otman, who appeared in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at the time of the Burns anniversary, and Mr. Scoville, an elocutionist, will be present.

John Keating was charged in Police Court this morning with a felonious assault on two little boys, neither ten years old. It is the third time Keating has been arrested for such offenses, and this time the police hope to bring sufficient punishment to him. He will be tried to-morrow.

The Lenten season will be observed in Holy Innocents church parish, with services and special opportunities for spiritual discipline. From Ash Wednesday evening and through the following week there will be special sermons each evening, except Saturday, by the different clergy of the city.

LIFE AT THE REFORMATORY

PRISONERS MUST WORK STEADILY AND OBEY THE RULES.

Men in Each Grade Receive a Certain Sum for Each Day's Perfect Work — Fines Assessed for Disobedience—On Parole.

[Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 21.—There are 910 convicts in the Reformatory here and 576 cells. The result is that a great many of the convicts are compelled to sleep in the corridors of the cell-houses. Even by doubling up, there is not room. At this time there are only three cases in the hospital, not counting the consumptive and chronic cases that are always found in penitentiaries. Dr. Sharp is waiting with impatience for the finishing of the hospital, which he says will be the most complete building of its kind in this country. It embraces the good points of the hospitals at different prisons as well as suggestions made both by Dr. Sharp and General Superintendent Hert.

The idea of a reformatory in Indiana is not new. Governor Baker said in his message, issued January 8, 1869: "The subject of prisons and prison discipline is one of great importance, and is attracting increased attention throughout the country. It will not be many years before the State will require additional prison accommodations, and in anticipation of that want, I desire to call attention to the propriety and necessity of providing a system of graded prisons. The man who has been convicted of the first offense of which he has been guilty, especially if he is a young man, ought not to be confined with and put under the influence of professional criminals whose entire lives have been hardened by crime."

He referred to the subject again in 1871, and in 1872 recommended abandoning the prison south, and making a reformatory. Governor Hendricks advocated this step in 1875. Governor Williams suggested the supplying of the cells with electric lights. Governor Gray suggested the establishment of an institution to be known as an industrial school, and this idea was approved by Governor Chase, and commended by Governor Matthews.

The Three Grades.

When a convicted man reaches the Reformatory he is placed in the middle grade, and wears a checked suit. From this grade he may be reduced to the lower grade, with its suit of stripes, for any conduct that reveals continued criminality or great lack of self-control. Promotion to the upper grade, in which is worn a light-blue suit, may be gained by maintaining a perfect record for six months in succession, or almost in succession. After entrance to the upper grade, six months more of good conduct is required, under somewhat enlarged liberties, when, if there is confidence and employment, the prisoner may go out on parole. Twelve months of good record on parole usually secure an absolute release.

There are three conditions that must be filled before a convict is released on parole. First, the convict must earn twelve months of sustained good record, with a balance to his credit sufficient to pay his way to the employment provided for him, and to sustain him until such time as he shall draw his first wages. Second, he must gain the confidence of the general superintendent and manager. Third, previous to his release, some definite and suitable employment, preferably at the trade learned in prison, is arranged for him by his friends or the management, to continue at least six months.

The convict, while here, is required to make his own living by industry, by studious habits and proper regard for the rules. He has a chance to earn his living and his release. His first outfit and his first meal are given to him, and after that he must make his way.

Wages are paid to convicts for each day's perfect performance as follows: Upper grade, 55 cents a day; middle grade, 50 cents a day, and lower grade, 45 cents a day. Additional pay is allowed for work in excess of the fixed task, and a deduction is made for any shortage. The men in the upper grade are charged for board and clothing 45 cents a day; middle grade, 40 cents; lower grade, 37 cents, and for medical attendance and medicine at the rate of 10 cents a day.

System of Fines.

There is a system of marking also. To be perfect in conduct the convict is required to obey all the rules and be loyal to the government of the Reformatory. To be perfect in labor he must voluntarily perform his task. To be perfect in school his standing must not be less than 75 per cent. The fines in the third class range from 5 cents to 25 cents.

In the second class the fines are from 25 cents to $5.

In the first class the following offenses are punished by fines from 10 cents to 50 cents: Absence from shop or class without proper excuse; attempt to escape; attempt to deceive an officer; assaulting an officer, instructor or inmate; answering for another at roll-call; bad work; breach of trust; carelessness in work; disobedience of orders; disorderly conduct; disrespectful conduct toward an officer; fraud at examination; falsehood; fighting; fraudulently assisting another inmate; general crookedness; having in possession, giving to or making for another inmate, unauthorized knife, or other dangerous weapon; having contraband article in possession or in room; immoral conversation or acts of any nature; insolence; insurbordination; laziness; malicious mischief or disturbance; misappropriation; misrepresentation; other offensive acts; profanity, refusal to work; refusing to give name or register number to officer; short work; stealing; talking before, during or after examination; vulgarity; wilful or intentional neglect of duty.

In school the convict will suffer a loss of $1 if his standing during the month is below 75 per cent. and above 50 per cent. If below 50 per cent. the loss is $2.

Upper-grade men may write a letter every two weeks, middle-grade men once a month, lower-grade men are not permitted to write or receive mail at all. Men in the upper grade may see members of their immediate family not oftener than once a month. Those in the middle grade, every two months. Interviews with men in the lower grade are prohibited.

Each convict receives a book which contains the rules, the law and information concerning the management of the prison. In this book there is a place set aside in which is noted the exact status of the convict in the Reformatory books. The blank gives the number and name of the convict, his maximum term in years and months and the date when he was received. It also gives the number of dollars lost in conduct, school and labor, and the amount of debit and credit; also the fines assessed against him in the different grades, the date when it was assessed and the amount and the change in grade.

A Band, a School and a Paper.

There is a brass band, composed of convicts, connected with the institution, a school with 225 students and a printing office, in which is printed the Reflector, the prison paper. The superintendent in the printing office is J. H. Seneff, a guard, who has had some experience in newspaper work. Winnie Smith is editor-in-chief, and contributes a good many articles. Smith is also general Superintendent Hert's secretary. He has a perfect record from the time he entered the walls. He has not applied for a parole, but I was told that he may do so. His record is such that there is little doubt but that his petition would be granted.

