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PRES'T M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE ON CUBA

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION REGARDING OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN CLEARLY DEFINED.

The President is Opposed to the Recognition of the Cuban Republic at this Time or the Belligerency of the Insurgents.

HE ASKS FOR AUTHORITY TO INTERVENE BY FORCE IF NECESSARY TO STOP THE INHUMAN WARFARE IN CUBA.

His Review of the Revolution and the Existing Conditions on the Island—Why this Government is Justified in Interfering—The Reason for the Various Recommendations made by the Executive—The Complete Text of a Most Important and Portentous State Document.

The President's message asks Congress to authorize the President to take measures to secure the termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States, as may be necessary, for these purposes. The President says the only hope for relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with Congress, and he awaits its action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to Congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result, "then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

The Maine incident figures prominently in the message. The President argues that the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security to foreign vessels. Spain has disavowed any connection with that disaster and has offered to submit to arbitration all the differences which may arise from that affair.

The President opposes recognition of the present Cuban government.

THE MESSAGE IN FULL.

The President's Views and Recommendations About Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution, which demands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain, by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union, and the grave relation, the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt, must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government, if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Ravaged by Fire and Sword.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin, and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports to prevent any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contained commonwealth, whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements.

All this must needs awaken, and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this Government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

President Cleveland's Effort.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba, under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated.

The resistance of the insurgents was in nowise diminished.

The efforts of Spain were increased both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian people.

The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the captain-general's bands of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the islands to which the power of the Spanish army was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops.

The Results of It.

The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces. Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death-rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number.

No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called 'zones of cultivation,' established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support, or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents worked its predestined result. As I said in my message last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

The Military Situation.

"Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the thitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had developed into a dogged struggle in the central and east provinces. The Spanish armies regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the Revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

In this state of affairs, my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the Prime Minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform, involving the wider principle of home rule, for Cuba and Porto Rico.

The overtures of this Government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the conditions of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities.

Friendly Policy Continued.

Coincidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens, held under one charge or another, connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which has attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure, through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. The suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring, and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work.

The Work of Relief.

The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the consul-general and the local authorities to make effective the distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty-free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days the orders of General Weyler have been revoked; the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes; and, aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which, in effect, ended the ten-years war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protection and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

The President's Intervention.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace, with the good offices of the President.

In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers as the means to bring about peace in Cuba to confide the preparation thereof to the insular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution by the central government are not lessened or diminished. As to Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The Official Memoranda.

The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from Gen. Woodford's explanatory reports of a preliminary discussion preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular Congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures, there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention; to end the war by proposing a rational compromise by the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that can not be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Belligerence and Independence.

Thereupon, I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerency was not warranted by the facts, according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence in the territory of hostilities.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

President Jackson's Position.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen in France, out of the disputes in relation to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and constantly-occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. * * *

The Government's Course.

But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly-organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing afresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States, motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus: "Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

The Test of Independence.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law, as to the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state (to-wit, that the revolted state shall 'constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability,' and forming de facto, if left to itself, a state among the nations reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state) has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these, the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was, in fact, applied in the case of Texas.

The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and, therefore, a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state."

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texas territory, and when there was at the time no "bona fide" contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

Against Its Recognition.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand, the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors where the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of experience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called re-Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government. We would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

The Alternative.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relations of the United States have virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents, where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

Grounds for Intervention.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is, therefore, none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

2. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

3. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation; the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to repress altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compelus to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

The Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event, which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death; grief and want have been brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commanding the unqualified confidence of the Government was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion—that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

Spain's Offer of Arbitration.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the willingness of Spain to submit to arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which has been subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

President Grant's Message.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility that devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention—owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula. * * * The contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No indication has been received that, in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, in all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

A Former Declaration.

In my annual message to Congress, December last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests, so intimately involved in the warfare in Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this Government owes to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic consideration, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. It shall hereafter be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force. It shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

The War Must Stop.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war can not be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it can not be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

The President's Requests.

In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare for and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

THE MESSAGE IN CONGRESS.

Referred to the Respective Committees Without Any Discussion.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—After the President's message was referred to the foreign relations committee, Mr. Stewart took the floor and declared that intervention without recognizing the insurgents, would look like conquest. At 1:15 p. m., the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned, and then the Senate committee on foreign relations, was called in special session to consider the message. A prominent Republican member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, who has been credited with supporting the President's policy, said that Congress could not be induced to make war on Gomez.

The reading of the message in the House was greeted with scattering applause from the Republican side and some groans from the Democratic side. The galleries made no demonstrations. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate, and the House proceeded with District of Columbia business.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau,
Indianapolis, April 11.

Thermometer.

April 11, 1897.			April 11, 1898.		
7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
37	49	49	—	63	64

Barometer.

12 m.—30.36 | 2 p.m.—30.31

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., April 12, 1898:

Fair weather to-night and on Tuesday.

General Conditions.

High barometric pressure continued, with depressions over Colorado and the Dakotas, and near the Virginia coast. Higher temperature prevails. Local rain fell from Wyoming southward, south of the Ohio valley and near the northern Atlantic coast.

Weather in Other Cities.

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

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	44	Cloudy
Boston, Mass.	30.18	44	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	30.42	44	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	46	Clear
Cleveland, O.	30.24	42	Clear
Helena, Mont.	30.32	36	PtCldy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.22	60	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	30.38	46	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	30.30	46	Clear
Mobile, Ala.	30.20	62	Clear
Moorhead, Minn.	30.16	36	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	30.32	46	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.22	62	PtCldy
New York, N. Y.	30.14	44	Cloudy
Oklahoma, O. T.	30.26	48	Cloudy
Omaha, Neb.	30.36	44	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.20	42	Clear
Qu'Appelle, Assin.	30.14	32	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.40	46	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.36	38	Clear
San Antonio, Tex.	30.10	66	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	30.10	48	Cloudy

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

Polytechnic Board of Managers.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 11.—H. L. Miller and John B. Aikman have been elected members of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Aikman is secretary of the Alumni Association.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

CONGRESS IS NOT PLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Probability that the Legislative Branch Will Take the Matter in Its Own Hands.

THE MESSAGE REFERRED TO THE RESPECTIVE COMMITTEES.

A Great Crowd at the Capitol to Hear It—Spain Grants an Armistice—Woodford will Leave Madrid To-Day—The Latest Important Developments.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Interest in Congress to-day was not so acute as it was last Wednesday. The people who came by the thousands and learned the lesson that they could not gain admission, unless they were on the preferred list, decided not to argue the matter with Capitol bluecoats.

On the floors of both Houses the President's message was eagerly awaited by the members. In the House the plan of action seemed clear. No matter what might be the tone of the message, the Republicans said they would not try to precipitate action to-day, but would allow the message to be referred to committee and insist on action to-morrow.

Representative Maguire, a Democratic leader, voiced the sentiments of the Democrats, saying: "We will hardly take action on this side to-day. We are waiting on the Republicans, who are threatening to do a good many sensible things; they seem disposed not to follow us, and, therefore, we must follow them. I doubt whether they will take action to-day."

The feeling that the message would not come up to expectations was quite general among the Republican "reconcentrados." On the same side many rumors were afloat. One was that Senators Foraker and Thurston would spring a resolution declaring war as soon as the message was read.

Senator Foraker was not combative when interviewed, and said the message would probably be referred. Senator Mason came prepared to speak in favor of a declaration of war. Speaker Reed's friends announced early that the "amiable czar" would refuse to recognize anybody to submit a warlike resolution.

A Great Disappointment.

President McKinley's message fell as a great disappointment upon Congress, and it is the opinion that to-morrow will see active measures by Congress looking to Cuban independence, or war with Spain. Fewer than one-third of the Republican Representatives applauded the message in the House. The majority of Republicans remained silent or sneered. Never was a President's message received with such marked disfavor by the President's own party.

Great indignation was shown by the Republican "reconcentrados" toward General Grosvenor and other Republicans, who have been outlining a positive policy for the President. The "reconcentrados" called a conference at once to consider some action to-morrow. In the Senate the disappointment was marked. Senator Mason gave notice that he would claim ten minutes this afternoon or to-morrow to talk in favor of recognition of Cuban independence. Senator Butler (Populist) denounced the message, and then introduced a resolution declaring for war.

In both branches of Congress the message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, which is expected to report to-morrow. Members who express themselves at all spoke disapprovingly of the message, except a few personal friends of the President. The general verdict is that the President's request for "power to intervene," omitting the qualification "immediately," will not be granted.

A State of Insurrection.

The Republican side of the House of Representatives this afternoon borders on a state of insurrection against the President. There is a move to call a caucus and harmonize the elements.

It is a foregone conclusion that Congress will not "authorize and empower the President to intervene." It may go to the extent of "authorizing and directing" the President to intervene, and add the word "immediately."

Senator Foraker went to the foreign relations committee this afternoon with a war resolution, and will try to have it adopted. It is believed it will be voted down.

THE PROBABLE RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President to Stop the Cuban Warfare.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—(Special to the New York Herald.)—A conference of leading Republican and Democratic Senators was held last night at the residence of Senator Allison to discuss the form of resolution to be adopted regarding intervention in Cuba. Among the Senators present were Messrs. Aldrich, Spooner, Gorman, Gray and Jones of Arkansas. After the conference broke up one of the Senators said that the resolution should be substantially in these words:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the President be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed to take such action as will bring to an immediate termination the hostilities in Cuba, and to establish a stable government by and for the people of that island, and that he is hereby empowered and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, to bring about that result."

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Resolution It will Probably Adopt About Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Senator Davis was early at the room of the committee on foreign relations to-day, and different members of the committee came in to discuss the situation and consult with him. The committee is still somewhat undecided as to the exact form of the resolution to be reported, and may not come to a definite conclusion before to-morrow as to its precise wording. It now looks as if not only the recognition of the present government of Cuba would be eliminated, but as if the language of the other portions of the Foraker resolution, which it was at first decided to retain, would also be abandoned and a new resolution reported. This resolution has already been drafted. It is the result of the numerous conferences that have been in progress for the past week between members of the committee and other prominent Senators, and is intend-

ed as a compromise measure, upon which it is hoped all the Senators, irrespective of party, can agree.

This draft instructed the President to take immediate steps to put an end to the war in Cuba, and leaves most of the details to him. It indirectly recognizes the right of the Cubans to independence, and while it does much inferentially, is couched in terms which, it is believed, will lend themselves more easily to diplomatic construction than could those of the first draft agreed upon.

There is still difficulty in getting unanimous agreement upon the resolution. A half-dozen or more Senators are holding out stiffly for the recognition in terms of the present Cuban administration and the form of government now in force among the insurgents. The steering committee is still hopeful of bringing them into line, and upon its success may depend the expedition or tardiness of the committee in presenting its report, and of the Senate in acting.

There is no longer any doubt that a majority of the committee can be brought to discard the recognition of the present authority if it is made clear that by so doing it can secure practical unanimity in the Senate and immediate action by that body as soon as the resolution is reported.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

It is not Generally Indorsed—Senator Foraker's View of It.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The President's message did not, after the first reading, receive the indorsement of a majority of the Senators, and many excused themselves from speaking about it until they have time for careful perusal. In a general way, the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans. The Senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of those Senators, who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opposition to a conservative course, appeared to be disposed to return to their original positions. A large number of the Democratic Senators refused to express themselves at all, as did some Republicans, on the ground that, as they could not speak in complimentary terms, they would say nothing at all.

One of the most significant utterances on the subject of the message was that of Senator Foraker (Republican), from the President's own State, and a member of the committee on foreign relations. He said: "I have no patience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills (Democrat), of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message, specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Cullom (Republican), also of the foreign relations committee, commended the document. He said: "It is a strong paper; a well-prepared and careful review. The Senate may go further than the President recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Early Morning Conferences—Statements of Visitors.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Several members of the Cabinet came to the White House and conferred with the President before his message went out of his possession and into the legislative hands, but there was no Cabinet session, the visits of some of the members being in the nature of individual interviews. Secretary Alger came over a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and while he was still with the President, Secretary Bliss arrived and joined in the conference.

Just before this, Senator Pritchard and Representative Skinner, of North Carolina, had an interview with the President, and urged provision for an adequate system of coast defenses along the Carolina sea-front. The President was at work very early, and conscious of the few hours remaining before a document whose submission to the country might mean war, was to be made public, had some further consultation about the situation.

Meantime the White House had been ordered closed to visitors, but preparations went ahead for the opening of the grounds to thousands of Washington youths for their annual egg-rolling festival, and at 10 o'clock the gates were opened for this purpose. Threatening skies and an occasional drop of rain made the outlook for the children not altogether promising, although the indications were that rain might be deferred at least into the afternoon.

There was an informal meeting of a majority of the members of the Cabinet shortly after 10 o'clock. Those in the conference comprised Assistant Secretary Day, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss and Attorney-General Griggs. Together they went over the situation and outlook again very thoroughly, and talked over the most recent action of the Spanish government.

The President, before entering into this informal last general consultation, summoned Representative Heatwole, of Minnesota, a member of the House committee on foreign affairs, whose views he was desirous to have. Mr. Heatwole declined to discuss what the President had to say, but it was known that there were no new developments in the matter brought up. Mr. Heatwole suggested that it was likely the Cuban matter would follow the prescribed course in Congress by reference and report from the committee, and that Congress would not be slow to act.

Would not Change the Situation.

Senator Pritchard stated after his talk with the President that he did not believe the Spanish "cessation of hostilities" would change very materially the situation as to this country. He thought the same resolution would be adopted in Congress now as had been expected before the new move of Spain.

Representative Dingley came just after the informal discussion, and, it is understood, discussed in a preliminary way the character of war revenues that may be made immediately necessary.

RUSH FOR THE GALLERIES.

Thousands Go to the House Early—Many Women Faint.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Undaunted by the disappointment of last Wednesday, the multitude again besieged the Capitol this morning before the doors were opened. Many camped out on the marble terraces all night, and others began streaming in through the dawn, while thousands did not begin to arrive until about 9 o'clock. The day was dark and gloomy, and the smoke hung heavy over the Capitol. The stars and stripes above the dome and terrace clung limp and damp to their flag-poles.

The experience of last Wednesday, when thousands, who held tickets to the reserved galleries, could not even get to the corridors leading to the galleries, had resulted in better arrangements so far as the reserved galleries were concerned, an all holding tickets were accommodated. The multitude suffered, however, because the space for the public was restricted, and only comparatively few of the thousands who stood in the dense line stretching down stair and corridor to the basement for hours were admitted.

As on Wednesday last, many women fainted in the crush, and were carried out, and others dropped out of the lines from fatigue and exhaustion. The reserved galleries were gay with spring bonnets and brilliant colors, and many prominent personages from all over the Union were pointed out here and there.

The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the diplomatic corps, with their ladies, eager to see how Congress would receive the situation as left by diplomacy. The executive gallery, save for the first row of seats, was also filled with men and women holding tickets from the White House. The scene was memorable as the eye swept the banked galleries and the animated group of members on the floor below, but there was less hubub and evidence of excitement than on Wednesday. Everybody was discussing in subdued tones the latest phase of the situation.

The general public, as manifested by the spirit in the galleries, seemed to favor brushing aside the latest offer of Spain, and this feeling was reflected by some members on the floor, but the conservative members circulated here and there, counseling calmness and patience.

No one seemed able to speak authoritatively as to exactly what the President would recommend, though the impression was general that he would not recommend "immediate" intervention.

GONE FROM HAVANA

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

He is Expected to Make Important Disclosures About the Maine Disaster When He Gets There.

THE SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF HIS DEPARTURE.

The Refugees from Cuba—Jeered by the Crowds as They Sailed Away—Spaniards Have at Last Awakened to a Realization of the Crisis.

Key West, April 11.—(Special to the New York Tribune.) Consul-General Lee, who arrived here from Havana Saturday night, went North via Tampa in the belief that his presence was wanted in Washington to give information about the possibilities in Cuba during the next fortnight. He did not receive instructions until he reached Key West. Vice-Consul Spencer and Consul Barker, of Sagua, are also instructed to report at headquarters. This was construed as indicating the opinion in official quarters that an early re-opening of the American consulate in Cuba is not probable.

General Lee may be able to add some knowledge to what is already known regarding the plot by which the Maine was blown up, though not perhaps to the extent of fixing the conspiracy officially on the Spanish government. After the departure of the Sampson court of inquiry, it was left to him to follow up the clews regarding conspirators. While the court reported its inability to fix the responsibility for the explosion on any person or persons, it was well understood that the suspicions of its members were definite.

Had they received assurance that the Spanish authorities could be depended upon to co-operate in the investigation, valuable evidence might have been placed in the hands of the latter. But with Spain stubbornly holding to the theory of accident, the only effect of placing in their hands evidence as to the probable identity of the conspirators would have been its destruction. So Gen. Lee continued his inquiries on independent lines. The result was to show the fallacy of some of the clews, but not of all.

Mines in the Harbor.

Perhaps General Lee would not feel justified in making stronger assertions officially than did the board about the identity of the conspirators, yet he uncovered enough to satisfy him that a single fanatic could not have fixed the mine which blew up the Maine in Havana harbor or have fired it. When naval attache Sobral gave out in Washington an official statement that no mines had been laid in Havana harbor, evidence that this was a mistake was quickly accumulated at the consulate, before the board had established that fact to its own satisfaction. Whether some of the junior officers who were stationed at the arsenal under Weyler were directly implicated in the plot may be a matter of individual opinion rather than of demonstrated evidence.

On one point information is definite. General Lee believes the letter of January last attributed to General Weyler, in which Weyler speaks boastfully of having prepared Havana harbor so that Yankee ships could be destroyed, is genuine. Whether he has seen the original is not known, but his opinion that such a letter was written by Weyler is clear. Since the Maine disaster is expected to be a feature of the general Cuban case instead of a mere incident, the consul-general's presence in Washington may be useful in supplementing with later details the information gathered by the court of inquiry.

General Lee's personal opinion was indicated when the Fern was leaving Havana harbor Saturday night, and he pledged those on board with him a silent toast to the memory of the officers and the men of the Maine, "Blown up by a Spanish mine."

His was the first eye to catch sight of cannon on a Spanish gunboat which was leveled directly at the Fern and kept aimed for several minutes. If meant for jest, it was an ill-timed jest, indeed.

Another Flag Probable.

The number of persons who lined the water's edge on either the city or the Cabanas side did not exceed a few hundred. Nevertheless their hoots and whistles and calls of "Fuera, fuera," which is Spanish for "Get out," could not be construed as indicating a healthy sentiment toward Americans. General Lee's only comment was to call the attention of his voyage companions to the Spanish flag flying over Morro Castle, and to tell them that when they returned they would see another flag floating there.

Captain-General Blanco's refusal to see General Lee when the latter called at the palace on Saturday to say good-bye was an ostentatious affront. Blanco was transacting business and seeing various persons, but sent word begging to be excused on the ground of illness. Secretary-General Congosto was openly insulting. In the harbor, when the vessels Evelyn and Olivette went out loaded with Americans, there was evidences of ill-feeling, which was stronger when the coast survey steamer Bache followed in their wake; but the crowning exhibition was when the Fern with Lee and his party left. The catcalls and hoots and whistles did not come alone from the populace lining the shore; they also came from the Spanish gunboats and from the soldiers at La Fuerza fort at the Cabanas.

The Spanish authorities have a suspicion that Lee is taking to Washington with him the original of Weyler's letter about the mines in the harbor, as well as a full plan of the mines.

Havana itself, for some time to come, promises to be the most isolated community in the world. Probably if there is no outbreak, and none is probable at present, a very little news of what is happening may be transmitted to the outside world.

Suppressing the News.

Nothing is permitted to be known of what is going on in either Madrid or Washington until General Blanco is ready to have it known. The contents of President McKinley's message and the subsequent action of Congress will probably be withheld for a week. The authorities have already reached the point, not only of indicating what the newspapers shall not publish, but also of furnishing copy for them.

The effort to break the effect of Gen. Lee's absence by false statements, that it is of a temporary nature, and due to personal and family reasons, will not be credited. By this time everybody in Havana knows that the American flag is down from the consulate; that Lee and all the other consulate officials have left their affairs in charge of the British consul, and there has been an exodus of Americans. Next they will learn that financial houses having connections with houses in the United States will do no further business while the present strained international relations continue, and that vessels plying between American and Cuban ports have suspended their voyages.

The effect of this will soon be felt in the scarcity of provisions. It was anticipated on Saturday afternoon, when declaration over the city began raising prices. In these circumstances, even the Spanish classes in Havana may have a sober season of reflection as to the meaning of war with the United States. The answer of the Cubans to the proposal of an armistice will be by large numbers of them joining the insurgents in the field.

The Spanish classes in Cuba have been slow in realizing that the crisis was really upon them, in spite of their patriotic ardor and their demand for war. They have not thought it would come to that point. The prospective withdrawal of Consul-General Lee and other American representatives from the island was known for forty-eight hours, yet their actual leaving has been the first convincing evidence that the Cuban question could only be settled on the basis of independence. For the first time they realize the full significance of the action. The withdrawal of the consuls in advance of the sending of President McKinley's message to Congress is opportune. It prepares the public for the full meaning of the message and the congressional legislation that may follow, and lessens the danger of an outbreak.

While the future in Havana is a blank, the probability is not of any immediate disturbance. With Lee and the Americans gone, there are no persons on whom resentment of any kind can be visited. If war comes, the first news of Spanish reverses might cause an outbreak, but that can not be foretold with certainty. The community may be so bewildered and benumbed that it will give no signs.

The foreign consuls are not apprehensive of a serious uprising at any stage of the developments. If any Americans who remain in Havana should suffer, it will be their own fault. Both the national administration and General Lee have done their full duty in warning them of possible danger, and in affording them the means of getting away. Every American in Cuba has had a chance to leave.

Will Join the Insurgents.

The President's message to Congress will be the signal for many Cubans to join the insurgents in the field without waiting for actual hostilities to begin. Their courier messenger service will communicate with Gomez at his headquarters in Santa Clara province. Gomez has been urged to take advantage of the situation, and with his newly-recruited forces make an aggressive movement. His plans are not known, but all the news which comes from him is that he hopes the recognition of Cuban independence will be accomplished without actual hostilities between the United States and Spain.

In Havana, the authorities are arresting Cubans in large numbers and imprisoning them in Cabanas fortress on charges of conspiracy against the government. The purpose is to terrorize the Cuban population so that accessions to the ranks of the insurgents will cease. The plan does not succeed. In some parts of the island Spanish property-owners are declaring they will remain "neutral" if there is war with the United States. This shows how utterly hopeless is the prospect of retaining Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Refugees from Havana.

The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with 249 refugees on board. Forty of these landed here and the remainder proceeded to Tampa. Among those on board bound for Tampa are Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Dr. Egan and four Red Cross sisters, composing, with others, the regular Red Cross party. Dr. Brunner, United States sanitary inspector at Havana, and Dr. Dudley, his assistant, and Messrs. Lawton and Childs are also among the passengers bound for Tampa. Messrs. Lawton and Childs are accompanied by a large staff of clerks lately employed in the banking houses.

The passengers filed ashore after undergoing a cursory examination. With few exceptions they were either colored or Cubans, and spoke the tongue of the land from whence they had just fled. A good-sized crowd greeted them, and much kissing, patting on the back and jabbered welcome ensued. It is hard to believe that those were American citizens for whose sake the action of Congress had been delayed. Among the few educated persons on board the Olivette considerable surprise was exhibited at finding themselves once more in their native land. Even up to Saturday they had scarcely believed it would prove necessary for them to leave Cuba. All said that when they sailed everything was quiet in Havana, and that externally there was no sign of anything which would make the exodus of Americans necessary.

Started for Washington.

Port Tampa, Fla., April 11.—Gen. Lee and party have landed from the Olivette and have boarded a train for Washington.

ANARCHY IN PORTO RICO.

Rioting is Frequent—The Demoralized Political Conditions.

New York, April 11.—A dispatch to the World from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: "The entrance of the Viscaya and the Oquendo from Havana created great excitement. Preparations for coaling are being pushed, and seven steamers loaded with Cardiff coal are coming. The work of fortification progresses rapidly, and a system of coast heliographs has been established. The harbor was mined during the night last week. The garrisons have received six months' rations, and private families are buying large supplies of food. Prices advanced 40 per cent. in one day, and are still ascending. The Spanish flotilla is expected to call at Martinique.

Correspondent Halstead's case looks serious. The Spaniards openly say he should receive twenty years' imprisonment. Others ask the death penalty. The English consul is weak and indifferent. The case is an outrageous one. There is great political excitement over the result of the elections, and a cabinet crisis is imminent. The Liberal autonomists affiliated with Sagasta manipulated both registrations and elections, gaining an overwhelming majority. The Liberal authorities controlled the elections for the interior, and in many instances prevented the vote of the opposition being cast.

Fights were prevalent, and there were several riots. The troops were ordered to fire on the mob in two cases. Twenty-seven were wounded and three killed. Indignant defeated parties raided various interior polls where frauds were openly practiced.

The People Disillusioned.

The people are disillusioned as to the sincerity of the talk about autonomy. The real autonomists, with the Conservatives, openly charge fraud in the Capitol. The opposition are endeavoring to create a crisis and overthrow the Liberal Cabinet. Three autonomist secretaries of the provisional Cabinet have resigned, but the Cabinet-general refused acceptance during the period of the elections. The resignations will be effective the day previous to the opening of the insular Parliament, which is composed of twenty-five Liberals and six members of the opposition.

The prisons are full of political offenders. Two hundred have been arrested throughout the island. Four editors have been put in jail for insulting the authorities by protesting against frauds. Their sympathizers endeavored to make a demonstration, and street fights and threatening riots resulted. The police restored order with the aid of cavalrymen, who patrolled the streets.

The situation was so serious that Captain-General Macias issued a proclamation similar to the one at the outbreak of the war in Cuba, appealing to the loyalty of the inhabitants in the name of the nation to return to concord, peace and tranquilly to their homes for the preservation of their interests, adding that hidden enemies of Spain were using the opportunity to realize their traitorous plans. This veiled threat was effective, and to-day the situation is calmer.

Dictatorial methods are employed to prevent the escape of the truth. No information relative to the political or military situation passes the censors. Obnoxious messages are delayed for days.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Plan of Naval Operations as Now Decided Upon.

New York, April 11.—The monitors Terror, Puritan and Amphitrite have been ordered to join the battleship off Sands Key light, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald. This move at this time is accepted here as evidence that the fleet is making final preparations to move with the least delay when the order comes. Monitors are, of course, slower than other vessels, but would play a great part in the formation of the first line of attack.

Some changes in the plan of the strategic board have now been decided upon. Morro Castle will not be shelled, because of the prisoners there, and the Cabanas will escape for the same reason, in case the present trouble between Spain and the United States goes beyond target practice. As it is known that prisoners are still confined in some of the cells, it is thought advisable to concentrate fire on the batteries of Santa Clara and the 12-inch battery near Morro Castle. The castle itself is not formidable, unless one accepts the story that its walls have been breached to the outer skin and a battery of big guns mounted inside, which will be unmarked should hostilities be begun. This no one believes. It seems likely that should war come, the affair at Havana would begin with a brief artillery duel between the Iowa and her consorts and the guns of Santa Clara battery and the Ordenes guns and two 12-inch rifles planted near Morro Castle a year ago.

VIEWS OF VINCENNES MINISTERS.

Some Favor War, but Most of Them Are for Peace.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Vincennes, Ind., April 11.—The clergymen of this city have expressed their sentiments regarding war with Spain as follows:

The Rev. J. A. Ward, Methodist—If honorable diplomacy fails, and Spain is still defiant, sweep her from the seas.

The Rev. Father Gueguen, Catholic—I favor a peaceable settlement between the United States and Spain, believing that war should be the last resort for the adjustment of the grievances existing between the two nations.

The Rev. B. J. Coleman, A. M. E. Church—I am for peace, if it can be had by satisfactory arbitration; if not, I am in favor of maintaining the honor of the United States.

The Rev. J. N. Jessup, Christian—The destruction of the Maine is not, per se, a casus belli. That is a matter for arbitration. But unless Spain yields to the demands of the United States war will be necessary, and it will be justified.

The Rev. Father Fleischman, German Catholic—I am decidedly in favor of a peaceful intervention in the settlement of the Cuban question. If the United States demands only what is just it can be obtained from Spain by way of diplomatic relations, aided by the kindly services of all the European powers.

The Rev. Thomas J. Keith, Peniel Mission church—Am I in favor of war? No. I have seen war. I know what war is. In the language of the hero of Atlanta, "war is hell." No, the jingo spirit sent the Maine to Havana in the first place, and now the jingo spirit cries for a war of revenge.

The Rev. J. N. McDonald, Cumberland Presbyterian—I am first, last and all the time, for peace, unless it becomes absolutely apparent that the interests of humanity and the honor of our nation demands it, after all honorable means have been exhausted without avail for a peaceable settlement. Then I am for war.

The Rev. George Knox, Presbyterian—Unless the Spanish cruelties and barbarism are at once arrested in Cuba and the Spanish army is withdrawn from that fair, but desolated island Spain has robbed and never aided, I would heartily favor war—war in the name of humanity, righteousness and peace—a war that should be prosecuted with every resource of the nation until Spanish tyranny is forever overthrown in all this Western world, and suffering Cuba is made free.

The Rev. James E. Wolford, Baptist—Under no consideration am I in favor of war. Christian warfare is certainly right, if there is no other alternative. Let America teach the nations of the world that warfare is barbarous. Give us peace.

MUST BE INDEPENDENCE.

So General Gomez Says in a Message to the President.

New York, April 11.—The following is an extract from a letter written to Consul Barker, United States representative at Santiago de Cuba, by Maximo Gomez, and will be presented to President McKinley, says the Herald to-day:

"One year ago we received a proposal from Spain to agree to an armistice. We refused then, as we must refuse now. The rainy season will soon be at hand, and Spain's troops would like an armistice until it is over.

"We shall throw away no advantage. On the other hand, I am anxious that hostilities shall cease, but it must be for all time. If Spain agrees to evacuate Cuba, taking her flag with her, I am willing to agree to an armistice to last until October, when loyal Cubans shall come into their own.

"Please tell President McKinley this for me; tell him, too, that I am writing this at the direction of the Cuban provisional government, with which they may treat directly should they so desire."

An Ex-Confederate's Letter.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Tipton, Ind., April 11.—Elias Propst, of this city, an ex-Confederate soldier, has sent the following letter to President McKinley:

"Tipton, Ind., April 9, 1898.

"President William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

"Your Excellency—I served during the civil war for two years as orderly sergeant of Company D, Sixty-second Mounted Infantry, of Virginia, C. S. A. I am sixty-two years old, but stout and active. If you have a place for me in case of hostilities with Spain to free suffering Cuba, I am at your service in defense of the grandest flag that ever waved over any country. Sincerely yours,

"ELIAS PROPST."

A company of the National Guard is being organized here, and nearly enough young men have signified their willingness to join to complete the company.

DePauw Youths Willing to Go.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Greencastle, Ind., April 11.—During the visit of Governor Mount to this city, he was called on by the officers of the DePauw military department, who in a body tendered their services in event of war with Spain. The officers are as follows: Lieut. S. V. Horn, U. S. A., commandant; A. B. Caldwell, major; Will Poucher, Arthur Hamrick, Clarence Bassett and Will Little, captains; Cy Mead, Charles Corp, C. Little, Henry Lane and Fred Hixson, lieutenants. The men have all had several terms of military drill, and would prove efficient soldiers, should they be called out.

Big Gun Carriages Shipped East.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., April 11.—Saturday night eight car-loads of big gun carriages, 168 tons in all, arrived in this city over the Detroit division of the Wabash, billed for San Francisco, Cal., but they will not reach that destination. Shortly before they arrived here, the railroad company received a hurry-up order to ship them immediately to Hawkins Point, Md. The next train that went east took them.

Patriotism at the Churches.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., April 11.—Easter was observed in all the churches yesterday with appropriate programs. Several of the churches were decorated with the stars and stripes, and national songs were chief features. The Knights Templars attended services at the Christian church in a body, pastor Brandt preaching the anniversary sermon. It is estimated that 3,500 people attended services at the several churches.

An Indianian Promoted.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Edinburg, Ind., April 11.—George Wells, Jr., of this place, who was placed on board the battleship Indiana about six months ago as librarian, has been promoted to the office of expert gunner on that vessel. He beat a number of his companions in target practice at Yorktown a few weeks ago. He is a son of James Wells, of this city, and has been known as an expert marksman.

For the Starving Cubans.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Peru, Ind., April 11.—The Omaha World-Herald Cuban relief train of twenty-two freight cars, loaded with provisions for the starving reconcentrados, passed through this city Saturday afternoon over the Wabash railroad.

Orders for Uniforms.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., April 11.—The Government depot here has orders for 10,000 canvas uniforms, recently asked for by General Miles. They are a dull gray, and can hardly be distinguished from the ground at a short distance.

WILL LEAVE MADRID

MINISTER WOODFORD IS EXPECTED TO GO SOME TIME TO-DAY.

He will be Escorted to the Frontier by a Detachment of Spanish Gendarmes.

SPAIN FINALLY PROCLAIMS AN ARMISTICE IN CUBA.

The Conditions of It as Announced to Our Government—General Blanco's Proclamation—Rioting in Madrid Causes Many Arrests—Feeling There.

Madrid, April 11.—It is said the United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, will leave Madrid to-day. It is further alleged that he will be accompanied to the frontier by an escort of gendarmes.

The ambassadors meet at the Italian embassy to-day. It is understood this meeting was called as a result of news received from Washington.

Confirmed by Sherman.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Secretary Sherman said this afternoon that he thought it quite likely that Minister Woodford would leave Madrid to-day before the receipt there of the President's message. He had received no word from the minister, and his leaving was a matter in his own discretion, but he (Sherman) thought the minister would take his departure to-day.

"DEATH-BED REPENTANCE"

Spain Formally Grants an Armistice—What It Offers.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The Spanish government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, last night, delivered an important official document to the State Department, stating that the armistice which the Queen Regent of Spain had commanded Gen. Blanco to proclaim to-day, was without conditions, that her Majesty's government had granted liberal institutions to the island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban Parliament would develop; recalling the condolence and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion on the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

Although the Spanish note was shrouded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

"The Spanish minister in Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States to the following points:

"1. Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba, has commanded a suspension of hostilities. General Blanco has been ordered to proclaim to-day an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and details of this armistice, so as to carry out the generous intentions of her Majesty and the wishes of the friends of peace.

"2. Her Majesty's government has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban Chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the Parliament at Madrid.

The Maine Disaster.

"3. Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from her Majesty, the Queen, from her government, from her charge d'affaires in Washington and from the authorities in Havana, all of which tended to affirm the horror with this disaster had caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States Government and navy and for the American nation.

"The Spanish minister feels confident that he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion upon this subject.

"4. As to the cause of this lamentable disaster, it resolved itself into a question of facts, which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted."

During Senor Bernabe's call at the State Department he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that General Blanco had been prompt in executing the orders of the Queen Regent, and that the proclamation of armistice had been duly promulgated today. The first effect of this will be to bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island. The Spanish troops will for the time being go into garrisons. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends on the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents. If the insurgents continue their fighting, and make attacks on the Spanish troops, the situation will become complicated, for it is hardly believed that the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents.

Blanco's Proclamation.

The State Department to-day received General Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was cabled to the Spanish minister here and by him delivered to the department. The proclamation is as follows:

"Her Majesty's government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by his Holiness, the Pope, has been pleased to decree suspension of hostilities with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace on this island. In virtue whereof I believe it convenient to order:

"Article 1. From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all the territory of the island of Cuba. The details for the execution of the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to the several commanders-in-chief of the army corps for the easy and prompt execution according to the situation and circumstances of the case. (Signed) BLANCO."

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

Exciting Scenes in Madrid Yesterday—Many Arrests Made.

Madrid, April 11.—Crowds of Spaniards paraded the Puerto del Sol yesterday, declaring their allegiance to Spain, and crying: "Long live the army." The civil governor rushed among the throngs and because of his popularity succeeded in quieting the demonstration.

Last night there were further demonstrations against the government, and cheering for the army.

Over one hundred arrests were made during the disturbances. Among the persons taken into custody, in addition to Baron Sangarren, were Senor Galvez, a former deputy; General Castelvi de Bourbon, and many newspaper men. The police scattered the crowds, who attempted to re-form at the Puerta del Sol at about midnight. Some persons were injured.

The prefect to-day published a proclamation, urging the people to be calm, and adding that the demonstrations yesterday were instigated by a political party. Complete quiet prevails this morning, but the precautions taken have not been relaxed.

The most important arrest, politically, was that of Baron Sangarren, a Carlist leader and formerly a deputy. It is reported that the Romerists, Republicans and Carlists were at the bottom of the manifestation, the Carlists taking the principal part.

The Globe's Comment.

The Globe (Liberal), commenting to-day upon the crisis, says it sees nothing more in yesterday evening's demonstrations than "discontented and unsuccessful agitators working on the patriotic passions of the populace at a moment of excitement," and warns the government not to relax its vigilance, "since Spain's interests depend upon her calm attitude," adding: "It is no longer a question for the government, but for the fatherland, in the words of the French revolutionary committee of public safety."

At the Princess Theater yesterday evening a spectator shouted "Viva Espana," and the entire audience arose, while the building resounded with frantic cheers. The national anthem was demanded by the people, and was played amidst enthusiastic acclamations.

Notwithstanding the armistice, the War and Navy Departments have in no way relaxed their preparations for the possibility of hostilities. They will, it is understood, continue working day and night for the present.

A Feeling of Disappointment.

The general tone of the comment here appears to be one of disappointment, it being alleged that the United States is getting everything she asked. The Spanish officials are throwing oil on the troubled waters by representing that the government has simply made submission to the will of the Pope, which carries tremendous weight with the people in this country. Besides, many families who are fast losing relatives and friends owing to the prolongation of the war, hail the prospect of peace with delight.

Some of the diplomates here express the opinion that the United States is now in a better position than she would have been had Spain accepted the terms outlined in General Woodford's note, presented at the last conference, which, it is said, only asked for the immediate cessation of hostilities and permission to relieve the reconcentrados. Both of these requests, it is pointed out in some quarters, have now been accepted, and, it is added, General Woodford has a free hand. It is further alleged that his efforts will continue until one of three things happens—the establishment of an autonomist government satisfactory to the insurgents; the recognition of the independence of Cuba by Spain, or the practical annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Deny Gibbins' Story.

Madrid, April 11.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, characterizes as absurd the story told in London by J. P. Gibbins, the English electrical engineer, as to the sale of submarine mines to Spain. The minister says that during the last sixteen months the Spanish government has not contracted with any English firm to lay mines in Havana harbor. He adds that the torpedoes sent to Cuba have not yet been laid in the waters of that island.

THE CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The Reports of Our Consular Officers Submitted to Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The consular correspondence with regard to the situation in Cuba which was transmitted by the President to-day was prepared in response to resolutions of inquiry adopted by both the House and Senate. The correspondence was prepared for transmission to Congress just before the blowing up of the Maine, and having been "held up" since, now includes communications up to April 1. It covers the communications of Consul-General Lee at Havana; Consul McGarr, at Cienfuegos; Consul Brice, at Matanzas; Consul Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, and Consul Barker at Sagua la Grande. The communications make about 60,000 words. They deal largely with the distress and suffering which exist in all the districts. But General Lee reports quite fully upon the decrees of the government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation. In preparing the correspondence for transmission to Congress considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The resolutions to which they are the response in each instance asked only for such correspondence as it was not deemed incompatible with the public interest to make public.

General Lee's correspondence runs over the period from November 17, 1897, to April 1, 1898. Much of it is of a confidential nature, and of some of the important communications excerpts only are given. The period of the correspondence after the blowing up of the Maine contains no reference to that event, such communications probably being deemed irrelevant to the purpose of the resolution calling for the consular correspondence in the possession of the Government as to the situation of affairs in Cuba.