Those who knew Winnie Smith in his wild days at Indianapolis would not know him now. He looks well, and is a little heavier. He is courteous to every one, accommodating and anxious to please, and not a word passes his lips with which fault can be found. The convicts like him.

Politics is unknown here. General Superintendent Hert demonstrated that fact when he dismissed thirteen guards that he considered incompetent. One of them was a brother to W. T. Durbin, national committeeman from Indiana. He is now serving as a guard at the State's prison in Michigan City.

The nearest approach to politics I heard was when Nelson B. Hughes, a "two-year" man, was released. He was pardoned by the Governor a few days before his term expired, that he might attend his brother's funeral. He is a Chicago crook, and was sentenced from Benton county. As his release was handed through the window, a clerk said:

"You have to thank the Hon. R. A. Brown for your pardon."

"The Hon. R. A. Brown," I suppose, is "Bob" Brown, of the Secretary of State's office, who is a candidate for a State office. The announcement was lost on Hughes, who only grinned, and said he intended settling in Louisville.

The Parole.

The parole on which a convict is released is a voluminous document. It gives the name of the convict, his age, hight, weight, complexion, color of eyes, hair, marks, crime, when admitted, county, court, date of parole, occupation, residence. It is a history of the convict and practically a synopsis of the rules, and is also a receipt for all money due, etc. When the parole is granted, the following letter is sent out by the general superintendent:

This is to notify you that ——, No. ——, has been this day paroled, and has started to report to you, under your agreement to give him employment. He is required, as soon as he reports to you, to write me a letter announcing the fact, which you will please indorse as correct, and permit him to send to me; also, on the first day of every month he is required to make report according to the terms of the parole agreement, which report you will please indorse and have forwarded to me. Do not fail to advise me in case you see him going wrong in any way, or violating the conditions of his parole, and I will give his case such prompt attention as it may require. Trusting that he will acquit himself like a man, and that you will be able to forward good reports concerning him, I remain, ——

The monthly report of the paroled convict is after the style of the English ticket-of-leave, and is addressed to the general superintendent. The ticket is countersigned by the convict's employer, and bears the following questions:

By whom have you been employed the past month?

At what kind of work?

How many days have you worked?

What has been your wages per day or month?

How much of your earnings have you expended and for what?

How much money have you now on hand or due you?

If you have been idle during any portion of the month, state why?

Are you satisfied with your present employment; if not, why not?

Where do you spend your evenings?

Do you attend church?

Have you used tobacco?

Have you used intoxicating liquors?

Have you visited places where intoxicating liquors are sold?

State what books, papers or magazines you have read.

Have you attended any public meeting, dances, picnics or parties during the month; if so, where and when?

State in a general way your surroundings and prospects.

Have you had any trouble or misunderstanding with any one? If so, state full particulars.

Marion County's Prisoners.

Marion county is well represented at the Reformatory, but many of the convicts from Indianapolis were transferred from the State's prison at Michigan City. Some of the incorrigibles were sent back to that place. Following is a list of the Marion county convicts, the nature of their crimes and the date of the expiration of their sentence:

Anderson, Charles, false pretense, April 24, 1898.
Ash, Frank, burglary, December 12, 1899.
Bullett, William, criminal assault, July 3, 1903.
Butler, George, burglary, March 10, 1899.
Beogan, Richard, petit larceny, May 7, 1900.
Baily, William, grand larceny, July 21, 1911.
Baker, John, burglary, October 28, 1911.
Bancroft, George, petit larceny, October 30, 1900.
Clark, Robert, grand larceny, June 3, 1898.
Conger, Remus, burglary, December 12, 1899.
Campbell, Colin, embezzlement, December 14, 1899.
Connors, Thomas, assault to rob, July 8, 1899.
Cranshaw, Henry, grand larceny, June 28, 1911.
Clements, Robert, grand larceny, September 2, 1911.
Dark, William, burglary, August 17, 1899.
Draving, Frank, petit larceny, April 24, 1900.
Dea, John, burglary, May 28, 1911.
Davidson, Mach, burglary, November 24, 1900.
Evans, Alonzo, grand larceny, March 22, 1899.
Freeman, Edward, petit larceny, April 18, 1898.
Fiedenhall, Henry, grand larceny, July 22, 1898.
France, Williard, petit larceny, May 1, 1900.
Gateman, George E., grand larceny, September 29, 1898.
Hogarty, Grant, grand larceny, June 10, 1899.
Hood, George, petit larceny, April 16, 1898.
Holler, Robert, criminal assault, April 18, 1898.
Herrell, Frank, attempt to kill, November 22, 1899.
Hackawitz, Herman, grand larceny, December 20, 1899.
Heitz, George, grand larceny, November 19, 1898.
Hicks, Harry, petit larceny, December 30, 1898.
House, Frank, conspiracy to rob, May 19, 1911.
Harmon, William, petit larceny, July 21, 1900.
Jones, Edward, burglary, February 26, 1898.
Jones, John, burglary, July 21, 1899.
Johnson, George, assault to murder, December 25, 1898.
Jacobs, Tillman, robbery, November 10, 1911.
Kinchlow, Albert, attempt to murder, November 14, 1901.
King, Theodore, grand larceny, January 23, 1899.
Keller, John, grand larceny, September 8, 1911.
Logan, Alva, burglary, March 26, 1898.
Moore, George, ——, April 25, 1898.
Moore, James, burglary, August 7, 1898 (as agreed).
Miller, Joseph, grand larceny, December 4, 1898.
Merrett, George, receiving stolen goods, June 22, 1898.
Miller, Joseph, grand larceny, December 4, 1898.
Many, Charles, assault and battery to rob, February 29, 1911.
Monroe, James, assault and battery to rob, February 10, 1899.
Mitchell, Sol, petit larceny, May 20, 1911.
Mavity, Charles, petit larceny, October 23, 1900.
Miller, John, assault and battery with intent, November 3, 1911.
Nixon, Elmer E., felony, September 2, 1911.
O'Brien, John, robbery, December 27, 1911.
O'Brien, Harry, robbery, december 23, 1911.
Pursley, George, burglary, July 19, 1898.
Pettett, Walter, burglary, August 11, 1898.
Potter, Emery, robbery, July 3, 1898.
Peel, Thomas, petit larceny, June 3, 1900.
Powers, Clarence, grand larceny, September 13, 1900.
Price, George, grand larceny, November 14, 1911.
Riley, James, grand larceny, May 13, 1898.
Rigoby, Charles, burglary, May 14, 1898.
Rhodes, Charles, petit larceny, April 18, 1898.
Ryan, John, burglary, November 15, 1898.
Richardson, Ed, petit larceny, December 1, 1898.
Rushon, Robert, grand larceny, October 6, 1911.
Rotkin, Edward, grand larceny, November 2, 1911.
Schopp, George, arson, August 18, 1898.
Saunders, Grant, burglary, January 6, 1900.
Sutton, Henry, burglary, March 10, 1898.
Scott, Edward, grand larceny, May 13, 1898.
Simmons, Woodly, burglary, January 20, 1898.
Shultz, John, grand larceny, October 15, 1898.
St. Clair, Claude, robbery, April 23, 1905.
Stapp, Charles, burglary, July 4, 1898.
Summers, Frank, grand larceny, August 11, 1898.
Smith, Winnie, manslaughter, June 18, 1906.
Smith, John, burglary, November 11, 1898.
Smith, Porter, robbery, April 24, 1899.
Sharp, Harry, grand larceny, June 22, 1911.
Spann, Albert, burglary, September 14, 1911.
Taylor, Thomas, robbery, September 30, 1898.
Williams, Thomas, burglary, October 19, 1899.
Worrell, William, burglary, November 10, 1898.
Williams, Charles, assault and battery, to kill, August 19, 1898.
Weaver, Colonel, grand larceny, March 23, 1898.
Waller, James, grand larceny, May 13, 1911.
Wagner, Tousey, grand larceny, June 22, 1911.
Welsh, Hoover, petit larceny, September 2, 1900.
Wood, William, petit larceny, December 20, 1900.
Young, Richard, petit larceny, October 27, 1900.