The first letter of General Lee contains Blanco's order under date of November 13, repealing, or rather modifying General Weyler's order of concentration which has heretofore been published by the press. This order was made shortly after General Lee returned to Havana from the United States last fall. General Lee, in this communication, also inclosed the proclamation of J. M. Rodriguez, major-general, in charge of the western department of the Cuban military operations, addressed to the Cuban people, and informing them of the "first resolution" of the insurgent army to continue fighting until the attainment of absolute independence.

Lee's First Report.

It was on November 23 that Consul-General Lee made his first report to the Department of State on the condition of affairs in Cuba. It was as follows:

"United States Consulate, General,

"Habana, November 23, 1897.

"I have the honor to briefly submit a statement of what appears to be the condition of affairs in this island:

"1. The insurgents will not accept autonomy.

"2. A large majority of the Spanish subjects, who have commercial and business interests and own property here, will not accept autonomy, but prefer annexation to the United States, rather than an independent republic or genuine autonomy under the Spanish flag.

"3. The Spanish authorities are sincere in doing all in their power to encourage, protect and promote the grinding of sugar. The grinding season commences in December.

"4. The insurgent leaders have given instructions to prevent grinding wherever it can be done, because by diminishing the export of sugar the Spanish government revenues are decreased. It will be very difficult for the Spanish authorities to prevent cane-burning, because one man at night can start a fire which will burn hundreds of acres, just as a single individual could ignite a prairie by throwing a match into the dry grass.

"5. I am confident that General Blanco and Pando, his chief of staff, as well as Dr. Congosto, the secretary-general, with all of whom I have had conversations, are perfectly conscientious in their desire to relieve the distress of those suffering from the effect of Weyler's reconcentration order, but unfortunately they have not the means to carry out such benevolent purposes. * * *

"In this city matters are assuming a better shape under charitable committees, etc.; large numbers are now cared for and fed by private subscriptions. * * * I witnessed many terrible scenes, and saw some die while I was present. I am told General Blanco will give $100,000 to the relief fund."

An Awful Condition.

November 27 General Lee sent to the department the communications of two gentlemen, whose names he says are suppressed for obvious reasons, but whom he knows personally as standing high in the community, concerning the condition in Los Fosos (the ditches) in Havana. The communication says among other things:

"Four hundred and sixty women and children thrown on the ground, heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty without religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him."

The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados average forty or fifty daily, and that on an average there were but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received food only after having been eight days in the fosos, during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the dying had refused. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given.

"Among the many deaths we saw," says the communication, "there was one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whom we found seemingly lifeless on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother, cold and rigid, but with her young child, still alive, clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse of a dead woman, holding her son in dead embrace. A little further on was a dying woman, having in her arms a daughter of fourteen, crazy with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received."

Further along the communication says that if any young girl came in who was nice-looking, she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics. The communication says that 1,700 persons had entered the fosos since August, and of these but 245 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent.

Conspiracy Against Americans.

On December 3 General Lee sent to the State Department a communication referring to a cipher dispatch he had sent two days previous, in which he informed the department that he had learned from the United States consul at Matanzas of an "extensive and dangerous conspiracy under the ex-governor of the province directed against Americans, action against them to be contingent on the movement of the United States Government in favor of the independence of Cuba."

General Lee stated that rumors had been more or less frequent regarding the riotous intention of some of the dissatisfied elements against American citizens, there and in other parts of the island.

A Battalion at Jeffersonville.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jeffersonville, Ind., April 11.—A movement is on foot in this city, under the direction of Capt. Lewis Baird, a graduate of the naval school at Annapolis, to form a battalion of volunteers and drill them, preparatory to offering service for the Government. The project is enthusiastically received by the young men of this city. Captain Baird was the commanding officer of the late Company G, which did good service for the State.

Spanish Warships Sail.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Gibraltar says that the Spanish cruisers Christobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa have left Cadiz for a destination undivulged with six battalions, each 1,000 strong. Additional troops, the dispatch asserts, will leave Cadiz by the mail steamers during the next few days for Cuba.

Found Starved to Death.

Sellersville, Pa., April 11.—Mrs. Pickley, age seventy-five, and an adopted son, about fifty years old, have been found dead in their dilapidated home, three miles from here. Every evidence points to death by starvation, although the old lady was quite wealthy. They lived a miserly existence.

War! War! War!

Get ready for war at once. If you have any disease go to Dr. Metzler & Co., 7 Stewart Place, where you can be cured quickly, at half price this month.

Builders, buyers, renters, see B. B. C. in Miscellaneous column.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

BACK ACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Display Advertisements

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

THE STAR STORE

McCALL'S Bazaar Patterns and Pattern Sheets for May now in stock. All patterns 10c and 15c, any two for 25c. Pattern Sheets free to any address—we pay postage.

Tuesday —on the— Bargain Counter

A. M.—LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS
Newest spring patterns in Percales, detached collars and attached cuffs, yoke and plaited back, sale price, each.......... 25c

P. M.—LACES—Oriental, Valenciennes, Torchon, Chantilly—
5,000 yards on sale, 7c, 8c, 10c values, sale price, yard.......... 5c

TUESDAY ON THE BASEMENT BARGAIN COUNTER.

Clothes Lines—80 foot length; the 15c kind, only..........	5c
Table Tumblers—nicely finished, sale 6 for..........	5c
Granite Drinking Cups—the 10c kind, at..........	3c
Cooking Crocks—4-quart, bail-handled, fire-proof; sells at 15c. Sale at..........	7c

SPRNIG DRESS GOODS.

Plaids—A lot of new patterns, in double widths, at, yard..........	10c
Vigeroux—Serges and Granites, in illuminated effects; 50c values, at, yard..........	39c
Black all-Wool Brocades, in best 50c values; over 20 patterns, at, yard..........	39c
Black Crepons and fine Granite Weaves, in newest novelty patterns, yard, $1.45, 98c and..........	75c

SPECIAL VALUES IN SILKS.

Black Brocades—24 in. wide, all-silk; 75c values, at, a yard..........	59c
Fancy Taffetas—all-silk, in newest brocades, stripes and checks, at, a yard..........	49c
Wash Silks—newest Jap Wash Silks, 24 in. wide, checks, stripes and neat figures, yard..........	49c

LACE CURTAIN SALE.

2,000 Pairs closed out from a manufacturer, and we have divided them into

FOUR BARGAIN LOTS.

All are 3½ yards long, 54 to 62 inches wide; all have the new overlock stitch edge, white and ecru; newest Nottingham, Brussels and Point effects.

Lot 1—5 styles at, pair	$1.50
Lot 2—12 styles at, pair	$1.98
Lot 3—8 styles at, pair	$2.50
Lot 4—10 styles at, pair	$2.98
Satin Tapestry Portieres—50 pairs, on sale this week, in all colors, at, a pair..........	$1.75
Rope Portieres—in a dozen different styles, a special bargain, double-door size, at..........	$1.75
Curtain Scrims—dozens of patterns and special values, this week at, yard, 10c, 8c, 5c and..........	2½c

WASH GOODS AND DOMESTICS

Mozambiques—Lace Stripes, Dimities, etc., 100 patterns newest spring wash fabrics, yard..........	5c
Pillow Cases—ready-made, fine cambric, at, each..........	8½c

SPECIAL HOSIERY VALUES.

Fancy Stripes and Checks, newest styles in Ladies' Hose, pair, 15c and..........	25c

The Star Store
360 to 370 West Washington St.
Three Squares West of Illinois St.

Special Sale AT STOUT'S

"PETITE"

We offer for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week 1,000 pairs of our Ladies' "PETITE" in black and chocolate leather or vesting tops, flexible soles, at

$1.98

worth $2.50. All sizes and widths.

STOUT'S

New 318-326 Mass. Ave.

Tourist Hats

$1.00, $1.50 and $1.98

Popular prices on STYLISH HATS at the

DANBURY HAT CO

No. 8 East Washington St.

Sign of the Big Glass Hat.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For Sale: Saloon; reason, other business. Address E 14, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$200 to $500 will purchase an interest in a cash-paying business. Address D 16, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A rare opportunity to purchase an established mercantile business for $1,500. Address Q 18, care News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Bakery and restaurant, with well-established trade; first-class opening for the right party. Call at 207 Indiana ave.

BUSINESS CHANCE—I can furnish you with business for $100 that you can make $15 per week; one for $500 that you can make $35 to $50. Call 1617 College ave.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Five reliable, hustling men to handle our goods in five cities; good article; attractive, new and practical; small capital required to carry stock; investigate. LEE REMEDIES CO., 423 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Men with capital to establish business of all kinds in growing towns situated in the best farming sections of the West. Information of opportunities at 150 stations on the Chicago Great Western Railway. Write for homeseekers' maps and maple leaflets, W. J. REED, Industrial Agent, 607 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MADAM MASON gives massage and vapor baths. 28½ Indiana ave., 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—Dark Jersey cow. Corner Thirtieth and Broadway. F. G. HOOVER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—$2 funeral carriages. FRANK BIRD TRANSFER CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—Bee Hive trunk factory: salesroom, 30 W. Washington, News Building.

DIED.

SMITH—Mrs. Harriet Smith died at the home of Mr. James Lennon, 906 Bellefontaine street, Monday morning at 2 o'clock.

SHARPE—Clara M. Sharpe, died April 9, 1898. Funeral from residence, 302 N. Senate ave., Tuesday, 2 p. m. Friends invited.

WEBSTER—Mrs. Anne Webster, April 10, age eighty years. Funeral at residence, 1342 N. Illinois st., Tuesday, 10 a. m. Burial at Ladoga.

KRUGER—Harry Kruger died April 10, 1898, age seventeen years. Funeral Tuesday, April 12, at 2 p. m., from residence, 833 Sanders st. Friends invited.

SHIRTS—George W. Shirts died at the home of his sister, Mrs. S. A. Jones, 34 Oliver ave., Indianapolis, 5 p. m., April 10, 1898. Funeral at Mt. Pleasant church, 11 a. m., April 12, 1898. Friends invited.

O'CONNELL—(nee Kipper) Emma, wife of Murt O'Connell, died Sunday, April 10, at 5 a. m., at residence, 1315 Bates st. Funeral from residence Tuesday, April 12, at 8:45 at Holy Cross church, at 9 a. m. Friends invited.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR—WHITSETT. Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—M'KINLEY BROS. 828 Virginia ave. 'Phone 22,222.

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

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

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

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
C. E. KREGELO,
223 NORTH DELAWARE ST.
Office 'Phone 250. Residence, 2328.

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—Regular meeting of Fidelity Lodge, No. 227 D. of R., at hall, on Virginia ave., Monday evening, April 11. Visitors welcome.
MISS IDA BANKE, N. G.
MRS. ANNA HARVEY, Rec. Sec.

SOCIETY—Special meeting of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., this (Monday) evening, April 11, at 7 sharp. Work third degree. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. A. SAMPSELL, W. M.
WILLIS MINER, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. Work in second degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed. HERNY T. CONDE, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Regular meeting of Center Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening in Grand Lodge Hall. The initiatory degree to be worked by Mapleton Lodge, No. 690.
CHAS. E. RUBUSH, Secretary.
THOS. F. SEERY, N. G.

SOCIETY—MASONIC—Capitol City Lodge, No. 312, F. and A. M. Special meeting Tuesday evening, April 12, at 7 o'clock sharp, in Masonic Temple. Work in third degree. Visitors welcome.
FRANK SCHOPPENHORST, W. M.,
TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—K. of P., Pythagoras Lodge, 280, will meet to-night in Castle Hall, corner Massachusetts ave. and Bellefontaine st., at 8 o'clock. Work in esquire rank and election of K. R. S. Visiting brethren welcome.
FRANK R. GOSS, C. C.
MAURICE ROCHE, K. of R and S.

SOCIETY—Masonic—Special meeting of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., Monday afternoon, April 11, at 4 o'clock, for work in the second degree, resuming at 7:30 o'clock for work in the third degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed.
WILLIAM E. ENGLISH, W. M.
ALBERT IZOR, Secretary.

LOST.

LOST—Black greyhound dog. Return 512 N. Meridian. Reward.

LOST—Gilt belt, green settings. Reward. 4 Cyclorama Place.

LOST—Yesterday, in St. Paul's church; silver bonbon box. Return to News office. Reward.

LOST—Gold spectacles, Saturday night, between Market and 235 Virginia ave. Return to latter address. Reward.

LOST—Handkerchief, lawn hemstitched, ruffle footing valenciennes; (gift). Lost going from 507 N. Illinois to 410 Meridian. Reward. 410 N. Meridian.

LOST—Strayed or Stolen: An all white Pomerian Spitz dog; last Friday. Answers to name of Don. Return to 136 W. New York st. Liberal reward.

LOST—April 9, lady's American Waltham watch, on S. Capitol ave., or E. South st. Return to Indianapolis Gas Company. Reward. JAS. N. SHARPE.

LOST—In entrance to New York store, Saturday, pocketbook containing $12, two keys, card and memoranda of value to owner. Reward for return to The News.

LOST—Gold spectacles, Friday morning, on E. Washington or Irvington st car. E. Washington or N. East sts. Finder please return to 1229 E. Washington st. Reward.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Florida Seal.

SITUATION WANTED—An experienced cook. 637 Superior st.

SITUATION WANTED—By good girl; housework. 768 Shelby st.

SITUATION WANTED—In hotel or restaurant. 643 S. Missouri st.

SITUATION WANTED—Dishwashing or housework. 1222 N. Capitol ave.

SITUATION WANTED—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

SITUATION WANTED—Washing, ironing, housecleaning. Call 364 W. Eleventh st.

SITUATION WANTED—Young colored man; private family; good reference. 780 Center st.

SITUATION WANTED—Business men to remember the EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—General housework; on South Side, by young girl. Address Z 16, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Strong girl; general work; clean house; wages, $2.50. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—Have your umbrellas repaired and re-covered at GUNTHER'S UMBRELLA FACTORY, 21 Pembroke Arcade.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced stenographer, willing to begin with low wages; and can furnished reference. Address Y 16, care News.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games"; very popular; exclusive territory; large profits. NORWOOD PARLOR TEN PIN CO., 18 Home st., Cincinnati.

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

AGENTS WANTED—Greatest selling book of the century, "Story of Spain and Cuba." Full account explosion of the Maine; all about Spain, Cuba and war; 150 magnificent pictures; 560 pages; retail only $1.50; one agent sold 57 in one day; another made $15 in one hour. Liberal terms; freight paid; credit given; outfit free; $200 for selling 200 copies; send 25c for postage. Agents wanted for authorized life of Frances Willard, by Anna Gordon. Liberal terms. INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND BOOK CO., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—Murat Halstead's Great War book. "Our Coutry in War," and our relations with foreign nations. All about our army, navy, coast defenses, the Maine disaster, Spain, her army, navy and defenses. All about Cuba, her relations to the United States and her defenses. All about armies and navies of all other nations, and how they will act in our fight with Spain. Over 500 pages. Magnificent illustrations, photographs, etc. One agent sold $9 in one day; others are making $2 to $39 per day; liberal terms guaranteed. 20 days' credit, price low, freight paid. Outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION 324 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Lady's wheel; in good condition; cheap. 513 N. East.

FOR SALE—Telegram racing tandem; good condition; $25; Tinkham cycle carrier, good as new; new tires, $30. MUELLER-WATSON, 207 Massachusetts ave., Official L. A. W. repair shop.

FOR SALE—Bicyclists, attention! Resiliency not impaired by using Lightning Puncture Healer; stops leaky valves, etc.; one application only required; applied to any make of tires. Sold by dealers. LEE SPECIALTY CO., State agents, 1016 Majestic Building.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Free, a good brush with each half-pint can mixed paint. This week only. CONSOLIDATED PAINT AND OIL CO., 16 W. Market st.

WANTED—Ladies, now is the time to have your old parasol frames recovered to match your suits at Gunther's umbrella factory, 21 Pembroke Arcade.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Kold Knocker cures colds.

WANTED—Dishwasher. 301 W. Washington.

WANTED—First-class skirt hand. 1062 College ave.

WANTED—Girl for housework. 835 Capitol ave., S.

WANTED—Tailoress on coats. Room 27 Stewart Block.

WANTED—Woman or girl, to cook. 544 W. Washington.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2144 Talbott ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1123 E. Market st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call 1229 E. Ohio st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call 304 Dorman.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. 2330 College ave.

WANTED—Two good dining-room girls. 518 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Lady solicitor; light work. 325 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—White girl for housework. (New) 207 Capitol ave., N.

WANTED—Good nurse; bring references. 1855 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Good German girl; with references. 322 N. East st.

WANTED—Experienced work on fine pants. Apply 407 E. McCarty.

WANTED—First-class trimmer; also saleslady. 405 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Good white girl to do light housework. 863 Indiana ave.

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework. 421 E. Vermont.

WANTED—Girl to learn marking and sorting. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

WANTED—Competent white girl; wages $4. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

WANTED—Gold crowns, $3; guaranteed pure. DR. GANT, 11 Lombard.

WANTED—Colored girl; general housework and cook. 1930 College ave.

WANTED—Good girl, with references, for general work. 16 Woodruff.

WANTED—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Experienced girl; general housework. Call 15 W. Washington st.

WANTED—German girl for general housework. (New) No. 2032 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Straw and leghorn hats cleaned, colored and pressed. 30 S. Illinois.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, or one to assist. 2245 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Dining-room girls for hotel. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Experienced finisher; must be first-class. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

WANTED—Family cooks, $4 a week; dining-room girls. 30½ N. Delaware, room 11.

WANTED—Strong young girl to assist in general housework. 611 E. Twenty-fifth st.

WANTED—Good German girl for cooking and general housework. Call 322 Fletcher ave.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; girl who is practical. Address W 17, care News.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; first house south of Fall creek, on Central ave.

WANTED—Female canvassers for a red-hot seller; sells at sight. 1016 Majestic Building.

WANTED—A tailoress on pants, and a girl to learn. Top floor, Iron Block, front room.

WANTED—Three ladies, well acquainted; good pay. Call 4-6 Waverly Building, room 42.

WANTED—Good white girl; general housework; a good home for right party. 2026 Central ave.

WANTED—Good home for healthy, industrious girl of fourteen; references. 2413 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Good, white girl; general housework; small family; good wages. 1538 Senate ave., N.

WANTED—Girl for housework; must be good cook; best wages; two in family. 1419 Bellefontaine st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; German preferred; references required. 1606 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Girl for housework; must be good cook; best wages. Two in family. 1419 Bellefontaine st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 16 N. Pennsylvania st., or 2429 N. Meridian. Small family.

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

WANTED—A girl clerk for notion store; must have experience and give reference. Inquire 442 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Good white girl for kitchen and dining-room work. Four in family; $4 per week. 1902 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Two girls to work in kitchen at FRANK'S RESTAURANT, 36 and 38 Jackson Place, in front of depot.

WANTED—Ladies in need of a regulator that never fails, call on MRS. RHODES, room 16 Shiel Block, 205½ Indiana ave.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework; references required. MRS. CARL H. LIEBER, 413 N. New Jersey.

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

WANTED—Ladies' bicycle oxfords, made of finest vici kid in black or chocolate, $1.48. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 135 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Ladies' bicycle boots, cloth top and tan leather trimmed—a $3 boot at $1.98. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 135 S. Illinois.

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

WANTED—Immediately, girl to assist in general housework and take care of two little girls; wages $3. Apply immediately. 339 N. East.

WANTED—Immediately, experienced cook, and also to assist in general housework; small family; wages, $3.50; apply immediately. 339 N. East st.

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper and manager for hotel; middle-aged lady; must have good business qualities and capable of taking full charge and furnish good references. No other need answer. Address T 15, care News.

WANTED—Clerks, milliners, stenographers, typewriters, dressmakers, go to Gunther's umbrella factory for umbrellas; also repairing and recovering. Parasols recovered to match suiting. Factory and store, No. 21 Pembroke Arcade.

WANTED—Bicyclists, attention! Lightning Puncture Healer saves your tires; saves you the annoyance attendant with punctures, leaky valves, porous tires, faulty plugs and patches; insures your safe return home, and makes riding a pleasure. Sold by dealers. LEE SPECIALTY CO., State agents, 1016 Majestic Building.

WANTED—

"This beautiful weather
Invites the mother
To wheel the baby out."
See the line of Baby Carriages at the
DUGAN FURNITURE CO.,
Opposite Court-house. 211 E. Washington st.

WANTED—We give you what you ask for at the lowest market price. We give you genuine goods in original packages. No substitution.
Anybody can tell a genuine moth ball. We sell 'em 6c a lb.
Castoria, 25c. Hunyadi Water, 25c.
Vaseline, 15c a lb. Pinkham's Comp. 69c
Hood's Sarsa., 75c. Kilmer's Swamp Rt., 75c.
S. S. S. 75c. Slocum's Psychine, $2.65.
Porous Plasters, 3 for 25c. Lax. Bromo., 15c.
PRESCRIPTIONS, 25c.
Beef, Iron and Wine, 50c. Blood medicine, 50c.
Sirup of Hypophosphites, 65c; Celery C., 65c.
PARK THEATER PHARMACY,
Telephone 1443. Goods delivered.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Rock cigar.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Boy at 416 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—"Old Stock" Cigars; three for 5c.

WANTED—Two first-class painters. 743 S. East st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 605 N. Noble st.

WANTED—Two crew men; five solicitors. 16 W. Ohio.

WANTED—Good shaper hand. INDIANAPOLIS MFG. CO.

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

WANTED—Boy to herd cows. East end Brookside ave. CONROY.

WANTED—$3 funeral carriages. FRANK BIRD TRANSFER CO.

WANTED—Is it help for that cold you want? Is so, use Kold Knocker.

WANTED—First-class meal waiter immediately at THE DELANO.

WANTED—Two first-class tinners. R. L. TURNER, 25 Kentucky ave.

WANTED—Experienced waiters. BURNETT'S CAFE, 136 W. Washington st.

WANTED—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED — Porter; white. BURNETT'S CAFE, 136 W. Washington st.

WANTED—Boy, care for horse and work around house. 2202 College ave.

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

WANTED—Agents wanted everywhere to handle our '98 model bicycle; for information address 444 W. Washington st., Indianapolis.

WANTED—$15 to $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. KLINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c at the WHITE SWAN LAUNDRY. Packages called for and delivered. 1116 Prospect st. 'Phone 623.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Black-faced comedian for street work. Address A 16, care News.

WANTED—A good barber to start a shop at new Twenty-second and Talbott ave.

WANTED—Good carriage painters at JNO. GUEDELHOEFER'S, 210 Kentucky ave.

WANTED—Five cabinet-makers at once. EMPLOYMENT CO., 160 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Graduate physician; good money to right man. Address J 16, care News.

WANTED—Boy with bicycle in a drug store, to learn the business. SMITH, 1438 Hill ave.

WANTED—First-class, general blacksmith; must be sober. C. J. OLSEN, Pittsboro, Ind.

WANTED—Large, strong boy; those looking for snap stay away. Room 9, 115 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Towels laundered at ONKEL GUETIG'S BARBER SHOP, 647 E. Market street.

LOST—On Washington st., between Illinois and Pennsylvania sts., $15. Finder return to News. Reward.

WANTED—Two good salesmen; Catholic preferred. Call at 455 Massachusetts ave., between 5 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—Hand to work in garden; Brookville road, first house east of Sherman drive. JOHN F. LINDELL.

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

WANTED—Young man, assistant bookkeeper; state age, salary required and references. Address W 18, care News.

WANTED—Established to-day: Smith's Novelty sign-works; cut-rate sign-makers and letterers. 132 E. Market st.

WANTED—At once, to borrow, $2,500 from 3 to five years' time; no commission; good security. Address E 16, care News.

WANTED—Reliable, wide-awake men to sell a fast-selling specialty; big money in this for hustlers. 1016 Majestic Building.

WANTED—All bookkeepers and office clerks out of employment address E. H. ROBINSON, Bates House. Something to your advantage.

WANTED—You to get a good brush free with each half pint mixed paint. This week only. CONSOLIDATED PAINT & OIL CO., 16 W. Market st.

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

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

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

WANTED—Colored man who understands general work about a residence, must have had experience in this city. Call at 115 S. Pennsylvania st.

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

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; eight weeks required; positions guaranteed; catalogue free. MOLER SYSTEM BARBER SCHOOLS, Chicago or Cincinnati.

WANTED—Exprienced salesmen, with established trade, to sell first-class line of whips; good pay to the right party. Address SANFORD WHIP CO., Westfield, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen on cigars; $125 month and expense paid; experience unnecessary; permanent position; fine inducemets. IMPERIAL CIGAR CO., New York city.

WANTED—Canvassers for a new history of the United States; the finest ever published; five magnificent volumes; this is worth the attention of a few first-class people. W. I. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

WANTED—Five salesmen who can earn $2,500 yearly, and expenses selling staple goods to general trade; long terms of credit. Successful scheme, men of unquestioned integrity only. WESTERN MGF. CO., Sykes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Bicyclists, attention! Where Lightning Puncture Healer is used you have no more leaks; self-mending; no more repair outfits required; lengthens life of tires; not injurious to rubber or fabric. Sold by dealers. LEE SPECIALTY CO., State agents, 1016 Majestic Building.

WANTED—Reliable men in every locality to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards before the public; steady employment; salary or commission; $65 per month and $2.50 a day expenses. For particulars, write GLOBE MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Everybody to use Kold Knocker.

WANTED—Cheap shelving. Address R 16, care News.

WANTED—Cheap delivery horse. Apply 23 E. North st.

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

WANTED—To buy good, general purpose horse. 826 W. Walnut.

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

WANTED—$2 funeral carriages. FRANK BIRD TRANSFER CO.

WANTED—500 business cardsf or 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Occupants for front room; bath, board; private. 421 E. Vermont.

WANTED—Paper to hang at 7c a bolt; work guaranteed. Address 917 Broadway.

WANTED—Driven well work in exchange for good work horse. 1534 Martindale ave.

WANTED—Stock of goods in country town. M. C. SULLIVAN, 452 S. Meridian st.

WANTED—Information concerning Cora Bell Council wanted. 224 E. Ohio. Valuable.

WANTED—Will let three rooms unfurnished, with alcove. Address T 16, care News.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address W 13, care News.

WANTED—SELLERS, Dentist. Removed to 32 W. Washington st., over News office.

WANTED—Chenille curtains to clean or dye; carpets or rugs dyed. ITEN'S, 39 Circle.

WANTED—Lady's '97 wheel; must be in good repair and cheap. Address G 16, care News.

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. J. C. HIRSCHMAN, 111 N. New Jersey.

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

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

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

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; central. Address N 16, care News.

WANTED—Horses to board; reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. 328 W. Maryland.

WANTED—Paper-hanging, 7c roll; work guaranteed. Send card. E. JACKSON, 1634 S. East st.

WANTED—Bring your old hats to millinery parlors, trimmed stylishly for 25c. 509 E. New York.

WANTED—To exchange crayon or water-color portrait for paper-hanging. Address H 16, care News.

WANTED—To buy of private party, gentle horse, suitable for woman and children. 1123 Prospect st.

WANTED—Dirt to fill lot. 1830 Singleton st. UNION TRUST CO. care News.

WANTED—To sell, second-hand counters, shelving, drawers, etc.; very cheap. 6 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Parties desiring to make a small loan, $50 to $400, and can give first mortgage, address L 15, care News.

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened, 50c. Will call at your house. 'Phone 173. WAYNE & CO., 123 W. Washington.

WANTED—Fine lace curtains cleaned good as new; prices reasonable. Address MRS. J. M. STAINES, 2025 Columbia ave.

WANTED—$4,000, 6 per cent., on down-town property; worth $9,000; first mortgage; no commission. Address Q 15, care News.

WANTED—Cholera hogs to treat; cure guaranteed; no cure; no pay. GERMAN MEDICINE CO., 306 N. Illinois, Indianapolis.

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

WANTED—By young couple, middle of May, house, sanitary, central preferred; five rooms; permanent; $8 to $10. Address L 16, care News.

WANTED—

BUILDERS,
BUYERS AND RENTERS

of dwelling houses. The public understand that the larger part of heating outfits put in the past few years do not warm the houses satisfactorily, and are more or less substantially fire-traps—from careless, incompetent, or right down "snide" material and mechanical work.
If it were not vicious and demoralizing to honest work and dangerous to life and property,

FUNNY BUSINESS

going on would be amusing. Of course we are among the "competent and honest houses" in our line. With twenty-five years' experience, over $20,000 invested, making our own goods, with over 3,000 heaters in use, of which twenty-one have had steel dome damaged by shutting off cold air while heavy firing was kept up. He present steel plate furnaces, with pipes, registers, etc., a complete, solid, reliable, durable outfit; set to use all kinds of fuel jointly or separately instantaneously, at from $75 up to $300. Also cast-iron furnaces of all sizes and grades, at bottom prices.

ALSO,

We will put in "snide" jobs under your name. Price to be same or less than has been and is now offered by some houses. Price to be whatever you can be "juggled" out of, as usual.

TURNER-ZEPHYR HEATERS CO.,
150 Kentucky ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Indiana Trust Co.

REAL ESTATE—Cheap as dirt: Kold Knocker for colds.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

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

REAL ESTATE—West Indianapolis cottage at a bargain. R. L. TALBOT, 510 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—Woodruff Place lot, low price; easy payments. F. T. McWHIRTER, 122 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lots on Talcott and College aves., cheap; will take second mortgage. KREBER, 434 Lemcke.

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

REAL ESTATE—Rental property to exchange for ten-room Morton Place residence. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

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

REAL ESTATE—In (old) First st., near West, an elegant cottage, five rooms; $1,100. WM. GORDON, 219 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—67-foot Washington-st. property, just west of World's Fair Building. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Vacant lots or house and lot on Central ave., desirable and cheap. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 325-330 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Vacant lots and improved property for sale in any part of the city. GEO. WOLF, second floor Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Manufacturing plant, several buildings, in fine condition, on switch; long time given. C. F. SAYLES, 135 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—East front lot, on Columbia ave., 40x140; north, new Twentieth st., for $500 cash; bargain. SPANN & CO., 148 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—E. Washington, near Arsenal ave., elegant lot, 47x170, for $1,800; all improvements paid. SPANN & CO., 148 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Five-room dwelling, Walcott st., near Washington; great sacrifice if taken at once. PRATHER & CO., 225-6 Lemcke Building.

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

REAL ESTATE—Twenty-acre farm; buildings; four miles southeast; will sell at highest bid next ten days. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful lot, 40x150, on E. Washington, near Keystone ave., asphalt and sewer paid; bargain at $800. SPANN & CO., 148 E. Market.

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

REAL ESTATE—Why pay over $1,200 for splendid east front lot, both gases, asphalt street, sewer? See our lot, $1,200. F. T. McWHIRTER, 122 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Residence on Meridian, north of Twenty-second; eight rooms, in good condition; large lot; a nice home for $5,500. M. ARBUCKLE, 424 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—Northwest corner Meridian and Thirty-fourth sts; 104x277 feet. Here's an opportunity to make some money. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Six-room cottage, 1432 Fletcher ave.; good condition; both gases; fruit; grapes; driven well; cistern; greenhouse and water works; $2,600.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain, $1,500—New, seven-room house, gas, sliding doors, cabinet mantel, china closet and pantry; $600 cash; balance $7 monthly. Owner, 1519 Sheldon st.

REAL ESTATE—War or no war, I have ninety-five fine building lots at low prices; E. Washington, Rural and Grace sts.; easy terms. W. F. CHRISTIAN, 404 N. Alabama street.

REAL ESTATE—Eight-room dwelling, desirable location; southeast, twelve minutes' walk from court-house; at a bargain if sold soon; easy terms. CHAS. T. BOYER, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—$7,000—Beautiful up-to-date Morton Place residence, ten rooms, bath, furnace, hardwood floors, every convenience; this property is cheap at $8,000; satisfactory terms. Will bear close investigation. W. E. STEVENSON, E. Market st.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

NOTICE—SELLERS, Dentist. Removed to 32 W. Washington st., over News office.

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

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

NOTICE—See Toops for elevator gates and fire doors. 2403 N. Pennsylvania. Tel. 6-1395.

NOTICE—Lost: Opportunity if you don't get a Quad, $3.75. HOUGH & CO., 20 Pembroke.

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

NOTICE—Any part or umbrella or cane lost or broken can be replaced at GUNTHER'S UMBRELLA FACTORY, 21 Pembroke Arcade.

NOTICE—
Office of Indianapolis Water Company:
Indianapolis, Ind., March 28, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election of thirteen directors of the Indianapolis Water Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 113 Monument Place, April 19, 1898, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
M. A. MORRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE—It is hereby mutually agreed by and between Herman C. Tuttle and Edward S. R. Seguin to dissolve, and they do hereby dissolve the partnership existing between them, under the firm name and style of Tuttle & Seguin.
It is also agreed that all of the outstanding accounts of said firm of Tuttle & Seguin are to be paid to Herman C. Tuttle, and the said Herman C. Tuttle hereby assumes and agrees to pay all open accounts now outstanding against said firm.
HERMAN C. TUTTLE,
EDWARD S. R. SEGUIN.
April 11, 1898.

NOTICE—
Edward S. R. Seguin, formerly of the firm of Tuttle & Seguin, has opened a general real estate, insurance, loan and rental agency at Nos. 30 ad 31 When Building. Telephone 32.

NOTICE—
Notice is hereby given that Herman C. Tuttle, formerly of Tuttle & Seguin, will be found at the old location of said firm, No. 4 E. Market st., in the same line of business, viz., insurance, loans, real estate and rental collections.

NOTICE—Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Indianapolis Water Company from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898:

Capital stock	$ 500,000 00
Bonded indebtedness, outstanding	1,450,000 00
RECEIPTS.	
Water rates, private consumers, elevators, power use, steam uses, commercial uses and railroads	$ 197,077 15
City of Indianapolis, fire protection, etc.	68,169 37
City of West Indianapolis, fire protection	3,956 40
Town of Haughville, fire protection	4,004 56
Town of Mt. Jackson, fire protection	687 50
Town of Woodruff Place, fire protection	162 50
Rents for water power, tenements and ice leases	10,487 69
Sprinkling and sweeping carts	8,016 64
EXPENDITURES.	
Current expenses, printing, stationery, gas, telephone rent, telegraphing, postage, repairs to meters, traveling expenses, insurance, repairs to tenements, legal expenses, interest, real estate, etc.	83,781 73
Salaries of officers and employes	31,527 26
Refunded water rates, lead, stop-boxes, water pipe and labor, branch castings, valves and fittings, hydrants and fittings, etc.	89,416 63
Pumping department, wages, fuel gas, telephone rent, packing, oil, freight, etc.	10,782 92
Gallery station, wages, fuel gas, telephone rent, packing, oil, freight, machinery, etc.	37,428 07
Gallery, wages, lumber, pipe and fittings, coal, cement, etc.	16,539 26
Taxes	22,031 05
Canal department,—wages, lumber, blacksmithing, hardware, hauling, etc.	3,163 00
Street department—wages, taps, freight, oil, coal, packing, tools, etc.	9,792 45

T. A. MORRIS, President.
M. A. MORRIS, Secretary.
State of Indiana, County of Marion, SS.,
Before me, Charles W. Moores, a notary public in and for said county, this 8th day of April, 1898, came M. A. Morris, Secretary of the Indianapolis Water Company, and, under oath, declared the above statement to be correct and true according to his belief and knowledge. CHARLES W. MOORES.
Notary Public.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Florida Seal.

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—State Capitol Investment Association, 26 When Block, none better; quick loans; savings stocks, deposits any amount; any time; draws interest; prepaid stock best in the market. Investigate, and we'll prove it.

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.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Florida Seal.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow. 1007 Nelson st.

FOR SALE—"Old Stock" cigars; three for 5c.

FOR SALE—By all druggists. Kold Knocker.

FOR SALE—Rooming-house; full of roomers. 21 S. Senate.

FOR SALE—All kinds fancy pigeons. 2532 Capitol ave., N.

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

FOR SALE—$2 funeral carriages. FRANK BIRD TRANSFER CO.

FOR SALE—Buff leghorn eggs. J. KELLERMEIER, 1406 Pleasant st.

FOR SALE—Small grocery and meat market. Address F 16, care News.

FOR SALE—Fine bass viol. Address postoffice box 407, Martinsville, Ind.

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

FOR SALE—Nice bedroom suite; very cheap. Call this week, 518 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—Small grocery and horse and wagon. 804 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Parlor organ; first-class condition; $20 cash. 909 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—Rooming-house; at your own price. Address K 16, care News.

FOR SALE—Good-paying drug store. Inquire W. R. FRITTS, Ward Brothers.

FOR SALE—1,000 boys' suits $1.25, worth $2.50. REEDER'S, 450 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—First-class old brick and lumber; corner St. Clair and Delaware sts.

FOR SALE—Brand new, lady's Ben Hur wheel; cheap. Address C 16, care News.

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

FOR SALE—Violin; only $8; guitar, $4. CENTRAL LOAN CO., room 7, Talbott Block.

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

FOR SALE—200 feet of shelving, drawers, counters, etc., cheap. 6 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Trees, vines and shrubs of all kinds. 101 N. Alabama st. H. BURKHART.

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

FOR SALE—Ladies' velvet or corduroy bicycle leggins, 59c. KISTNER'S 135 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—New, upright piano; cheap; removal from city. Call at once. 1213 E. Ohio street.

FOR SALE—Lot of wood-working machinery. OTTO STECHHAN, Downey and Madison avenue.

FOR SALE—Fine cow and calf; reasonable price; good open buggy, cheap. 2727 Cornell avenue.

FOR SALE—Best paying small hotel and bar; Indianapolis; sickness; snap. Address K 15, care News.

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

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

FOR SALE—Barber furniture and supplies. INDIANAPOLIS BARBER SUPPLY CO., 47 Monument Place.

FOR SALE—One lot of dental instruments at your own price. CENTRAL LOAN CO., room 7, Talbott Block.

FOR SALE—A 1 upholstering business; fine trade and good stand; also fine end-spring buggy. 131 W. Sixteenth.

FOR SALE—Fine, $350 upright piano; trifle shopworn, only $265, at WULSCHNER'S, 128 and 130 N. Pennsylvania.

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

FOR SALE—Trunks, any size or style you want; cash or payments. O. J. CONRAD, old 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Calcium carbide, 100-lb cans; acetylene gas burners. 142 N. Pennsylvania st. C. H. WALCOTT, agent.

FOR SALE—Elberta peach, Japan plum, Ben Davis, Jonathan—everything. Fruit book free. STARK NURSERY, Louisiana, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Screened sand and gravel (coarse or fine) for cement, plastering or street. Call Capitol ave. and Fall creek. J. O. LOWRY.

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

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

FOR SALE—First-class planing-mill; well-supplied with new machinery of all kinds; centrally located, on switch. C. F. SAYLES, 135 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Free, a good brush with each half pint can mixed paint. This week only. CONSOLIDATED PAINT AND OIL CO., 16 W. Market st.

FOR SALE—Hotel furniture of sixty rooms; hotel can be leased on reasonable terms, and is doing a good business; is centrally located. Address B 16, care News.

FOR SALE—Tool-room lathe, 14 inches swing, cross head taper attachment; all complete; good as new; bargain; easy payments. WM. L. HIGGINS, 907 N. Alabama st.

FOR SALE—Skirts, silks, satins, mohairs and novelties; all the newest things out in spring capes and jackets. Cash or payments. O. J. CONRAD, 70-72 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES, 100 gents' new, high-grade bicycles to close out for $16.95. Factory guarantee for one year. No. 444 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Come see my road and family horses. They are for sale or trade. Have full line second vehicles, cheap for cash, or exchange. 212 Hudson st. BEN JACOBS.