A good many of these will be paroled, but others will have to serve their full time. Claude St. Clair, who attempted the robbery at Burford's, is in the shoe-shop, and is a model prisoner, but he will have to serve his full fourteen years on account of his criminal record.

W. H. BLODGETT.

Winter Goods Clearance Sale
.... AT ....
THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

Whatever winter items there may be on our shelves to-day must be sold this week, to make room for spring stocks daily crowding them out.

.... A GRAND RUSH ....

of winter goods, each one striving to find the first buyer, offering themselves at such farcical figures that we don't doubt almost every item will be taken up before the end of the week by Indianapolis's keen shoppers. Below is a partial list, and while some are holding preferred places, we think each item entitled to first place.

Cloak Department
We have decided to continue our great **half price sale** in this department. We repeat that all **Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, Suits and Capes** will be cut to **one-half** the former price. Take our always low prices, divide by two, you get—
Garments that were $4.98 for.... **$2.49**
Garments that were $7.50 for.... **$3.75**
Garments that were $15.00 for.... **$7.50**

Dress Goods
High Art Novelties, silk and wool, about 10 patterns left. They were up to $1.50 per yard; while they last. **59c**
Cloakings, Astrakhan and Scotch Tweed Novelties that sold up to $2.50, for $1.25 and.... **59c**
Foulll Cloth, all-wool, 40 inches wide, in navy, brown and green, regular 65c quality, for.... **49c**
Henriettas, black, all wool, 75c kind.... **49c**
Friese Novelties, black, pure Mohair and wool, variety of styles, $1.00 qualities.... **66c**

Silks
Taffetas, black brocaded, sold for 85c and 69c, for.... **57c**
Velour Black Bayadere, brocaded, $1.50 quality.... **98c**
Satin Duchesse, black, 27 inches wide, $1.25 quality.... **89c**
Gros Grains, black, brocaded, heavy, fine quality, sold up to $1.50 a yard, for.... **89c**
Faille Francaise, all the staple shades, regular $1.25 quality for. **69c**

Fur Trimmings
River Mink Edging, 1 inch wide, 45c quality, yard.... **25c**
Brown Marten, 1 inch wide, 65c quality, yard.... **35c**
Brook Beaver, 1 inch wide, 89c quality, yard.... **50c**
All other kinds **Fur Edgings** marked down in same proportion as above.

Ribbons
Ribbons, for neckbows and sashes, Moire, all colors, 4 inches wide, 30c quality, for Tuesday, yard.... **17c**
Ribbons, for dress trimmings, No. 2, all silk, 4c quality, yard.... **1c**

Gloves and Veilings
Black Cashmere Gloves, doubly woven, spliced fingers and **Woolen Mittens,** finish Saxony, fancy stitch, 50c quality, per pair.... **25c**
Wool Barege, the blizzard Veil, 27 inches wide, 35c quality, per yard.... **10½c**

Underwear and Hosiery
Vests and Pants for **Ladies,** and **Union Suits,** for **Children,** in natural, white, scarlet and black, Stuttgarter and Norfolk and New Brunswick makes, incomplete sizes; regular prices from $1.50 to $2.25 per garment, for.... **59c**
Hose, for Ladies, all-wool Cashmere, regular made, high spliced heels and toes, our 50c quality, to-morrow.... **29c**
Hose, for **Ladies,** fast colors, heavy fleeced lined, in browns, grays, black with white feet and cream Balbriggans, regular made, double soles, our 35c quality, to-morrow.... **23c**
Underwear, for **Men,** in Shirts only, including natural gray, camelshair and heavy ribbed, incomplete sizes, range from $1.25 to $2.25 each, price to close.... **59c**

Dress Skirts and Wrappers
Wrappers, of flannelette, were up to $1.50, with yoke epaulets, full skirt and separate linings.... **89c**
Skirts, silk brocaded, full width, new designs, double lined, $5 kind.... **$3.69**
Skirts, Brilliantine, double lined, full width, $3 quality.... **$1.85**

Drapery Department—3d FLOOR
Baby Carriage Robes, white fur, slightly soiled, were $10, $5.75 and $4.50, reduced to **$6.98, $3.48** and **$2.48**
Lambswool Mats and Rugs At One-Third Off.
$1.50 size.... **99c**
$2.45 size.... **$1.63**
$3.95 size.... **$2.63**
$6.50 size.... **$4.33**
The one-third off Matting offering is yet at your disposal—an opportunity not to be missed if you are thinking of needing Mattings.