FOR SALE—All papers sold by us this week will be hung for 7c per bolt; fine papers for 2c and 3c a bolt; heavy dark paper at cost. (New) 225 Massachusetts or in first square.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES, BICYCLES, BICYCLES, $16.95 takes choice of sixty-five gents' new, high-grade bicycles; manufacturer's one year guarantee. 444 W. Washington street.

FOR SALE—

$20 baby carriages	$13.75
$25 oak bedroom sets	$16.50
$3.50 iron beds, brass knobs	$2.15
60c all-wool carpets	45c

JAMES I. STONE, 131 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—
1873. GEO. J. HAMMEL, 1898.
410 AND 412 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
TUESDAY. TUESDAY, TUESDAY.

BARGAIN DAY,

6¼c for 1 can Del Monte salmon. Very fine, worth 12½c.

6c for 1 bottle of lemon or vanilla extract, worth 10c.

12½c for 1 lb. best Elgin butter.

We undersell all competitors.

Agents for the celebrated

"WHITE STAR COFFEES."

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

RED FRONT. 'PHONE 755.
FREE DELIVERY.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Five-room house for smaller house. 534 Bates st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Merchandise for good buggy. 452 S. Meridian.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Small drug store; good location. Address F 9, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six-passenger Rockaway carriage. W. H. WILLIAMS, 128 E. Court st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—14 acres; near electric line; very cheap. DAVIDSON, 416 Indiana Trust.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—First-class stock dry goods; invoice $2,500. G. A. SMITH, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—At a bargain, good four-room cottage southeast. Apply 1712 Prospect st.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Modern, ten-room dwelling; elegant lot; big bargain. DAVIDSON, 416 Indiana Trust.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Will pay cash or trade for store in country town. M. C. SULLIVAN, 452 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two cottages at a big sacrifice for the next five days in best part Muncie, Ind. Address Q 15, care News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Almost new, end-spring, top buggy; will sell or trade for horse. 328 W. Maryland st. CATT'S STABLE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Columbus phaeton; never been used; will sell cheap for cash, or take lady's bicycle in part pay. Call 1018 Central ave.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Several first-class residence properties within eight or ten squares from Monument Place, for good stock of dry goods, shoes or groceries. Address H. B. KLIMMER, 1078 S. East st., city.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—130 acres of land on Greenwood electric car line, four miles south of city, live water, orchard, small fruits, eleven-room house; two tenant houses; immediate possession. JOHN W. RAY, 122 E. Market st., Indianapolis.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Small bay mare, with harness on. Return to WM. KOPP, 1507 Cornell ave.

STRAYED—Or Stolen: A dehorned half-breed, well-proportioned Jersey cow, weighing 850 lbs., dark color, black face, long tail, with white ring around it; good leather halter on head. Reward if returned to S. P. SHEERIN, 1010 N. Pennsylvania st.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—Private funds to loan. Address L 71, care News.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; 6 per cent. KREBER, 434 Lemcke.

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

FINANCIAL—Real estate mortgage loans. WARBURTON, the Majestic.

FINANCIAL—Before placing your loan get my rates. KREBER, 434 Lemcke.

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

FINANCIAL—Mortgage loans, lowest rates. HORACE McKAY, 31 N. Pennsylvania.

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; 6 per cent. money. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on personal property and household goods. J. C. ERTEL, room 44 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

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

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

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. 82½ E. Market, room 4. CHAS. W. GORSUCH.

FINANCIAL—MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions with responsible concerns; upon their own names, easy payments. COMMERCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION, room 7, 108 N. Pennsylvania.

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

FINANCIAL—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—
AETNA MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY.
LOANS ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Strictly private, a new, easy payment plan.
A RECEIPT IN FULL GIVEN,
FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID.
We loan on household goods, pianos, horses, buggies, etc. Get our rates and save money.
201 LEMCKE BUILDING.

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. We will as gladly make you a small loan as a large one. We give you your own time in which to pay the money back. Your loan may be paid in full or in part
AT ANY TIME,
and any part paid reduces the cost of carrying the loan. The property is left in your possession, and you have the use of both property and money.
You can get full amount you ask for. NO CHARGE TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE.
Business strictly private. Call and see us before borrowing.
SECURITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 207 (second floor) Indiana Trust Building (old Vance Block), corner Washington st., and Virginia ave.

FINANCIAL—LOANS—
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
to loan in sums of
$10, $15, $20, $30, $50, $100
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.
A NEW WEEKLY OR MONTHLY
EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
ON SHORT OR LONG TIME.
A RECEIPT GIVEN FOR EVERY
PAYMENT MADE.
Don't pay old friends double what we ask for the same accommodation.
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

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

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

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

FINANCIAL—6 per cent. money on real estate. GEORGE WOLF, second floor Lemcke Building.

FINANCIAL—New York Loan Office, 470 W. Washington st. We loan money on all articles of value.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan; $2,000 must be loaned at once. JOHN G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

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

FINANCIAL—Money promptly furnished on Indianapolis real estate; $1,000 and upward. WARBURTON, the Majestic.

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

FINANCIAL—Large sums at 5 per cent; reasonable fees; no delay; privilege of prepayment. WARBURTON, the Majestic.

FINANCIAL—Money loaned in sums to suit at lowest rates; private money; get our rates. McINTOSH & SON, 142 N. Pennsylvania st.

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

FINANCIAL—Money to loan in any amount; city property or farms; no delay; mortgage notes bought. P. L. CHAMBERS, 1120 Stevenson.

FINANCIAL—5 and 6 per cent. money on improved real estate in this city, with privilege of prepayment. SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

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

FINANCIAL—Money loaned salaried people, holding permanent positions with responsible concerns; upon their own names, without collateral; easy payments. TOLMAN, room 701 Stevenson Building.

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

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

FINANCIAL—
IF YOU WANT
MONEY! MONEY!
IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS,
ON SHORT OR LONG TIME,
on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts and store fixtures, without removal. No charges taken out in advance. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan, or to suit your convenience. Business strictly private.
CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO.,
2½ W. Washington st., room 5.

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—
SQUEEZED FOR CASH?
Most men are liable to be occasionally. No disgrace about it, either. It's not a crime to be broke. But it is unnecessary when you can raise all the money you want upon short notice by calling upon the
CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY,
Rooms 7 and 8, Talbott Block,
108 N. Pennsylvania st.
who loans money on jewelry, diamonds, bicycles and valuables of every description. Also on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, vehicles, etc., without removal. Lowest rates and easy payments, weekly or monthly. Private interview rooms and all business strictly confidential. No charges taken out in advance.

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 indorsements 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.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—See list. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Furnished front room. 417 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms. 404 N. Illinois street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 325 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Room; modern, furnished; private. 115 Dickson.

TO LET—Suite of furnished front rooms. 306 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished room; two gentlemen. 902 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Nicely furnished; modern. 424 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Room and board for gentlemen. 32 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Two nice, unfurnished rooms. 311 W. Ohio. Cheap.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 522 N. Meridian st.

TO LET—Rooms, $1 up; board, $3. RUSSELL, 255 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for housekeeping. 524 E. Miami st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; light housekeeping. 327 N. Noble.

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

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms. Rear 310 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Newly furnished rooms; with board. 518 E. Washington.

TO LET—Two furnished front parlors; modern. 628 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; bath; board if desired. 415 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished parlor, folding-bed; bath; board. 411 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Nice rooms, furnished. 234 W. Ohio, opposite State House.

TO LET—Small, nicely furnished room; bath; board. 411 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Desirable furnished rooms; bath; board. 310 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; light housekeeping. 304 Senate ave., N.

TO LET—Two lower stairs; furnished rooms; cheap. 317 Indiana ave.

TO LET—Unfurnished flat of four or five rooms. 304 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, with bath. Address V 13, care News.

TO LET—Suite of furnished rooms; housekeeping. 121 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished front room. 316 E. Walnut st.

TO LET—500 business cards for 50c. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Beautifully furnished rooms at the Edgemere. 305 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Lovely furnished rooms, $1.50 and $2 weekly. 127 W. Michigan.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 224 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 115 E. Walnut st.

TO LET—Columbia Block suite; all conveniences; $5.50. 519 W. Washington.

TO LET—Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms. 1421 Cornell ave.

TO LET—Furnished front room; modern conveniences. 524 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; reasonable; bath. 627 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Fine, large barn. 316 N. West st. Inquire at once at 422 N. West st.

TO LET—Furnished front room in private family; $7 a month. 305 W. Vermont st.

TO LET—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. (New) 214 Blackford.

TO LET—Two unfurnished front rooms for light housekeeping, with bath. 1301½ Senate ave.

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

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; two baths; every convenience. 118 E. Walnut st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, front room; second floor; east front; modern conveniences. 238 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; with or without board; references required and given. 228 W. Ohio st.

TO LET—Desirable suite of rooms, unfurnished, opposite postoffice. Apply to HENRY D. PIERCE, 20 N. Meridian, room 11.

TO LET—Neat repairing and re-covering umbrellas and parasols at GUNTHER'S UMBRELLA FACTORY, 21 Pembroke Arcade.

TO LET—Furnished front rooms; light housekeeping; bath; hot and cold water; all conveniences on same floor. 314 N. Alabama st.

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

TO LET—Several choice suites of front rooms in the Windsor Building; gas, water and baths free; janitor service free. Call on janitor of building.

TO LET—Single or en suite, in Wyandot or the Ballard apartment houses; new buildings, with every modern convenience; best location; reasonable prices. GREGORY & APPEL, 158 E. Market st.

TO LET—Granite soldering pencil for granite and tinware; the only composition known that will mend granite wear; no resin; no liquids; no acids; no glues used with it; will save from $3 to $5 repairs. LEE SPECIALTY CO., sole agents, 1016 Majestic Building.

TO LET—HOUSES.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

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MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

SPAIN'S LATEST MOVE.

Much as we desire a peaceful solution of the difficulty between this country and Spain, we can not see that the granting of the so-called armistice will in any way contribute thereto. In the first place there is no armistice, for the simple reason that Spain can not "grant" one. An armistice is a temporary suspension of hostilities brought about by an agreement between the parties to a war. In the present case the insurgents have not asked for, nor do they want, a suspension of hostilities at the beginning of the rainy season in Cuba, when they would have every advantage. Therefore the Spanish Minister of War, General Correa, is right when he says:

It is an error to say that the government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give them one before leaving the ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognizing the belligerency of the rebels. The government has granted the wishes of the powers that we should cease hostilities during the day, which General Blanco judges prudent for preparing peace. I acceded to a cessation of hostilities, because to refuse the wishes of the powers would be to divorce Spain from the world.

Thus there can be no armistice until the insurgents consent to suspend hostilities. There is no reason to suppose that they will do this.

It is clear that this concession—and from the Spanish point of view it is a concession—has been forced from Spain by the determined attitude of this Government. The Spaniards evidently felt that the United States would weaken at the last moment, and that it would be influenced by the wishes of the powers of Europe. And this latest move is designed, if not simply to gain time, to make it appear that the United States government is unreasonable, and so to secure for Spain the sympathy of the European nations. The action is shrewd—or it would be if it were not so obviously insincere—but it will not accomplish anything. Rather it will lead our Government and people to believe more strongly than ever that the only way to deal with Spain is by the strong hand.

Only one thing should be allowed to change the policy of this Government. If the insurgents accept the proffer of Spain, and accept the truce she offers, thus making a real armistice, we should be in duty bound to give the contending parties a fair chance to compromise their differences. But there seems to be no possibility of this. Spain can not even make her suspension of hostilities effective unless the insurgents quit fighting. If her soldiers are attacked, they will have to fight back. With the insurgents in their present frame of mind, it is foolish to talk about an armistice, and it is equally foolish to think that the people of this country can be deceived by such a transparent device.

At the time of this writing it is not known whether Spain's proposition is subject to conditions or not. The Spanish minister at Washington declares that it is unconditional. On the other hand, the Spanish Minister of War, from whom we have already quoted, though he does not say that there are conditions, does insist that nothing can be accomplished toward the restoration of permanent peace until the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines. This is probably the correct statement. For it is known that the United States has, as yet, yielded nothing, though it has been officially notified that the armistice has been granted. Manifestly, therefore, there can be no conditions attached to it.

The great trouble is that Spain can not be trusted. At the very time she is talking peace and suggesting that we should withdraw our ships from Key West word comes that two cruisers, with 6,000 men on board, have sailed from Cadiz "for a destination undivulged." It is further said that within the next few days more troops will be sent from Cadiz for Cuba by mail steamers. That she would use the time during which the armistice was in force to strengthen herself in Cuba there can be no doubt. The insurgents understand this perfectly, and they know Spain even better than we do. The Spanish character is, as it always has been, treacherous and cruel. De Lome is, we suppose, a fair type. And he deceived the people of this country, and discredited the policy of his own government. Spanish papers and politicians have lied about the strength and resources of the United States until they have made the ignorant people of Spain believe that we are a nation of cowards, and would not fight under any provocation. The men guilty of this crime are the worst enemies that Spain has. The people of Spain now are naturally much outraged at the slightest yielding to the demands of a nation which they have been taught to despise. General Lee's departure from Cuba was a rude awakener.

We do not see anything to do except to adhere to the policy of insisting on the withdrawal of the Spanish army from Cuba. Nothing can be gained by postponing the day of reckoning. If there were the remotest possibility that the insurgents would consent to a suspension of hostilities, even though there seemed to be no likelihood of an agreement as a result of the armistice, we should urge further delay. But at the present time it does not seem possible that the insurgents will consent to an armistice. Unless they do, we must move steadily forward in the performance of the task of ending Spanish rule in Cuba. Of course, our Government will make it clear to the world that we do not propose to annex Cuba. It should make it just as clear that we intend to have peace and order in the island under a government that will be satisfactory to the Cubans.

MANNING THE NAVY.

In the number of fighting vessels, their weight, efficiency and armament, our superiority to Spain can not be questioned. But to make a navy efficient something more is needed than ships, ammunition, supplies of coal and money. Ships can not be fought without crews, and if reports from the East are to be believed the Government is finding considerable difficulty in enlisting the necessary seamen. The New York Tribune has a statement in its news columns that "enlistments in the navy are very slow and desertions are getting frequent," and in its editorial comment it says:

Within the last day or two it has been reported that as much as $250 has been paid civil officers for the apprehension of deserters in a single day at a Southern port. It has been found necessary, according to this report, to detail officers from war vessels in port to be in attendance each morning at the police courts and station-houses to return intending deserters to their ships. Taken in conjunction, these two circumstances would seem to indicate, first, that the dearth of men in the navy is not being filled as rapidly as it should be in a time like this, and second, that an unusual proportion of those now in the service are anxious to escape from it.

The New York Evening Post, commenting on this state of affairs, attributes the small enlistment and the increase in desertions to the fact that if any fighting is to be done, it will probably take place in Cuba or its adjacent waters, where, if the bullets of the enemy fail to kill the men, fevers and other diseases will. We are of the opinion that the cause lies more on the surface than this. The men who make up the navies of the world—and they are much the same type the world over—do not usually think so far ahead as to consider carefully their chances of having to lie in unhealthy ports. Compared with that of other navies, the pay offered American seamen is high, but no one that has read accounts of the few engagements of modern ironclad vessels will say that it is too high. There is no seaman so dull but knows that in modern naval warfare there will be absolutely no chance for individual seamen to distinguish themselves. Cooped up in their steel turrets, their duty is to serve their guns as long as they are able. There they must stay, "stormed at by shot and shell," until they are all killed, their vessel is sunk or they have destroyed the enemy.

One has only to remember the published accounts of the horrors of the Chinese-Japanese naval war to acknowledge that $18 a month is not high wages for men that have to submit to such horrors. Of course, there are the honor and the glory of fighting and dying for one's country; but this does not hold good in the case of foreign enlisted men, and we doubt whether ardent patriotism has much to do with the conduct of young men, who, failing in other branches of life, take to the navy as a last resort. Certainly, as long as the present naval rules obtain, no man can seriously think of adopting the navy as a career, beginning as an enlisted man. There is absolutely no chance for promotion beyond the rank of warrant officer. It is facts such as these that prevent the expected rush of men to enlist in the navy.

Why so many men desert from the navy is another matter. Some of them, no doubt, only discover after that they have been enlisted some little time how hopeless the prospect is of ever rising beyond the position of common seaman, but besides this there have been frequent intimations that the discipline to which naval seamen are subjected is rigid and heartbreaking.

It has been said that nowhere are Americans treated less like Americans than in the American navy. If this be true it will account in a great measure for the number of desertions. It will be hard, no doubt, to find a remedy for this weakness of our navy, but it must be remedied. If we are to make the best use of our expensive ships or our modern guns we must have not only men, but willing men. There has been some talk of offering a bounty for enlistment in the navy. Such a plan might tide us over the present difficulty, but if this matter is to be set permanently right some plan must be devised by the naval authorities which will insure a fair reward for brave service in war and decent American treatment in times of peace.

THE UNIFICATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The long-discussed scheme of Australian federation has been brought to a new and important stage of development by the adoption of the commonwealth bill, or constitution, by the federal convention, which has been in session, on and off, since the 22d of March, 1897. The commonwealth bill, which is the result of a year's labor of the best men in Australian public life, is based on the scheme which was drawn up in Sydney in 1891. Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Samuel Griffiths and other eminent federationists who have not taken part in the present convention, joined in the deliberation from which that scheme took shape. The modifications of the Sydney scheme embodied in the commonwealth bill are the result of seven years' reflection and discussion in which all the members of the first federal convention have taken part. The present bill does not, properly speaking, supersede the first scheme, but only represents its natural development.

The delegates to the convention which has just closed its labors were elected from five of the colonies in March, 1897. The convention met March 22 and adjourned a few weeks later so as to allow the premiers of the colonies to attend the Jubilee festivities in England. In September the convention met again, and after a short session again adjourned, this time on the request of the Queensland government, which desired that opportunity might be given for it to be represented in the convention. On January 20 of this year the convention again assembled, this time in Melbourne, and it was found that Queensland was still unable to take part, but it was resolved that the work should proceed without further delay. It was thought then that a month would witness the completion of the labor, but as a matter of fact the bill was not in shape until March 16. All of the details of the bill were most thoroughly thrashed out, and on every one there was animated debate and discussion, which at times reached the verge of irreconcilable difference. The result is that the representatives of the various colonies, even of the smallest, have given their unqualified approval to the completed bill, and the small colonies, through their representatives, seem assured that the guarantees of equal state rights are adequate to maintain them in their legitimate position in the future.

The commonwealth bill, as accepted by the convention, has now to be submitted to popular vote in the different colonies. The colony of Queensland, having had no delegates at the convention, is excluded from voting, but if the bill becomes a law it is understood that an arrangement will be made whereby Queensland will be admitted to the federation. In order for the bill to become a law it is not necessary that all the Australian colonies accept it. If three colonies adhere to the bill the scheme of federation will be initiated as to those three, and it will remain open to the other colonies to join the federated group. There is, however, grave doubt in the minds of those who most hope for Australian federation as to whether even three colonies will vote for the commonwealth bill. The enabling bill, by which the present phase of the movement was inaugurated, provided that the scheme of federation must be accepted by a minimum vote so substantial as to preclude the possibility of any change afterward except by the deliberate resolution of the people. The fear at present is that the minimum vote required is so heavy that there may be difficulty in securing it. In New South Wales, for instance, a colony which has an adult male population of about 400,000, the minimum vote required is 80,000, while in Victoria the minimum vote required is 50,000, from an adult male population of 370,000. In both of these colonies opinion on the subject is much divided. No date has yet been fixed for taking the vote, but it was understood before the convention adjourned that all unnecessary delay would be avoided, and that as soon as time had been given for placing the bill in the hands of the electors, the voting should take place simultaneously in all the colonies.

The acceptance of the commonwealth bill means a united Australasia; the beginning of the formation of a united country on the general lines of the constitution of the United States; and as the bill has been developed in committee and in convention since 1891, its provisions have grown more and more democratic. The Sydney bill of 1891 provided that the members of the Upper House should be elected by the parliaments of the several colonies; the new bill provides that members of both houses shall be elected by popular suffrage. In those colonies where woman suffrage has been adopted women are to be allowed to vote at Federal as well as local elections. In the Upper House every colony is to have equal representation. In the Lower House representation is to be in proportion to population. There are many details yet to be settled, one question which is causing more trouble than all the others, being that of finance. It is generally agreed that the customs revenue of the colonies is to be surrendered for federal purposes, and that the surplus should be returned to the several colonies. The practical difficulty is as to the proportion in which it shall be returned. The question involves the whole financial relations of the colonies, and it has, for the present, been wisely left to a special finance committee.

But in spite of all apparent difficulties no public man in England or Australia but is anxious to see the scheme of federation completed. It is only necessary to point out the immense advance in everything which constitutes the dignity of national life that was made by Canada since federation, for it to become plain that Australasia has everything to gain by the ratification by the people of the work of the federal convention. Federated Australasia will take a place among the nations which has been denied to the several Australian colonies, and doubtless the growing trade between the United States and the Australian colonies will receive fresh impetus and encouragement from United Australia.

The decks are clearing for action.

Death-bed repentance somehow is seldom impressive, even if perchance it be genuine.

Spain has promised before.

The recent movements of Spain remind one irresistibly of the old couplet:

The Devil was sick; the Devil a monk would be.
The Devil was well; the Devil a monk was he!

Spain has made no concession, except as she has felt the convincing force of the threatened outburst of angry public opinion in this country. The complete reversal of the cruel "concentration" order was not made, though hundreds of thousands of poor wretches were perishing of starvation and disease, until the reports of American agents of mercy and the speeches of American Senators who had seen the unspeakable woe of the situation, had roused America to a sense of indignation and horror that demanded instant action. Now the granting of an armistice, so-called, after orders had been sent from Washington recalling our consuls in Cuba, and when the hour of doom was about to strike, is another effort to prolong the crisis and to avoid the acceptance of the one possible solution. There can be no permanent settlement of the Cuban question as long as the Spanish sovereignty is maintained over the island. If in the last twenty years since the last preceding war for independence, Spain had busied herself with the establishment of home rule and free institutions in Cuba, if she had made good her promises to the Cubans, it is not at all unlikely that Cuba could have been preserved to Spain as a loyal colony like Canada. But Spain always looked upon colonies as existing for the immediate and direct benefit of the mother country; and she could not bring herself to change her ancient policy, except in minor and unimportant particulars. In the present war, if in the early months Spain had brought forward her plan of autonomy and offered it in good faith to the Cubans, there can be little doubt that it would have been successful; that the insurrection would quickly have been quelled and peace with honor would have been restored. But too much has happened since—of Weyler barbarity and cruelty—to make the Cubans willing to accept anything but independence. We can well imagine that the insurgents will indignantly refuse to lay down their arms for the purpose of treating with the Spaniards except on condition that the treating shall be understood to mean the details of a plan for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops and for the surrender of all claim of sovereignty.

This is Sagasta's busy time.

After considerable solicitation, Spain at last induced the powers to ask her to yield, and forthwith she seized upon the excuse.

It is curious with what persistency the roughs and toughs of Chicago seek to ply their unlawful callings on Indiana soil. If Judge Gillett and the local authorities are unable to drive out the last invasion of the pool men, and the fool men that patronize them, the gamblers and their debauched following, from Roby, prompt assistance ought to be given by the Governor.

Spain may be merely maneuvering for position, and to get the powers at her back.

We make history this week.

Spain takes up every minute of allotted time and then asks for more.

Governor Mount shows the right spirit in what he says of his purpose to revoke the Manlove parole if he is convinced that he has erred. It is only a weak man that adheres to a blunder. In such a case as that of Manlove, we should think that the wise course for the Governor would be to go very slowly, indeed.

We have the "surprise" promised last week.

Spanish officials and Spanish newspapers have been feeding the Spanish people on statements calculated to please them, to the effect that our navy was antiquated, and that we were a race of cowards. They are now likely to reap the results.

No armistice can be granted to the Maine.

We do not imprison manslayers solely for the purpose of punishing them. But there is another motive than that of reformation. We send our criminals to the penitentiary in order to protect society against them. It is true that there is the assumption and the hope that the effect of the punishment will be to make them less dangerous to the social order when we release them. But this assumption would be entirely unwarranted if we were to let it be understood that men guilty of heinous crimes are to be turned loose after serving only a short part of their sentence. We must not lose sight of the fact that the deterrent effect of legal punishment is due to its severity, and to the certainty that men can not escape from it. To lose sight of this element is to remove one of the most effective restraints from crime. We would not put a single obstacle in "Winnie" Smith's way. The men that have criticised the release of him have no "frowns" for him. They hope that he will make a useful citizen. But remembering what Smith was and what crime he committed, they do feel that the parole board made a serious mistake—a mistake which is to be all the more deplored in that it tends to discredit the indeterminate sentence law. Gentleness is a great quality, but there is such a thing also as divine justice.

We have no idea that Spain will in any event receive anything but "moral" support from any European power. And that kind of support does not go very far in actual warfare. There the heavy battalions and the material resources generally are the important things.

Spain did not delay in granting the indemnity asked by Germany.

There was jeering and fleering by the Spanish populace at Havana as the American consul and his suite embarked. Shouts of opprobrium and expressions of feigned joy reached the ears of our officers on board the Fern. Vice-Consul Springer could not forbear to shout back: "Wait, wait, my friends; we shall all be back soon." And then we can imagine he went on softly humming:

We are sorry for Mr. Bluebeard,
We are sorry to give him pain.
But an awful spree there's going to be,
When we come back again!

There is a big rift in the war cloud.

Gomez may not grant an armistice, and there are many congressional insurgents in the same frame of mind.

The Appellate Court last Friday handed down a decision that city councils have no authority to allow street obstructions. The only thing remarkable about it is that it was a reversal of the lower court, that of the Perry Circuit Court. The case was of Tell City against a citizen. The defendant had scales in the street and maintained them until they were torn out by the city authorities. He had obtained permission to build the scales from the city council. The Appellate Court holds, as the courts have affirmed many times, that a city council has no right to authorize permanent obstructions in a street. It is not a question of anybody's authority. It is a fundamental principle of law. Ways are authorized by which streets can be vacated and closed up. But as long as a street is a street there is no power, executive or legislative, that can obstruct it permanently or use it permanently for private purposes. It belongs to the people. This can not be too often insisted on, for private greed is continually encroaching on people's rights. Not long ago in one of the principal streets of this city, as soon as the sidewalks were removed from the property line to the curb, one citizen moved his yard, a terrace, some four or five feet into the street, and there it stands to-day, projecting into the street like a rampart. The mayor has had his attention called to this, but the citizen keeps his firm hold on public property. It is well to have the law reasserted once in a while, though this law is so plain that one wonders that any court should give such a decision as the Perry Circuit Court gave. What is needed is not a re-assertion of the law as much as obedience to it. The lesson of respect for public rights, a check to private encroachment is a lesson that is needed.

The Spanish minister in this country has recognized the fact that the people here are not disposed to regard the Maine affair as a mere incident.

Activity in the Navy Department is not relaxed. We have secured options on five more tugs.

Are we dealing now with Spanish "honor" or with Spanish deception?

Ten Thousand Thrown Away.

[Terre Haute Gazette.]

It is sad to think that this country in the World's Fair year spent $10,000 entertaining the Duke of Veragua, alleged descendant of Christopher Columbus, who is spending his time (which is all he has, for he is chronically impecunious) in abusing us.

His Appearance.

[London Tit-Bits.]

"In Berlin," said the returned tourist, boastfully, "I appeared at court."

"How much was the fine?" inquired his cynical friend.

A Day in March.

Look forth, beloved, from thy mansion high,
By soft airs fanned,
And see the summer from her bluest sky
Surprise the land!

See how the bare hills bask in purple bliss
Along the south;
On the brown death of winter falls a kiss
From summer's mouth!

From pines that weave, among the ravished trees,
Their phantom bowers,
A murmur comes, as sought the ghosts of bees
The ghosts of flowers.

Though yet no blood may swell the willow rind,
No grass-blade start,
A dream of blossoms fills the yearning wind,
Of love, my heart.

Look forth, beloved, through the tender air,
And let thine eyes
The violets be it finds not anywhere,
And scentless dies.

Look, and thy trembling locks of plenteous gold
The day shall see,
And search no more where first, on yonder wold,
The cowslips be.

Look, and the wandering Summer, not forlorn
Shall turn aside,
Content to leave her million flowers unborn,
Her songs untried.

Drowsy with life, and not with sleep or death,
I dream of thee;
Breathe forth thy being in one answering breath,
And come to me!

Come forth, beloved! Love's exultant sign
Is in the sky;
And let me lay my panting heart to thine
And die! —Bayard Taylor.

Beethoven.

O Master, if immortals suffer aught
Of sadness like to ours, and in like sighs
And with like overflow of darkened eyes
Disburden them, I know not; but methought
What time to-day mine ear the utterance caught
Whereby in manifold melodious wise
Thy heart's unrestful infelicities
Rose like a sea with easeless winds distraught,
That time seemed angel's grieving, as of one
Strayed somewhere out of heaven, and uttering
Low moan and alien wail; because he hath
Failed to remember the remounting path,
And singing, weeping, can but weep and sing
Ever, through vasts forgotten of the sun.
—William Watson.

"SCRAPS."

Sculptors say that the perfectly proportioned mouth is three-quarters of the length of the nose.

The London Times spends about $2,000,000 a year. Its receipts for advertising average $5,000 a day.

Careful measurements prove that the average curvature of the earth is 6.99 inches to the statute mile.

France pays in pensions every year 70,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are subtracted from the salaries of officials.

Japan was originally civilized by way of China; to-day Japan sends scholars and men of science to instruct the Chinese.

Celluloid collars, matches and some powder caused an explosion and fire in a traveler's trunk at a railway station in Anniston, Tenn.

Teacher—What became of the children of Agamemnon? Pupil (after mature deliberation)—I think they're dead by this time.—Harlem Life.

A servant girl on a farm near Cahbrai, in northern France, has lived seventy-two years with the same family. She is now eighty-four years of age and still does her work.

A patriotic Swede in Wisconsin recently sent the following effusion to a local paper: "I hop you Stan By Cupan and Giv Span the Davel. Vi an Cupan have suffer noff of Thes Bouldossing."

Anti-Semitism has broken out in London. At an inquest on a Spitalfields Christian boy, killed by the throwing of a stone, it came out that fights between Jews and Christians have been going on in that district for some time past.

On the Sabatis road, near Lewiston, Me., a family sell small fish for bait from a well in the dooryard. They have ceased to use the well pump and lower a pail when a customer comes along and bring up a large number of little shiners.

An attempt to cross the Alps in a balloon, starting from the Italian side, will be made next summer. The intention is to keep at a hight of 15,000 feet as long as possible, and to take photographic views and make scientific observations during the passage.

St. Louis's Domestic Science Club, organized to elevate the domestic servant and domestic work and to conduct cooking classes in order to improve the health of mankind, is receiving many letters from men seeking wives, who want advice on the subject from the club.

Glasgow, Ky., recently advertised the sale of two negroes who were persistent vagrants. It was the first procedure of the kind since 1865. The law orders that the sale of their services for the term of their sentence, the purchaser being obliged to feed, house and clothe them.

In the Missouri exhibit at the Omaha exhibition there is to be a pair of turkeys weighing eighty-two pounds. The owner says that this weight beats the record of the United States or Canada. The gobbler weighs fifty pounds and the hen thirty-two. They were raised near Columbia, Mo.

In view of the fact that Jews have no civil rights in Spain, are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship there, and exist in the kingdom only as aliens, it must be galling to the Spaniards to know that the judge-advocate of the Maine court of inquiry, Lieutenant-Commander Marix, is a Jew.—New York Tribune.

The largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an islet off the Grand Canary, northwest of Africa. It is several hundred feet above the level of the sea, and contains the words, "Grand Canary Engineering Company" in letters each fifteen feet wide and thirty feet high, each bar of the letters being three feet three inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Berlin was the scene of a collision between a horse car and a balloon recently. A captive military balloon broke loose during a squall, and drove across the Tempelhof field, dragging with it the soldiers who were holding it. On reaching the street, though its speed was checked by its carrying away some telegraph wires, it hit a horse car violently enough to upset it with its passengers. Two of the soldiers who held on were badly hurt.

A young and clever New York girl whose father's failure obliged her to earn her own living, is doing well in a new industry of her own creation. She styles herself a "care-taker of bric-a-brac and works of art." She dusts, cleans paintings, repairs fine china, regilds or burnishes ancient metal work, removes stains and weatherings, removes writings, destroys moths and book worms, indices scrapbooks, catalogues connections and identifies curios.

From Bruges comes the story of the discovery of a book printed with movable types twelve years before Gutenberg's Mainz Bible. M. Gilliodt van Severen, the city archivist, in a book called a "L'Œuvre de Jean Brito," describes a "Doctrinal" in the Paris National Library as printed by Johannes Brito, "citizen of Bruges, printer of books and inventor," in 1445. This points to a revival of the Koster legend, and the tale of his types being stolen by an apprentice named John.—Foreign letter New York Sun.

When the Methodist Conference at Lawrence, Kas., was almost ready to close, some of the ministers were discussing the appointments and agreed among themselves that everything was coming out satisfactorily, the appointments having been all fixed up. Then another preacher bade his brethren not to be too sure. "For," said he, "I was in conference with Bishop Fowler once, and we fixed everything up, and then the bishop asked to be allowed to commune with God a while. The rest of us retired, and from the condition in which we found the appointments when we came back, I should say that, if the bishop talks with God again to-day, he is likely to break that slate of ours into pieces so small we can't write our names on 'em."

It appears that since the trial of M. Zola there has been an unprecedented demand for his photographs in France and abroad. His new book, on the other hand, is selling badly at home, but the publisher continues to receive many orders for it from abroad. He says that nearly 100,000 copies have been sold in foreign countries, compensating for losses in Paris and the provinces. The unpopularity in France of the volume is expected to be only temporary. The sellers of the novelist's photographs are in great glee, and have been sending large quantities of them to Germany, Russia, England, Italy and Belgium. Likenesses of Maitre Labori, M. Clemenceau, Commandant Esterhazy and ex-Captain Dreyfus are also in request.—New York Post.

New York Store | New York Store

ESTABLISHED 1853 | ESTABLISHED 1853.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS | SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

Dinnerware At Less Than Cost!

We are closing out two patterns in the best English Porcelain Dinnerware, underglazed decoration, at less than they cost us. Why? Because they are patterns we do not intend to carry hereafter and we don't want them in the way. These are open stock goods and you may buy one piece or any entire set, as you choose. Less than cost and as good as the day they came out of the pottery.

Small plates, were $1.32 a dozen, now 66c. Medium plates, were $1.44 a dozen, now 72c. Sauce plates, were $1 a dozen, now 50c. Coffee cups and saucers, were $2.65 a dozen, now $1.33. Platters, were 25c each, now 12c. Larger platters, were 75c, now 38c. Still larger platters, were $1, now 50c. Covered vegetable dishes, were $1.20, now 60c. Uncovered vegetable dishes, were 30c, now 15c. Covered butter dishes, were 87c, now 40c. Sauce boats, were 40c, now 20c. Tea pots, were 80c, now 40c. Sugars, were 60c, now 30c. Creams, were 30c, now 15c. Bowls, were 12c, now 7c. Come down into the basement and see them.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THE CRISIS WITH SPAIN.

Our Rigth to Interfere.

[Philadelphia Press (Rep.).]

More than any other country in the world, except England, this country has a large number of good men and women, who, when a crisis comes, are not satisfied with being told that a given course is patriotic, but soberly ask if it is just and righteous. Such men and women are to-day asking if the United States has a right to step into Cuba, Spanish territory, an island we have always admitted "belonged" to Spain, turn Spain out, and "restore order."

The question implies ignorance of the foundation principle of national authority and sovereignty as regulated by international law. All civilized countries exercise their sovereignty and "own" their territory under a mutual obligation that each is to keep its territory safe for life, for property and for trade or mutual intercourse. "Commerce," as Chief Justice Marshall said, "is communication." This saftey for the lives, the property and the trade of the citizens of other nations may be interrupted by war or by insurrection. In either case a country is bound to follow certain rules which mitigate the peril to neutral life, property and trade; it is bound either in waging war or in suppressing insurrection to have a definite aim or purpose, to use every effort to accomplish this, and, as time progresses, to show that in a reasonable time this end will be accomplished and the blood shed, the property destroyed and the harm done to neutrals and their property will, in the end, bring a definite result.

If, in due season, after a reasonable time, a nation can not either restore order or bring itself to accept defeat, some other power must act, because neither war nor insurrection can go on indefinitely. This action may be taken either by a contiguous nation or by the group of nations which, by common consent, is charged with the maintenance of international order. In Europe this authority is "the powers."

"Armed Intervention" in Spain.

[Chicago Tribune (Rep.).]

After the overthrow of Napoleon and the return of King Ferdinand VII to Spain the King annulled the liberal constitution which had been enacted by the Cortes in 1812, re-established the Inquisition, abolished what freedom had been granted the press, and behaved in every respect like an absolute monarch.

In 1820 there was a military revolution, which ended in the King proclaiming the constitution of 1812, abolishing the Inquisition, and promising to rule as a constitutional monarch. Two years later France and the powers of eastern Europe agreed to "armed intervention" for the purpose of restoring the absolute, unqualified power of the King. France sent an army of 100,000 men into Spain to quell this dangerous spirit of affection for constitutional government which was manifesting itself south of the Pyrenees.

Some of the powers which signed the joint note expressing the hope that there may be no war between Spain and the United States—no armed intervention on the part of this country to give Cuba peace and freedom—indorsed the policy of armed intervention in the affairs of Spain seventy-six years ago for the purpose of crushing out the aspirations of the Spaniards for better government.

Justice, but Not Revenge.

[Washington Post (Ind.).]

Although it has not been proven that the infernal act was perpetrated with the knowledge or consent of the Madrid authorities or of General Blanco, quite enough has been proven to fix the responsibility on Spain. We believe there is no nation on the globe possessed of power to enforce a just demand that would not, if situated as we are in this matter, insist on full reparation from Spain for this dark deed. * * * The people are not thirsting for gore. They do not want to kill Brown, Jones and Robinson to be revenged for an act perpetrated by Smith and Johnson. They are neither wild Sioux nor untamed Comanches. While they believe Spain to be plenarily responsible for the horrid slaughter of 266 of the Maine's crew and the destruction of their ship, they do not propose to paint "Revenge" in red letters across the old flag.

The course that honor dictates they will pursue at any cost, and they expect their Government to mark out that course. And their Government is not at all likely to forget that the approval of the nation's conscience is an indispensable requisite to success in great emergencies.

The President Leads.

[Chicago Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.).]

Every day's developments show the wisdom of the President's policy and how firmly in his grasp he has held to the policy with which he started.

Congress has raged like a surging sea against him, but never has the President been swerved from his set purpose to keep the whole subject within executive control. A weak man might have been carried off his feet, and a stubborn man might have so enraged Congress as to have lost all influence with it, but the President has conducted the business so as to have won even from the "reconcentrados"—the rebellious and war-making element in Congress—at least a temporary support. He has won this, not by his presidential power and influence, not by virtue of his prerogative, but because of the sincerity of his purpose and the purity of his patriotism.

As events roll by every day's revelations only justify the President's position and make it stronger. From the beginning he has shown himself to be the master of the situation, and the people demand that all shall be left to his wise leadership.

In Case of Recognition.

[Baltimore Sun (Dem.).]

If war with Spain can not be averted, and the United States takes Cuba and expels the Spaniards from the island, the previous recognition of the Cuban republic might prove embarrassing. Having recognized the insurgent government as the true and lawful government of the island, this country would not be in a position to interfere if the insurgents should enter upon a course of proscription, spoliation and even murder under the pretense of justification. Every Spaniard who had not been identified with their cause would be at their mercy, and the United States would have no legal right to protect Spanish residents and property-owners from the fury of the insurgents. Nor has it been demonstrated that the Cubans, as far as they are represented by the insurgent army, are capable of self-government. If, therefore, the United States should, after driving Spain from Cuba, immediately deliver the island over to a people not capable of organizing and maintaining a stable government, we would commit a serious blunder, which in time might assume the proportions of a crime.

The Insolence of the Junta.

[Boston Transcript (Rep.).]

Unless the Cuban junta and Senor Palma, the diplomatic agent of the Cuban republic, unreservedly and immediately repudiate the assertion made by Mr. Rubens, as counsel and legal agent of the Cuban junta—that unless the United States first recognize Cuba's independence, the Cuban republic will resist United States armed intervention by force—President McKinley will receive at last universal backing in delaying action as long as he chooses in favor of the Cuban republic. So stupid and conceited an act on the part of the Cuban junta, presumably representing the so-called Cuban republic, is simply insulting to a country which is spending millions of dollars for the relief of Cuba and verging upon a costly war in that effort. In such case both President and Congress may well consider whether they are justified in spending any money whatever for the relief of a revolutionary people whose capacity for wise self-government is rendered more than doubtful by such a threat.

Thinks It Means Peace.

[Philadelphia Times (Dem.).]

Just what has been passing in diplomatic circles between our Government and Spain will not be known until the issue finally culminates in either actual war or assured peace; but we think it entirely safe to assume that the delay of the President's message from Wednesday until Monday means that there is a reasonable prospect of attaining the absolute independence of Cuba by entirely peaceful methods.

Above all, let no intelligent American citizen assume that President McKinley has hesitated at any time in the fullest performance of his responsible duties. He could have had war if he had been either cowardly or demagogic, but he has had the courage not to precipitate needless war as long as it is reasonably possible to halt barbarism in Cuba, and assure its independence by peaceful measures entirely consistent with the dignity and honor of the Republic. Let us have peace.

Our Interest in Cuba.

[New York Times (Gold Dem.).]

What is our interest in Cuba? Why do we care whether it is bond or free? Is the pacification of the island worth its cost to us in blood and treasure? These questions constantly greet the advocates of intervention.

For one thing, it is for our interest not to let the Cuban question become an issue of party politics. If we fail now, when the parties are united and the Nation speaks as one man, to settle the question forever by making the island independent we shall have nothing but Cuba in our politics for years to come.

If intervention is not now made an accomplished fact, the congressional elections next fall will turn on that issue. Beyond all doubt a "war Congress" would be elected. An inspection of the letters and telegrams sent to members of the present Congress during the last six weeks would probably convince the most skeptical on that point. But the Congressmen elected next November will not take their seats until December, 1899. Does anybody imagine that business would go on swimingly, that the country would be prosperous, and that we should all be contented, happy, and making money hand over fist during those thirteen months that the war Congress was waiting for its innings?

In 1900 we elect a President. There is a free silver question in the country; not dead, but sleeping. Would the party of sound money enter with light hearts upon a campaign in which the 16 to 1 candidate for President was also a loud and skillful advocate of war with Spain? Texas was a foremost issue in our politics for twelve years until she became a State, and we had whipped Mexico. We have juster cause for war with Spain, and though there may be no organized interest working for the independence of Cuba as the slave interest worked for the acquisition of Texas, yet a cause that is solidly based upon justice and humanity will never lack either advocates or converts. A political canvass that made war for Cuban independence its keynote would sweep the country like a prairie fire, and flame and fuel will await the hand of him who can bring them together until all danger of such a kindling is removed by the hauling down of the Spanish flag in Cuba.

The pest and danger of a foreign issue becoming dominant in our home politics is one of those forms of menace to our peace and security which constitute legal ground for intervention. No American citizen with his eyes open can fail to see that the danger exists, no prudent American will counsel any other policy than that of removing it altogether. Makeshifts cure no evils, and temporizing is not a settlement. We have come now to the point foreshadowed in the messages of Cleveland and McKinley. The conditions we have all along declared to be intolerable are worse than ever before. We are ready to apply the remedy. Yet some among us would have our Government weakly draw back and hold interminable parleys for peace with this faithless people who blew up our warship and are notoriously of all the peoples of the earth the readiest to make and break promises.

Either Spain must give up Cuba, or we must back down from a just, lawful and necessary position. Will the peace-makers tell us which is the more likely to promote our national contentment and well-being?

A Splendid Citizen.

[Harper's Weekly.]

It is not too late to record the remarkable impression made upon his contemporaries by the late Morris Black, whose death about a month ago in Cleveland was publicly lamented by preachers in their pulpits, in resolutions adopted at a special meeting by the Bar Association of the city, and by a multitude of citizens who came to his funeral. He was a young man, twenty-nine years old, and a graduate of Harvard of the class of '91. He studied law, traveled abroad for a year, and, starting to practice law in Cleveland, undertook seriously and steadfastly to do his duty as a citizen. In 1896 he was elected a member of the city council, in which immediately he took a conspicuous and highly-important place as a champion of good government. His efforts were so vigorous and effectual that after two years of public service his untimely death is recognized as a calamity. His record recalls the rapid development in public usefulness which marked the astonishing career of William E. Russell.

Plantations in Jamaica.

The largest fruit plantations in the world are in Jamaica, says the Buffalo Evening Times. They are owned and operated by an American company, the area of whose fruit farm is 44,000 acres. They own 28,000 acres, and the other 16,000 acres are held by them under lease. Their principal crops are bananas and cocoanuts, and last year they shipped 3,000,000 bunches of bananas and 5,000,000 cocoanuts, besides other fruits, to America and elsewhere, employing twelve steamers belonging to the company.

Important.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

If the sun was inclosed in a mass of ice sixty feet thick, it would be one minute in melting it.

Sleep and Rest Unknown

My wife was severely troubled for over a year with a cough, which was becoming serious in its nature. It began as an asthmatic or bronchial affection, and notwithstanding our best physicians did all for her they could, and we used various cough and lung remedies, she still grew worse until sleep and rest were unknown to her. A friend persuaded us to try Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey, and I wish to say it is the most wonderful remedy I ever heard of. It quickly and permanently restores health and vigor to weak lungs. We shall never be without it.—John A. Marshall, Police Judge, Campbellsville, Ky.

For sale by all druggists. Be sure you get DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The New York Herald, since withdrawing its suit against the Chronicle for alleged infringement of copyrighted news, has published an announcement that it does not object to the reproduction of its news dispatches on the following day, provided due credit is given to the Herald, but it protests against their publication in any paper on the same morning in which they appear in the Herald. From this we infer that our New York contemporary has been investigating the matter of copyrighting facts, and has come to the conclusion that its position is not so strong as it at first imagined it was. The permission to print on the ensuing day is in the nature of an admission that it is a manifest absurdity to assume that because a newspaper gains knowledge of a fact in advance of its contemporaries, or by some means or other secures possession of an important document, by paying a dollar as a copyright fee it can enjoy the exclusive privilege of disseminating the information it has acquired for the period of twenty-eight years.

Our contemporary, after a little further investigation, will find that its position is made no stronger by its proposal to allow papers to print its copyrighted facts after the lapse of a day. If the law does not give it a monopoly for twenty-eight years it does not do so for twenty-four hours. As a matter of fact, it does not afford protection for three minutes, the lawmakers never having designed to extend the privileges of the copyright law to publishers to enable them to enjoy a monopoly of the dissemination of news. The copyright law is what it purports to be on its face; it is merely a protection to that sort of property which may be properly termed a product of the intellect. It is not intended to cover news. There can be no ownership in a fact once made public. The instant a piece of news is related it ceases to have property value.

Nor can it be urged by the Herald that it suffers an injury by the republication of a piece of news in a paper printed at a distance of over three thousand miles from its sphere of circulation. A newspaper on the Pacific coast does the Herald no more harm in reproducing one of its news items than our New York contemporary does harm to the London, Paris, Berlin, Viennese, Roman and other European publications when it draws news from them, as it does every day in the week. It is the business of newspapers to take facts where they find them and pass them along. It is a business the Herald has followed for years by copying from European papers, which it is enabled to do because the difference in time is in its favor, and its attempt to prevent other papers exercising a similar privilege is not likely to succeed.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

A Yellow Dream.

Once a raw, recruited Hoosier
Lay perspiring in his tent;
He was one of many soldiers
By the States to Cuba sent;
From a far, asphalted city,
Where the curfew nightly blows,
He had come to "wallop" Spaniards,
Where the palm its topknot shows.

Brave was he and full of ardor,
But, O Lord, the heat and rain
Steamed the earth and stewed the soldiers,
Till their courage oozed in vain;
For no Spaniards could they conquer,
They could only sweat and swear,
While the yellow Jack drew nearer
And the poor starved everywhere.

"Is this glory?" mused that Hoosier,
And again he groaned and swore,
Thought of lurid, yellow journals,
Jingo Congressman, that tore
From their homes these gallant fellows,
From their wives and sweethearts dear,
Sent them, half to die of fever,
All to swelter useless here.

Steamed the big ships round the island,
Fought, maneuvered, fled, pursued,
Shook the deep with volleyed thunders,
Hail of steel on steel they spewed,
Armored decks were crushed like eggshells,
Hurled to death were gallant crews;
But the yellow journals prospered,
Selling blood instead of news.

Ramped the jingo politicians,
Blustered, bragged, cavorted, raved,
Claiming each that his own party
Had the country's honor saved;
And the parsons babbled war talk,
Till their hearers hardly guessed
Whether Christ or Pagan Janus
Was the deity professed.

With a start, uprose that Hoosier,
And about him blankly stares,
Sees asphalted streets familiar,
Hears the humming trolley cars,
Smiled to think he had been dreaming,
Smiled again and chuckled inly,
As he said, "By George, I'll do it;
I will write and tell McKinley."

Spring Medicine

A Safeguard of Health, a Saver of Time and Money.

Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season, it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine, $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; aid digestion. 25c.

Lenten Season is Past

You are now permitted to eat of the good things to be found at

THE MONARCH GROCERY

112 E. Washington St. and Corner Illinois and Sixteenth Streets

"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS

ONLY ONE CENT A WORD.

GREAT GRUMBLERS

Grumbling Will Cease if Indianapolis People Follow This Citizen's Advice.

When the kidneys are sick they grumble.
You hear them clear through the back.
You feel them clear through the body.
They grumble when overtaxed.
Know how the kidneys grumble?
It's a simple thing; your back will tell you.
Backache is the first grumbling warning.
The kidneys give it, and if you heed it not,
Look out for trouble; it will surely come.
Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.
Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.
They cure every form of kidney ill.
The experience of Indianapolis people proves this.
Here's a case in point:
Mrs. George E. Hickok, of 62 Poplar street, Brightwood, says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our family, and found them an excellent remedy for the kidneys. For several years I have suffered off and on with aching pains across my back, which were especially severe if I was on my feet very much. I also had a weakness that was very annoying and distressing. I obtained Doan's Kidney Pills at Henry J. Huder's drug store, and they relieved me in every way. My husband met with an accident some years ago, and ever since then his kidneys have troubled him. He took Doan's Kidney Pills, and I haven't heard him complain since. It gives me pleasure to make the above statement of our experience with Doan's Kidney Pills, and we will recommend them at all times.
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no substitute.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe

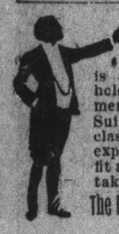
IS fit for a King. Very stylish, easy fitting and durable and just as good in every way as those costing from $5 to $7.

Made in all the latest styles of toe and every variety of the best imported and domestic leathers.

We can afford to sell this high-grade shoe for $3.50, because we make and sell our shoes through 55 exclusive stores in the large cities at one profit and do the largest business in men's fine shoes in the world.

Made to measure if desired.

Our Store is Located at
4 East Washington St.



Excellence and Fair Cost

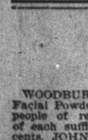
is a combination that holds good with every garment made by us. Our $15 Suits show the same high-class tailoring as the more expensive fabrics, and the fit and style of our clothes take rank among the best

The R. E. Springsteen Tailoring Co
22 Pembroke Arcade.

The Stringless Beans we advertised to sell at 10c are the Oneida community's finest quality.

They were purchased to sell at double the money, and are perfect, straight goods.

H. H. LEE.



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream are used by people of refinement everywhere. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. Forty-second st., New York.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND RUBBER GOODS AT CUT PRICES. ONLY CUT-PRICE DRUG STORE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

PEARSON

VIRGINIA AVE., ONE SQUARE FROM WASH. ST.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

Indianapolis BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Day and Night School. Begin Now.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure Sick Headache and act like magic on a weak stomach and disordered liver.

25 cents, at all Drug Stores.

PULPIT EDITORIALS.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EASTER.

[Delivered by Dr. Frank Crane, at Trinity Church, Chicago, Preceding the Usual Sermon, Sunday, April 10, 1898.]
[Copyrighted, 1898.]

The drift of religious thought in this age may be described substantially as shifting from the cross over to the resurrection. The Easter festival is to be the chief of holy days in the church to come. The dominant word of past theology has been "death"; of future theology it will be "life." Gradually, perhaps unconsciously, we are getting over to the new position. Our doctrines may remain substantially the same, but we are looking at them from a new view point; we are getting on a different working basis. And in so doing we are simply completing the work begun by the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century; we are getting back to the theology of the New Testament.

It is the resurrection, and not the cross, that was the mighty theme of apostolic preaching, for the latter was but the means, while the former was the end. The cross stood for the cause of the pardon of sin, but the resurrection for the fact of the putting away of sin by the new life. The death of Christ was subordinated to His rising again.

"It is Christ that died, yea rather that is risen again," exclaimed Paul. This was the motive of Peter's great pentecostal sermon: "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses."

So much did Paul emphasize the resurrection that he declared: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable." To the Ephesians he writes that the marvel of the ages is that God, "even when we are dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ Jesus; and hath raised up together and made us sit together in heaven-life in Christ Jesus." He makes this to be the aim of God in creation, "for whom He did foreknow, He did also predestinate to be made like the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren."

The greatest, most dynamic fact concerning Christ was not His death, but that He now ever liveth, for "if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." Not to multiply quotations, if you read carefully the epistles of the apostles, you must be struck by the fact that it was the resurrection and not the cross that was the great burden of their preaching. It was not until the corruption of Christianity that the cross was elevated above the resurrection—a mistake that lingers to this day, and one which is illustrative of a profound misconception of the Gospel, as we shall see later on.

Let us ask why it is that the resurrection has this pregnant force. Why did the immediate followers of Christ so emphasize it; why should it always now be a theme even more to be put to the front than the crucifixion? It is simply because the resurrection means a living, present Savior, a constant daily Rescuer from sin; while the cross means a dying Savior, a God participating in the woe consequent on sin that thus He redeem us.

The cross signifies the means by which is secured the cancelation of sins, the wiping away of the old writing on the heart's guilty tablet; the resurrection means the actual cancelation itself, the substitution of new for old writing. It is well to be given a medicine that will cure our disease; it is better to have the physician who can administer that medicine; the dying Savior is the medicine, the living Savior is the physician who appplies His own blood. And that blood is of no avail unless He applies it.

The cross means the preparation for forgiveness, the resurrection, the actual salvation. As Paul put it: "For, if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by His life."

It may be said that all this is immaterial, whether we be saved by the blood of the resurrection; that it is only a fine and useless distinction without a real difference. But such is not the fact. There is a profound gap between the two theories. The one reduces salvation to a technicality, a court-room shift; the other makes salvation the working of an immanent Savior-Deity constantly in men. The one lays the foundation for the superstructure of legalizing sophistries about what constitutes saving faith and essentials and the like; the other sweeps away all these confusing refinements and places the soul as a child in the immediate care of a present, loving Father-Savior.

The one made possible the vast perversions of the church; the other is the very spirit of the apostles. The one produces a contempt of God in unbelieving minds, for it shows Him to be an austere and exacting judge; the other unfolds God as love and helpfulness, not as a judge letting a culprit go, but as a shepherd going out after his sheep. To the one theory is traceable most of the bitter accusations of infidels against the church, while to the other very few have found objection.

Most of the saints of the church have shone as holy examples just in proportion as they made no practical use of the theory that their salvation was a title to a future world by the death of Jesus, treating it as a mystery they believed, but did not comprehend, using as a working theory the idea of a risen Lord saving them daily from evil. The one theory has easily been perverted into the corrupt doctrine that a buccaneer and lecher could live in his sins and yet by orthodox "belief in the atonement" make sure his "eternal life"; a corruption that would have been impossible had the church faithfully taught that eternal life hereafter is an impossibility except as a continuation of the eternal kind of life begun here, and that saving faith is not a mental consent to participation in the merits of Christ's death, but a reception of and communion with a risen, present Lord; as faith utterly absurd to claim unless it redeems us from sinfulness to a higher life.

So, therefore, this is not a theologic hair-splitting; it pertains to a mistake that has disgraced and caricatured Christianity for ages, eating out the very heart of its purpose; it pertains to a truth which alone can make Christianity a real power and blessing upon earth.

The world has been slow to grasp "the mind that was in Christ." For ages we have lived under the shadow of the cross. For two long chiliads have men made the "wholesome words of our Lord Jesus Christ" to be morbid, deathly and benumbing sentences by which a wicked race was to thread its uncertain way to a better land. A far-off God was worshiped, while all the time he was near. A remote heaven was sung and sighed for, while all the time the kingdom of heaven was "at hand." Through the long night of medievalism the world was saying, "Who shall ascend to heaven, to bring Christ down, or who shall descend into the deep to bring Christ again from the dead?" Yet all the time Paul's word thundered in vain against an iron system of theology: "The Word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart."

We have lingered too long at the cross, chilled there by despair of an Augustinian theology that seemed so true because it was as deeply wretched and black as the human heart itself. Let us be up and go on to the open tomb, go on to meet a risen Lord, Who ever liveth, Whose presence abides with us, Who has come again that our joy may be full.

The cross has been degraded to be a superstitious sign, a talisman to ward off the devils of another world. By reducing salvation to a mere "plan" for obtaining security for the soul after death there was made possible all the grotesque instances of vile lives that went out clinging to the sign of the crucifix, assured that faith would surely "save." Common sense protested and was told to be silent and adore. Reason refused to accept this death's-head theology, and it was insulted and trampled into silence. It was held that man could not understand divine things; that it was natural that mere human intelligence should be unable to comprehend God's great "scheme." "It is certain because it is impossible," said a certain father.

But whereas salvation by a mere automatic scheme from future punishment thus insults all that natural reason tells us about God, on the contrary salvation from a sinful life by the power of a living immanent Savior is most sweet and acceptable to what common sense tells us ought to be the nature of God. Salvation by the resurrection, by a living, ever-present God, squares with Greek philosophy, with Oriental longings, and with all the highest expression of men everywhere, while salvation from future pangs by an atonement scheme is artificial, unreasonable and unscriptural.

The latter was made, not by the apostles, but by those who constructed their theology as special pleaders with the distinct object of bolstering the claims of the church; it was perpetuated by the church after the Reformation simply because it had acquired so much strength during its long growth through the middle ages, and had so struck its deadly roots through all theology that they were unable to get rid of it in their day. The time has now, however, surely come when we can begin to see "the truth as it is in Jesus"; to get back to Christ, back to Clement of Alexandria, and the early Greek church fathers.

We must bear in mind that the root and cause of all the morbidities of religion in the past has been the making of the "eternal life," of the scriptures to mean only something beginning beyond the grave. This is the dead fly which, if it be in the ointment of any conception of the gospel, causeth it to stink. Given eternal life after death only, and all the distortions naturally appear, such as salvation by a "scheme" instead of a personal God, a low and legalizing fear of "the judgment seat," a false importance, to death-bed scenes and repentances, a vast church professing to guarantee believers security, and the whole "insurance" idea of the gospel.

But when eternal life is a thing to be here and now imparted by a present Deity, when this life is called eternal not because it begins after time, but because it is so divine in its nature that death can not affect it, then we perceive none of these evil effects.

Eternal life as a future blessing lays emphasis on acceptance of an artificial divine scheme, and morality is of little consequence compared with saving faith; but eternal life as an immediate condition to be entered upon by coming under the power of a risen Savior is fruitful of good works, "always abounding in the work of the Lord."

One quarrels with morality as a rival; the other shames morality by a righteousness which "exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees." One is pessimistic, viewing the world as an evil to be escaped from—the other is optimistic, going forth in supernal strength to overcome the world even as He overcame. One looks only on the earth as a vile planet to be burnt at last by an angry Maker disgusted with His failure; the other contemplates this globe as only waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God in order to be wholly redeemed and made glorious. The one gazes paralyzed on sin and the Christ it has slain; the other rises with streaming eyes from the open tomb to cry out in joyous hope: "My Lord and my God!"

The world is shaking off as a horrid dream the thoughts of a far off God with a mechanical, legal plan of salvation, and of a salvation only referring to the dim future. We can never altogether cease to respect the medieval church, because it held for the world through the dark ages the body of Christ; but we are looking at it now as one who looked at the tomb of Jesus, saying: "Come, see the place where the Lord lay." We are realizing the second advent the coming again of a risen Christ into men's thinking and practice, after for long ages He has been to us but a dead victim, a sacrificial Lamb, a mere incident in the divine machinery of the atonement. The Light of life is radiating throughout the world. Look no more into your plans and schemes you have marked out for Him. He is not there; He is risen. He is coming now into all civilization, government, philosophy and dreams of men. "Even so come, Lord Jesus."

It is Easter morning in theology. Throw away your crucifixes; receive ye the Holy Ghost.

The Century Question Competition.

The sixth series of questions in the Century competition was distributed today. The questions follow:

(1) What heron has decomposed plumes while still alive? (2) A French diplomate, who was one of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna, was obliged to leave England for the United States in 1794, and is said to have been citizenized while in Pennsylvania. What was his name? (3) What does "go to" mean in this verse from the Bible: "And they said one to another, 'Go to, let us make brick.'" (4) If Robinson Crusoe had given his man Friday two pieces of eight on the day he rescued him, and one piece of eight each day until and including the following Wednesday, could Friday have bought a rifle if one could have been purchased for $10, and (b) if not, how much did the sum differ from the price? (5) (a) What is the distance in a direct line from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea; (b) if one entered the ancient city of Rome via the Appian way at the Aurelian wall, how far would he have to travel before reaching the Circus Maximus?

Stove Companies' Troubles.

The Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis and the Economist Furnace Company of Marion have been cited to appear before Judge Baker, of the United States Court, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Was Jealous.

[London Tit-Bits.]

Friend (over the wine after dinner)—Your wife is certainly a brilliantly handsome woman. I should think you would be jealous of her.

Host (confidentially)—To tell you the truth, Robbins, I am. I never invite anybody here that a sane woman could possibly take the least fancy to.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATER—Watson Sisters' Company—2 and 8 p. m.
EMPIRE THEATER—Manhattan Close Operatic Burlesquers—2 and 8 p. m.

Is the baby too thin?

Does he increase too slowly in weight?

Are you in constant fear he will be ill?

Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Covert Cloth Top Coats

The greatest line in Indianapolis. Prices $6.00, $7.50, $8.00, $10.00, $12.50. See them. They are immense.

RUBENS'S
New 110 W. Washington St.

Great "Relief" Sale at Taylor's

comes right now at house-cleaning time. This ought to be our month for profits, but we are overcrowded for room and the goods must go. Not one old piece of goods in all this sale. Everything, even the cheapest, is bright, fresh and NEW.

Carpet Bargains

20 styles all fresh from the mill
EXTRA HEAVY INGRAIN CARPETS — **37½c** PER YD.
Half wool and regular 50c goods. Relief sale price,

30 styles newest shades of greens, etc.,
PURE ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS — Sale price, **54c** PER YD.
Selected from our regular 65c line.

45 new designs, latest colorings, borders to match,
EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS — **67½c** PER YD.
These carpets sell everywhere from 80c to 85c.

28 handsome styles, rich dark colorings,
NEW WILTON VELVET CARPETS — **92½c** PER YD.
These are far superior to the common, printed velvets usually sold from $1.15 to $1.25.

19 styles, all new, regular $1.25 quality
FINE AXMINSTER CARPETS, — **$1.02½** PER YD.
Common Moquettes cost you more than this.

12 rich, dark colorings with borders, of course,
SPLENDID BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS — **89c** PER YD.
These were $1.15 up to last Saturday night.

Immense variety latest colorings, Smith's and
BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPETS
From $1.15 to $1.55 per yard this week.

No old, picked-over stock here—when we have any "left-over styles" they go straight to an auction house, and there's no chance for shop-worn goods to get to *our customers.*

The Taylor Carpet Co
26 and 28 Washington St., West

DRAPERY BARGAINS

50 pairs, new design, made to sell at $2.50,
RUFFLED FISH NET CURTAINS — **$1.67** PER PAIR
Notice the width, 52 inches, and good quality, too.

Extra fine quality plain, also new stripes,
DAINTY RUFFLED SWISS CURTAINS — **$1.37** PER PAIR

With lace insertion and edging, warranted to wash,
WIDE RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS — **$2.47** PER PAIR

Same style as above, but much finer quality,
WIDE RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS — **$2.98** PER PAIR

NEW SAXONY LACE CURTAINS,
all in the new insertion border and dainty detached figure—no big, ugly scrolls.
Saxony Curtains, 3½ yards long, $1.50 kind..... *98c* a pair
Saxony Curtains, 3½ yards long, $2.50 kind..... *$1.48* a pair
Saxony Curtains, 3½ yards long, $3.00 kind..... *$1.98* a pair
Extra fine Saxony Curtains, 60 inches wide..... *$2.48*
There's only 36 pairs of this one and they're worth $4.

7 splendid styles on extra heavy net,
NEW IRISH POINTE CURTAINS — **$3.47** A PAIR
Last week these were selling from $5.50 to $9.50.

35c quality Fish Net, 45-inch..... *18c* per yard
45c quality, Fish Net, 45-inch..... *25c* per yard

NEW ART DENIMS, ORIENTAL styles..... *12½c* a yard

SWELL NEW BAGDAD PORTIERES — **$4.98** A PAIR
Equal to any we ever offered at $7.50.

VERY LATEST FROU FROU PORTIERES — **$6.75** A PAIR
Very rich finish; wholesale price was $7.50.

Nothing here but bright, new goods, in the very latest styles, and it's worth something to you to know you're choosing from the latest and best.

The Taylor Carpet Co
26 and 28 Washington St., West

Bargain Rugs and Screens

Special lot, rich dark colorings,
REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUGS — **$1.23** EACH

50 new styles, all wool, 27x54 inches,
$2.50 QUALITY SMYRNA RUGS — **$1.69** EACH
These are remarkably cheap, and will go fast.

Finer quality, rich colorings and all wool,
LARGE SMYRNA RUGS — **$1.98** EACH
These were $3.00 up to closing time last Saturday.

Same quality, 1 yard wide, 2 yards long,
ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS — **$2.98** EACH
These we always sell at $4.50; they're worth $5.

Only 13 left—good colorings, our $14 kind,
JAPANESE RUGS, 9 x 12 FEET — **$10.98** EACH
There's a good saving for 13 people anyway.

Only 6 left of our regular $25 quality
AXMINSTER RUG, 8½x10½ FEET — **$17.48**
These are all the same pattern, and it's a beauty.

12 PRETTY JAPANESE FIRE SCREENS — **$1.23** EACH
Have been selling at $2 and $2.50, now

9 OAK AND MAHOGANY FIRE SCREENS, Filled with pretty silkaline, now — **59c** EACH

OAK SCREEN FRAMES, 3-FOLD, 66 INCHES high, our regular $1 Screen, sale-price — **67c** EACH

FINER OAK SCREEN FRAMES, 3-FOLD, fancy ornamented top, $1.50 kind, for — **98c** EACH

HANDSOME OAK FRET WORK, $5 piece, special design, made for 5-foot door, — **$3.75**

65c quality Oak Fret Work..... *40c* a foot

FINER FRET WORK MADE TO ORDER at special prices during this sale.

The Taylor Carpet Co
26 and 28 Washington St., West

The LEADER
First Door West Stevenson Building

Tuesday and Wednesday's Genuine Sale of Bargains

OUR PRICES TALK.

Carpet Bargains

FIRST-CLASS CARPETS AT THIRD-CLASS PRICES JUSTIFIES US IN MAKING THIS STATEMENT. A FEW PRICES WILL ENLIGHTEN YOU; AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL CONVINCE YOU.
20 PATTERNS OF GOOD QUALITY INGRAIN CARPET, SOLD ELSEWHERE 35c; OUR PRICE AT THIS SALE 19c
30 PATTERNS OF EXTRA QUALITY ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS; GOOD VALUE AND SOLD REGULAR AT 65c; OUR PRICE AT THIS SALE 39c
18 NEAT PATTERNS OF BRUSSELS NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN 75c; OUR PRICE AT THIS SALE 47c
35 PATTERNS OF VERY FINE VELVET BRUSSELS—$1.49 GRADE—OUR PRICE AT THIS SALE...95c
WE HAVE NO COMPETITION AT THOSE PRICES. THIS SALE STANDS WITHOUT PEER.

Wall Paper —AND— Lace Curtain Bargains

EVERYTHING SOLD AS ADVERTISED, AND BARGAINS STARE YOU IN THE FACE WHEN YOU READ THESE PRICES:
LARGE NUMBER OF LACE CURTAINS, FULL SIZE, $1.25 VALUE, AT THIS SALE ONLY..... 68c
BEAUTIFUL SAXONY CURTAINS, CHEAP AT $1.75, AND AT THIS SALE ONLY..... 98c
BRUSSELS CURTAINS, VERY RICH DESIGNS, WORTH EASY $6 PAIR—AT THIS SALE $3.48

Make Your Walls Look Neat.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AND PATTERNS IN 5c WALL PAPER PER ROLL—ONLY 1c
WALL PAPER WORTH 12c A ROLL—VERY FINE—AND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ONLY 5c
IN FACT, WE WILL SELL YOU ENOUGH WALL PAPER—GOOD GRADE—TO COVER A GOOD-SIZED ROOM—JUST THINK!—FOR 63c
OUR HIGH GRADE PAPERS AT LOW GRADE PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES, 20c KIND, 7 FOOT AT 8½c
WINDOW SHADES, 25c KIND, LINEN, 7 FOOT AT 18½c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR BARGAINS.
Read and Be Convinced.
15c CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS AT 7c
15c CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS AT 7c
40c LADIES' UMBRELLA DRAWERS AT 24c
65c LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS AT 38c
75c LADIES' LACE-TRIMMED GOWNS AT 48c
98c DRAWERS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, SKIRTS WILL BE PUT IN ONE LOT—APIECE 74c

TAILOR-MADE SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS and SKIRT BARGANIS.
BY EXAMINING OUR STOCK YOU WILL READILY SEE WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCKS IN THE CITY. ALL THE NEWEST STYLES, COLORS AND MATERIALS. WE WILL QUOTE A FEW VALUES WITH ACCOMPANYING PRICES, WHICH PUT THEM IN THE LIST OF BARGAINS:
$10.00 TAILOR-MADE SUIT AT. $4.75
$12.00 TAILOR-MADE SUIT AT. $6.75
$16.00 TAILOR-MADE SUIT AT. $7.98
$20.00 TAILOR-MADE SUIT AT. $13.49
$2.50 FANCY CHECKED SKIRT, BIG DRIVE, AT 79c
$7.50 SILK BROCADED SKIRTS AT $4.75
$9.00 HEAVY BROCADED SILK SKIRTS AT $5.85
$16.00 HANDSOME SILK SKIRTS, WITH DUST RUFFLES, AT $10.00
$7.00 BLACK SILK WAISTS AT. $3.85
$8.50 SILK WAISTS, FANCY PLAIDS, AT $4.90
$9.50 SILK WAISTS, FANCY STRIPES, AT $5.95
75c SHIRT WAISTS, BIG LOT, AT 27c
$1.50 Shirt Waists, pretty colorings, at 98c
$2.25 Shirt Waists, Corded Madras, at $1.70

RIBBONS, LACES AND DRESS BRAIDS.
BARGAINS ARE VERY PROMINENT IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
BRAIDS, PER YARD, AT 4c, 8c, 12c, 18c and 29c; all colors and widths; worth just one-third more.
Large assortment of Jetted Yokes, worth $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, at half these prices, which is far below what they cost, to close out the line.
Ribbons, in all widths, all shades, all colors, and at all prices, from 2c per yard up.
Lace and Embroidery at less than wholesale prices—10c Lace at 3c; 20c Lace, 7c; 10c Embroidery, 2½c; 20c Embroidery at 8c; 35c Embroidery at 19c; 40c Embroidery at 21c.

STAPLES IN BASEMENT.
Mocha and Java Coffee, a pound...25c
Java Coffee, per pound..... 19c
10 bars of Santa Soap..... 25c
18 bars Fairbank's Brown Soap...25c
16 bars Fairy Soap..... 25c
25c package Gold Dust..... 15c
10c bottle Bluing at..... 5c
25c Sponges at..... 8c
15c Sponges at..... 5c
10c Sponges at..... 2c

TINWARE AND GRANITE WARE DEPARTMENTS.
35c Granite Coffee Pots at..... 18c
12c Granite Dippers at..... 5c
35c Granite Rice Boilers at..... 19c
25c Granite Frying Pan at..... 9c
25c Stew Kettle at..... 9c
15c Coffee Pot, tin, at..... 7c
7c Pudding Pans..... 2c
18c Dish Pan, very large, at..... 9c

QUEENSWARE DEPARTMENT.
$3.50 Toilet Set, special, at..... $1.98
Haviland China at half-price.
25c Water Bottles at..... 8c
5c Water Tumblers at..... 1c

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.
35c Garden Hoes at..... 15c
35c Lawn Rakes at..... 15c
5c Market Baskets at..... 2c
35c Clothes Baskets at..... 17c

WASH GOODS AND DOMESTIC BARGAINS.
25c Imported French Ginghams at 18c
18c Ginghams in Fancy Plaids and stripes at..... 10c
25c White Duck at..... 18c
18c Bicycle Dennings at..... 12c
20c Devonia Lappets, beautiful figures and designs, at..... 12½c
18c Gorge Cordonet, in plain and fancy figures and stripes, at.... 10c
Big assortment of fine Percales, 12c grade, at..... 6¼c
All Standard Prints at..... 3c
10c Checked Cheviots at..... 5½c
8c Bleached Cotton Flannel at.. 5¾c
8c Checked Dimities at..... 4⅞c
18c Dimities, very fine, at..... 10½c
28c Baby Flannel, 27 inches wide, fine quality, at..... 16c
35c Red Damask at..... 19c
40c Bleached Table Linen at..... 21c
65c Bleached Table Linen at..... 38c
7c Bleached Muslin at..... 4c
10c Towels, 2 to a customer, at.... 4c
$2.50 Fringed Bed Spreads, extra fine and heavy, at..... $1.69
$2.00 Bed Spreads, extra heavy weight, at..... $1.15
$1.50 Bed Spreads, only a few left, to close out, at..... 74c
15c Pillow Cases at..... 7c
Table Oil Cloth, 18c grade, at..... 9½c
75c Sheets, 81x90, very fine, at..... 40c

BARGAINS DURING THIS SALE IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
50c Unlaundered Shirts..... 28c
75c Laundered Shirts..... 49c
50c Men's Working Shirts..... 29c
15c Hose at..... 8c
25c Hose at..... 12½c
40c Puff Ties at..... 22c
35c Bow Ties..... 19c
25c String Ties..... 11c
50c and 75c Boys' Waists at..... 29c
$1.00 Boys' Waists..... 43c
15c Collars at..... 8c
20c Suspenders at..... 7c

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS—CONVINCING BARGAINS.
15c Children's Hose..... 8c
Children's Fancy Hose..... 25c up
18c Children's Hose, in black, tan and oxblood, at..... 9c
69c Globe Corsets at..... 37c
Dr. Warner's $1.00 Corset for..... 72c
We also handle a complete line of H. & S., P. D., R. & G. and Madame Warren's Corsets.
$1 Kid Gloves, extra quality, for. 69c
$1.49 Gloves, very fine, for..... 98c
10c Ladies' Hose for..... 4c
20c Ladies' Hose, black or tan, for..... 9c
All the latest styles in Stripes and Plaid Hose from 25c up.
8c Ladies' Gauze Vests for..... 4c
20c Ladies' Vests for..... 12½c
35c Ladies' Vests, extra quality, for..... 19c

WHAT YOU NEED—AND THEY ARE BARGAINS.
5c Aluminum Thimbles at..... 1c
10c box of Writing Paper at..... 5c
7c Ink Tablets at..... 3c
5c bottle of Carter's Ink at..... 3c
5c worth of Safety Pins at..... 1c
15c bottle of Florida Water at.... 8c
5c bottle Petroleum Jelly at..... 2½c
15c box Talcum Powder at..... 7c
8c box Swansdown at..... 4c
15c Ladies' Collars at..... 5c
10c box Toilet Soap at..... 4c
15c box very fine Toilet Soap at.. 8c
40c fine Leather Belts at..... 19c
10c Rubber Combs at..... 5c
10c Diary Books at..... 5c
10c worth of Hair Pins for..... 6c
5c Rubber Hair Pins at..... 1c
$1.00 Albums, only a few, at..... 38c

THE LEADER THE LEADER

SWEET PEAS, LAWN GRASS, LAWN FERTILIZERS.
—"THE"—
SEED STORE
Poultry foods, ground feed for chickens, mica, limestone, granite, oyster shell and other grits, etc.
HUNTINGTON & PAGE, Seedsmen,
136 and 138 S. Market St.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full sized package.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

ON and after Sunday, February 13, 1898, trains will run as follows: (Central Standard Time.) All trains enter

UNION RAILWAY STATION.

—P. M. Time in Black Face Figures.—
Trains marked thus: Dy—Daily, S—Sleeper, P—Parlor Car, C—Chair car, D—Dining Car.

CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS RY.

Cleveland Division—Big Four.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
N Y ex, dy s..... 4:15	U C & W ac, dy.. 9:25
And'n & B H ex. 6:35	S W lim, dy, d s 11:30
Cleveland ac..... 10:35	B H & And'n ac 12:30
And'n & B H ex. 11:15	Cleveland ex 6:00
U C & W ac, dy 4:50	B H & And'n ex. 8:45
Knick, dy, d s..6:25	N Y ex, dy, s..10:50

St. Louis Div—Big Four.

St Louis express.. 7:30	N Y ex, dy, s.... 4:05
S W lim, dy, d s. 11:45	Mat & T H ac... 10:30
T H & Mat ac...4:30	St Louis ex.....5:30
New York & St. L ex, dy.....11:20	Knickerbocker special, d s, dy 6:10

Cincinnati Div—Big Four.

C & Lou f l, dy, s 3:45	Greensburg acc .. 9:00
StL & C f l, dy, s 4:15	Cin lim, p..... 11:15
Cincinnati accom. 7:00	C, L & St L mail dy, d s and p..... 11:40
Cincinnati accom. 10:50	Chi lim, p..... 4:45
Cin & Lou, dy, p 2:45	Chi & Ind ex..p 5:40
Greensburg ac .. 5:30	C I&StL ex, dy s 11:05
Cin & Wash f l, dy, d, s and p..6:20	Chi & Lou, dy s 11:50

Chicago Div—Big Four.

Lafayette accom.. 7:10	Cin f l, dy, s.... 3:30
Chi f m, dy, d p..11:45	Lafayette accom. 10:20
Chi lim, d p..... 4:15	Cin mail, p d, dy 12:35
Lafayette accom. 5:15	Lafayette accom. 5:45
Chi f l, dy s..... 12:05	Cin & Wash, d p 6:10

Michigan Div—Big Four.

Benton Harbor ex 6:35	Wabash ac, dy.... 9:25
Mich mail & ex. 11:15	B H mail ex.....3:10
Wabash ac, dy..4:50	Michigan ex 8:45

Peoria Div. West—Big Four.