Domestics
Flannelettes, Vicugna and other high grades, 10c kind, for.... **8c**
Comforts, large size, cotton filled, $1.25 quality, for.... **79c**
Blankets, 12-4 size, dark colors, $1.50 quality, for.... **98c**
Blankets, mottled effect, 12 4 size, **69c**
Outing Flannels, 10c quality.... **5c**
Sheeting, 10-4 wide, bleached, 20c quality.... **15c**

Housefurnishings—BASEMENT
Polishing Irons, finely finished, 6 and 5-pound sizes, 24c and 20c quality.. **10c**
Babbit's Laundry Soap, 6 for 15c, each.... **2 1-2c**
Sauce Pans, best quality gray granite, 5-quart size, sell at 27c, for.... **15c**
Handled Custards, excellent imitation cut glass, three designs, $1 per dozen quality.... **58c**
Table Tumblers, fine blown lead glass, novel etched work, usual price 5c each, for.... **2 1-2c**
Plates, semi-porcelain, dinner size, sell at 6¼c eac, for.... **3c**
Fruit Knives, heavily silver plated, 6 in satin lined box, $1 quality, for.... **69c**

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.
7 and 9 E. Washington St

AN ARTISTIC ROPE GRILLE.

How It Saved Expense and was an Ornament as Well.

In moving into a new house one is often obliged to use considerable ingenuity to bring about satisfactory results at slight cost, as one problem after another comes up for consideration. Here is one which recently confronted a housekeeper: The only available reception room or parlor was a square room between the library and dining-room, connected with these by wide sliding doors, one of the remaining two sides being occupied, to almost its full width, by a latticed window. The fourth, or what should have been the fourth, in reality did not exist; but instead was a wide, gaping space from end to end and from floor to ceiling, thereby throwing the room practically into the hall.

GRILLE AND PORTIERES.

The space was too high and too wide to be filled altogether by portieres. On inquiry it was found that to buy a grille to fill the space, and provide two pairs of portieres for the extreme width, besides being expensive, would not altogether satisfy the requirements of the case. Therefore, a carpenter was called in, and measurements taken for a plain pine frame 10 feet 3¼ inches, the exact length of the space, the width of the frame to be 16⅝ inches, reaching to the jut in the wall, evidently built with this in view. Two more frames were then planned, 7 feet 6 inches long, also 16⅝ inches wide, these being intended to stand perpendicularly, screwed to the floor and to the frame across the top, thereby leaving a space only 7 feet 6 inches to be filled with one pair of portieres. Before the frames are put up, however, the real work on them must be done.

Remembering a very artistic rope grille hanging at the entrance of a friend's studio, the inventor started out on individual lines, using for the purpose a soft clothes rope, which is more like lamp wick than anything else, pliable and easy to tie, costing about a cent a yard, and coming in lengths of thirty-five yards.

The amount required depends on the number of knots tied, and the nearness of the lines to each other. Three lengths were allowed for this grille.

Details of the Work.

The ends of the rope should be tacked to the framework by double tacks holding them firmly in place, three lines of rope being stretched tightly across the 10 feet 3¼ inches as a ground-work; then crossing these, and at each joining tied with a knot, are short, vertical lines ending in knots and fringed out tassels of irregular lengths at both ends where they overlap the perpendicular frames, being cut off across the middle where the portieres hang. Down the side frames much the same plan should be carried out, the latticed effect, however, being used to form a dado reaching up about 2½ feet from the floor.

This being done, a plain molding nailed over the ropes all about the edge of the frames gives a neat finish. All three pieces must then be stained to match the woodwork of the room, the rope receiving it as well as the pine frame. After standing until thoroughly dry the last step in the process is in order. Of course, in its present state the hole would not be hidden from view, therefore back of the rope-work comes first a layer of paper matching that in the hall, and on top of that, the paper corresponding to that used in the reception room, the frieze being carried across the horizontal top grille. In this way new wall space is given to the room, affording opportunity to hang other pictures, stand pieces of furniture and shut out from view all the hallway except the glimpse caught through the partly drawn portieres, while from the hall an artistic framework for the entrance to the room is thus obtained.

The portieres should be draped over a wooden pole, which, to render it more secure, should pass the entire length of the space at the bottom of the top grille, caught to the grille also where the sides join it by a piece of picture wire, concealed by the folds of the portieres. These latter may be allowed to remain stationary unless drawn aside by drapery chains, according to the temporary desire of the occupants.

The whole scheme is not only feasible, but inexpensive, the portieres being the most costly item, but as many are supplied with these, or as good effects are found now in cotton tapestries at a dollar, or less a yard, they need not add greatly to the expense.

This plan could be easily carried out to divide a long parlor into two shorter ones, to screen off a square front hall from the rear portion, or to turn into a snuggery a large bay window such as we find in many country houses.

LIDA GRAHAM ALLIGER.

Absent Minded.

[Chicago News.]

Smith—Brown is getting to be quite absent-minded of late, isn't he?

Jones—Why, I haven't noticed it.

Smith—Well, he is. The other day he happened to look in a mirror at home and he asked his wife what she was doing with that fellow's picture in the house.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

—FOR—

Separate Skirts

All tastes do not agree, but almost everyone acknowledges the superior utility of hard-finished Worsteds. Here are a few of the most popular:

In Colors—

At $1.00 A Yard. Grain Mohair, 48 to 50 inches wide—a pretty, pebbled weave, in brown, purple, olive, hunter's green, hussar, marine, navy and ink-blues and garnet.

Storm Serge, 52 inches wide, in garnet, myrtle green, brown, jockey club blue, navy and dark navy blue.

In Black—

At $1.00 A Yard. Both of the above weaves, and in addition two splendid granite weaves that are as firm and stocky as their name so well suggests.

That Jewelry Stock

is not all sold, by any means. You'll still find excellent variety in all the various ornaments previously advertised.

At 25c are several designs of plain gold-filled and solid sterling Dumb-bell Cuff Buttons, a big line of regular 50c Baby Pins and Cuff Pins, gold plated, on aluminum, and an assortment of over fifty different styles of high-grade novelty Cuff Buttons that are well worth twice the price asked.

At 50c and 75c Not so many as a few days ago, but a variety that is as bewildering in extent as it is in attractiveness.

At $1.00 Still a great many of as handsome style Hair Ornaments as you have ever seen at three times the price. We can not hope to describe them; they must be seen.

Second Floor Specials

At 49c EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES. These are of all-Wool, fancy eiderdown, and the same as have sold throughout the season at $1.25, but they are all small sizes (bust 32), and we want them out of the way.

At 98c NIGHT GOWNS OF OUTING FLANNEL. They are in all sizes and several styles, and have not been previously sold at $1.35.

New Wash Petticoats

They are just in — newest styles, with the popular umbrella flounce.

At 69c of linen color Striped Batiste.

At $1.15 of Plaid Percale.

At $1.45 of fine Zephyr Gingham, corded, in contrasting color.

At $1.75 of Scotch Plaid Zephyr Gingham, very stylish in color and design.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS

Old Gold Wanted

We are in need of 1,000 pennyweights of old gold, at once, for manufacturing purposes. We purchase gold in all forms, and pay the highest market price for same.

Bring us your old watch-cases, pins, rings, necklaces, chains, etc.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

ORIENTAL RUGS OUT OF THE RUN

IN FACT QUITE EXTRAORDINARY—BOTH IN PRICE AND SIZE

$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

ORIENTAL RUGS

Especially in Larger Sizes

GOING AT A PRICE

You are invited to inspect whether intending purchase or not.

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

See that our stamp is on the inside of all gloves you purchase. It means quality in the glove—and satisfaction to you.

Tucker's GLOVE STORE

10 East Washington St. Est. 1878.

Your Dining Room

Does it please you?

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ANSWER IN THE GAS CASE

CITY'S CONTENTION SUPPORTING THE 75-CENT ORDINANCE.

Facts Cited to Show the Reduced Cost of Manufacturing Illuminating Gas—The City's Allegations—Company's History.

The city, by its attorney, John W. Kern, has filed its answer in the United States Court in the gas case. The city has passed an ordinance fixing the price of gas at 75 cents. The Indianapolis Gas Company alleging that gas can not be made profitably at that figure, secured from Judge Baker a temporary restraining order to prevent the city from enforcing this ordinance, and the answer filed by Mr. Kern bears on the question of whether or not the order shall be made a permanent injunction.

The answer recites the history of the gas company, showing that the Citizens' Gas, Light and Coke Company was formed under an ordinance passed in April, 1876, and put down about ten miles of gas-pipe. The Indianapolis Gas, Light and Coke Company was in existence at that time, and the answer charges that, in direct violation of the ordinance, the two companies surreptitiously consolidated, and, though, according to the answer, all the stock was owned by Allen M. and Stoughton A. Fletcher and F. M. Churchman, two offices were maintained, so as to make the public believe there were two separate and distinct companies. The answer sets out that the property of the Citizens' company was sold by the sheriff and was purchased by John S. Tarkington, as agent for the Indianapolis company, and by him deeded to John F. Holt, who, it is claimed in the answer, was an employe of the Indianapolis company, and that there was no consideration specified in the deed.

The Electric Lighting and Gas Heating and Illuminating Company was formed and Holt, it is asserted, transferred the stock of the Citizens' company to this new company. In the answer it is alleged that all these transfers were made without the knowledge or consent of the city of Indianapolis. The stock of the Electric company in 1881 was reduced to $25,000 and this, it is claimed in this answer, is a violation of the law, if the Electric company is a successor to the Citizens' company, because the ordinance required that the capital stock should not be less than $100,000. The Indianapolis Natural Gas Company was organized in 1887 with a capital stock of $500,000 and the answer sets out that $475,000 was owned by the Fletchers and Churchman. In 1890 the various companies owned or controlled by the Fletchers and Churchman were sold to a syndicate composed of E. C. Benedict, C. P. Dieterich, E. J. Jermanowski and Henry J. Dawson, of New York, for $2,000,000 and this syndicate organized the Indianapolis Gas Company as it exists at present.

Increased Sale of Gas.

The answer says that the Indianapolis Gas Company is selling more gas now than ever before; that its claim of injury by the introduction of natural gas is untrue, and if there should be a reduction in the price of gas, as required by the ordinance, it would be a benefit to the company, because it would increase the consumption of gas. The answer insists that the artificial and natural gas departments of the Indianapolis Gas Company are not separate and distinct, as claimed by the company; that so far as the stock and franchises upon which the mortgage indebtedness rests are concerned, both plants are considered one property.

Mr. Kern asks the court whether the company, which has commingled the business of the two plants by its own voluntary act, ought to be permitted to make mere estimate as to the proportion of the salaries and other joint expenses which are to be apportioned to each. He denies that the company's real estate is used exclusively in connection with its artificial gas business, the fact being that a considerable part of the real estate of the company is vacant ground, not used in connection with the manufacture of gas, while the most valuable real estate is the company's office building, taxed at $219,250, and not more especially devoted to one of its plants than to the other.

Mr. Kern, in his answer, charges the gas company with trying to make the cost of gas appear greater than it really is, by padding the list of its employes and the salaries and wages paid. On the contrary, the answer asserts that the cost of making gas is growing less every year, owing to the inventions and improvements in machinery.