Peoria ex & mail. 7:25	ColdCin ex, dy, s 2:20
West'n ex, dy, p..11:45	Champaign ac ..10:20
Champaign ac ..4:35	N Y ex & mail..2:42
Peoria ex, dy, s 11:15	Peoria ex, dy, p 6:10

Peoria Division, East—Big Four.

Columbus express 6:20	Springfield ex.... 11:25
Sp'field & Col ex 3:25	Columbus ex.... 9:00

PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS RY.

Ind'pls Div—Penna. Lines.

Eastern ex, dy, s. 5:50	Lim mail, dy s d..3:05
Columbus accom.. 6:30	Richmond accom.. 9:05
Richmond ac..... 11:30	St L ex, dy, d s 12:30
Atl'c ex, dy, d s. 2:40	Ind'pls accom.... 3:15
Day ex, dy..... 5:00	Mail express, dy 6:50
St Louis & New York, dy s d 7:20	Western express, daily, s..... 10:00

Chicago Div—Penna. Lines.

L&S Chi ex, dy p..11:00	Chi ex, dy s..3:10
L & C f l, dy p 12:10	C & L ex, dy p..3:45

Louisville Div—Penna. Lines.

Lou & S spl, dy, s 3:30	Mad & Ind ac.....10:20
L & Mad ac, dy s 8:15	St L & C f l, dy, p12:20
Ind & Mad accom. Sunday only..... 7:00	Mad & Ind ac.. 5:50
Ind & Mad ac...3:35	Ind&Pitts, dy, s 6:55
L & Atl'a, dy, p.4:05	Mad & Ind ac Sunday only... 9:00
Louisville ac..... 5:00	L & C ex, dy s 11:40

Ind'pls & Vincennes.

C'ro &V'nes ex, dy 8:15	Vincenes express.10:40
Vincennes ex..... 4:00	Cairo ex, dy..... 4:58

Vandalia Line.

Terre H'te ex, dy. 7:20	N Y ex, dy s..... 3:40
N Y & StL, dy s d 8:30	Effingham accom. 10:00
St L ex, dy, d s p..... 12:40	T. Haute ex, dy 1:20
Effingham acc... 4:00	Atlantic ex, dy d s 2:35
Fast Mail, dy... 7:00	Fast Line, daily. 4:45
Western ex, dy s..... 11:20	St L & N Y, daily, s d..... 7:15

CIN., HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.

Cin vest, dy, s c.. 3:45	Cin vest, dy, s... 12:45
Fast mail, dy, s.. 4:05	Fast mail, dy, s.. 8:30
Cin & Detroit ex. 7:00	Cin ex, dy..... 11:00
Cin. express p.... 2:45	Cin vest, d p..... 3:20
Cin vest, dy d p 4:45	Cin & Ind ac.... 7:50
Cin. & D'tr't dy. 7:00	Cin ex dy, s, c 10:05

CLOSE GAME AT CINCINNATI

INDIANAPOLIS DEFEATED BY A SCORE OF THREE TO ONE.

Playing of the Hoosiers Surprises the Cincinnati Crowd—A Twenty-Inning Game at St. Louis—Other Sporting News.

The Hoosiers surprised Manager Ewing's team of Red Legs yesterday at Cincinnati, and played them to a standstill for seven innings. Then the men fresh from Texas, realizing that the eyes of their president were upon them, pulled themselves together and managed to get two runs over the plate and won the game by a score of 3 to 1. Both teams played fast, heady ball, and, while the stick work was light, the inability of both teams to hit the ball reflected great credit on the five men who occupied the pitcher's box during the afternoon, particularly Hawley and Scott, the two young men from Indianapolis, who are fighting for a place on the Hoosier payroll this summer. The Reds made five hits, three off Scott and two off Hawley. These two happened to be bunched in the eighth inning, and won the game for Cincinnati.

A crowd of over three thousand people witnessed the contest. To say the Cincinnati cranks were disappointed would be putting it mildly. The fact that Ewing's men have been in the South for six weeks, while the Indianapolis players had only played in two games and were using colts, made it look on paper as though the Hoosiers would be as easy as the Shamrocks or the Bellevue Browns. But before the game was many innings old, the crowd realized that whatever might be the condition of the Reds, they were decidedly off in their batting, and if they hoped to be in at the finish next fall, they would have to get their eyes on the ball. The same can be said of the Indianapolis team, as Hogriever and Fleming were the only players who batted safely, and two hits were all that were credited to the Indianapolis side of the score sheet. Breitenstein, Dwyer and Hill pitched for Cincinnati. They are supposed to be the stars of the Reds' staff, but they had little advantage over the young men whom Manager Allen had in the box.

Individual Play.

The fielding of both teams was at times sensational. Allen made two brilliant stops at short that were reminders of the old Philadelphia days. Stewart also had a lively time at second, but made an unfortunate error. Hogriever was in his element. Four long flies came his way, and he took care of them all. Deady played a clean game at first. The showing made by Scott and Hawley in the box for Indianapolis was excellent. Both used good judgment in their work, and at critical times were able to take care of themselves. The fielding honors for Cincinnati were carried off by Steinfeldt and Irwin, who played second and third. Smith also did good work in left field.

There was an unfortunate accident in the game which more than offset the brilliant work of the Indianapolis team. In the seventh inning Dooms, who has done such good work behind the bat for Indianapolis in the games played this spring, had his thumb badly split by a foul ball, and will not be able to play for two weeks. This leaves the Indianapolis team with only one catcher. Dooms's work yesterday up to the time of his accident was all that could be asked, and he was almost sure of a regular place on the team.

The score yesterday was:

Cincinnati.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McFarland, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	2	1	0	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b	4	1	1	16	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Steinfeldt, 2b	3	1	1	3	4	0
Corcoran, ss	4	0	1	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b	3	0	1	1	5	0
Peitz, c	1	0	0	2	0	0
Breitenstein, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dwyer, p	1	0	0	0	1	1
Hill, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	25	3	5	23	14	1

Indianapolis.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hogriever, 2b	3	0	1	4	0	0
Fleming, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Deady, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Stewart, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	1
Allen, ss	3	0	0	2	3	0
Kahoe, 3b and c	3	0	0	1	1	0
Flynn, cf and 3b	2	0	0	2	0	0
Dooms, c	1	1	0	1	2	1
Durrett, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawley, p	1	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	25	1	2	24	11	3

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 x—3
Indianapolis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Fleming. Bases on balls—Smith (2), Irwin, Peitz, Hill, Hogriever, Scott. Double plays—Irwin, Steinfeldt and Beckley; Stewart and Deady. Wild pitch—Hawley. Time of game—One hour and 20 minutes. Umpire—George Wood.

Pittsburg 13, Indianapolis 5.

The game between Indianapolis and Pittsburg resulted in an easy victory for the Pirates by a score of 13 to 5. There was nothing particularly pleasing about the game from an Indianapolis point of view except that it showed the cranks that at least one of the colts could be sent back to some minor league pasture. Frank Bell, a young catcher from the southern part of the State, started to do the back-stop work, and he had the worst case of rattles seen on the local grounds in a year. He missed about one ball in three, and the scorers soon last track of the passed balls. Wiemer and Thompson did the pitching. The Iowa man was wild, but had great speed. Many believe that he will yet prove a winning pitcher this season. Durett was tried in center, but is too slow for the position. Flynn at short and Stewart at second played a fast game and cleaned up a pretty double play. The Pittsburg players had little opportunity to hit the ball, as the Indianapolis pitchers could not locate the plate. Brodie and Ganzell did the best stick work, and Donovan carried off the fielding honors by catching a long high foul with one hand. Rhines and Hastings did the pitching, and the work of the latter was particularly good. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis ..... 2 0 2 0 0 1 0—5	9	6	
Pittsburg ..... 2 0 1 4 1 1 4—13	7	1	

Batteries — Indianapolis, Weimer, Thompson, Bell and Doomes; Pittsburg, Rhines, Hastings and Murphy.

Twenty Innings at St. Louis.

National and Western League records went glimmering yesterday at St. Louis in the contest between Milwaukee and St. Louis. The two teams battled for twenty innings before Hurst's men batted in the winning run. The contest started out like a slugging match with honors easy. The score was tied by Milwaukee in the ninth inning, each team having eight runs. In the fourteenth inning each club made two and added another in the fifteenth. No more runs were tallied until the twentieth inning, when Cross made the winning run. The Browns outbatted and out-fielded the Brewers, but Mack's men were lucky. The best previous record for a National League team was eighteen innings in a game between Providence and Boston back in the early eighties. The score by innings of yesterday's contest is:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis— 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1—12			
Milwaukee— 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—11			

Batteries—Sudhoff, Taylor and Clemens, Sudgen; Taylor, Vollendorf, Barnes, Pappalleu and Speer. Hits—St. Louis, 17; errors, 2; Milwaukee, hits, 14; errors, 4.

Pittsburg 3, Columbus 2.

Pittsburg defeated Columbus at Columbus yesterday in a well-played game by a score of 3 to 2. The game was witnessed by a big crowd and was exciting throughout. Both Streit and Wright did good work in the box for Columbus. Killen had the Discoverers at his mercy at critical times.

Columbus ...0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Pittsburg ...0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 6 2

Batteries—Streit, Wright, McDermott and Sullivan; Killen and Schriver.

Baseball Notes.

Cincinnati will play here to-morrow and Wednesday.

The Indianapolis team played in Cincinnati to-day, and will bring the Reds back with them to-morrow for two games.

Frank Foreman will join the Indianapolis team in Cincinnati to-day. It is not likely that he will play until he consults with President Golt.

The National League season will open next Friday. The magnates are flying in the face of the popular superstition, but they think as all the clubs will have an equal chance to meet the Friday hoodoo that honors will be even.

The DePauw team defeated the Industrial Training School team Saturday by a score of 15 to 4. DePauw insisted on playing its professional pitcher, Pulse, and this did much to account for the victory. The Training School boys could not hit him effectively.

The showing made by Indianapolis yesterday against an alleged team of pennant-winners, speaks well for Manager Allen's men. With Motz and Hoffmeister in the game and another outfielder who can hit the Hoosiers will be able to hold their own in the Western League this summer.

Tommy Corcoran, the Cincinnati shortstop, thinks his brother, Philip Corcoran, who is with the Indianapolis team, will make a great pitcher this season. He advised Manager Allen to give the young man a thorough trial. Both Hawley and Corcoran came to Indianapolis via the Cincinnati route.

If Hawley and Scott continue to do as good work as they did yesterday, Indianapolis will have little use for Dammann—that is, if Foreman changes his mind and decides to play here. Another catcher is needed at once, for it will be a dangerous experiment to use Kahoe every day so early in the season.

President Golt decided Saturday night to send a lot of the colts home. While several of them are promising, they are still far from Western League form, and it will be another season at least before they can hold their own in this company. These men will be kept in reserve and farmed out to other teams for the season.

Connie Mack, with his regiment of ball-players, has come to the front with a claim for the pennant this season. He says there is no other club in the race but the Brewers. He expects the fight for second place to be between Indianapolis, Columbus and Kansas City, if the latter club gets sufficient help from Pittsburg.

Jack Doyle, after making one of the strongest kicks that a ball player ever put up against being transferred to another club, has joined the Washington team, and is as meek as a lamb. When Doyle was traded to the Washington club by Baltimore, he announced that rather than play ball with the Senators, he would quit the game.

President Brush read the Brush resolution to the Cincinnati players yesterday before the game. He said that he expected every man on the team to comply with it. He would have no sympathy with an infraction of the rule, and would discipline players in addition to the penalties imposed by the umpires if the rule were broken. He said also that the players would be protected from the spectators, and there would be sufficient police force at the Cincinnati park this summer to eject any patrons who insulted the players.

The Chicago team has been having a hard time in the South. Since leaving Waycross, Ga., the Colts have been visiting a number of Southern cities, and instead of getting in the much needed practice have been forced to be traveling the most of the time. The Colts spent Sunday at Savannah, and will start North some time this week. Manager Burns believes that he will be able to land the Chicago club in a good position in the race this season. He is not claiming the pennant, however.

The New York team defeated the Manhattan team Saturday by a score of 16 to 1. Meekin, Seymour and Rusie helped make the ratio for the Giants. The Washington team was beaten by the Montreal club 11 to 4. The senatorial pitchers were all used, with the exception of Swaim, but the Canucks won easily. Richmond won a well-played game from Boston by a score of 4 to 2. The four runs were made in the ninth inning. There was another 16 to 1 game Saturday between Baltimore and Syracuse. The Orioles had everything their own way.

President Golt accompanied the team to Cincinnati yesterday, and had a talk with Manager Ewing. He got little satisfaction. Ewing would not promise to give Indianapolis a man until they had been more thoroughly tried, and even then it is not likely that he will part with one of his outfielders. The game yesterday did not improve President Golt's chances of getting help from Cincinnati. The fact that a raw, green team, made up largely of young players who have been at work only a week, could hold a national league club with its three crack pitchers in the box down to three runs and have the best of it up to the eighth inning, did not increase the confidence Ewing has in his men.

THE TRACK FOR THE MEET.

Plans Prepared by Herbert W. Foltz—The Cycle Paths.

The agreement between the '98 Meet Club and the track association was ratified at the meeting of the executive committee Saturday afternoon, and the track question is now in the hands of the new company. Herbert W. Foltz, chairman of the racing committee and architect of the track company, submitted a plan for the track which he had just finished. The plan showed an oval, four-lap wood track, banked ten feet on the turns and five on the sides. Mr. Foltz believes that his plan will enable men to hold the pole in making the turns without running up on the banking. The three grand-stands will seat 7,500 people and the bleachers 10,000. They extend all of the way around the track, with the exception of thirty-two feet on each end.

President Newby, of the track association, said that the company had not decided on a name for the new track, and suggested that the committee invite the wheel-riders of the city to offer suggestions, the winner of the contest to receive a season ticket to the races, including the national meet events. This met with the approval of the committee. The contest will close May 1, and all those who think they have a good name for the new track are asked to send it to Herbert W. Foltz, Ingalls Block.

A communication was received from the Irvington wheelmen, asking that the Meet Club assist in building a cycle path in the National road, connecting the improved portions of Washington street. The communication was referred to the tours and runs committee, of which Merrill Moores is the chairman. This committee will consult with the county commissioners.

The Wheelway Leage has not yet come to terms with the dairyman on the Allisonville road, who refuses to let the Millersville cycle path pass through his farm. He first offered to grant the privilege for a cash consideration, but when his terms were accepted he made another objection. A special committee has been working with him, and it is thought the matter will be adjusted this week.

The Broad Ripple path was opened last week, and is in excellent condition. The path has been worked over this winter and widened in some places.

The Pugilists.

Homer Selby and "Doc" Payne went to Louisville yesterday from Dayton. Payne is to meet "Australian" Ryan to-night in a fifteen-round contest in the Falls City, and Selby will look after his interests. McCoy thinks that Payne is one of the coming fighters and is backing him in this fight. Several Indianapolis men went to Louisville this afternoon to see the contest.

The McCoy-Ruhlin contest is still on. Since the failure of the Business Men's Athletic Club to carry out its agreement, the two fighters have received four offers—from Athens, Pa., Memphis, San Francisco and Syracuse, N. Y. Tom O'Rourke is behind the last offer. He agrees to give the fighters 60 per cent. of the receipts and guarantee their share will be over $6,000. Madden and Selby will meet in Cincinnati to-morrow night and accept one of the offers.

Oscar Gardner has announced that he will never fight again. He is badly broken up over the affair Thursday night, in which Goerge Stout was killed. Gardner is still in jail at Columbus.

Jack Daly and "Kid" Lavinge meet for the second time to-night at Philadelphia. Their last contest took place in Cleveland, and Daly surprised his friends by nearly knocked Lavigne out.

Billy Steffers, the well-known lightweight pugilist, died at his home, near Toledo, yesterday of consumption. Steffers, a few years ago, was considered the best lightweight in the country. At one time he put "Kid" McCoy out in one minute and forty seconds. McCoy afterward whipped him.

Salvable Defeats Ornament.

The first big surprise of the racing season came Saturday at Memphis, when Salvable, the son of Salvator, beat Ornament in the Montgomery handicap. The race was considered a gift to Ornament up to the time the horses went to the post, but he acted so badly that the odds quickly fell from 1 to 5 to 7 to 10. There were six starters, and the finish was exciting. Salvable won by half a length from Ornament, with Judge Steadman at the favorite's ears. The opening at Memphis, aside from the disappointment in this race, was auspicious, and it is thought the meeting will prove a success.

AN HISTORIC COURT-HOUSE.

Brown County's First Temple of Justice is Still Standing.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Nashville, Ind., April 11. — Brown county's first court-house, erected more than three score years ago, still stands within the corporate limits, with some of its timbers in an excellent state of preservation. During the lapse of years, and since its disuse as a court-house, architectural changes have taken

BROWN COUNTY'S FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

place so that it now bears but little resemblance to its former and original design. Though the old structure stands in a somewhat obscure place, considerable interest clusters around it.

The first courts of Brown county were held in the house of James Dawson. On the first Monday in February, 1837, pursuant to an order from the county board, Banner Brummet, county agent, let the contract of building a court-house, to be finished according to specification by the first Monday in September of the same year. The court-house was of hewed logs, 18 by 24 feet, two stories high, with two rooms above, two stairways, one at each end; two windows above, with twelve panes of glass each; one room below, with one door, and one window, with twelve panes in it, opposite; fireplaces in all the rooms; chinks, daubed with good mortar, and weatherboarded on the inside; gable ends, weatherboarded, with one window in each.

This court-house answered the purpose until 1853, when arrangements were made to build a brick structure to take its place. The old building was sold, and for a year or more court was held in the Methodist church. Then the old log structure was converted into a school-house. Afterward it was moved to the north part of town, and there it stands to-day, utilized as a stable.

The next court-house was completed so as to be occupied by the courts in 1855. It cost $7,000. In 1873, during a session of the Circuit Court, this building took fire and was burned to the ground, involving a loss of nearly all the court records.

In 1874 the present court-house was erected on the foundation of the old one at a cost of $9,000. It is of brick, two-storied, with court-rooms and jury-rooms above and county offices below.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

Spring's Delight.

I know not why my lyre
Resoundeth, out of tone,
When my desire is prompting,
Sweet melody alone,
For virgin leaves are sprouting
On vine and bush and tree,
And flowers wild, are blooming,
In woodland and in lea.

And from the lilac fragrant
Is heard the bluebirds' lay;
I can not comprehend it,
Why falls my harp to-day?
The airs I can not fathom
Which in my bosom sound,
I will the words interpret
Which from my harp redound:

"Go, flee thy room, the narrow,
In sunshine bask again,
Through wood and meadow wander,
The reign of spring proclaim,
Go, bathe thy heart, rejoicing
In what is greeting thee,
O, let thy soul entranced
The world awakened see.

"Where life anew is teeming,
In nature's fair domain;
There blissfully remaining
True reverence regain.
And then, when in thy bosom
In might the echoes sound,
The songs the birds are warbling,
The voicings all profound,

"The gleeful tones, the carols,
The zephyr's whisp'ring sigh;
Thy longing, deeply hidden,
Will then find full reply;
Thy harp, it then will answer—
Now harshly sounding still—
The choicest songs to conjure,
Responsive to thy will!"

—Otto Stechhan.

Soap sprung—Pearline. Came from soap—an improvement upon it; a sort of higher development of soap, just as man is said to have been developed from the monkey. Every virtue that good soap has you'll find in Pearline. All the soap is in it that's necessary. Pearline isn't meant to be used with soap, but to take the place of it. Everything that soap does, Pearline does, and does it better. 584

Millions now use Pearline

The Beauty of Health

Features don't matter so much. Most any features will do if the complexion is clear, the eyes bright and the lips rosy. Hearty, healthy wholesomeness is better than mere beauty of features. A face full of the glow of good health—full of the kindliness and good humor that health brings, is bound to be an attractive face—a face that will make friends. The face tells the story of the whole body. "Murder will out"—and so will "female weakness" and nervousness and other disorders peculiar to women.

If there is a drain on the system and strength, the record of it will show in the face. If there is nerve nagging "bearing-down" pains, dragging and pulling at the most sensitive organs in a woman's body, the face will show it. Abused nerves draw lines of care and worry on the face. Nervous prostration writes its warning on the face long before it comes. Sleeplessness, nervousness and debilitating drains make more wrinkles than age.

Nine-tenths of the sickness of women comes from some derangement of organs distinctly feminine. Nine-tenths of this sickness can be cured and avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There is nothing miraculous about the "Favorite Prescription"—nothing supernatural.

It is the result of rational thought and study applied to medicine.

It has been prescribed by Dr. Pierce for over 30 years. It has made thousands of women healthy and happy, and has brought joy to thousands of homes.

In "female weakness" it acts directly and strongly in healing and strengthening the parts that are most severely tried. It clears out impurities and promotes regularity at all times.

Pearl Soft Hats

ALL THE NEW COMBINATIONS

PEARL with light bands, black bands, brown bands, blue bands, fancy bands.

Bands of all kinds, that play to the tune of

$1.98 For This Week

ORIGINAL 23 HAT STORE 23 W. WASH. ST.

Our Prices are just right—neither too low nor too high. We conduct our practice on a business basis that appeals to and is appreciated by sensible people. You are required to pay cash for our services, and we give you in return our best efforts.

The rule of charging those who do pay enough to make good the bills of those who don't pay, is, we think, absurd and unjust.

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, DENTISTS.
Cor. Penn. and Market Sts.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c.

... SOLD EVERYWHERE. ...

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311a

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DALTON HAT CO.
BATES HOUSE.

Our Hats for style and quality have no equal in the city. We sell the best $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Hats on earth. Agents Knox's world renowned New York Hats. Knox's Ladies' Sailors are ready.

DALTON HAT CO., BATES HOUSE.

WINE OF CARDUI "WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND"

"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS
ONLY ONE CENT A WORD

5TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO.
133-135 W. WASHINGTON STREET.

Why We Celebrate

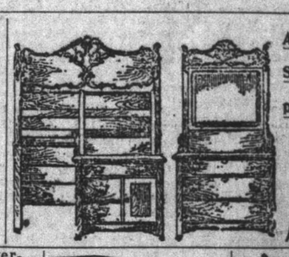
Five years ago to-morrow, in a modest way, we became a part of the prosperous city of Indianapolis. Not alone have we become the Greatest Furniture Store in this great city, but with due regard for truth and modesty we say there is nothing stands between us and the first place among the furniture stores of America.

We came here with a fixed determination to give Indianapolis as good a store as any city on earth can boast of—to give the people something on which they could rely with never-failing dependence.

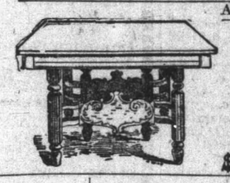
We made no promise—just started in to do a fair, square business—devoid of trickery, misrepresentation, or other deception. Our success, our unquestioned supremacy, speak volumes for the correctness of our method.

We are therefore in fine mettle to make this anniversary a memorable one. We will not forget that we are merchants but we promise to bid GOOD-BYE to profits during this anniversary sale, and in every department let everybody purchase FULLY and FREELY on a NO-PROFIT BASIS.

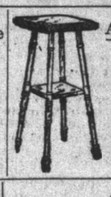
Anniversary Sale without profit, this fancy Rocker, 98c



Anniversary Sale without profit, this handsome Bedroom Suite, $14.85

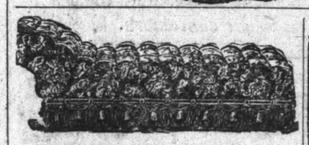


Anniversary Sale without profit, this Dining Extension Table, $4.08

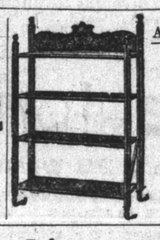


Anniversary Sale on this 16-inch Table, 24c

Anniversary Sale Arm Rocker, cane seat, $1.39

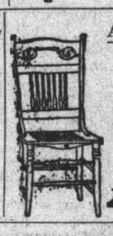


Anniversary Sale without profit, $5.33



Anniversary Sale Book Case, 88c

Anniversary Sale without profit, $6.77



Anniversary Sale without profit, 48c

Anniversary Sale without profit, $3.50

Everyone is Welcome to Have Their Purchases "Charged."
paying a little each week or month at same price as if they paid cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOMLINSON HALL-- Seats Ready Now At the .....Pembroke

"THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER"

Wednesday and Thursday.. April 20-21 Two Nights Matinee Thursday

SOUSA'S

Great International Spectacle

The Trooping of the Colors

Grand Patriotic Pageant,

200 Persons! Troops, Marines, Sailors, Signals, Bagpipers, Tyroleans, and

Sousa's Band of 60

...Grand Concert Precedes Spectacle...

Soloists: Mrs. Ada May Benzing, Contralto. M. Graus, barytone.

Prices—Lower floor, 75c, $1; balcony, $1.50; gallery, 50c; Matinee: Lower floor, 50c, 75c, balcony, $1.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.....Director

PARK — To-Day — 2 P.M. 8 P.M.

Easter Monday—The Famous

WATSON SISTERS' COMPANY

25—Artists In a Fine Vaudeville Bill—25

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE VIVIDLY SHOWN.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Everybody goes to the Park.

Thursday—"CHIMMIE FADDEN."

EMPIRE— Entrance Delaware and Wabash

Mat. at 2. 10c, 15c, 25c. To-Night at 8. 15c, 25c, 50c.

MANHATTAN CLUB

Operatic Burlesquers

SEE Secrets and Electrical MAINE Reproduction.

April 18—Zimmerman-Donaldson Benefit.

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Strictly pure and excels all others in baking quality and healthfulness. Will keep in any climate.

BEST EVER MADE. 30c Per Lb.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE

McGibeny ⊙ Complimentary

Friday Evening, April 15, 8 O'Clock.

Box office open for reserve Wednesday morning. Lower floor $1; balcony 75c.

Look Around

That's the way to get bargains. If you order your Spring Suit before coming down our way, you stand to lose $5.00 at least. First see those Suits we are making at

$15....

They include all the latest styles, the best tailoring, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Samples sent out of Town. Nicoll the TAILOR 39 and 41 S. Illinois Street.

People don't want

Bi-Grain-ism

They don't want corn meal mixed with their flour. To insure getting a pure wheat product —buy the Parrott-Taggart

Domestic Bread

An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a part of New York City, and who was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans Tabules for any case of liver trouble or indigestion, said to a reporter who visited her for the purpose of learning the particulars of her case: "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion I had for one, but at that time obtained no beneficial results. I had never had any faith in patent medicines, but having seen Ripans Tabules recommended very highly in the New York *Herald*, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they were just what my case demanded. I have never employed a physician since, and that means a saving of $2 a call. A dollar's worth of Ripans Tabules lasts me a month, and I would not be without them now if it were my last dollar." At the time of this interview there were present two daughters who specially objected to their mother giving a testimonial which should parade her name in the newspapers, but to this the elder lady argued: "There may be other cases just like mine, and I am sure I take great pleasure in recommending the Tabules to any one affected as I was. If the telling about my case in the papers enables some other person similarly affected to be as greatly benefited as I have been, I see no objection." And the daughters, familiar with her case and knowing how earnestly she felt about the benefit she had received from Ripans Tabules, decided that their mother was quite right.

A new style packet containing ten Ripan's Tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending 45 cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for 5 cents.

RYAN'S HATS

None Better

Stetson Hats

RYAN, The HATTER

21 and 23 S. Illinois Street.

"WANT" ADS. in THE NEWS

Only One Cent a Word.

THE ROBY POOL ROOMS

RUMOR ABOUT THEM NEITHER AFFIRMED NOR DENIED.

Judge Gillett Declines to Talk for Publication—Death of a Well-Known Convict—Hardin Case Going to the Jury.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., April 11.—The rumor that Judge John H. Gillett has ordered Sheriff Hayes to close the Roby pool-rooms can not be affirmed or denied. Judge Gillett this morning said he "could not be interviewed on the matter."

THE QUIT AT TEN CLUB.

A Handsome Social Event in the City of Lebanon.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Lebanon, Ind., April 11.—The fashionable event of the year took place Saturday evening, at the Hotel Perkins, when the Q. A. T. Club, and a few of its friends were entertained with an Easter dinner by Dr. A. P. Fitch, Frank Coombs and James M. Richie, bachelors. The club is composed of the leaders in society here, and its initials mean "quit at ten," and after that hour its members do not play cards. The club meets every two weeks at the home of some of the members, and the meetings are the events in fashionable circles here. The members who participated in the dinner Saturday evening were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Zion, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Adler, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Richie, Mr. and Mrs. George Spahr, Mr. and Mrs. George Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Collins, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Daily, Mr. and Mrs. O. Rush Daily, Mrs. W. J. Kelly, Mrs. Nettie Fall, Mrs. Lydia Titus, Dr. A. P. Fitch and James M. Richie. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Downing, of Lafayette; Judge and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lane, Miss June Lane, Miss Corinne Higgins, Miss Mary Zion and Miss Lena Klotz. The large dining-room at the hotel was converted into a banquet hall, and was charmingly decorated for the occasion, while the table was handsomely served. C. M. Zion acted as toastmaster, and responses were given by Judge Higgins, Dr. Shultz and others.

Dr. Sharrer to Wed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Flora, Ind., April 11.—Dr. Harry E. Sharrer, of Hammond, a son of Dr. J. H. Sharrer, of Delphi, will be married to-morrow at Burr Oak, Mich., to Miss Charlotte M. Weaver.

BRYAN WOULD NOT PRAY.

The Pastor's Invitation at the Easter Services was Declined.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., April 11.—Wm. J. Bryan refused to lead in prayer when he attended the Easter services in the Elm Grove Methodist church on Supreme Court Judge McCabe's farm, adjoining the Indiana mineral springs.

The pastor had just made an earnest plea for peace before he walked down to the visitor and asked him to lead the congregation in prayer. After the services Judge McCabe took his distinguished visitor to drink the waters and see the mud-baths at the resort in this valley. Before leaving for Pittsburg, where he lectures, Mr. Bryan was presented with a large bunch of flowers by Judge McCabe's grandchildren.

His Reception at Columbia City.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Columbia City, Ind., April 11.—Late last evening Wm. J. Bryan, en route from Attica, Ind., to Pittsburg, received an enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of this city. At the Pennsylvania station immediately on his arrival, ex-Congressman W. F. McNagney and T. R. Marshall called on him and introduced him to the crowds of people who were anxious to shake his hand. On his departure three cheers were given by his admirers.

William J. Bryan's Statement.

Lafayette, Ind., April 11.—In an interview here Saturday afternoon William Jennings Bryan denied that he had at any time said that he thought President McKinley's conduct of the Cuban question was along the right lines. He declared that, while being frequently quoted, all interviews on the subject were the product of over-zealous newspaper correspondents. When pressed for an expression of opinion on the subject he declined to discuss the matter. He was asked also as to the reports published in The Indianapolis News of Friday to the effect that a political combination had been formed between himself and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, for President and Vice-President, but refused to either confirm or deny the report.

A Clever Swindle Perpetrated.

Anderson, Ind., April 11.—H. R. Conrad and H. Strangefeld, of Chicago, registered at the Hotel Anderson, this city, and while they were seated in the lobby of the hotel last Saturday night a stranger, giving his name as John Werner, a deputy Federal marshal, of Wisconsin, suddenly confronted them with drawn revolvers, and began shouting loudly, not only pointing the weapons at the strangers, but also at other persons in the lobby. During the confusion Messrs. Conrad and Strangefeld coolly secured their overcoats and disappeared from the hotel, leaving by different passageways. Before Werner could recover his presence of mind, they had disappeared. Werner claimed that he had been pursuing them for a month, and that they were wanted in Wisconsin for swindling a farmer out of $1,800, besides which $500 and $300 transactions were hanging over them in Illinois. Their present whereabouts are unknown.

Has Purchased the Bimetallist

Muncie, Ind., April 11.—Jesse Mellette, recently of Elwood, has purchased the Bimetallist, of this city, founded by H. M. Sly, a retired minister, and it will be continued as a Democratic publication, but in opposition to the faction represented by the Muncie Herald and E. D. Haimbaugh. The Herald wing of the Delaware county Democracy is recognized by Chairman Martin, of the State central committee.

Sanguine Democracy in Whitley.

Columbia City, Ind., April 11.—The county Democratic nominations include the following: Clerk, Walter J. Tyree; auditor, Henry W. Carter; treasurer, William E. Meyers; sheriff, B. F. Hull; recorder, R. F. Raber; coroner, Dr. C. S. Williams; surveyor, M. A. Gillespie; commissioners, S. A. Martin and Fred Nel. The Democracy are hopeful of success in the coming November election, and there were many candidates for the several positions.

Shelburn Mine Difficulty Settled.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Shelburn, Ind., April 11.—The machine miners at the Shelburn mine, who have been idle for a week on account of the basis on which the company demanded the machine work to be done, reached a settlement late Saturday evenin. The company will throw aside the Legg & Harrison machine and only operate the chain. While the Chicago agreement granted the company that right, the machine miners claim the company's power was not sufficient to make the number of cuts demanded by the company for a day's work.

On a Charge of Forgery.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Lafayette, Ind., April 11.—Joe Brant is in jail on a charge of forging the city weighmaster's name to a check, certifying the weight of loads of hay, a great many of which he has been hauling from Elston. It is alleged that he has been practicing the deceit for about a year, reporting his load at 300 to 500 pounds in excess of the amount hauled and swindling the purchasers to that extent. How Brant obtained the blank-weight checks is still unsolved.

County Indorsements.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

English, Ind., April 11.—The county nominations for the Democracy include the following: Representative, C. T. Myhr; clerk, W. L. Gregory; auditor, Samuel McFall, and sheriff, J. D. Gilliland. Adam Haimbarger, of Floyd, was indorsed for State Treasurer; W. T. Zenor, for Congress, and John Minor, of Perry county, for Joint Senator.

Backing for "Jim" Henry.

Spencer, Ind., April 11.—The Republicans of Owen county have indorsed James R. Henry for Auditor of State. The county nominations include: John R. Greene, clerk; William H. Harrison, auditor; John S. Snodgrass, treasurer; William H. Secrist, sheriff; George W. Coble, recorder; Dr. Jacob Coble, coroner; Armstrong Gaston, surveyor; and John S. W. Dunn and John Freeman, commissioners.

Limited to Four Years.

Brookville, Ind., April 11.—The Franklin county Democracy adopted a resolution limiting all officers to four-year terms, and in line therewith made the following nominations: Representative, Evan Patterson; auditor, Ray King; treasurer, John Brockman; clerk, Richard Taylor; sheriff, Frank Moorman; commissioner, Thomas Brown; coroner, G. Henri Bogart; surveyor, Thomas Lawrence.

Death of a Noted Convict.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., April 11.—A telegram from Michigan City announces the death of James Williams, a noted convict, at the prison north. He was sent up from this county with two companions for burglary for six years. All were from Chicago. This is the first convict sent up from this county that has died in prison.

Mr. Bryan Offers a Prize.

Bloomington, Ind., April 11.—While in this city William Jennings Bryan addressed the following note to President Swain, of the Indiana University:

"I hereby offer to give to the University of Indiana, if agreeable to the trustees, $250, the same to be invested and the annual proceeds used for a prize for the best essay iscussing the principles which underlie our form of government."

Hardin Case Going to the Jury.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New Albany, Ind., April 11.—The case of the State against Mrs. Lizzie Hardin, charged with the murder of Miss Mary Rosenbaum, will go to the jury to-night. Arguments will be made to-day by W. C. Utz, of this city, and George H. Voight, of Jeffersonville, for the State, and C. L. Jewett, of this city, and M. Z. Stannard, of Jeffersonville, for the defense.

A Co-Operative Proposition.

Anderson, Ind., April 11.—Philip Matter, who controls four plants in this city, has made a proposition to the National Window-Glass-Workers' Association that they operate the concerns on the co-operative plan, and allow him 5 per cent. on his investment. It is understood that President Burns will advise the acceptance of the plan.

A Handle Factory in Demand.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Kokomo, Ind., April 11.—Russiaville, in the western part of this county, is trying to obtain the handle-factory of J. C. Davis, of Lafontaine, which will be moved to another place. The factory will employ thirty men, and will have a weekly pay-roll amounting to nearly $400.

Free-For-All Rat-Killing.

Aurora, Ind., April 11.—During a rat-killing free-for-all in C. O. Kemp's barn 284 rodents were killed in one hour and twenty minutes, besides which one dog was hopelessly crippled by a blow over the back with a club by an excited hunter, while Joseph Pate was accidentally struck on the head and knocked out.

Y. P. C. U. Nominations

Anderson, Ind., April 11.—The White River Indiana-Ohio Conference, Y. P. C. U., of the United Brethren church, before final adjournment, elected the Rev. M. T. Dawson, of Lotus, president; E. W. Callamor, of Indianapolis, vice-president; Ida Darling, of Columbus, secretary, and Ada Thomas, of Lafontaine, treasurer.

Stepped on a Rake.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Lafayette, Ind., April 11.—Late Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Thomas D. Smith stepped on a garden rake, two of the tines passing through the ball of the foot. Her foot and leg are terribly swollen today, and there are indications that the accident may cost her her life.

Wrecked by Natural Gas.

Muncie, Ind., April 11.—As the result of a natural gas explosion in the house occupied by James Stace and family, near Gaston, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. Stace was badly burned, and two other children, besides the parents, were injured. The escaping gas was ignited by a jet in the kitchen.

A Gold Democrat Last Year

Alexandria, Ind., April 11.—The local Democracy have nominated Jacob L. Crouse for mayor, John E. Sheman clerk, P. L. Fritz treasurer, Louis Donahue marshal and F. C. Jones, W. A. Swindall and William Hackleman councilmen. Mr. Fritz was a gold Democrat in the last campaign.

Mr. Dunn and Family Escaped.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Madison, Ind., April 11.—The Rev. Alexander Dunn, financial agent of Hanover College, and his family are alive and well. They were not drowned in the Shawneetown (Ill.) flood, as sent out from Chicago.

J. H. Nicholson, Grand Commander.

Richmond, Ind., April 11.—It is expected that John H. Nicholson, of this city, will be elected grand commander of the Indiana Knights Templars, which will meet at Logansport on the 20th inst. Richmond will make an effort to secure the 1899 convention.

The Starke County Republican Sold.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Flora, Ind., April 11.—John L. Moorman, who recently disposed of the Idaville Observer to Byron R. McCall, has purchased the Starke County Republican, and will take charge May 1.

Suicide of a Glass-Worker.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New Albany, Ind., April 11.—James Gill died to-day from the effects of a gash in his throat, inflicted with suicidal intent. He was a glass-worker, and recently returned from the gas belt.

Two Bad Shots.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Madison, Ind., April 11.—Thomas McGuire, forty years old, unmarried and tired of life, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself twice in the head. He is still alive.

Municipal Situation.

Elkhart, Ind., April 11.—John C. Bass is the Democratic nominee for mayor; Ernest Wright, clerk; John Derby, treasurer, and Edward D. Zisler, city judge. All of the nominees are young men.

The Court-House Tower Struck.