In 1896, it is set out, the cost of all the material used in the manufacture of gas was $53,136.89, and the income of the company from the sale of the residual products, such as coke, tar, sulphate of ammonia, etc., was $65,365.92, leaving a profit of $7,229.03 without considering the profits from the sale of the gas made. The cost of gas, according to Mr. Kern's answer, was less than the amount of wages of employes, and if this amount was as much as 68.63 cents a thousand feet, the company was extravagantly managed. Mr. Kern insists in his answer that the gas company has charged to the expense and repairs sums that should go to the cost of construction. It is charged that, while the company's figures in its petition are based on the cost of coal gas, it is asserted in the answer that the company is using a considerable amount of water gas, which costs less than coal gas.

Gas Prices in Other Cities.

On the question of the cost of gas, Mr. Kern says that nearly all of the experts are in the employ of different gas syndicates, and it is almost impossible to get any reliable information. He pointed out that Cleveland fixed the price at 80 cents, and required the companies to pay 5½ cents a thousand feet into the city treasury, and that one company in that city accepted the ordinance, and is paying dividends on its stock.

In Hamilton, O., where the city owns its plant, gas is distributed at 52 cents a thousand feet, and the consumption is much smaller than in Indianapolis. Mr. Kern estimates the plant here to be worth $600,000, and with gas at 75 cents a thousand feet, the company would realize about 8 per cent. on its investment.

Mr. Kern says that the Council investigated the cost of the manufacture of gas, and denies that the ordinance was arbitrarily adopted without inquiry. He says the Council learned by its investigation that at the rate charged by the company for gas it had made, and was making, enormous profits; that it had issued $2,000,000 of stock, on which it was paying 12 per cent. dividends, besides paying interest on $2,600,000 of bonds. This stock, he says, was almost entirely water, the owners of said company having reimbursed themselves for all money paid on the purchase of the plant out of the sale of bonds; that the Council had learned that these enormous profits on watered stock were realized because and out of the unreasonable rate of $1.25 a thousand cubic feet for illuminating gas. He alleges also that, by reason of recent inventions, the cost of manufacturing and distributing illuminating gas has been materially reduced everywhere since the rate of $1.25 had been established, and that it has been demonstrated by actual experiment of municipal ownership in cities of this country and Europe that the last-named rate is exorbitant and extortionate.

Insists the Ordinance is Valid.

The city attorney insists that the 75-cent ordinance is valid, and that the city will enforce it by means of prosecutions unless restrained. He denies that the ordinance violates the constitution of the United States or the State of Indiana.

Mr. Kern also filed a cross bill, in which he asks for information concerning the business of the Indianapolis Gas Company. He wants the officers examined under oath in order that he can ascertain something about the cost of making gas. The city particularly wants to know how many feet of "water gas" were sold in the year ending June 30, 1897, and what it costs to manufacture that kind of gas. He wants an explanation of two items in the original bill filed by the company. One is $11,324.63 for "coke expenses," and another was $11,702.47 for operating lines.

Wants a Divorce.

Mrs. Estella K. Trumbull has filed suit in the Superior Court for a divorce from O. M. Trumbull, an actor known in the theatrical profession as Ollie Mack. He belongs to the "team" of Murray and Mack, now playing "Finnegan's Ball Courtship" in Michigan. Mrs. Trumbull was formerly on the stage.

COUNCIL ACTION IN SMOKE.

The Rules Suspended—Park Appropriation and Dog Ordinances.

Mr. Harston, councilman-at-large, came in late to the meeting of the City Council last night. The absent members were Mr. McGrew, who is seriously ill, and Mr. Knight, who has the grip. The Council chamber was hot and cigar smoke obscured the electric lights. To this Mr. Higgins made objection, to-wit: "Mr. President, if these members and others would cease smoking we would not have to have the windows down."

Several windows had been lowered to blow the smoke out. Mr. Harston, with his voice pitched high and his eyes flashing, shouted to President Mahoney. "Mr. President," he said, "we have a rule against smoking, and I, sir, demand its enforcement."

"The Chair," replied the president, mildly, "saw no ladies present and permitted smoking."

"I protest," said Mr. Harston. "The rules were made to be obeyed. The rule says nothing about ladies."

"Is there any rule about drinking?" Mr. Higgins asked, wrathfully.

Dr. Moffett moved the suspension of the rule, and a viva voce vote resulted in the Chair declaring the rules suspended. Mr. Harston demanded the yeas and nays. Only three voted against the suspension. A newspaper man gave "Commodore" Higgins a cigar, and the usual Council serenity returned. Mr. Harston's conduct throughout the meeting received disapproval from his fellow-councilmen.

The Council was too busy to read the mayor's message, and it was simply received and ordered printed. The substance of the report was anticipated. It was a resume of the work of the departments for the year. Special commendation of City Engineer Jeup, the Board of Health and the Board of Public Safety was expressed. The mayor's letter vetoing the Clark prize-fighting ordinance was read. The ordinance was not called up for passage over the veto. Its friends did not hope for a two-thirds majority, or even for a majority at all now.

Park Appropriation Ordinance.

Mr. Costello, chairman of the finance committee, submitted the ordinance reappropriating the park funds to the use of the Board of Public Works. The ordinance specifically sets out that the money specified is to be used as appropriated last year—$300,000 for the purchase of land and $63,000 for its improvement. Purchases of land costing more than $2,000 must be approved by the Council.

An ordinance increasing the salary of the assistant maket master from $1.75 a day to $900 a year, was introduced and referred to the committee on fees and salaries.

The committee on judiciary returned two resolutions—one prepared by Dr. Moffett, requiring the Board of Public Works to require contractors to stipulate the payment of 20 cents an hour for labor in all public contracts, and the other by Mr. Madden, to withhold licenses from plumbers who are in the power of the alleged plumbers' combination. Mr. Kern said the Council had no power to do what the resolutions proposed, and, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to discuss them further. Mr. Little's ordinance requiring the comptroller to pay city employes wages every two weeks instead of monthly, as now done, was passed. Most councilmen admit it is merely an expression. Mr. Little's ordinance establishing a committee on parks was overwhelmingly beaten, the Council expressing its confidence in the ability of the finance committee to handle the park question.