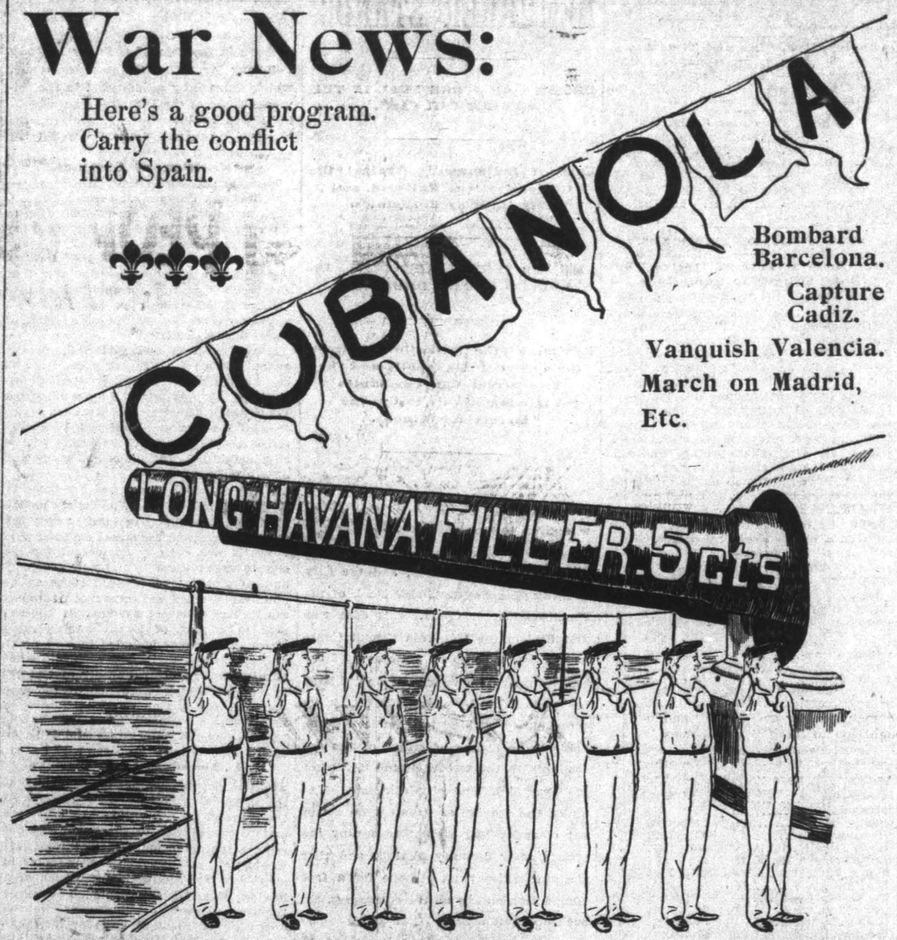
[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Kokomo, Ind., April 11.—During the thunder storm Saturday night the court-house tower in this city was struck by lightning. But little damage was done.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my child's life in an attack of Croup." G. H. FRANKLIN, Bedford Springs, Va.
HALF-SIZE BOTTLES, 50c.

War News:

Here's a good program.
Carry the conflict
into Spain.



Bombard Barcelona.
Capture Cadiz.
Vanquish Valencia.
March on Madrid,
Etc.

Cubanola is sold by all first-class dealers in the grand old Hoosier State.

A. Kiefer Drug Co.
Sole Distributers of Cubanola
Indianapolis

DOWDEN BODY EXHUMED

A POST-MORTEM HELD AFTER NIGHTFALL BY PHYSICIANS

Ostensibly in the Interests of Science, but it is Asserted That Evidence is Wanted to Contest the Will.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Greensburg, Ind., April 11.—Excitement was aroused yesterday morning when it was discovered that the grave of the late F. M. Dowden had been opened during the night and the body removed. The report was soon current on the streets and the grave in the South Park burying-ground was visited by several hundred people during the day. The fact was first made public early Sunday morning by Tom Taylor, who lives near the cemetery. Taylor claimed that he was passing through the place about 9:30 p. m., on his way home from the city, when he came across several men digging in the grave. It was dark, and they were working without lights. He almost stumbled upon them before he saw them. There were four, he says—three negroes and one white man. The negroes were Bob Baker, assistant sexton of the cemetery; John Barker and a fellow by the name of Beard. They told him they were digging a grave for a small-pox patient, so he decided not to tarry. About 10 p. m. Lon Patton passed through the cemetery, on his way home, and he discovered an open grave. The coffin had been removed from the box. He saw a light in the vault, and was making his way in that direction, when he was met by two negroes and told that it was a quiet affair of their own, and as they didn't need him, it would be as well for him to move on, which did.

The late Mr. Dowden was a prominent business man of the city and cashier of he First National Bank until about a year ago, when he took ill with paralysis, which resulted fatally at Dr. Fletcher's sanatorium, at Indianapolis, March 26. The remains were brought to this city and buried in the South Park cemetery. The box containing the coffin and body was placed in a brick and cement vault, and a stone, which it would take five men to lift, was placed upon the box, about three feet from the level of the ground. An investigation developed that several physicians from Cincinnati came here on the 10 o'clock train and held a post-mortem over the body, removing the brain, heart and one lung, which they took back with them.

The Case a Puzzling One.

Mr. Dowden's case was a puzzling one, the many different specialists which he consulted being unable to agree as to the real cause of the trouble. His duties in the bank, with which he was connected for twenty-five years, were hard on his nervous system, which compelled him to resign and resort to treatment for the trouble. Finally, a surgical operation—one of the most daring on record—was performed, with 90 per cent. of the chances against him. The nerve of the left arm was separated from the spinal cord, and although he survived the operation he never had further use of the arm. The operation was performed by Drs. Kramer, Ransohoff and Whitaker, at the Jewish Hospital, in Cincinnati. Mr. Dowden was taken to Oxford, O., and other sanatoriums, and finally to Dr. Fletcher's, in Indianapolis, where he died. Different doctors had diagnosed the case as paralysis, apoplexy and tumor on the brain. Dr. Fletcher wanted to hold a post-mortem at time of death, which was objected to by Harry Dowden, a brother, who was present during his last illness and death. Recently, however, the Cincinnati physicians urged the heirs of Mr. Dowden to consent to an autopsy for the sake of science, and permission was finally granted.

During the February term of court the wife of the late Mr. Dowden was granted a divorce. They had two children, and Mr. Dowden had one by a former marriage—a daughter—Mrs. Laura Bennett, of Ottumwa, Ia. The divorced woman was given property amounting to $10,000, and the custody of the minor child, Bessie. An allowance of $1,200 was made for Bessie's support. Owing to trouble with her stepmother, the elder daughter, who was but recently married, made her home in Ottumwa, and an unfriendly feeling existed between her and the other children and their mother. By the terms of the will, drawn a few days after the framing of the divorce decree, the children were given unequal parts, the bulk of the estate going to his brother and relatives. Sam Dowden at once filed a protest against probating the will, claiming that his father was of unsound mind when the document was executed. It was for this purpose, it is claimed, that the children authorized an autopsy. If it was found that his brain was affected previous to his death, the information will be used in the contest to break the will.

After the divorce, Mr. Dowden made his home with his brother Harry, from which place the remains were buried. Harry is averse to breaking the will. The daughter in Iowa is also averse, although her portion as one of the three heirs will be about $3,000 more than she received by the provisions of the document.

The Estate Valued at $50,000.

The estate is represented by Ewing & Ewing, of this city, and a prosecution will at once be instigated, alleging illegality of the proceedings. By the terms of the will Harry Dowden is made administrator, but, owing to the will being under protest, George W. Beyers was appointed by the court as temporary administrator. All the representatives of the estate are much enraged over the matter, fearing that foul means have been resorted to to bring about the autopsy. A sensational and mysterious light is thrown on the matter because it was done at the dead of night, with no witnesses or friends of the dead man present, except those who were present in an official capacity. There was nothing known of the matter till the next morning, not even the local physicians, except two, having an invitation to be present. It is claimed that the doctors could not come at any other time, owing to the pressure of business, but this story is not acceptable. The theory in the mind of the public is that the work was done secretly and at night, to prevent interference.

The estate, which is the cause of the trouble, is worth about $50,000. Mr. Dowden was a popular business man, and had numerous friends, whose sympathy was aroused for him at the time of his burial on account of the recent domestic difficulties, and that, with the present matter, has caused public feeling to be very much one-sided. Great interest is manifested as to what the final outcome will be.

A SUNDAY "AMUSEMENT."

A Fight Between Lions and a Bull in the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 11.—Five thousand people witnessed a cruel and bloody fight between two African lions and a Mexican bull on Easter Sunday. The audience included the whole American colony and many notables. Many ladies were present. The first lion was very large. He killed his trainer a short time ago. He had been starved for the last week. The bull, without a moment's hesitation, sprang at the lion and caught him on his horns under the foreleg and threw him backward fifteen feet against the bars, knocking the breath and fight completely out of him. Another lion was then provided. It made a good fight, but was gored unmercifully and taken from the ring in a dying condition. The Governor then stopped the fight.

MUNYON OFFERS NEW TESTIMONY

From Two Reputable Residents Who Have Been Cured Respectively of

RHEUMATISM and CATARRH

If You Suffer from Either of the Above Diseases, it is Your Own Fault, for Munyon Proves Conclusively, That His Remedies Cure—If Your Case is an Obstinate One, Munyon Specially Invites You to His Offices, Where You Can Obtain Medical Advice and Examination "Absolutely Free"—There is No Obligation Whatever on Your Part

Mrs. Byer Testifies.

Mrs. C. P. Byer, room 30, Stewart Place, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had catarrh for twenty-five years and suffered with terrible headaches and dizzy spells, as well as other catarrhal symptoms. I could not expose myself to cold or changes in the weather without great suffering. My physicians always treated me for other troubles. It was a common thing to be confined to my bed from neuralgic pains. I consulted Munyon's physicians, who told me catarrh was the base of all my trouble, and they treated me for that disease. The result is that I am now well. I have no aches or pains and the catarrh is all gone."

Mr. Buchanan Testifies.

H. W. Buchanan (new number), 1933 Wilcox street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I was confined to the house for ten weeks with rheumatism and kidney trouble, when I was persuaded by friends to try Munyon's Remedies. When I began using them I had no faith whatever. After taking these Remedies for three days I found that I could get some rest. Relief came slowly, but surely, and I was able to return to work in a few weeks, and have lost no time since. Munyon certainly wrought a wonderful change in my condition."

No matter what your disease is; no matter how many doctors have failed to cure you; consult one of Munyon's physicians. It will cost you nothing, and may save your life. You can buy Munyon's Remedies from any druggist—there are fifty-seven cures for fifty-seven different ailments—mostly 25c a vial.

Majestic Building, Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.

TWO DESPONDENT GIRLS.

Doctors Save Them from the Effects of Poison.

Marie Clayton and Dora Stevens, two young girls in the Hendricks Block, were this morning sleeping away the last effects of poison taken yesterday afternoon. Dora Stevens, or York, as she gave her name, confessed, after many denials, that she had taken paris green. It was supposed by the doctors that her companion used the same drug. She denies, however, that she took poison.

Both of the girls had been out at Brighton Beach Friday night, where, it is said, they drank whisky. Marie Clayton became ill and afterward unconscious from the effects of it. Dora Stevens was ill yesterday afternoon, but it was late in the evening before some one discovered her alarming condition and reported to the proprietor of the block that she was dying. Drs. Marxer and Jaeger, of the City Dispensary, were called. While they were busy with her they were informed that another girl had taken poison, at the other end of the hall. There was great excitement in the block, and before it was over seven doctors were there. The girls will recover. It is said that the attempt at suicide was the third by Dora Stevens. She is out of work and was despondent. She is from Columbus. One of her companions said: 'Dora claims to be a good girl. She had no work or money and she is sickly. She said that there was nothing ahead of her; that if she followed an evil life she would go to hell, and she would prefer to go there by the poison route." Marie Clayton came to this city from Alexandria about five months ago.

Brosnan Bros
ADVERTISERS OF FACTS

Special Bargains for Our ANNIVERSARY WEEK. It will be to YOUR INTEREST to READ every item we ADVERTISE this WEEK. A saving of DOLLARS TO YOU.

Anniversary Shoe Bargains
An Extraordinary Chance!

1,000 pairs Ladies' Shoes, closed out to us by one of America's leading factories at a price enabling us to sell a $3.00 Silk Vesting Top, Chocolate Chrome Kid Shoe, Tuesday, for $1.98
Ladies' Bicycle Boots, length ten inches, chocolate kid; would be cheap at $2.50. Anniversary sale, the pair $1.69
Ladies' Bicycle Boots, with silk vesting tops, entirely new. Anniversary sale, the pair $2.98
Misses' Chocolate and Dongola Lace and Button Shoes; a regular $2.00 value. Anniversary sale, the pair $1.48

China, Glass and Silverware
Beautiful Jardinieres, the $1.25 kind, for 65c
Decorated Plates, pie and breakfast size 5c
Rogers' Knives and Forks, 16dwt, set $2.25
Rogers' Teaspoons, fancy patterns, set 75c
English Porcelain Dinner Set of 100 pieces, beautifully decorated; $15.00 and $18.00 values. Anniversary sale $10
15c Water Jugs for 5c

Housefurnishings
Self-wringing Mops, the best made 19c
Victor Wash Boards, zinc front 7c
Wringer attachments for galvanized tubs, pair 5c
Hardwood Wringers, guaranteed kind 95c
Sea Salt, best quality, large package 7½c
Camphor Marbles, best made, the box 1c
Everybody Laundry Soap, 20 bars for 25c
15c Wash Boards for 5c
25c Dish Pans for 10c

Anniversary Sale of Linens
Every Yard of our Finer Grades Reduced for This Sale.

TABLE LINENS, 2 yards wide, unbleached, extra weight, good patterns, the yard 35c
BLEACHED DAMASK, 2½ yards, and 1 dozen Napkins to match, the set 98c
BATH TOWELS, extra heavy Turkish, 1¼ yards long; our 15c values. Monday 10c
LINEN CRASH, heavy unbleached, 16 inches wide; anniversary sale, the yard 5c
INDIA LINENS, good sheer quality, 30 inches wide; anniversary sale, the yard 8⅓c
WHITE ORGANDIES, very sheer, 34 inches wide; anniversary sale, the yard 14c

Draperies
White Fish Net, 54 inches wide, lacy pattern, 30c values, the yard 20c
Muslin Ruffled Curtains, in dot and lace stripe effects, $2 values; anniversary sale $1.38
Brussels Lace Curtains, yard goods, pretty borders, $1 values, the yard 79c
Curtain Poles and Fixtures, oak and cherry, 25c values; anniversary sale 16c

Anniversary Silk Values
A Furor of Bargains.

Bayadere Silk, black grosgrain, an excellent heavy quality, our $1.50 value, Tuesday 98c

SATIN DUCHESSE
Our $1.50 quality the yard $1.19
Our $1.25 quality the yard $1.00
Our $1 quality the yard 85c
Japanese plaids, this season's most popular combinations, a most desirable silk for shirt waists, the yard 48c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIES
Our $1.25 quality the yard $1.00
Our $1.50 quality the yard $1.35

Black Dress Goods
at Anniversary Prices, that Will Make You Wonder.

Black Satin-faced Dress Goods, 20 beautiful designs, suitable for dress skirts, anniversary price, the yard 48c
BLACK SERGE, all wool, 40 inches wide, our 69c quality, the yard 49c
LADY CLOTH, all wool, 54 inches wide, would be cheap at 50c the yard; anniversary sale 25c
French Novelties, 50 new designs, 42 inches wide, our 60c quality, the yard 48c

Spring Dress Goods
There Never Were Such Values as Here.

NEW ETAMINES, beautiful two-tone effects, 40 new styles, worth 60c; anniversary price, the yard 39c
Alhambra Novelty Suitings, all wool and silk and wool, very choice styles, a regular 50c quality; anniversary sale, the yard 39c
Covert Suitings, illuminated, excellent goods and equal in appearance and wear to any $1.25 goods; anniversary sale price, the yard 59c
POPLINS—The most popular and most sought after goods this season; we have a beautiful grade in choice colorings, others ask $1.50 the yard; anniversary price 98c
SHEPHERD CHECKS—All wool and all colors, very popular for bicycle and tailor-made suits, 54 inches wide; anniversary sale price, the yard 98c

Anniversary Curtain Sale
Money-Saving Sale for You.

SAXONY LACE CURTAINS, with fish net border, very lacy effect, 3½ yards long, 56 inches wide, $2.25 values, Tuesday $1.69
RUFFLED SWISS MUSLIN CURTAINS, in plain figures and dots, ruffle plain, $2.00 values, Tuesday $1.38
INDIA SLUMBER ROBES, stripes and plain colors, were $1.48, Tuesday 69c
HEAD RESTS, SILK and Creton covered, sold up to 35c, Tuesday 10c
LONSDALE AND HILL'S MUSLINS, the best made, the yard 5c

Spring Clothing
The Progress
Bliss, Swain & Co.
STEVENSON BUILDING

As the largest sellers of clothing in Indianapolis, we can and do offer inducements in values that no other house can possibly equal. An examination of qualities and prices will convince anybody that not another single house can begin to compare with us.

Men's All-Wool Suits.... $5.00 to $25.00
Boys' All-Wool Suits.... $4.00 to $22.00
Child's All-Wool Suits.... $1.50 to $10.00

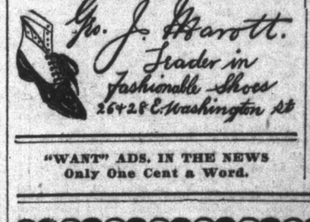
NO

You don't need an ax or other "weapons" to get to the vital parts of a Stearns or Grande. It's our Business to have the Latest--We usually do.

Have you seen the much-talked-about Grande and Stearns Bicycles?

C. S. Fisher & Co.

FANCY SHIRTS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
IMPORTED SHIRTING,
NOVELTY NECKWEAR,
50 Cents
Fancy Shirting by the yard for LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS!
Ladies' Plaid and Fancy Silk Umbrellas.
PAUL H. KRAUSS, Men's Furnisher
44 East Washington Street.



"WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS
Only One Cent a Word.

After the Storm
of Easter excitement is a good time in which to enjoy the "calm" of buying! Good time to select the SHOES that will give perfect satisfaction! We sell perfect Shoes all the time. Party and Dress Shoes, Home Shoes, Street Shoes! Ladies are invited to shop at our store THIS WEEK—it will repay them. (Only Ladies' and Children's Shoes.)

"THE FASHION"
10 North Pennsylvania St.

We Know and We Want You to Know

We know we've got the goods and are better prepared to properly Suit you than any other store or merchant tailor in this city. You'll know it, too, the moment you set eyes on the goods and inquire into the prices. You'll be surprised at the stylish suits you can buy for $10, and the really swell garments that $12, $15 and $18 will purchase.

The New Suits are Here. Pick Yours Out Now and get a Full Season's Wear out of Them.

You get the best fabrics, the newest styles, the finest workmanship, and get them at a big saving compared with the prices charged elsewhere.

Your Money Back if You Want It.

THE Eagle
5 and 7 West Washington Street

MESSAGE AND THE MARKETS

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS ON BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Live Stock—Wool Prices—Brokers' Gossip—Speculative Opinion Local Jobbing Trade—Wholesale Markets.

There was a weaker feeling in wheat to-day. There were no foreign market reports. Generally, however, the weather and statistics were more bearish than otherwise. Broomhall made the world's shipments for the week 10,376,000 bushels, of which 1,066,000 were from India and 1,674,000 bushels from Argentine. The Trade Bulletin made world's stocks 132,000,000 bushels, against 139,000,000 last year. The Russian public stocks were placed by authority at 12,580,000 bushels, which is just half of what they were at this time last year. The visible supply was again a disappointment to holders, showing a decrease of only 94,000 bushels.

The difficulty of forecasting the visible supply at this season is very great, owing to the amount on lakes, on rail and other positions which is liable to again appear. Car lots in the Northwest were 271, against 357 last week and 662 last year. The primary receipts were 308,000 bushels, against 414,000 last year. The exports were 424,000 bushels. The light receipts in the Northwest appear to be the most assuring item for holders, indicating comparatively small reserves. Another bullish feature is the undoubted damage to the growing California crop, as indicated by both private and public reports and by the strongly advancing San Francisco market.

The Government report on April condition will be published from Washington this evening. The guessers have been amusing themselves at forecasting the report, upon which they figure a condition of 87 per cent., against 81.4 last year. So far as State reports go, Ohio is placed at 72, Michigan at 96, Kentucky at 101 and Missouri at 80.

May wheat was dull, ranging between $1.06 and $1.05½ and closing at $1.06. July opened at 84⅛c, which was high, though ⅛c under the previous close. Under the depressing influence of bearish figures and war uncertainties, it declined to 83⅛-¼c, and remained dull the greater part of the day in a waiting mood, making a rally to 83⅞c and closing at 83⅞c. September ranged between 77⅛c and 76⅝c and closed at 77c. December closed at 77⅜c.

There was a sale of 50,000 bushels No. 3 Kansas wheat, which embraces all the cash business reported. The shipments out of Chicago since Saturday are 666,000 bushels. There will be Liverpool and Continental markets to-morrow and cables will be watched with much interest.

There was an easier feeling in corn early, with some improvement later. The visible supply decreased 2,547,000 bushels. Exports were 762,000 bushels. May sold between 29⅜c and 29⅝@29⅞c, closing at 29⅝@29⅞c.

Oats varied little from Saturday. There was a large increase in the visible supply of 1,493,000 bushels. This is explained by the counting in the visible of a large amount held in vessels, but previously considered in the visible supply. May closed at 25⅝c.

Under large receipts of hogs and in sympathy with grain, provisions were lower. The market was dull, and remained in a waiting attitude most of the day.

The Situation.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

The stock market still drags along under the malign influences of war scares and war rumors. This scare first became acute on February 15, and consequently nearly two months have elapsed without any relief from the killing uncertainty which has all along depressed the financial world. All the negotiations which have been carried on up to the present have as yet led neither to the certainty of war nor of peace. Spain has pursued her ancient, shifty policy of diplomacy, and will continue to do so until we make the first move which will show her that this country is thoroughly in earnest.

If Spain agrees to an armistice with the Cuban insurgents, and to feed the reconcentrados, it seems to be the consensus of opinion here that under those conditions this country would have no excuse to intervene; but the Maine explosion would still remain, and it is each day becoming more evident that the American people desire that this Maine affair shall be brought forward for settlement.

Of the course of prices on the Stock Exchange little need be said. Up one day and down the next and erratic all day, about tells the story. It is felt that stocks are intrinsically cheap on their merits, but people are holding back with the idea of seeing just what the effect will be on prices if war is declared. Opinions on this matter are very divergent, many believing that there would be a big smash, extending over 10 points, on active stocks, while others hold to the belief that, after the first shock, values would begin to advance and continue in an upward direction for some time. It is the uncertainty of exactly what would happen which prevents many rich men from buying large blocks who recognize that stocks at current prices are intrinsically cheap. But in all the uncertainty and doubt there is one fervent prayer that the agony may be stopped as soon as possible.

The Wool Market.

[Boston Bulletin.]

Sales for the week, 1,433,000 pounds.

The market continues extremely dull. The largest sale of domestic wool was 200,000 pounds of ancient territory. The largest sale of foreign was 225,000 pounds of Montevideo, sold by a speculator to a dealer. Some of the largest buyers in the trade have been looking over the market, but they have not bought. They have found that as a whole the trade believes that the present depression is abnormal and temporary, and is quite content to wait until a square settlement in favor of peace or war again turns the wheels of trade. At present there is no talk but war talk, or rather peace talk, in the whole wool district. Business seems to be relegated to the background. This condition of affairs can not continue much longer. The long deferred message will be reported on Monday, and very shortly uncertainty will become certainty.

The goods market is not in a very satisfactory condition. The retail trade in dry goods and clothing seems to be good for the season and the knitters have a pretty fair first crop of orders on hand for wool hosiery and underwear for next fall. This is about all there is to say of an encouraging nature, but as it indicates that consumption has not stopped and that the present depression is due mainly to a desire to reduce stocks, the actual conditions for the future are not altered. The recent slashing at prices by certain agents of mills making fancy dress goods has materially checked ordering for future delivery. There is but little increase in the demand for men's wear cloths, and about all that has been done has been the placing of some cloths ordered and returned by the usual means.

Brokers' Gossip.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

New York, April 11.—The market opened strong on the news from Madrid that General Blanco had been instructed to cease warlike operations against the insurgents. However, the strength was more due to buying by the professional element than to any increase in outside speculation, and after the first fifteen minutes prices developed a declining tendency and the market subsequently became nervous and irregular. The general opinion on the floor is that the message will go in to Congress about 12 o'clock. In spite of the report that a cable has been received from General Woodford, stating that affairs in Madrid were in a critical condition, and would be rendered more serious should the President's message be published, it seems doubtful whether the Sagasta ministry is strong enough to hold the populace, which is already infuriated against Americans, in check. It is also said that the message will be practically unchanged, except that a postscriptum will be added, treating of the recent proposition of the Spanish government. Sentiment on the floor continues to be rather optimistic because of the receipt of private dispatches from Washington, intimating that Congress is more disposed to leave the whole matter to the President's discretion than they were last week. A dispatch from Washington, just received, states that the message has just left the White House for the Capitol.

Primary Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 308,000 bushels, against 414,000 bushels the corresponding day of last year.

Minneapolis received 175 cars wheat and Duluth 96 cars, a total of 271 cars, against 662 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat 14,000 bushels, corn 61,000 bushels, oats 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 40,000 bushels, corn 264,000 bushels, oats 11,000 bushels.

Toledo: Receipts—Wheat 13,074 bushels, corn 33,200 bushels, oats 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 4,200 bushels, corn 63,000 bushels, oats 11,000 bushels.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat 29,500 bushels, corn 168,700 bushels, oats 152,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 65,594 bushels, corn 896,196 bushels, oats 588,079 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago: Wheat 106 cars, corn 300 cars, oats 300 cars, hogs 22,000 head.

Omaha received 2,400 head of hogs and Kansas City 5,000 head of hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 248,232 bushels, flour 38,677 packages, equivalent to 424,000 bushels wheat; corn 762,321 bushels.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cotton—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 5¾c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 5¼c; Cabot, 36 inches, 5½c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6½c; Clover, 36 inches, 6¼c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 8c; Dwight Anchor, 54 inches, 10c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 4c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; First Call, 36 inches, 4c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 4c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6¼c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¼c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 8½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 17½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 19c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6c; Sea Island, No. 3, 5c; Utica, 9-4, 16c; Utica, 10-4, 20c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 4½c; Bates, 4½c; Everett classics, 5c; Lancaster, 4½c; Normandie dress styles, 6½c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toile du Norde, 7½c; Warwick, 5¼c.

Colored Cambrics—Edwards, 3c; Slater, 3½c; Genessee, 3c; Concords, 3c; Warren, 3½c.

Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 7½c; Argus, 5½c; Victory O, 4¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 9½c; Cordis ACE, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12c; Hamilton stout awnings, 8c; Lenox fancy bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 5c; Warren bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke, 8½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 10 inches, 7½c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 8½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 10½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 30 inches, 10½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 6½c; Economy, 5c; New South, 5¼c; Rotunda, 5c; Amoskeag plaid cheviots, 6c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 6½c; Edinburg, 6½c; Everett Chambray stripes, 7½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 5¼c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5c; Atlantic P, 36 inches, 4½c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4c; American Mills, 36 inches, 5¼c; Armory shirtings, 36 inches, 5c; Armory, 32 inches, 4½c; Comet, 36 inches, 4½c; Constitution, 36 inches, 4½c; Boot C, 36 inches, 5c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 5½c; XX, 36 inches, 6c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 5½c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 4½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12c; Pepperell, 9-4, 14½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15c; Utica C, 4½c; Utica, 9-4, 14c; Utica, 10-4, 16c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 4½c; American indigo, 4c; American shirtings, 3½c; Merrimac shirtings, 3½c; Arnold long cloth B, 7½c; Arnold long cloth C, 6½c; Berwick fancy, 3½c; Berlin solids, 5c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX Turkey reds, 5c; Cocheco fancy, 4½c; Cocheco madders, 4c; Portsmouth robes, 4½c; Hamilton fancy, 4½c; Manchester fancy, 4½c; Pacific Parthians, 4½c; Pacific mournings, 5½c; Simpson mournings, 4½c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 4½c.

Brown Drill—Boot, 36 inches, 5½c; Darlington, 36 inches, 6½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 3½c; Mohawk, 36 inches, 7½c.

Provisions.

Kingan & Co.'s price list:

Smoked Meats—Sugar-cured hams, "Reliable," 20 lbs. average, 8½c; 15 lbs., 9¼c; 12½ lbs., 10c; "Indiana," 10 to 20 lbs., 8½@9c; California, 6¼@6⅝c; cottage, 6⅝c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured, "Reliable," 11c; Peerless, 10c; Lily, 8 to 9 lbs. average, 9c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lbs. average, 6¾c; clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs. average, 7c; clear sides, 20 to 30 lbs. average, 7½c; short cut clear bellies, 7c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs. average, 6¾c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs. average, 7¼c; clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs. average, 7c; clear backs, 14 to 18 lbs. average, 7c; clear backs, 8 to 10 lbs. average, 7½c; French backs, 6½c; Antwerp backs, 8 to 10 lbs. average (boneless), 8¼c; flitches, 10 to 12 lbs. average, 5⅞c. In dry salt, ½c less.

Shoulders—English-cured, "Reliable," 18 to 20 lbs. average, 6¾c; 16 lbs. average, 6½c; 10 to 12 lbs. average, 6½c; block shoulders, 15 to 17 lbs. average, 6c; closely trimmed, 6¼c; sugar-cured, "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs. average, 6¼c.

Dried Beef Hams—"Reliable," Regular sets, 14c; outsides, 12c; insides, 15½c; knuckles, 15c; beef tongues, 30c.

Lard—"Indiana" brand, in tierces, 6¼c; "Reliable," brand, in tierces, 6½c; kettle rendered, in tierces, 6¾c.

Pickled Pork—Fancy boneless pig pork, per bbl. 200 lbs., $14.75; fancy clear bean pork, $14.25; family, per bbl. 200 lbs., $11; rump, per bbl. 200 lbs., $10.50; short clear, per bbl. 200 lbs., $11.25; rump, per bbl. 200 lbs., $11.25; short cut, "Valley" brand, per bbl. 200 lbs., $10.75.

Fresh Pork—Loins, short cut, 7½@8c; cottage hams, 6c; ham butts, 6c; tenderloins, 16c; spare ribs, 5c; trimmings, 5c; hocks, 4c.

Sausage—Fresh pork, links, 7c; bulk, 6½c; smoked, 7c; bologna, "Reliable," 6½c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s Price list:

Sugar-cured Hams—Primrose brand, 10 lbs. average, 10½c; 12 to 14 lbs. average, 9½c; 18 lbs. average, 9¼c; 20 lbs. average, 9¼c; skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs. average, 9¼c.

Breakfast Bacon—Boneless: English cured, Primrose brand, 8 to 8 lbs. average, 11c; sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 8 to 8 lbs. average, 10c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, 8 to 10 lbs. average, 9c; sugar-cured, Hoosier brand, narrow, 8 to 10 lbs. average, 8½c; English cured bacon bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. average, 8½c.

Shoulders—Sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 8 to 10 lbs. average, 6½c; sugar-cured, Primrose brand, 12 to 14 lbs. average, 6¼c; sugar-cured, Primrose skinned, 12 to 14 lbs. average, 6¾c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs. average, 7¾c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs. average, 7½c; clear bellies, 20 to 25 lbs. average, 7c; clear backs, light average, 7¼c; clear backs, 18 lbs. average, 7c; clear backs, medium average, 7c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. average, 7c; clear bellies, 12 to 15 lbs. average, 7¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. average, 7c; clear bellies, 20 to 22 lbs. average, 6¾c; fancy, 8½c; clear bellies, 20 to 30 lbs. average, 7c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs. average, 7c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs. average, 6¾c; French backs, 6½c; flitches, 6c; extra short clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs. average, 6½c. In dry salt, ½c less than smoked.

Groceries.

Indianapolis Wholesale Sugar Prices: Dominoes, 5.94c; cut loaf, 5.94c; crushed, 5.94c; powdered, 5.75c; XXXX powdered, 5.88c; standard granulated, 5.50c; fine granulated, 5.50c; extra fine granulated, 5.63c; granulated, 5.63c; cubes, 5.75c; mold A, 5.75c; diamond A, 5.50c; confectioners' A, 5.38c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 5.13c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 5.13c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A, 5.13c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 5.13c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 5.13c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. C—Keystone B, 5.06c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.94c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.88c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.75c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.75c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.69c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.56c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.50c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 4.50c; 15 yellow, 4.44c; 16 yellow, 4.38c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 2-lb, 85c; cove oysters, 1-lb, full weight, 95c; 2-lb, light weight, 60c; 2-lb, full weight, $1.75@1.90; 2-lb light weight, $1.25@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, $1.20@1.25; pie, 65@90c; pineapple, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 2-lb, cans, 80@85c; salmon, 1-lb, $1@1.20; pineapples, Bahama, $1.50@2.25; peas, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 90c@$1.10; marrowfat, 85c@$1.10; soaked, 75c; tomatoes, 2-lb, 70@90c; corn, 75c@$1.10; California apple butter, a dozen, $1.10.

Spices—Pepper, 15c; allspice, 15@18c; cloves, 16@18c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 65@75c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 4½c; evaporated, 9c; currants, 6@7c; citron, 12@14c; raisins, Two Crown, a pound, 3¾@4c; evaporated apricots, 10@15c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 20@30c; choice, 35@45c; Sirups—Medium, 20@25c; choice, 35@40c; sorghum, 21@25c; corn sirup, 18@25c; corn sirup, half bbls. 21@25c; Vinegar, Malt—40 grain test) bbls. 8@9c gallon. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, $1.15@1.20. Rice—Carolina, 5@6c; Japan, 5@6c. Lake Salt—In car lots, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 3½@4c; Champion Gloss, 1 and 3-lb packages, 5½@6c; corn, 1-lb packages, 5½@6c. Candy-Stick, 6c; common mixed, 6½c. New Pickles—2,400 in barrels, $4.50; 1,200 in barrels, $4.75; 600 in half-barrels, $3.25. Oatmeal—Barrels, $4.25. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $3.75.

Cheese.

Selling prices: New York cheddar (cream) 12c; Wisconsin and Ohio cream, 11c; Swiss, domestic, 13 to 15c; brick, 13c; Limburger, domestic, 13c; skims, 8c.

Wire Nails.

Base price, $1.75.

Advance—Common fence, shingle, tobacco, flooring and common brads, 10d to 16d, 5c; 8d and 9d, 10c; 6d and 7d, 20c; 4d and 5d, 30c; 3d, 45c; 2d, 70c. Barbed common and barbed car nails, 15c advance over common.

Casing and Smooth Box—10d and larger, 15c; 8d and 9d, 25c; 6d and 7d, 35c; 4d and 5d, 50c; 3d, 70c; 2d, $1.00. Barbed box, 15c advance over smooth.

Smooth Finished—Advanced over common, 10d and larger, 25c; 8d and 9d, 35c; 6d and 7d, 45c; 4d and 5d, 65c; 3d, 85c; 2d, $1.15. Fine—3d, $1.00; 2d, $1.25.

Fruits, Vegetables and Game.

Selling prices:

Opossums—25c to 35c each.

Lemons—$3.00 to $3.50.

Oranges—A box, $3.00; Tangarines, $2.00 to $2.50.

Figs—New layer, a lb., 10@11c.

Dates—New, 7@8c a lb.

Apples—A barrel, $2.75@3.00; fancy, $3.50@4.00.

Cabbage—A barrel, 90c@$1.00.

Potatoes—Per bushel, 70c.

Onions—A barrel, $2.00@2.25.

Celery—A dozen, 15@30c.

Honey—New, 1-lb cups, 13@14c.

Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $4.00.

Cranberries—Per barrel, $8.00; fancy, $9.00@10.00; per box, $3.00.

Hickory Nuts—Shellbarks, 90c; large, 65c per bushel.

Grape Fruit—$4.00@5.00 a box.

Florida Tomatoes—$3.00 a case.

Tinners' Supplies.

Charcoal Tin—Best Brands—IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $4.50@5.25; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $5.50@6.25.

Roofing Tin—Best Brands—IC, 14x20, $3.50@4.00; IC, 20x28, $7.00@8.00; IC, 20x28, old style, $10.00@12.50.

Block Tin (in pigs)—16c.

Block Tin (in bars)—18c.

Zinc-Sheet, 6c.

Copper Bottoms—18c.

Planished Copper—18c.

Solder—11@12c.

Iron—27 B, $2.25; 27 C, $2.50; best bloom, galvanized, 75 and 10 per cent.

Lead—Pressed bars, 6c.

Dressed Meats.

Prices to retail dealers:

Beef—Carcasses: Extra choice steers, 7@7½c; medium steers, 6@6½c; good cows, 5½@6½c; medium cows, 4½@5c; good heifers, 6½@7c.

Hindquarters—Extra choice steers, 9½c; medium steers, 7@8c; good cow, 7@8c; medium cows, 6½@7½c; good heifers, 8@9c.

Forequarters—Good, 4½@6½c.

Veal—8c.

Lamb—8½@9c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

The egg market is firm; butter is steady and poultry weak.

Poultry—Hens, 7c; chickens, 7c; cocks, 3c; hen turkeys, 9c; young toms, 7c; old toms, 6c; ducks, 5c.

Eggs—8c.

Butter—10c.

Retail Coal Market.

Anthracite, $7.50 a ton; Brazil block, $3.00; Island City lump, $2.75; Paragon lump, $2.75; Jackson lump, $4.00; Pittsburg lump, $4.00; Winifrede lump, $4.00; Raymond lump, $4.00; Blossburg, smithing, $5.00; Pocahontas, $4.50; lump coke, 11c a bushel; crushed coke, 12c; all nut coal 50c a ton less than lump price.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying prices: Choice, $2.35; prime, $2.25; No. 2 $2.15. Selling price: 25c to 50c more.

Timothy—Selling price: $1.30@1.50.

Blue Grass—Fancy, $1.00; extra clean, 75c; red top, 75@90c.

Alsyke—$4.50@4.75.

Orchard Grass—$1.50@1.60.

Package Coffees.

The following are Indianapolis prices on package coffees:

Arioso, $9.90; Lion, $9.90; Jersey, $9.90; Dilworth's, $9.90; Mail Pouch, $9.45; King Bee, $9.90; Imperial, $19.90; Excello, $18.40; Java blend, $16.70.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 31@35c; sole leather, oak, 27@30c; hemlock, 23@28c; skirting, 34@41c; single strip, 35@38c; city kip, 60@75c; French kip, 90c@$1.20; city calf, 90c@$1.10; French calf, $1.00@1.85.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 27@30c; alum, 3@4c; asafoetida, 25@30c; borax, 9@10c; bromide of potash, 55c; camphor, 40@45c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, $3.00@3.50 a bbl.; powdered, $4.20@4.50 a lb.; subnitrate of bismuth, $1.35 a lb.

Merchant Iron.

Bar Iron—$1.50@1.60 base.

Horse Shoes—$3.50@3.75 a keg of 100 lbs.

American Cast Steel—9c.

Horseshoe Nails—$3.50@5.00 a box.

Jobbing Prices in Flour.

Best grade, winter and spring: Wheat patents, $6.00 a barrel; second grade, $5.50 a barrel; family, $4.50 a barrel; low grades, $4.00 a barrel.

Hides and Tallow.

Hides—No. 1 g. s. hides, 8¼c; No. 2 g. s. hides, 7¼c; No. 1 calf, 9½c; No. 2 calf, 8c; No. 1 tallow, 3c; No. 2 tallow, 2½c.

Wool.

The following prices are paid for wagon-lots: Good, unwashed, 16@18c; burry and cotted, 12@15c; tub-washed, 22@25c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Unchanged—Hogs Fairly Active and Weak—Sheep Few.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, April 11.

Cattle—Receipts, light. Shipments, none. There were few cattle and no quotable change in prices; prospects steady.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	$4 90@5 25
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	4 60@4 80
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 60@4 80
Fair to medium, 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 40@4 60
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb. steers	4 25@4 50
Good to choice feeding steers	4 10@4 40
Fair to medium feeding steers	4 00@4 10
Common to good stockers	3 25@4 40
Butchers' cattle we quote:	
Good to choice heifers	4 00@4 60
Fair to medium heifers	3 75@4 00
Common light heifers	3 00@3 40
Good to choice cows	3 60@4 00
Fair to medium cows	3 25@3 50
Common old cows	2 50@2 85
Veal calves	4 50@6 00
Heavy calves	3 00@5 00
Prime to fancy export bulls	3 60@4 00
Good to choice export bulls	3 25@3 50
Good to choice butcher bulls	3 25@3 75
Common to fair bulls	2 50@3 00
Good to choice cows and calves	35 00@50 00
Common to medium cows and calves	20 00@30 00

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head. Shipments, 1,200 head. The hog market was fairly active, with packers and shippers buying at a shade lower prices than Saturday's average. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$3 85 @3 90
Mixed and heavy packing	3 80 @3 85
Good to choice lightweights	3 82½@3 87½
Common lightweights	3 70 @3 80
Pigs	3 25 @3 75
Roughs	3 00 @3 50

Sheep—Receipts, light. Shipments, none. There were hardly enough sheep or lambs to establish prices; prospects steady.

Good to choice lambs	$5 00@5 25
Common to medium lambs	4 00@4 75
Good to choice sheep	3 75@4 25
Fair to medium sheep	3 50@3 75
Common sheep	2 50@3 00
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 11.—Yesterday's official receipts of hogs were 12,592 head; shipments 11,145 head. Cattle—Receipts 110 head; shipments 195 head. Sheep—Receipts 3,893 head; shipments 2,608. Estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow 22,000 head. Estimated receipts for to-day 37,000 head; left over 1,000 head. The market was fairly active and 5@10c lower. Lights $3.70@3.95, mixed $3.75@4.00, heavy $3.70@4.00, roughs $3.70@3.75. Cattle—Receipts 18,500 head. Good steady; others weak to 10c lower. Beeves $3.90@5.50, cows and heifers $2.25@4.50, Texas steers $3.60@4.90, stockers and feeders $3.75@4.65. Sheep—Receipts 25,000 head. Generally 10c lower.

Quotations.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	—Closing— Apr. 11.	Apr. 9.
Wheat—					
May	1 06	1 06	1 05½	1 06	1 06
July	84⅛	84¼	83⅛	83⅞	84¼-⅜
Corn—					
May	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝-⅞	29⅝
July	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30⅞
Oats—					
May	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝-¾
July	23⅝	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅝
Pork—					
May	9 80	9 80	9 77	9 80	9 87
July	9 90	9 90	9 85	9 87	9 97
Lard—					
May	5 12	5 17	5 12	5 17	5 20
July	5 17	5 25	5 17	5 22-25	5 27
Ribs—					
May	5 15	5 17	5 15	5 15	5 20
July	5 25	5 25	5 20	5 22	5 27

Closing cash markets: Corn, 29⅝c, oats 25⅝c, pork $9.77, lard 5.15, ribs 5.15c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red 95½c, No. 3 red 88½@90½c, April 95½c, wagon 96c.

Corn—Steady; No. 1 white 31⅜c, No. 3 white (one color) 31⅛c, No. 4 white 29⅛c, No. 2 white mixed 29⅝c, No. 3 white mixed 29¼c, No. 4 white mixed 26¼c, No. 2 yellow 29⅜c, No. 3 yellow 29¼c, No. 4 yellow 26½c, No. 2 mixed 29⅛c, No. 3 mixed 29¼c, No. 4 mixed 26½c, ear 28½c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 white 29½c, No. 3 white 28½c, No. 2 mixed 27c, No. 3 mixed 26c.

Inspections: Wheat—No. 3 red 5 cars, rejected 1 car; total, 6 cars.

Corn—No. 3 white 42 cars, No. 4 white 6 cars, No. 3 Mixed 6 cars; total, 54 cars.

New York Provisions.

New York, April 11.—Butter—Receipts 9,454 packages; steady; Western creamery 15@19c, Elgins 21c, factory 12½@16c. Cheese—Receipts 2,002 packages; steady; large, choice 7¼@7½c; small, choice 7½@8c; part skims 4@6c.

Barley, Rye, Flax and Timothy.

Chicago, April 11.—Barley—Cash, No. 3, 34@45c. Rye—Cash 51½c, May 51¾c, July 51⅝c. Flax—Cash, Northwestern, $1.22; May $1.22½, September $1.12.

Wheat Puts and Calls.

Chicago, April 11.—Wheat: Puts, 82⅞c, 83c, 82⅞c; calls, 84⅜c, 84⅜c, 84⅝c. Corn: Puts, 29⅛c, 29⅛c.

Indiana Oil.

Montpelier, Ind., April 11.—Indiana prices: Crude oil, 50c.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Fairly Active, but Fluctuating—The Quotations.

New York, April 11.—The stock market showed gains approximating a point at the opening for the leading grangers and internationals. Advances elsewhere were smaller, and some stocks showed losses. The London exchange being closed, no evidence was forthcoming of opinion there on the new developments in the Spanish question. Trading was in small volume here and somewhat hesitating in tone. Most of the gains were wiped out after the opening, and the market fell into intense dullness at the decline. Prices stiffened again to about the best by 11 o'clock, and trading became active again on the advance. Metropolitan street railway was erratic and covered a range of several points.

Stocks.

[By L. W. Louis's Wire.]

Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Atchison pfd	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛
American Tobacco	102	103½	101½	102⅞
C., B. & Q.	94	94⅞	92⅝	94⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
Chicago Gas	92	92½	91⅛	92¼
Ches. & Ohio	19½	19¾	19⅛	19½
Leather pfd	57½	58½	57½	57½
General Electric	31½	31½	30⅝	31
Jersey Central	92	93	92	93
Lead	30⅝	31	30⅜	30⅝
Louisville & Nash.	48	48⅛	47⅝	48
Manhattan Con	98	99⅞	96⅞	99⅜
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞
Northern Pacific	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
N. Pacific, pref.	61¼	62⅛	60⅝	61¼
N. Y. Central	111½	112½	110⅞	112
Northwestern	120	120	118¾	119
Omaha	70	70	69½	69½
Pacific Mail	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Reading	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜
Rock Island	86⅜	87⅛	85¼	86⅞
Southwestern Ry pd	27	27	27	27
Sugar Refinery	119¼	120⅝	118¼	120⅝
St. Paul	91⅛	92⅛	90⅜	91
Tennessee Coal	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Union Pacific	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
Union Pacific pfd.	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅜
Western Union	87	87⅝	86½	87⅜

Sales to noon, 110,144 shares.

Indianapolis Clearings

	April 11.	April 4.
Clearings	$879,647 94	$1,228,223 30
Balances	125,417 08	106,119 26

DEATH OF SAMUEL FRENCH,

The Well-Known Publisher of Plays—Other Deaths.

New York, April 11.—Samuel French, publisher of plays, is dead at his home, Yarra House, Kensington, London, England. He was born in Gardiner, Me., in 1818. He came to New York in 1835, and began the publishing of plays. He was successful from the first. He became the agent of many foreign authors, and practically became their representative in America. Most of the European players which previous to the last ten or fifteen years made notable successes here, were brought here by Samuel French. Of recent years the sale of plays has been in the hands of numerous agents, and many of the leading managers dealt directly with the authors.

Mr. French, in 1875, introduced "A Celebrated Case" to the theater-going public of this city. Charles Coghlan, when at the height of his success in London, appeared in the leading part. Three plays of Sardou were purchased by Mr. French for $30,000 before they were written. They were "Fedora," "Theodora" and "Odette."

There were many theatrical enterprises in this country in which Mr. French was interested. He collected royalties from plays all over the United States. He went to England in 1872 and bought the play-publishing business of Thomas Hailes Lacy.

Dudley Winston.

New York, April 11.—Dudley Winston, president of the civil service commission of Chicago, on his way to Lakewood, N. J., for a vacation, died last night on the express train which arrived at the Grand Central station at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Winston was the son of Gen. F. H. Winston, former minister to Persia, and thirty-two years old. He had been in poor health from overwork and the grip. When he retired to his berth about 11 o'clock last night there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that his condition had grown serious. About 5:30 o'clock this morning, the porter tried to arouse Mr. Winston, but could not do so, and he was advised by Dr. J. W. Wassell, who had been in Mr. Winston's company on the train, to let him sleep. When, on leaving Poughkeepsie, Dr. Wassell went to arouse Mr. Winston he found him dead. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment there to await directions for its disposal.

E. A. Davis.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Auburn, Ind., April 11.—E. A. Davis, of Angola, died at his home Saturday. He had been married only a few months. He was a graduate of Hillsdale College; was twice elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature; was four years in the pension department at Indianapolis; was prosecuting attorney for this district and a prominent young attorney.

William L. Davis.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Valparaiso, Ind., April 11.—William L. Davis, a prominent farmer of Boone Grove, this county, died yesterday, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had lived in the county for forty-two years. He leaves a wife and four children.

Joseph Aston.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Jo Eck, Ind., April 11.—Joseph Aston died at the home of his daughter last night. He was eighty-nine years old, and fifty years a resident of Marion county.

Mrs. James H. Carter.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Flora, Ind., April 11.—Mrs. James H. Carter, long a resident of this place, died yesterday of old age and a complication of diseases. She was sixty-seven years of age.

The Rev. F. W. Conrad.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—The Rev. Frederick William Conrad, D. D., LL. D., for many years editor of the Lutheran Observer, died last night, age eighty-two. He had been ill for a long time.

Thomas Raftis.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Tipton, Ind., April 11.—Thomas Raftis, eighty years old, one of the pioneers of this county, died here Saturday night of old age.

A Murder in Montreal.

Montreal, April 11.—Dennis Clifford, a very wealthy resident, has been killed, and Joseph O'Meara, for many years one of the most noted young athletes in eastern Canada, and for several seasons the cover-point of the Shamrock lacrosse club, is charged with the crime.

Clifford owned the store occupied by Mrs. O'Hare, O'Meara's sister, and the stock was seized for rent. Fearing that the bailiff might allow the goods to be removed, he decided to watch all night. At a late hour last night O'Meara was heard talking to him, and shortly afterward Clifford was found on the balcony of his house, dead. Clifford had lived here fifty years, and his holdings are said to be worth about $1,000,000, though he lived as would a man working for $1 a day.

DEMURRER STANDS.

DECISION OF JUDGE NEAL IN THE STREET CAR CASE.

Case of Indianapolis Against the Citizens' Street Railroad and City Railway Companies.

THE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE DEMURRER.

Review of the Litigation Between the City of Indianapolis and the Two Street Car Companies Claiming Rights to Use the Streets for Tracks.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Noblesville, Ind., April 11.—A decision was given to-day in the case of the city of Indianapolis against the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, and the City Railway Company by Judge Neal, of the Hamilton Circuit Court. This case was first filed in the Hamilton Circuit Court in 1894, and a complete statement of the issues would fill a volume of an ordinary law book. The city of Indianapolis, in its complaint, is seeking to quiet its title as against the claims of either of the defendants to the streets of the city after the year 1901. The city contended that under the franchises granted, no street car company had a right to occupy the streets after January 18, 1901, and that the authorities must provide for a free competition among all the companies, for such occupation after that date. The Citizens' company, which has property in the shape of tracks, cars, power-houses, real estate and general equipment, which would be practically of no value except for street-railroad purposes in Indianapolis, joined with the city in attacking the City company. The Citizens' company maintained that the action by the city was well brought, providing the act of 1897, amending the general street railway act of June 4, 1861, is valid. Judge Neal overruled the demurrer to the complaint and held that the law of 1897 was constitutional. The City company, in its answer, took a position in total disregard of this law, and contended that it was unconstitutional. The Citizens' company filed a cross-complaint against the city and the City company, in which it set up the various ordinances and contracts under which it and its predecessor, the Citizens' Street Railway Company, have occupied the streets of the city of Indianapolis, and that, as between it and the City company, it has the right to so occupy the streets until January 18, 1901.

City Company's Contract Void.

In his decision, Judge Neal holds that the Board of Public Works of Indianapolis had no power to grant a franchise to a street railway company which should not take effect for seven years after it was granted. He therefore holds that the contract between the city of Indianapolis and the City Street Railway company, as interpreted by the parties themselves, is void, and that the company is not entitled to assert any of the rights which it had set up in its pleadings as against the city or the Citizens' Street Railway Company.

The Question Stated.

The court says:

The demurrers remaining to be ruled upon (that of the defendant Citizens' Street Railroad Company to the amended and supplemental complaint having been heretofore overruled) so far as filed, are as follows:

1. The demurrer by the city of Indianapolis to the answer of the defendant, the City Railway Company, to the amended and supplemental complaint.

2. The demurrer of the cross-plaintiff, the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, to the answer of the City Railway Company addressed to the cross-complaint of the former.

These will be taken up in their order.

Two principal questions arise upon the demurrer of the city of Indianapolis to the answer of the City Railway Company:

1. What rights, if any, did the City company acquire by its contract of April 24, 1893, with the Board of Public Works, and approved by the Common Council, and the ordinances adopted by said Council, in relation thereto, to occupy the streets of the city and operate either a partial or complete system of street railway, particularly on and after January 18, 1901? Connected with this proposition, and further subdivided, did said company obtain the right to construct the so-called north and south line, hereafter referred to, immediately upon entering into the contract, and, also, the franchise and grant to construct and operate the remainder of the entire system on and after January 18, 1901? Stated in another form, Was said contract legal and valid, or was it void as being contrary to public policy?

2. If said contract was and is valid, and said City Company did acquire rights thereunder, how, if at all, are they affected by the act of the General Assembly of March 5, 1897, commonly known as the New act?

Judge Neal's Decision.

Judge Neal, in his decision, said:

Great stress in the arguments in support of the demurrer of the city to the answer of the City Railway Company has been put upon the contention that the City Railway Company's contract was and is void as against public policy. The facts alleged in the answer show, as it has been conceded in argument by counsel, that at the time when the City Company's contract was entered into, when the franchise and grant were made to it for a term of thirty years, to-wit, April 24, 1893, the Citizens' Street Railroad Company was then in the rightful occupation of the streets of the city of Indianapolis, upon which its street-railroad tracks were laid, and had full authority to operate, as it was then doing, its system of street railroads, with the right to so continue until January 18, 1901.

This concession is made in view of the decision in the case of the City Railway Company vs. The Citizens' company, which was finally adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein it was held that, in any event, the Citizens' company's franchise would not expire until that date. * * *

Construction of Contract.

There is nothing in the contract of the City Railway Company, so far as I recall, that, upon its face, shows anything to the contrary but that the City Railway Company was to begin immediately the construction of a small part of its system, and it was expressly stipulated that the whole was to be completed by November 1, 1894, unless prevented by a restraining order issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction.

In the contract and said ordinances a grant was made to the City company to lay its tracks over certain streets, unoccupied by any street railroad, from Washington street to the southern boundary of the city, and also from Washington street to the northern limits of the city, making a continuous and connected line throughout.

It is contended by counsel for the City Railway Company that, inasmuch as the Citizens' company was not using the streets so granted for street railroad purposes, it was entirely competent for the city to grant them to the new company and to give it the present right to go upon said streets and construct and operate its line of street railway. It appears that in a part of South Pennsylvania street, which was included in said north and south line, there had been laid some thirty years before a number of squares of tracks, which were connected and operated for a time, and later disconnected and abandoned, the tracks having become covered with earth and lain unused for nearly thirty years.

Had Abandoned the Tracks.

I think it could be reasonably held that the Citizens' company had abandoned that part of its lines, unless an adequate and proper service to the public did not require the operation of said tracks. It would be a strange doctrine, it seems to me, to say that a street railroad company, having obtained and occupied a street for its purposes, could discontinue the operation of its cars upon such tracks for a long period of years, and still retain rights acquired by the mere fact of such previous occupancy. * * *

Could Grant Additional Franchises.

I take it that the city, as well settled by authorities, having granted the right to the Citizens' company to operate its street railroad upon any or all of the streets of the city, had not exhausted its powers, and could make a similar grant to another company, and if both have equal rights to occupy and use a particular street or streets, and it is physically impracticable for both to occupy said streets concurrently, then the first to occupy would have the better right.

I take it that the authorities held, as practical business necessities require, that municipality in providing for the convenience, advantage and needs of itself and citizens in the way of light, water, gas and street railway facilities, which are of a public character and necessitate often and generally an enormous outlay of money, frequently beyond the resources of the municipality itself to afford, rendering it expedient to offer inducements to private capital to engage in such business, has the legal right to make a contract extending over a period of years of such duration as will be reasonably sufficient in the promise of fair remuneration to justify individuals and corporations to undertake to supply such needs of the city and its citizens. But, although this power to contract and to contract for a long period of time be admitted and adjudged to exist, when ought it to be exercised? * * *

Power to Let the Contract.

Was it competent for the Board of Public Works, with the consent of the Common Council, at a time when the city was already supplied with street railroad facilities by an occupying company, whose term would not end for nearly eight years, to enter into the contract with the City Railway Company, as it did, for a complete system of street railway service for Indianapolis, which would not be constructed nor put in operation until after January 18, 1901? The personnel of the said board and Council might be changed several times before the new system could be inaugurated; the terms of office of the mayor and councilmen are two years, and the Board of Public Works is appointed by and holds during the pleasure of the mayor.

As before suggested, it has been argued by counsel for the City Railway Company that as to the north and south line, and all other unoccupied streets, the contract was in praesenti, while as to the streets operated by the other company its rights were simply postponed until the termination of the Citizens' company's contract. For the city and other defendants it is contended that the contract was not separable, and if invalid in part it is so in whole. I have been unable to escape the conviction that the parties to the contract had in contemplation and were intending to provide for a complete and adequate street railway system for the city, and that the City Railway Company was to be the legitimate and immediate successor of the Citizens' company as soon as the latter should be ousted, which it was supposed would occur in January, 1894; that it was not the purpose at all to have one rival company engaged in operating a single line through the city from north to south, while the other was furnishing a much greater and absolutely needed service throughout most of the city; so that, if by far the principal part of the contract was inoperative and void, and must be struck down, the north and south line must fall with it. * * *

If these propositions be true, a contract was made, although it did not respond to the intention of the parties, which, if valid, could not be put into practical operation for almost eight years, and, therefore, the question for the court to decide is in legal effect the same as if the parties in April, 1893, had deliberately undertaken to contract for a street railway system to be inaugurated on or after January 18, 1901. Can such a contract be upheld or must it be struck down as against public policy? * * *

Contract Void.

If the Board of Public Works and Common Council have the power to enter into a contract with a street railway company whose occupation and service are to begin eight years in the future, such contract being made at a time when the city is amply supplied in that respect, could not the same power be stretched so as to authorize a contract with another company for a system to be put in operation still further in the future, to-wit, at the expiration of the term to begin eight years subsequent to the execution of the first contract, whether the period of occupancy fixed in such contract be ten, twenty or thirty years? Can a probable future necessity be so anticipated? Many reasons occur instantly to the mind why it would not. * * *

Who could tell but that the end of the eight-year period the city of Indianapolis might decide that municipal ownership of its street railways would best comport with public interest? Since that contract was executed, which provided for a 5-cent fare and certain percentages of the gross receipts of the company to be turned into the city treasury, the Legislature of the State has enacted a law fixing the street car fares in the city of Indianapolis at 3 cents, thus keeping pace with the tendency to lower charges for transportation. Another important act has been passed by the General Assembly, to-wit, for letting the street railway franchise to free competition. Thus, a contract entered into in 1893, which would appear to be an excellent thing, might be entirely unsatisfactory and unsuitable eight years later. * * *

The City company's contract was executed in April, only a little over nine months in advance of the date which had been accepted by both the company and the city as the time when the Citizens' company's rights would terminate. As before observed, it was stipulated that the new company was to have all of its system finished and in working order by November 1, 1894. This amounted to an expression of the judgment of the parties that the time allowed was long enough to put in a street railway plant and install a new company. Let me add that I can not concur in the position so earnestly insisted upon—that the city charter act of 1891 materially affects the questions in hand. It seems to me that the Legislature simply intended to confer upon said board the power to enter in the first instance into a contract, which power had theretofore rested in the Common Council.

The answers to both the complaint and the cross-complaint fairly show that it is impracticable, if not impossible, for two different street railroad companies, operating separate and distinct lines, to occupy the same street at the same time. In the answer to the cross-complaint it is averred, in accordance, as I take it, with what has been conceded in argument, as follows: "And this defendant denies that it was the purpose of the Board of Public Works, or of said city, or of this defendant, in the making and approval of said contract, to confer upon this defendant any other right as to the streets then used and occupied by the Citizens' Street Railroad Company than to occupy and use said streets whenever, and as soon as, the right of the occupancy of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company should expire or be terminated." And next, it is further alleged that such rights will expire and terminate by virtue of the provisions set out in the cross-complaint and the laws of the State of Indiana on, to-wit, January 18, 1901.

City Company's Citation.

Counsel for the City Railway Company have called attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the City Railway Company vs. The Citizens' company, in which it was held that the seven years' extension of the franchise of the Citizens' company, made by the Common Council in 1880, fourteen years before the expiration of the franchise originally granted to the predecessor, was valid and binding. As I read the opinion in that case, the question as to whether the contract so made was against public policy was not raised nor considered. But it was held that the Citizens' company, having, on the faith of such extension, bonded its plant in a large sum, justice to the bondholders would estop the city to contest the legality of such extension, and that the continued operation of the plan was a sufficient consideration for the new grant.

The city was not a party to that litigation and is not bound by the decree entered therein. In the case of the Citizens' company, it was already operating under a valid franchise and contract, its plant and the operation thereof were open and visible facts, and the character of its service was known to the city and its citizens. By permission of the city it had afterward made great improvements in its service, changing from animal power to electric, and in so doing had expended large sums of money, and it was made to appear that it would be seriously damaged if not permitted the extended time. As to the City company, it was proposed not to continue a service it was already rendering, but to contract for an entirely new service by a new company, the agreement containing many vital features, essentially different from anything the city had known before.

Demurrer Sustained.

The foregoing considerations, as well as others I have not taken time to enumerate, lead me to conclude that said contract was against public policy and was, and is void. The demurrer to the former should be sustained.

1. As to the demurrer of the Citizens' company to the answer of the City company to the cross-complaint of the Citizens' company, this court, having virtually held in the ruling upon the latter's demurrer to the amended complaint that the New act was constitutional, so far as said company's rights were involved, such ruling being made in the light of the decision of our Supreme Court on the 3-cent car fare act, and the concession of counsel that if that decision is good law it would apply equally to the New act, the Court is of the opinion that such demurrer should be sustained.

In view of the allegations contained in the cross-complaint, that it would have property of great value, which it would have the right, in case the City Company's contract be adjudged invalid, to have appraised and purchased by its successor company upon the termination of its franchise in 1901, under the provisions of said act for letting the franchise for thirty years to free competition, it is entitled to have determined the status of the City company, whether or not it has any rights, and if it has any, whether it is subject to the provisions of said act.

2. Having decided that the City Company's contract was void, it is quite immaterial, as far as the rulings here are concerned, as to what effect, if any, the said act of March 5, 1897—the New act—had upon its rights. I think it is clear from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the city of Indianapolis vs. Navin, rendered last June, that the Legislature still has power to legislate upon street railroads in cities of 100,000 or more population in the State of Indiana. I think the position can not be maintained that the city charter act, amended or repealed by implication any part of the act authorizing the incorporation of street railway companies approved June 4, 1861. It is asserted on behalf of the City Railway Company, on the theory that their contract was valid and enforceable, that if the New act attempted to destroy its rights thereunder, to that extent it would be void as inimical to the provisions of the constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana, forbidding the passage of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. If it be granted that the Legislature had the power, under the reservations contained in the street railway act of 1861, to amend or repeal said act at its discretion, to destroy whatever contract rights the City company may have secured, the first question to be considered is whether the Legislature has attempted so to do. All presumptions, I take it, would be against such intention, and the act should be so construed, if it may be, as not to destroy any vested right. Also an equally strong presumption should be indulged that the act was intended to operate prospectively and not retrospectively.

City Co.'s Rights not Enlarged.

As I take it, the City Railway Company got whatever rights it had to exist as a corporation, under and by virtue of, the street railroad act of 1861. As before indicated, in the humble opinion of this court, its rights were neither broadened nor narrowed by the city charter act of 1891, and that the contract and ordinances of which it entered into and accepted did not absolve it from whatever control remained in the General Assembly over street railroads; that it took its charter at such time under said act of 1861, subject to the reserved power contained therein to amend or repeal said act at the discretion of the Legislature.

In his connection, the following language, taken from the decision in the Navin case, is, perhaps, significant: "Appellant (city) had the power to prescribe the terms upon which and the time for which a street railroad company, organized under said act of 1861, should occupy the streets of said city; but such a contract, when made, was subject to the right of the Legislature to amend or repeal said act of the city, and no contract made by the city with the street railroad company could prevent the exercise of such power by the Legislature. It is clear, therefore, that said act of 1897 (meaning the 3-cent fare law) does not impair the obligations of any valid contract of either the State or appellant."

Again, it is said in the opinion: "No new corporation was created or formed by the act of 1897 (said three-cent fare act). Said act was a mere regulation fixing the maximum rate of fare to be collected by all street railroad companies in cities of one hundred thousand or more population, according to the United States census of 1890. Even if said act is local (which we need not and do not decide), it is not special, for the reason that it applies alike to all street railroads that are now or may hereafter be operated in such locality, whether there be one or many." In the New act no time is set for the letting to free competition, except when the franchise of the occupying company shall expire.

Expressions are frequently used in the act, making it apply to any company that may now or hereafter occupy the streets of said city. So that, except for one other consideration, which will be mentioned, it occurs to me the act could be upheld, even conceding the City company's contract to be valid, and that it would have the right to begin the operation of a system of street railway in 1901, the act itself, not in terms destroying or annulling its vested rights, if any it has.

Both Demurrers Sustained.

There is one provision which is inconsistent with this construction, and that is the provision for an appraisement of the property of the occupying company, with the right guaranteed to it, in case it should not become its own successor, to have the incoming company purchase its property at the appraisement. If the provision of that enactment for the sale of the franchise to the highest bidder should be postponed until the expiration of the franchise claimed by the City company, the provision for the appraisement of the present occupying company's property would be nugatory, so far as the Citizens' company is concerned, and might amount to a partial, if not total, confiscation of its property.

Besides, it could hardly be thought, in view of the history of that legislation, that the Legislature was enacting a law which was not to have any practical force until thirty or more years in the future. Finding it entirely unnecessary for this court to pass upon the question, here briefly discussed, in view of the conclusions already announced, it would be profitless to express any opinion thereon.

Each of said demurrers will, therefore, be sustained and the proper exceptions noted.

CITY COMPANY'S VIEWS.

Point Out that the Court Below Erred—The Appeal.

Speaking of the decision of the Noblesville court to the effect that the contract with the City company is null and void, because against public policy, the attorneys of that company say that the judge has undoubtedly erred in failing to discriminate between the powers of the city to contract on the one hand, and the limitation upon the power of the State to legislate by its General Assembly. They are certain that this error will be quickly discerned by the Supreme Court, to which the case will be immediately appealed. The case being one of public importance, they do not doubt that the Supreme Court will advance the case and make a decision.

The City Company Appeals.

The attorneys for the City company announce that they will ask for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Expressions on the Decision.

Mayor Taggart said of the case: "After the Legislature had passed the New bill and the 3-cent fare bill, there was a great deal of contention among all classes of attorneys as to what the effect of the New bill would be in regard to the contract of the City company, and also the rights of the Citizens' company after 1901. In order to determine what rights either or any of them might have after that time, I suggested to the city attorney that the Noblesville case should be pushed to a speedy settlement in order that the case might be taken to the Supreme Court to decide what shape the city of Indianapolis was in on the street car franchise; that is, whether or not the City company or the Citizens' company has any rights after 1901. This was for the purpose of having the deck cleared, so that legal objections would be settled and not arise when a new franchise might be under consideration. I would be glad if the case should be appealed to the Supreme Court, so that a decision may be had as soon as possible. The decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana will probably be final."

John R. Wilson, of the City company, says: "The action was to clean up all obligations and settle all disputes, so that the city of Indianapolis would have a clear way to let a new contract after 1901. I take it that it was practically decided that the Citizens' Street Railroad Company does go out in 1901, and that this decision says the City company has no contract.

"This is purely a local question, and I lay no particular stress on the decision of Judge Neal. The decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana is, of course, what the parties started out to procure. If the decision of Judge Neal is right—as I now understand it, not having read it—I confess my inability to understand how the Supreme Court of the United States could reach the conclusion that the seven years' extension of the Citizens' company, which was granted fourteen years before it was to take effect, was valid. Furthermore, there is scarcely any franchise of consequence in any city that was not granted or extended a good while before it could take effect."

Ferdinand Winter, who represented the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, said that the opinion follows nearly the line of argument that was presented to the court, except that the court avoids a decision of the question whether the City company is bound by the law of 1897, by holding that it has no rights at all under its contract. He said that all parties had endeavored to get the record into proper shape to present all questions involved in the case of the Supreme Court. He said that the Citizens' company will appeal from so much of the decision as holds that its rights in the streets of Indianapolis will terminate in 1901.

John Kern, the city attorney, went to Noblesville this morning and returned this afternoon.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	- -	$600,000
SURPLUS FUND	- -	$85,000
Stockholders' Add'l Liability		$600,000

Persons in the city holding Building Association Loans, and who wish to refund in a straight loan, are invited to examine the Homestead Loans of this company. Money can be saved by borrowers upon this plan, which involves no continuous expense. Interest on such loans, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually.

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TRAINING SHIP CADETS

THE FUTURE MASTERS OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINES.

All Ships Benefiting by the Government Subsidy Are Required to Carry Them—An Attractive Opening for Ambitious Boys.

When Congress passed the postal subsidy act for the encouragement of American shipping, it included as one of the provisions a measure intended for the encouragement of American sailors. This provided that on all the ships benefiting by the Government subsidy one cadet should be carried for each thousand tons of the vessel's burden. This cadet must be an American subject and serve an apprenticeship of three years on shipboard.

The intention of the law is to provide a steady supply of officers to take charge of vessels sailing under the American flag.

It has frequently been said that the American tar is disappearing from the seas, and that if the number of vessels carrying the United States flag were increased they would, in the course of a few years, have to be manned and officered by men of foreign birth, because no Americans would be fitted for the work. It is true that the number of native American sailors on the ships that enter our ports is growing smaller every year. The law referred to above is intended to prevent such a depletion in the ranks of the officers, and to make sure that however many ships we have sailing under the Stars and Stripes, they will be commanded by Americans.

DECK CADETS.

What the law has really done is to open a new and attractive profession to young Americans. To become a ship's officer, to tread the deck of some ocean liner resplendent in brass buttons and gold trimming, and to have the men all touch their caps and call him "Sir," has been the dream of many a lad. In the old days it could be realized only by a long and severe service before the mast. But seamanship has changed since those days. The sailing of a big steamship has become an exact science which the sailorman never gets a chance to learn and which can be acquired only by careful study under the direction of officers themselves.

On the Mail Steamers.

The mail steamers that receive money from the Government under the terms of the subsidy act number about thirty, and carry altogether over one hundred cadets. Forty of these are on the four big passenger steamers of the American line, the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul, which are the pride of American travelers. The positions on these boats are most coveted by the boys because the experience gained on them is of the best and makes it easy for the young officers to obtain places when their terms of apprenticeship expire.

The cadets are appointed by the marine superintendent. Most of them are selected from the boys on one of the school ships, though occasionally one is selected who has not had any previous training. The school ship boys receive their appointments at the age of fifteen or sixteen, and spend two years on board the St. Mary's, or one of her sister ships of the old navy.

ENGINEER CADETS.

There they are instructed in the rudiments of seamanship. They are taught to man the boats, to set sails and to work in the rigging. Although the sailor on a modern ocean liner is not called on for much work aloft, it is a good thing for the boy who goes to sea to be able to walk a yard-arm or to run up and down the long rope ladders that lead to the lofty spars. On the training ship the boys also study mathematics and navigation, the sciences on which all modern seacraft is based.

After two years of this work, at the age of eighteen, he receives his cadetship, let us say on the big liner New York. The squad of ten cadets is divided into two equal sections, one of which is known as the "cadet engineers" and the other as the "deck cadets." In deciding between the main deck and the engineers' room the boy has a chance to follow his bent which may be for the exact mechanical knowledge required to drive a modern racing engine such as is used on the ocean flyers or for the more general work of a commanding officer.

Engineer Cadets.

If the young sailor becomes a cadet engineer he is set to work below decks, where he is under the direction of the chief engineer. He gradually becomes familiar with the management of the finely balanced machines, which are more delicate than any other mechanical contrivance of equal power. He reads engine tests, studies coal supply and picks up from the engineers all the lore calculated to be of value in obtaining high speed from the great craft. If he is ambitious to become a chief engineer in time, he continues his study of mathematics and navigation and by the time his three years' term is over, goes before the board of examiners, fully equipped to become an assistant engineer in charge of a part of the exacting work of sailing a modern steamship.

The boys who join the deck squad are placed under the charge of the quartermaster. At first they are little more than errand boys, but gradually, from the talk and instruction of their elders, they gain a good deal of information about sailing courses, fogs, storms, and similar topics, besides the more exact knowledge obtained from their studies. After a time they are promoted to become quartermasters, and at the end of three years, if they pass their examinations, they are ready to become lieutenants or mates of the lowest rank on any American steamship line.

All the cadets wear uniforms of blue, with sailor trousers, round caps, with the name of their ship lettered on the front and blue guernesys with the word "cadet" in red letters across the front. They receive pay of $12 a month at the beginning. When they rise to the rank of quartermaster the pay is increased to $27 a month. Of course this includes their keeping, so that before the end of his term of apprenticeship the cadet is earning very fair wages.

Not a Hard Life.

He also has various privileges in the way of port leave, and altogether his life is not a hard or unpleasant one. At the end of three years, when he is likely to be about twenty-one years of age, the cadet comes before the marine board for his examination. He is asked all sorts of questions, involving both theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of navigation as it exists to-day. If he passes the ordeal safely, he receives the rank of quartermaster until he obtains a place as third officer on some liner, when he becomes a full-fledged navigator.

Although the postal subsidy law has been in force only a few years, there are two-third officers and nearly a dozen quartermasters among the officials of the American line who have been trained up from cadets. Third officer Lyon, of the Paris, who has just left the employ of the International Navigation Company to accept a higher position with the Pacific mail line, is one of them.

"I think that the cadet system is giving the highest satisfaction both to the Government and the steamship companies," said officer Lyon recently. "From my own experience I believe that this system of training up officers for merchant vessels is the most efficient that can be devised. Two things that the cadets learn thoroughly and that are of the highest importance in modern steamship sailing are navigation in all its scientific principles and the rules of the road. A knowledge of the latter is not the least important part of a commander's qualifications, and it can be learned nowhere else so well as on shipboard."

E. W. MAYO.

A PENMAN'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

Australia Gives London Wrapper Writers a Lesson in Speed.

[London Telegraph.]

Wrapper writing is, it would seem, a popular way of earning a livelihood with the inmates of Rowton House, a 6-penny hotel. Here is an amusing story of the perfection to which it may be brought by practice and strong will: "There is a tradition lingering among the elder brethren of the wrapper writing profession to the effect that once upon a time, when the work was better paid than now, a young man from Australia turned up and ventured as a last resource into their sphere of labor. He spent his all and found himself stranded until funds should arrive from the antipodes. So, on the suggestion of an acquaintance, he applied for a job at the world-famed firm of Schmidt & Co. On being duly installed and supplied with 500 envelopes and some pages from a directory he looked round and asked for a pen.

"'But you have one already,' said the young man in authority.

"'I want two,' answered the Australian, and an interested and obliging fellow-scribe supplied his need. The scene which thereupon ensued baffles description, for the colonial, separating the pile of envelopes into two equal lots, began copying the addresses by writing simultaneously with both hands. So runs the legend at least, and, furthermore, it is averred that his rapidity was such as to put the 'sloggers' to shame. Fifty pens dropped from the nerveless grasp of those who but a minute before had been writing against time and as if for dear life. A hundred eyes were fixed in astonishment on the unknown one. Presently the young overseer who superintended the labors of many old enough to be his grandfather rose and timidly said he would consult 'the governor.' The latter arrived and the situation being explained the Australian was turned into a loose box all by himself and fed with another thousand or so of envelopes. At this rate he earned enough in two or three weeks to enable him to last out comfortably till his remittances arrived, then he went home and Schmidt's knew him no more. We asked the old gentleman who told us this yarn to fill his pipe and have another cup of tea, for we thought he deserved both."

Spain's Mining Wealth.

Spain has immense wealth in her different mines; last year her lead mines produced 176,000 tons; 131,000 kilogrammes of silver were mined; 49,540 flasks of quicksilver; 3,600,000 tons of copper ore; 27,200 tons of zinc; 155,000 tons of iron pyrites (a decrease from 205,000 tons the year previous); 100,000 tons of manganese and 521,751 tons of salt.

England's Dishonest Recruits.

A man was recently convicted in England of having enlisted as a recruit in fifteen places, decamping each time with advance money. England loses about $500,000 a year from such operations.

OUR AUXILIARY WARSHIPS

THIRTY-THREE OF THEM CARRY 351 GUNS.

They Could be Ready for War in Three Days—How the American Liners Would Look in Their War Paint.

In addition to the fifty regular cruisers of the United States navy there are some thirty odd vessels now employed in the merchant service which could be rapidly converted into cruisers, and which should be taken into account in estimating the naval strength of the country. These ships would be unarmored and would carry a comparatively light complement of guns. It would be impossible for them to fight even a small warship, and they would not be expected to do so. Their special work would be to prey on the enemy's commerce and to capture unarmed merchant vessels. For this they would be admirably adapted by their high speed and light armament.

In the Navy Department, where an exact list of these vessels is filed, they are officially known as auxiliary or casual cruisers. Last year, when Congress was considering the bill appropriating $850,000 for providing an armament for this auxiliary fleet, the chief of the bureau of ordnance reported thirty-three vessels as available for this kind of service.

Of these, twenty-four are on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific. Together they call for forty-six six-inch, twenty-seven five-inch and 104 four-inch rapid-fire rifles, fifty-four six-pounders, eight one-pounders and 112 machine guns, or a total armament of 351 guns of all classes.

The largest and best-known of these are the four American line steamships—the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul. It is interesting to note the transformation which one of these big passenger steamers would have to undergo in order to fit her for the work of an auxiliary cruiser. Just what changes would probably be made in converting one of these peaceful ocean liners into a warship was pointed out by Mr. G. C. Griscom, Jr., of the International Navigation Company, in a talk with the correspondent the other day. Most persons will probably be surprised to learn how few these changes would be and how much of the build and fittings of an unarmored cruiser these big passenger boats now contain.

No Contract Necessary.

"There seems to be a general impression," said Griscom, "that some kind of a contract or agreement exists between the United States Government and the International Navigation Company, by which the latter are to turn over their boats to the service of the United States whenever needed. There is no such agreement, because it is unnecessary. The United States has a perfect right to demand and take the property of the International Navigation Company just as it has the right to demand the property or services of any other of its citizens, and it would undoubtedly do so, with proper indemnification, should occasion arise.

"What was done by the Government when the postal subsidy act for the encouragement of American shipping was passed was to demand that in consideration for the privileges granted by that act, certain plans should be followed in the construction of the vessels that were to benefit by it. These requirements were, roughly, that the rudder and steering apparatus of the steamship should be under water, and that the vital parts of the ship should, so far as possible, be below the waterline, where they would be less liable to injury from cannon shot.