Mr. Colter's ordinance requiring contractors to give bond for the repair of streets under the building law, was passed.

Mr. Rauch introduced the dog-pound ordinance prepared for him by City Attorney Kern last week. There are no changes in it at all. Mr. Rauch followed the Baltimore regulations largely in the preparation of the ordinance. He says there may be much about it that is subject to discussion and perhaps change, and he hopes that all interested will appear before the committee on judiciary to which the ordinance was referred, when the ordinance is considered. Mr. Rauch says many people have indorsed the general idea of the ordinance.

WOODRUFF PLACE MINSTRELS.

Entertainment Given at the Club House Last Night.

About every family that lives in Woodruff Place locked up the house, took the children and went to the minstrel show at the Woodruff Club last night. Many people from the city journeyed through the snow and cold to hear the ebony-faced mimics, and when the show began in the hall of the club-house the large room was packed with people.

The stage was dressed in dark-red curtains. There were two rows of negro imitators with snowy shirt fronts, and the ends of the rows were ornamented by "bones" and "tambos" dressed in white. Charles Layman, impersonating James R. Carnahan, was an endman resplendent in a white duck suit, with a shirt of broad red and white stripes, and a green bow about his collar of mammoth proportions. At his elbow, and as fetchingly attired, was Charles Robinson as the personal representative of Milton S. Huey. Across the stage, with a tambourine in his hand, was George Barney, who for the evening wore the name of A. C. Ayres. He, too, had a suit of white duck, a green shirt with white polka-dot and a tie of Scotch plaid. Fred K. Shepherd was the fourth end man. He was the "understudy" of John F. Messick, and was decorated for the occasion with diamonds so large that it was with an effort that he wore them about. George Field was interlocutor, but on the program his name was given as John M. Spann.

After an overture there were "greetings" by the endmen. Some of the jokes came from somewhere back in history, but they were dashed with local applications, and the audience howled and shrieked with laughter. The Woodruff Quartet gave a "Brief History of the Woodruff Club," a jingle peculiar and awful in its construction, written by Mr. Layman.

Fred Loomis, impersonating Admiral George Brown, sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Judge Ayres tripped to the footlights and sang "He Ain't So Everything." He received hearty applause from the audience, and a large "mosegay" of orders from Russel M. Seeds. The endmen recaptured the program, when "General Carnahan" said:

"The women of Woodruff Place don't love their husbands any more."

"Why, you astonish me," the interlocutor said. "You know that assertion is not true."

"But I can prove it," said the endman. "All the women in the audience who love their husbands stand up."

Not a woman stirred. The joke went so well with Mr. Seeds that he sent a large "bouquet" of cabbage and cauliflower to "General Carnahan."

W. E. Duthie, as the impersonator of John M. Kerper, sang "Nellie was a Lady," the Arion Club singing the chorus.

"Milton S. Huey" appeared from behind the red curtains. He wore a misfit dress suit. Under one arm he had a table and a dictionary, and with the other carried an umbrella and a lighted candle. He made a disconnected speech, which would have done credit to Lew Dockstadter. As Dr. T. S. Hacker, Horace G. Colwell sang a tenor solo, "Rose, Sweet Rose." "Little Willie," who was Mr. Carnahan in disguise, appeared. He was dressed in black and had red hair, and recited "Composition on a Horse." Geo. U. Bingham had a blackfaced part, which was taken care of by Charles D. Ebert, who sang, "On the Banks of the Wabash." Several numbers by the Arion Club and a banjo were given. The finale was by "Prof. Emil Miller and his German Band." During the program there were numerous musical numbers of merit and the audience was prompt in giving its approval. A substantial sum was realized from the entertainment, which will be expended in adding to the attractiveness of the club house. After the show there was a ball, which lasted until after midnight.

WESTERN LEAGUE MEETING

GOLT AND ALLEN START FOR KANSAS CITY.

Strobel Says Two Major Leagues will Succeed the Twelve-Club League—Finances for the Wheelmen's Meet—Notes.

President Golt and Manager Allen left at noon to-day for Kansas City to attend the Western League meeting. The schedule committee will meet to-morrow. Each member of the committee has prepared a schedule, and from the three, one will be drafted which will be submitted to the meeting Thursday. Indianapolis will get two holiday dates, and will ask for the Fourth of July. This is the only city in the league that does not play Sunday ball, and is one of the best holiday towns in the country. President Golt believes the crowd here on the Fourth would justify any club in playing here that day.

Indianapolis has no trades in prospect at the meeting. Ever since Manager Watkins took hold of the Indianapolis club the other managers in the league have shown a decided feeling against trading for Indianapolis players, and they will not be asked to make any deals at this meeting.

President Golt will ask the magnates to take some action in regard to rowdy ball playing. Indianapolis crowds and the Indianapolis team are the best behaved in the league, and this city is in a position to demand a change of policy in some of the other towns. Both Columbus and St. Paul caused a good deal of trouble in the circuit last season, and Mr. Golt and Manager Allen want the league to adopt some restrictions. The Indianapolis magnate is in favor of the Western League adopting the substitute to the report of the rules committee of the big league, which was prepared by President Hanlon, of Baltimore. This gives the umpire the same power that he had last season, but makes it obligatory on him to make a report, supported by an affidavit, of any obscene language used by a player, and gives the president of the league the power to suspend the offending player as long as he sees fit.

The Western League scorers will hold a meeting Thursday for the purpose of preparing a set of scoring rules which will be used in every city in the league this season.

TWO MAJOR LEAGUES.

What Strobel, of Toledo, Says is Going to Happen.

Charles J. Strobel, owner and manager of the Toledo Club in the Interstate League, claims to have the word from undisputed authority that the twelve-club league will wind up its existence at the expiration of the ten-year agreement and in 1901 there will be two major leagues—one in the East and one in the West. He says the Eastern League will not come west of Pittsburg, and that President Freedman, of the New York club, already has his plans laid to prevent the continuance of the twelve-club league. Strobel says the new Western League will be just as strong as the Eastern, and he is after a place in that organization. He gives that as his reason for not going into the Western League this winter, for fear of being tied up and losing a chance in the big league.

The Western League goes out of existence with the big league, as does every other baseball organization operating under the national agreement. If Strobel hoped to get into a major league the first step would have been to give his town another trial in fast company, for after the Toledo failure, three years ago, it will require something more than talk to prove that it is a city of the first class. The first step toward the major league would be to join the Western, and this he was unable to do on account of having entered into an agreement to remain in the Interstate League another season. If Omaha should prove a failure, Toledo will probably have a chance next season to prove what she can do.

WHEEL MEET FINANCES.

Plans for Raising Money to be Decided on this Week.

The finance committee of the Indianapolis '98 Meet Club this week will decide on some plan of raising the money necessary to entertain the L. A. W. visitors next August. It will require $25,000 to take care of the thousands of wheelmen who will visit Indianapolis, and the members of the committee think this is a cheap investment for the city. Albert Sahm, chairman of the committee, believes there will be little difficulty in raising the money. "It is the best investment Indianapolis ever went into," says Mr. Sahm. "Supposing only 25,000 wheelmen attended the meet; that will make the cost of entertainment $1 a man. I look for double that number of visitors. The L. A. W. is steadily growing, and every wheelman in the country knows that Indianapolis is going to give the greatest meet ever held in the history of the L. A. W. The visitors will be with us five days, and if they only spent $2 a day it would bring to the city $250,000 on an investment of $25,000. This is going on the conservative basis that there will only be 25,000 visitors in the city.

"Indianapolis has a chance to distinguish herself among the young men of the country, and there never was a better opportunity for the city to come to the front. The Meet Club has already made it the best advertised city in the United States, and the wheelmen are expecting the 'Boomers' to do great things for them next summer. They will not be disappointed. The finance committee will take up its part of the work within the next few days and do its full share of the work."

Sale of Trotters.

The Splan-Newgass sale of trotters and pacers opened to-day in Chicago at the Dexter Park Horse Exchange. Many foreign buyers of horses are in Chicago this week. The demand in England, France, Germany and Russia for well-bred track and road horses is increasing rapidly, and the buyers naturally turn to America to supply them. Over 400 horses will be sold under the hammer this week. Thirty of the lot have records better than 2:15, and there are a lot of young horses which have not yet been marked, but can go close to 2:20. The horse business is picking up and many men who retired four or five years ago have returned to the ranks of fast stock raisers and are buying standard horses for breeding purposes. There is a scarcity of horses in this country for road and racing purposes. The foreign demands have been so heavy during the last three years that horses, which were a drug on the market three years ago, now command good, stiff prices. Horsemen throughout the country think that trotting and driving horses will be more in demand next summer than ever before. It is believed the larger number of horses offered at the sale this week will be shipped abroad.

Sporting Notes.

"Still" Bill Hill has refused to sign his Cincinnati contract. Hill has increased the value he places on his services materially since he became a Red.

"Spike" Sullivan won a good fight from Harry Greenfield before the National Sporting Club, in London, last night, after fifteen rounds of hard fighting.

Grand Rapids has applied for the Wheeling franchise in the Interstate League. Antisdel is determined to break into baseball. Several of the clubs have voted in favor of admitting the Michigan City.

Manager Joyce has ordered the New York players to report March 10. He will take the team to Lakewood, N. J., and begin the spring practice by handling snow balls. Joyce says they are cheaper this time of the year than baseballs, and President Freedman is cutting down expenses.

Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," knocked out Luke Stevens at Buffalo last night in nine rounds. The battle was hot from the start, and Gardner had the best of it all the way through. Gardner left Buffalo this morning for Wheeling, W. Va., where he boxes Jack O'Keefe to-night.

Marcus Daly, the owner of Hamburg, has declared the horse out of the Derby and Clark stakes at Louisville. He will hold Hamburg for his Eastern engagements.

Tommy Corcoran is the first Cincinnati player to report. He arrived in the Queen city to-day, and will leave to-night for San Antonio, Tex. Last spring Corcoran held out until May 21 before he put on a uniform.

The Butler team will meet the all Y. M. C. A. team in a basketball game to-morrow night in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium. This will be the second of a series of three games arranged between the two clubs.

Ernest Roeber has agreed to meet Yousouf, the Turkish wrestler, in a Greco-Roman match, two falls in three, for $1,000 a side. Roeber will begin training at once, and says he will be ready in a month to take on the Turk.

Bob Armstrong and "Yank" Kenny fought five rounds at the American Athletic Club last night, in Chicago, to decide which man was the worst heavyweight pugilist in the business. The honor fell to Kenny, as Armstrong managed to knock him out in the fifth round. Both men were big and clumsy and showed no science whatever. They hugged, roughed, gouged and wrestled until both men were worn out, and a featherweight could have put them both out. Armstrong managed to make one swing and Kenny went down.

Women's Spring Suits

New style Blouse Suits, Plain and Braided Fly Front Jacket Suits, in fine Coverts, Venetians, Imperials, Whip Cords, Serges, Fancy Suiting Mixtures, and newest Spring Novelties, in all the new spring colors.

Silk-lined Suits (skirt and jacket lined with best quality of Taffeta silk) **$20.00 to $50.00**

Handsome line of Braided Blouse Suits, worth $25, for **$18.50**

Covert Suits, strap seams, silk lined Coats, worth $20.00; sale price **$12.50**

Stylish Suits, made of Imperial Cloth, all silk lined, same suit would cost at least $50.00 made to order, for **$30.00**

About 100 Suits, all made with silk lined coats and all this season's new styles, worth up to $15.00, to-morrow special for $10.00, $7.50 and **$5.00**

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Every Jacket will be closed out; loss not considered.

43 Jackets, regular prices, $15, $18 and $20; to-morrow, choice for **$5.00**

61 Jackets, regular prices $8, $10, $12.00 and $15; closing price to-morrow **$2.75**

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Matinee—25c, 50c. Night—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
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