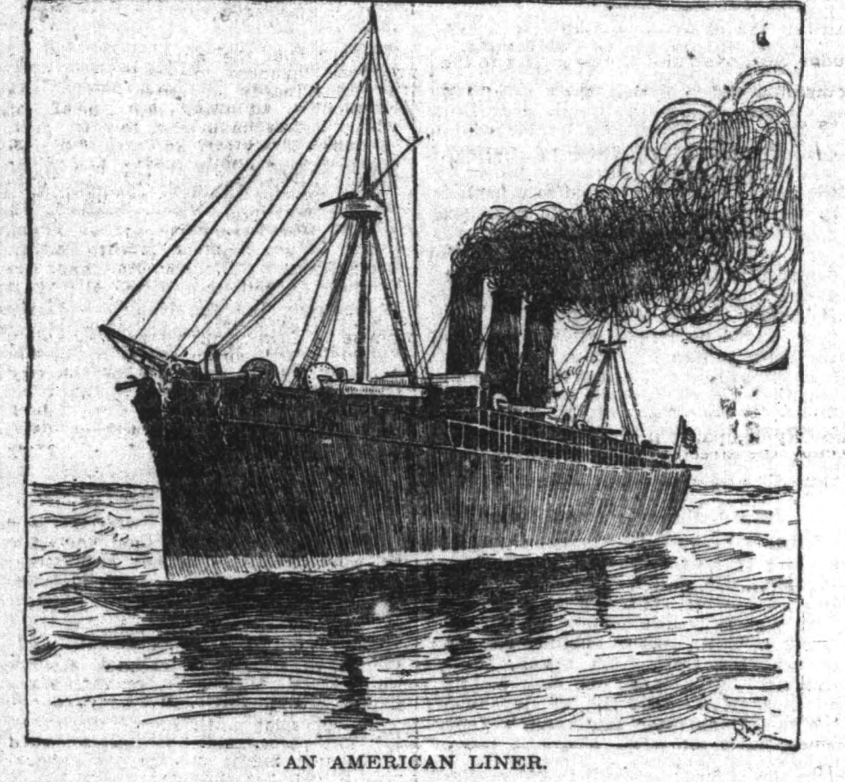
"The plans of the American line steamers were inspected and approved by an officer of the Government when the boats were built, and they satisfy these requirements. If you look closely at the New York you will see four white marks at regular intervals along each of her sides. Directly above these white marks, on the steamer's promenade deck, are the places where the six-inch guns would be located were she to be armed. You will notice, too, that the deck supports at these points are strengthened by an additional column. On the deck at this point is a round steel cap covering a manhole, intended for the passage of ammunition from below.

Other Provisions Made.

"These are the only marks indicating to the uninitiated any preparation for the placing of cannon; but there are other provisions. The deck platform and supports are strengthened at this point by additional girders and crossbeams, so as to sustain the weight of guns and carriages. There are also arrangements for the mounting of the smaller machine guns. Practically the only thing necessary to equip these vessels for use in war would be to run the gun carriages on board and mount the guns on them. There would probably be some alterations in their internal arrangements to provide quarters for seamen and marines, but those could be made within a very few days.

"Last year, when the English steamship Majestic was detailed to attend the naval celebration of the Queen's jubilee, she arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon; on Saturday she sailed for Southampton, fully fitted out as an unarmored cruiser. The whole equipment had been placed on board and put in position within three days. I see no reason why the New York or the Paris could not be fitted out within the same length of time, assuming that the guns were ready to be put on board.

"The theory of an unarmored cruiser is that she shall be fast enough to run away from any warship and strong enough to overpower any merchant vessel. I think that our boats fully satisfy these requirements. You remember that when the Columbia made the trip across the Atlantic at a speed of about eighteen knots for the whole voyage it was hailed as a remarkable achievement. It was—for a warship. But our ships cross the ocean, year in and year out, in the course of their regular business, at an ordinary speed of about twenty knots. No war vessel in existence, unless it was one of the small torpedo boats or torpedo-boat catchers, could overhaul them. Of course, a single shot from a modern battleship would go through their sides, but I think that it would take more than one to destroy them, because, as I have said, they were laid down on lines intended to guard against that."



AN AMERICAN LINER.

KANSAS PROSPERITY STORIES.

Remarkable Profits that Were Made on Wheat Land This Year.

[Harper's Weekly.]

The manager of one of the largest coal companies in Kansas told me that in November last he went into the flour-mill of an acquaintance in Larned, Pawnee county, beyond the center of the State and almost on the border of the "short grass" country. He met a farmer past middle age coming out of the mill. The farmer was tucking a little piece of white paper into his pocket. The man had been in such straits of poverty that his trousers were patched with burlap. His boots were broken, and through the holes his bare feet showed. The man's attire was really that of a tramp.

"Did you see that farmer going out?" said the miller to the coal man.

"Yes," said the visitor.

"How much money do you suppose I just paid him in a check?"

"Oh, $500 or $600."

"Well, I gave him a check for $7,000."

That $7,000 represented only part of the wheat raised on a $1,200 farm. The farmer had 4,000 more bushels to sell. That man had owned his farm clear, but had little working capital. He decided that under no consideration would he run in debt. His family lived on the dairy products of his farm, and went without those things for which cash must be paid usually. The first thing he did with his money from last year's wheat was to fit out his family in clothes, and then he went in for some luxuries. He bought two carriages and a piano. Then, to show his faith in Kansas farming despite droughts, he put the rest of his money, except the receipts from the 4,000 bushels of wheat held in reserve, into more land.

There is a farmer in a town near the center of the State—I am not at liberty to give his name—who had a section of land, 640 acres. It was worth probably $7,000. He had a mortgage on it for $6,000, and Bank Commissioner Breidenthal had been urging the bank which held the mortgage to have the indebtedness reduced. He regarded the mortgage as a rather shaky security. Early in October he received a letter from the bank officials saying that the farmer had raised $17,000 worth of wheat on that land, had paid off the $6,000 mortgage, and had bought an adjoining quarter-section of land for $2,500. He had cleared, deducting expenses, $14,500 on his wheat, and he had $4,000 left after making his purchases, with which to improve his farm and to lay aside for a rainy day.

Out in Thomas county, in the "short grass" country, lives a former member of the Legislature. He had a 350-acre farm. Its value was not more than $1,000. The hard times sorely pressed him. He went to Topeka, the State capital, and hung around his former associates, fairly begging them to give him some kind of a job, even if it was worth only a few hundred dollars a year. He failed to get a place, and went home discouraged. He put in a crop of wheat on his land—there was nothing else for him to do—and, almost hopeless, he sat down to watch it grow. It did grow, and when he had harvested it he got $9,000 for it. That man is no longer looking for a political job.

In Sheridan county, adjoining Thomas, there is a man who had a half-section of land—320 acres—on which he owed $800. He put 300 acres of his farm into wheat. He raised 7,000 bushels, which he sold at 65 cents a bushel, bringing him in $4,550. He paid off his $800 mortgage, paid $2,500 for a whole section of land adjoining his farm, and had $1,250 for improvements and a reserve fund.

Linguistologie."

[New York World.]

A lady in Paris, Mlle. Elbere No, has conferred a boon on a jaded society and also enabled herself to reap a golden harvest by the invention of a new science, variously called "glosoomancie" or "linguistologie." This is nothing else than the delineation of character from the shape of the tongue. Of course the science is full of mysteries, but its main principles are: A big tongue indicates frankness; a short tongue, dissimulation; a large tongue, generous feelings; a narrow tongue, concentration of ideas. Long and broad tongues indicate fondness for talk; short and broad, equal capacity to talk, but not to speak the truth; shortness and narrowness are the signs of Machiavellian lying.

Held by the Enemy.

[Chicago Record.]

"Then you won't go to war?"

"I can't; I'm buying a wheel on the installment plan."

THE LAST CHAPTER BUT ONE

[The Sketch.]

Dorothy Bacton rose from her writing-table and walked to the window. The gloom of the November day had begun early. In the square, bare trees were dimly discernible through a yellow mist, and from the houses around lamps and gaslights shone murkily.

An hour ago she had taken up her pen to write the most difficult chapter of her story. An hour ago she had an idea for the chapter's development; its initial sentence sounded in her ears, splendid solid paragraphs shaped themselves to the number of words necessary for its completion. That was before the Friday organ unwound itself on her side of the square; before operas, balls and after-dinner drawing-rooms floated before her through the mist in remorseless succession. The blank chapter lay in numbered pages upon her table. Its heading had been treated decoratively: "Chapter XXIX" stood out boldly in original and picturesque lettering. But this simple device for stimulating the fancy failed as completely as had the story-teller's journeys up and down the tall house and her prolonged observations of the fog from its different windows.

She had no ideas for the last chapter but one. The preceding chapters she bore vividly in mind; she could have repeated many of them word by word, so carefully had she worked at their making, but her brain refused now to travel along the same lines. The whole point of the story eluded her. To what climax had those completed twenty-eight chapters been leading? She could not clearly remember, and the little she could recall seemed lamentably weak and unsatisfactory.

The fog was thickening, the lights round the square were growing redder and smaller, and those blank, prenumbered pages lay dismally upon the table. She stirred the fire vigorously and stared at the liberated flames as they danced joyfully in the grate.

Dorothy Bacton had been married six years. Why she married Hugh Bacton no one knew. He wasn't clever, he wasn't beautiful, he wasn't good, he wasn't even rich; while she herself had generously supplied all these requisites for a happy home. And, excepting a slight falling off, perhaps, in the matter of goodness, she had for six years faithfully maintained her contribution to the union. Hugh was something in the city. Of the precise nature of his professional duties in that mysterious place she was unaware. The only fact which was kept clearly before her was that her husband was a very important person, and was urgently engaged every evening of the week upon extraordinary business committees.

She had married Hugh because she had loved him; it was a simple explanation, so simple that it took but a few minutes of retrospection to recall it. She had loved him with all her heart, and now she did not love him any more. This second fact was as clear to her as the first, and the memories which occupied her were those which covered the months between the two epochs. She had gone through them again from the beginning; through the first few weeks of radiant happiness, when she had walked about the world with a halo round her head; through the terrible months of undefined doubt and misery; through the acute realization that it had all been a mistake, that Hugh had never loved her, even in the beginning. And, after this survey of the past, she made a resolve for the future. Personal joys and sorrows should, for her, be at an end. She had a pretty pen; that should save her, with it she would keep her hold on life. But a pretty pen is not of great avail in a case like Dorothy's; perhaps a great one hardly suffices to cure a ruined life. However that may be, Dorothy Bacton, in spite of a strenuous effort to the contrary, pined for affection and sympathy.

Her loneliness was beginning to wear her out, to paralyze her brain, enervate her will. She had not many friends; unhappiness is not attractive, on the whole, and she realized early in her struggle to be good and patient that the world prefers to make its observation of domestic infelicity at a distance. So long as her husband did not beat her, or turn her out of doors, or leave her, it would sit outside in the outer ring and watch the performance politely to the end. Perhaps she was embittered unreasonably, perhaps she did not remember the sacrificial aspect of the married state. Be this as it may, the fact remains that on this dreary November afternoon she sat in her lonely room and said there was no one for whom she could send, no one in all the world who would come to her unquestionably and understand the desolation she could not express. "No one—no one in all the world," she said, and then she poked her fire once more and looked out at the thickening fog, for, deep down in her heart, she knew there was one who would come if she sent him but the faintest whisper of appeal. She looked far away through the fog—far away to a sunny land, to roses and blue seas, to vague, unspeakable happiness, and out in the square the organ still reeled off its endless supply of opera.

Downstairs, on the house-door, the knocker sounded vigorously.

"He wants money; no wonder!"

She took out her purse to find a coin adequate to the interruption the musician had occasioned.

"I think he should be killed," she said as the door opened.

"Indeed! Who is it? Tell me, and I'll do it at once."

Dorothy turned quickly and laughed, while a tall figure groped its way through a sea of furniture to her side.

"I thought you were the organ man, and I was telling the maid to have him killed. He has played all the afternoon and ruined my story."

"I've come for the story."

"It isn't finished."

"How much have you done?"

"I've come to the last chapter but one."

"The most difficult?"

"Yes, the most difficult of all. There it is on the table."

She pointed to the unwritten chapter.

Lawrence Harvey was editor of the New Magazine; he believed in Dorothy Bacton's pen. He looked disappointed as he saw the blank pages. Then he smiled as he sat down beside her.

"I wanted it to-day, but you can finish it by the end of the week?"

She shook her head.

"I don't know how to finish it."

He turned to her in surprise.

"But—but—O, this is the fog! You will go on easily again when the air clears. I must have the last chapters, you know, in this number."

"But I'm afraid you can't."

The editor of the New Magazine looked uneasy.

"What is the difficulty?"

"I don't know in the least what my heroine is going to do."

"Didn't you think the story out as a whole?"

"Yes, but she won't do the things I planned she should do; she has suddenly developed into a new creature, over whom I have no control."

"What has happened to make her so unmanageable?"

"She has realized that—that——"

Dorothy did not finish her sentence.

"What has she realized?"

The editor leaned forward and looked earnestly at his contributor, but she did not answer his question.

"What has she realized?" he asked again. "We are old friends."

Dorothy picked up a bundle of neatly typed manuscript which lay on the table beside the rebellious chapter.

"Through all these pages," she said slowly, as she ran her fingers across the edges of the paper, "my heroine has suffered patiently, but she has decided now that she will suffer no more, and, if she does not suffer, she will have to act—as I did not wish her to act—in my original plan."

"Well?"

"I do not know what form to let her rebellion take. There are, of course, several sorts of tragedy open to her. She might easily die—O very, very easily—that would be a nice, safe ending for her." Dorothy smiled softly as she spoke. "But somehow," she added quickly, "I can't help wanting to make her happy."

"Of course you can't."

Lawrence Harvey leaned back in his chair. "It will be a better story if you make her happy," he said quietly.

Dorothy put the manuscript upon the table again. "Yes, yes; but it is too difficult, too hard a thing to do."

"Would it be very hard? Can you think of no happy ending? Let it have a happy ending," he pleaded.

"How can happiness follow on such chapters as these?"

She folded her hands miserably.

"There might be a friend," he began, "a man—"

But she interrupted him—"No, no; there is no friend—"

Lawrence Harvey stood in front of her.

"No friend, at least, who can come into the story now."

"Why?"

"Why—why," she said passionately, "because he would have to be so wise and so strong! He would have to know everything without being told; her loneliness and her longing, her weakness and her strength, her failures and her strivings—he would have to realize them all. And he would have to be so tender and so patient, to find and care for her very self in the gloom her unhappiness has cast upon her. And he would have to give so much, so generously, so extravagantly, so recklessly, to make up for the starved time, and—and—"

"And?"

"I can not bring such a friend into the end of my story; he should have a triumphant one of his own—happy from the beginning."

He dropped on his knees beside her. "Dorothy, Dorothy, I am not as good as that fellow, but you know how I love you. Let me try to make you happy."

She bent down and lightly kissed his hair. He looked up at her touch. His face was eager and young and strong—a face to be trusted for ever and ever.

He held both her hands.

"You are tired, so tired! Rest in my arms, let me take care of you; let me be happy, too."

She rose quickly. He was so faithful—this friend who must not come into her story—and she longed so greatly for the love and rest he held out to her. For many minutes she did not speak, then she turned to him gently—

"It would not be fair. I care so much for—that friend—I dare not. I could not make a happy ending for him with so much misery behind. He might some time regret—regret." She broke off with a ghostly little laugh. "Besides," she went on with trembling lips, "your readers must be considered. I am sure they would not approve."

The editor of the New Magazine had forgotten his readers.

"I shall wait," he said simply, "until you believe that you only can bring me happiness, that you only make the world for me, that nothing else matters. So near, or so far, as you wish, I will stay, but I shall be ready and waiting always. Dorothy, some day you will have enough faith in me."

"Please go—now," was all she said, and he kissed her hand and left her.

Outside the organ still ground out its ceaseless round. The fog thickened and deepened, and on the blank pages of the manuscript Dorothy Bacton laid her head hopelessly.

"What shall I do—what shall I do?" she sobbed.

It was not a helpful plan; it gave her no ideas. For that last chapter but one she had nothing but tears.

But that kind of chapter is common to so many stories.

Rose Dates.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Few persons who are more than a little fond of particular varieties of roses are aware of how recent is a really strong individuality in foreign varieties of their favorite flower.

The "Gloire de Dijon" dates from 1853. The "General Jacqueminot" was offered to the public in 1859. The "Marechal Niel" (which beautiful rose seems lately unjustly out of vogue) was perfected in 1864. "La France" came in 1868. The "Madame Isaac Pereire" is of 1880. "La Reine" is almost the oldest of the hybrids still beloved, having made its success in 1843.

The new and assumed varieties now put forth annually still reach the number of seventy or eighty. But the majority of them have no decisive characteristic to enable them to hold their own against others. The "American Beauty" and "Catherine Mermet" are the most significant additions within a few seasons to the general catalogue, and not yet in universal favor.

Large Fruit Farms.

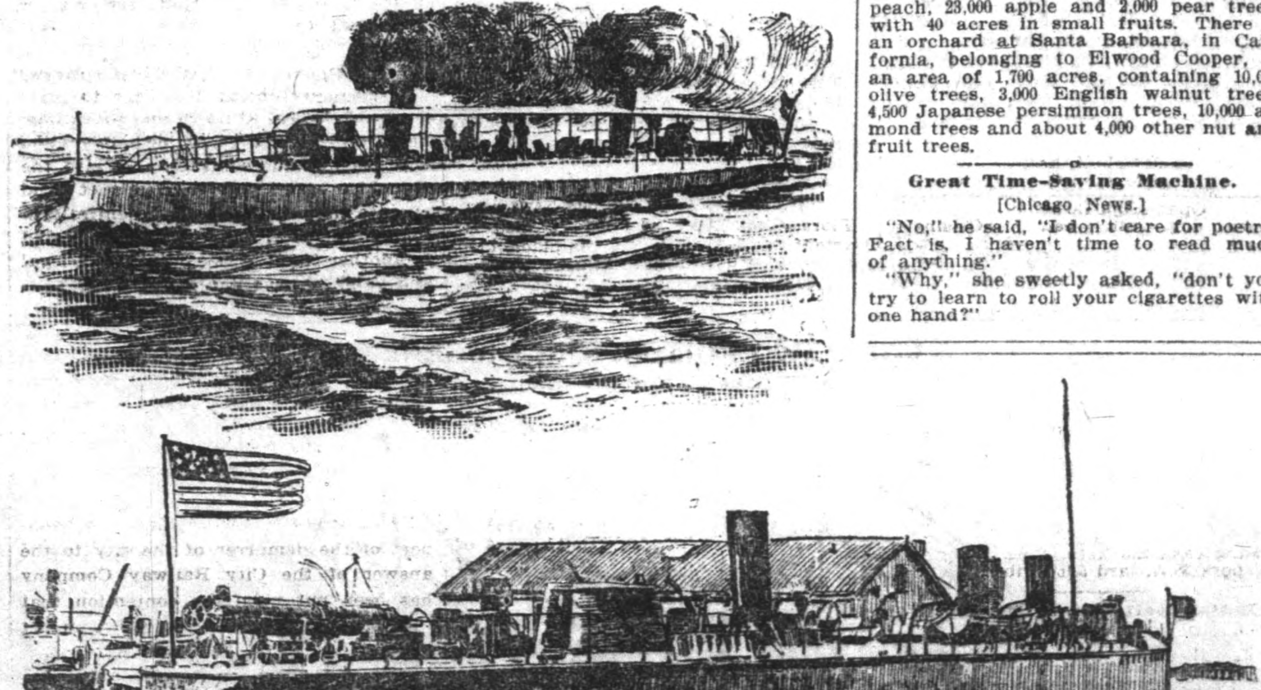
Near Olden, on the Ozark mountains, in southern Missouri, there is one of the largest and finest fruit farms in the world. It consists of 2,200 acres of land, owned by a syndicate formed of the members of the Missouri Horticultural Society, and on which are planted 61,000 peach, 23,000 apple and 2,000 pear trees, with 40 acres in small fruits. There is an orchard at Santa Barbara, in California, belonging to Elwood Cooper, of an area of 1,700 acres, containing 10,000 olive trees, 3,000 English walnut trees, 4,500 Japanese persimmon trees, 10,000 almond trees and about 4,000 other nut and fruit trees.

Great Time-Saving Machine.

[Chicago News.]

"No," he said, "I don't care for poetry. Fact is, I haven't time to read much of anything."

"Why," she sweetly asked, "don't you try to learn to roll your cigarettes with one hand?"



TWO UNITED STATES TORPEDO BOATS NOW AT KEY WEST—CUSHING AND PORTER.

[Chicago Record.]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

QUESTIONS FOR BIMETALLISTS.

A Number of Them Propounded by a Believer in a Single Standard.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

1. Why is it necessary to have two standards of monetary value any more than to have two kinds of unity as a foundation to numbers?

2. Is not a standard primarily for the purpose of estimating the value of a thing in money, as well as for its payment?

3. How can you pay for that thing in full with anything not of exactly equivalent value to the standard of measurement or calculation; and how can you know to a certainty this equivalent value except by reference to the standard itself?

4. Must not this standard be single in order to demonstrate certainty as to the correctness of the metal processes involved therein? Or, if exactness of calculation and of measure of payment are not to go hand in hand, why have one standard, let alone two? If the factor of guessing is to be involved, why not leave the whole matter to chance?

5. Is it possible to keep two commodities, different in kind, permanently on a fixed basis with each other, "in all times and climes," without the absolute control of the production and use of such commodities?

6. Can a standard of value be based on two metals not subordinated one to the other, when the unity of the idea of a standard as well as the unity of mathematical calculation demands a single metal, in order to body them forth in known objective reality?

7. Is not bimetallism, in the sense of 16 to 1, and in the absence of universal control of the production and the relative use of gold and silver as money and in the arts, an impossibility? If not, why not?

8. Is not the idea of "the unit" being based on "two metals" illogical; that is, contradictory of clearness, distinctness and simplicity of conceptions, and absurd, because no two things necessarily and radically different in nature can possibly give equal and unchangeable support to the ideal in the world of industries, trade and commerce, all subject to the changeable demands of human nature, subject itself to the state of change in a changing environment? Or, stated thus, do not the laws of mind demand unity in the ideal of a standard of value and the laws of nature necessitate unity in its physical support, in order that monetary conceptions and financial reasoning shall harmonize with their objects in nature, which latter dynamically control their end of economics, without regard to our subjective notions, unless these conform to the laws of objective reality?

9. Is not fiatism an attempt to impose conditions on mind and matter contrary to the very conditions of objective conditions? Or does not fiatism mean the power to change by mere word of mouth, by mere mental declarations, the constitutive principles of things, for only thus can one impose forms on mind and matter contrary to and so contradictory of their essential natures?

10. Is not this attempted when one stamps paper and declares it money in the absolute sense, when it lacks the most essential element of money, intrinsic value of its own, a commodity because of its own fundamental worth to man, and not merely the evidence or promise of value by means of some other real commodity?

11. Then, in the face of facts, is not a double standard as well as fiatism foolish, fictitious and fraudulent?

W. H. P.

MR. TOWNE'S SIX QUESTIONS.

A Believer in the Gold Standard Undertakes to Answer Them.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

In his speech before the Ohio Bimetallic League, the Hon. Charles A. Towne asked six questions which he maintained "would utterly devour" the gold-bug who would have the hardihood to essay an answer. Answers to these queries are much easier than their author would lead us to believe.

The first of these silver-plated platitudes is: "Are you in favor of the dollar of greatest purchasing power?" Answer—No; but I am in favor of a dollar of stable purchasing power, and favor that financial system which insures the equal purchasing power of all its money units.

2. "Are you glad that wheat went up in price?" Answer—Yes.

3. "If so, why?" Answer—Very obviously—the higher the prices the producer receives in a stable currency, the better it is for him. A child knows that the possession of two dollars is better than the possession of one, especially if they are American dollars.

4. "Would it not be a good thing for the farmers if the price of all their products went up?" Answer—Yes.

5. "Would it not be a good thing for all the producers if they could secure higher prices for all their products?" Answer—Yes.

6. "How can there be a general increase in prices without a corresponding increase in amount of money used?" Answer—In this way: If there is an increased demand for the higher-priced commodities, the same number of money units will be used more frequently e.g., wheat, along with numerous other commodities, has nearly doubled in price. Has our circulating medium in the meantime doubled?

Having answered these queries, what has Mr. Towne gained? His attempt was to show that higher prices meant prosperity; that free silver would give us higher prices; ergo, vote for free silver. But wait. I said I was glad that there was an advance in prices, and by that I meant an advance due to natural causes—supply and demand—a rise in values as well as prices, a rise in prices measured by the same unit, not a rise of 100 per cent. measured by another unit, which had a corresponding debasement of 100 per cent.

A rise in prices by a corresponding debasement of the currency is absolutely of no advantage. It is not a fact but a fancy; not real but legerdemain. A rise in prices under the same money standard is beneficial, but a rise in prices by changing the measure is simply a case of "transferred motion." You think you are going ahead, while as a matter of fact you are not.

His last question is based on the fact that higher prices mean an increased circulation. Increased circulation under free silver would come about only as a result of the workings of the law of supply and demand. Demand would prefer the debased currency—silver. Gold and paper would be at a relative premium and would retire from circulation, thus accomplishing the very thing our silver friends seek

But the whole question of independent bimetallism may be summed up in this principle: Concurrent circulation of two to avoid.
coins not of Government account, of different commercial values, is an impossibility.

M. L. CLAWSON.

REPORTING THE NEWS.

How it Strikes a Resident Abroad Who Visits Indianapolis.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The News has scored another point which makes for the potency of fearless and independent journalism. Your paper handled the proceedings of the different sessions of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League in an admirable manner. The reports were full and complete. By contrast with the news service of some other Indianapolis papers, in this particular, the comparison is as striking as it is unfavorable. Though as bold and aggressive as any newspaper in opposition to independent bimetallism, The News did not permit its attitude so to warp its judgment as to interfere with legitimate newspaper enterprise. The great circulation and the tremendous influence of The News throughout Indiana may in large part be attributed to the policy of your paper in dealing broadly and fairly with all questions and movements.

On Wednesday The News devoted four columns and a half, including seven cuts of prominent characters, to an account of the bimetallic meeting. On Thursday morning the Journal devoted one column and sixty lines to the meeting, though the Journal consisted on that day of twelve pages, while The News of Wednesday was a ten-page paper. The Journal had nine columns of advertisements, while The News carried thirty-five.

On Thursday evening The News gave eight columns over to convention proceedings, while the Journal of Friday morning condensed the matter with less than two columns and a half. The course of the Journal in its treatment of the gathering of bimetallists manifested a narrow spirit, short-sighted and foolish, and unbecoming to the dignity of a great State paper, which it professes to be. Common sense, and a fair consideration of the amenities due several thousand visitors to the city of Indianapolis, however, or for what purpose brought together, might have suggested the propriety of according to its readers fair newspaper service.

EDGAR M. BALDWIN.

Fairmount, Ind., April 9, 1898.

Prohibitionists' Purpose.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

In your issue of April 7 your genial mayor, in his address of welcome to the Bimetallic League, if correctly quoted, makes, as I think, an unauthorized assertion; one to which all true Prohibitionists will emphatically dissent. After saying that all parties will march shoulder to shoulder to remove the yoke of tyranny from the necks of Cubans, he adds: "But you will not find these parties together when it comes to remove the yoke of tyranny from the necks of this (our own) people. You will then find the Democratic party, with its allies, free Republicans, Prohibitionists and Populists, marching under the banner of the Chicago platform."

Evidently the mayor, like thousands of others, does not know what constitutes a Prohibitionist. This may in part be accounted for in his case in that vigorous protests by Prohibitionists against his two (as one, it seemed, was not enough) welcome addresses to the Liquor League "best people on earth," who recently convened at Indianapolis, did not reach his ears. The mayor probably is not aware that Prohibitionists, consistent and true, believe advisedly that the heaviest "yoke of tyranny" is the liquor traffic for beverage purposes; that the suffering entailed by no other cause anything nearly equals it. Because of such belief, the mayor will at once, on reflection, admit that we are not a "Democratic ally." Such a thing as a true, conscientious, consistent Prohibitionist being the ally of any party that recognizes and indorses the license system is an utter impossibility. You might as well say white is black and be done with it. No, Mr. Taggart, any man indorsing the "Chicago platform" is nothing but a Democrat of the Bryan persuasion. The true Prohibitionists firmly believe that all parties that indorse the perpetuation of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes are responsible for the greatest "yoke of tyranny" that grinds upon the necks of humanity. Mr. Taggart and many others may not believe this. They may think there are other and worse things than the liquor traffic for beverage purposes. If so, they are entitled to such belief, and, too, can consistently be Democrats or Republicans or other for license parties which may contend for the thing they think or deem of paramount importance. In this article I represent only myself, but I believe at the same time I reflect the sentiments of all real Prohibitionists, and frankly I think Mayor Taggart should desist from terming us Democratic "allies" until he is ready to accept the charge that the Bryan Democrats are Republican "allies," which he no doubt would term opprobrious, as well as nonsensical.

S. M. THOMPSON.

Shelbyville, Ind.

Candidates for the Bench.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

A communication, signed "D," in last Friday's News, says: "I am informed that ex-Judge Stubbs is actively at work to secure a nomination. Mr. Stubbs descends to methods that should disqualify any attorney for a seat on the bench. He is looked on as a chronic candidate, ready to take any place."

"If "D" will point out an authentic instance wherein Mr. Stubbs has descended to methods that should disqualify him, I will agree to support his (D.'s) candidate for the nomination.

I have known Judge Stubbs intimately for many years, and know that he is not only not a chronic candidate, but that it required a good deal of pressure from his friends to induce him to allow his name to be used for the office of judge of the Criminal Court. His friends who best know him know his kindly heart and his honorable and upright life, and know that he never descends to unworthy methods in anything.

If "D." has any doubts about Judge Stubbs' ability to honor the bench, let him make inquiry of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He can not make inquiry of Judge Gresham, who is dead, but if he will examine the records of the United States District Court in this city from 1873 to 1882, at which time Mr. Stubbs left this city for Colorado, to be gone some years, he will find that he (Stubbs) was attorney on one side or the other of as many cases in that court as any lawyer at the Indianapolis bar.

If Judge Stubbs is nominated it will not be because of any sneers at "D.'s" candidate, for he does not indulge in that kind of campaigning.

F. B. DAVENPORT.

Freedom for Cuba.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

I desire to add my protest, to that of the millions of other American citizens, against the Government of the United States laying one straw in the way of the Cubans gaining their independence, or putting the slightest obstacle in the way to prevent that nation of struggling heroes from gaining their independence. It is the duty of this Government to assist the spirit of liberty, not to suppress it. The Cubans have the same right to be free and independent that we have. To hinder them is a crime. The people of this nation will not allow it to be done. If any administration proposes it, so much the worse for the administration.

If peace should be restored to Cuba without independence, there will be another Cuban war inside of ten years. There will necessarily be perpetual war until Cuba obtains her independence. The Spanish are incapable of governing Cuba properly. They will never, can never, succeed in subduing her. The only statesmanlike policy, is for the United States to see to it that freedom is given to Cuba, and thus insure tranquillity and prevent future wars and bloodshed.

DEMOS.

Not a Gold Democrat.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

In your issue of the 8th you print a special from your correspondent from this place to the effect that the Democratic county central committee in organizing for the campaign this fall elected a gold standard Democrat for secretary. I was elected to that position on our central committee, and I desire to correct the statement that I am a gold standard Democrat. I do not believe there is such an ingredient in American politics. In my humble opinion, the gold standard advocate is not a Democrat. His belief in the gold standard disqualifies him for membership in the Democratic pary. I worked and voted for the election of the matchless champion of the common classes, William J. Bryan, and am anxious to repeat the experience. Knowing The News prints nothing intentionally that places one in a false position, I offer this correction.

MILO MEREDITH.

Wabash, Ind., April 9.

Charge Exorbitant Wheel Rates.

Cyclists in England complain that the rate charged by the railways for the transportation of their wheels is exorbitant, sometimes exceeding the rider's own fare, while to this they have to add their tips to the baggageman.

Perhaps ten days without coffee may yield a hint worth more than money. Postum Cereal Food Coffee will build good honest strength and tissue for you.

WANTS BATTERY A.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY ALGER TO THE GOVERNOR.

If a Battery From Indiana is Needed the Light Artillery will be Called On.

THE MEN READY TO MOVE ON SHORT NOTICE.

The Governor Planning to Put the Indiana Troops in the Field Promptly—The Question of Equipment and Horses Discussed by State Officers.

The Indianapolis Light Artillery now knows officially that in the event of war it will be called into action. Governor Mount to-day received the following letter from R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

"My Dear Governor—I have your note with reference to the breech-loading pieces which you desire turned over to the National Guard. I told some of our friends here yesterday that, in case of hostilities and a battery from Indiana being called for, you would be requested to detail Battery A, stationed at Indianapolis, and that the Government would furnish them with the most modern field-pieces and authorize them to purchase horses and equipment for the field. The truth is, that in all probability, should war be upon us, all of the modern breech-loading guns now in possession of colleges will be called in, and we shall not be able to distribute any of those guns to State troops. They will all be required for service and for coast defenses. After war, if we have war, we can readjust the distribution of them. Yours truly, R. A. ALGER."

Ready to Move.

The letter confirmed the information telegraphed from Washington the latter part of last week by W. T. Durbin, who was sent to the capital as a representative of the Governor to get some information as to what would likely be expected of the State in case of hostilities. James B. Curtis, the captain of the battery, says it is ready to move on short notice. The men under his command have understood for several days that they were likely to be summoned by the first call, and have so arranged their personal affairs as to be able to get away without delay.

The Governor now has a pretty clear understanding as to what will be expected of the State the moment hostilities begin, and with the assistance of the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general and the field officers of the National Guard, is planning to put Indiana's quota of troops in the field ahead of volunteers from any other State.

Special Commissioner Durbin, who went to Washington last week as the Governor's representative, reached his home at Anderson last night. This forenoon he telephoned the Governor that it was understood that the first call would be for one regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery from this State. Everybody in Washington, he says, has settled down to the belief that war is at hand. He told the Governor that he would file a written report and would make a personal report to-morrow.

Question of Equipment.

Nearly the entire day was given up to the consideration of military affairs by the Governor. Early in the forenoon Will J. McKee, brigadier-general, commanding the National Guard of the State; Adjutant-General Gore and Quartermaster Richardson called for the purpose of discussing the subject of equipment in the event of hostilities. The three spent an hour with the Governor. After they had gone, the Governor said the visit related to the arrangements for equipping the regiment the State is expected to furnish in the event of a demand for troops. The national Government, he explained, does not furnish horses for the field officers, and there was some question as to what rule would be followed where officers of the National Guard of a State are mustered into the Federal service. It was necessary to know whether the field officers would be expected to furnish their own mounts or whether the general Government would furnish them. "There are a good many details to be considered," said he. "At present we do not know whether the Federal Government would accept the militia with the uniform which the State furnishes; it may be that the Federal Government will wish to take the men and uniform them."

Thinks a Call Inevitable

As soon as the representatives of the State's war department had left, the Governor called for the Attorney-General, and some of the puzzling questions that have arisen were submitted to him. While the Governor hopes the complications that have arisen between the United States and Spain will be settled without war, he is inclined to believe that a call for troops is inevitable, and he wants to have everything ready for it when it does come. It is pretty well understood that in making up the regiment that is to be held to answer the first call the Governor will be guided by the advice of General McKee. The impression about the Capitol is that the regiment is already provisionally formed and officered, but no information in reference to the action taken will be given out. It is the wish of the executive department that the State may be able to assemble a regiment here within a few hours after a call from the national Government.

One of the small "signs" of war to be noted is the purchase by the State of a supply of war telegraph blank books for the use of field officers. Blanks are bound in book form, so arranged that three copies of every message are taken. Under the rule followed by all field officers, the original message is kept, one copy is filed with the telegraph company and one forwarded by messenger or by mail to the superior officer addressed.

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

History of Indianapolis's Celebrated Battery.

The first meeting of the Indianapolis Light Artillery was held in the reading-room of the Denison House in August, 1882. It was attended by James B. Curtis, Harry Jackson, Harry Allen, Lew Cooper, Frederick Dietrichs, Charles Sissloff, Charles Gladding and Edward Miller.

The Denison House meeting was soon followed by others, and within sixty days an entire battery was sworn into the Indiana Legion under command of Capt. George W. Johnston. With the exception of the commander, the members were all under twenty-three years of age. They began work with youthful enthusiasm, which they have been able to retain as the years advance.

The battery was named the Indianapolis Light Artillery. It at once secured the services of Lieutenant Hamilton, U. S. A., for an instructor. It had made such decided progress in drill by the spring of 1883 that it entered in four classes of contest at the encampment of that year. It won a prize in each drill, which was a powerful incentive to the members.

In the spring of 1884 the battery was challenged by the Cincinnati Light Artillery. The meeting took place at Richmond, where a clean-cut victory was scored, the Cincinnati artillerymen falling behind 20 per cent. Just after that drill Captain Johnston resigned. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Curtis, who had begun as private and been promoted. Lieutenant Curtis had commanded "the team" in all the victorious drills, so he naturally enough took the captaincy. An effort for an armory was at once put on foot, which resulted in one being completed in March, 1885. Work was begun for the great Southern drills in May. After six weeks of preparation the battery went to Mobile to compete with all the famous artillery organizations of the country.

There it met its first reverse, owing to an unfortunate accident. After the drill was more than two-thirds completed, it was found that the cartridges were too large and that the cannon could not be loaded. The battery went down to New Orleans the following week, where it met all its Mobile competitors, in addition to others. The famous New Orleans batteries were at their best and had little fear of the result. They were doomed to disappointment, as Indianapolis was given the first prize and Captain Curtis the beautiful Cotton Centennial championship medal. In July the battery went to the Philadelphia drill, where the mismanagement ruined what might have been a successful affair. The management promised "caisson," but forced the battery to drill without one, but furnished one to other batteries. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, second prize was won against a field of eight competitors.

Some of Its Victories.

In 1886 the Light Artillery entered three drills at the Lafayette encampment and won first prize in each. Perhaps no other company ever made a similar record in one week. In 1887 the great national encampment, at Washington, was announced. The men had been looking forward to a visit to the capital, and were naturally enthusiastic, but had their ardor dampened when informed that the drill would be a mounted platoon. The battery had no horses, but was soon at work, and appeared upon the drill field at Washington in magnificent condition. It carried the day and received first prize from the hands of General Sheridan.

At Nashville, in 1888, the battery again appeared in the South to meet the noted bateries of that section. The drill was one of great perfection on the part of all competitors, but victory once more perched upon Indianapolis's banners. In 1890, at Kansas City, the battery appeared in new territory and before an entirely new set of judges; its work was so superior that it easily took first place. This closed its series of drills, in which it won thirteen prizes, and never met a genuine defeat.

Having achieved a success practically unequaled on the drill field, the friends of the battery urged it to manage a drill tournament in Indianapolis. The idea was taken up by the Commercial Club and Board of Trade, which organizations believed that $10,000 for prizes could be speedily raised. Presidents Tanner and Lilly appointed committees, which went to work with a will, but could raise only half the amount mentioned. The artillery committee, composed of Capt. James B. Curtis, Lieut. D. A. Thompson and Lieut. Charles Garrard, determined that the enterprise should not fail, and themselves assumed the responsibility for the balance. The committee was actively aided in the management of the great enterprise by Gen. James R. Carnahan, S. K. Fletcher, Harry Adams and William B. Burford. The announcements of the drill were sent out, and it at once became apparent that the tournament was to be a success. Companies from all parts of the country made inquiries and promised attendance. When the drill opened there were found upon the grounds more companies than were ever brought together in one contest.

Among them were the following noted organizations:

Branch Guards, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. C. A. Sinclair.

Belknap Rifles, San Antonio, Tex., Capt. Robert Green.

Sealy Rifles, Galveston, Tex., Capt. Worthy Boyd.

Southern Cadets, Macon, Ga., Capt. Roff Sims.

National Fencibles, Washington, D. C., Capt. C. S. Domer.

McCarthy Light Guards, Little Rock, Ark., Capt. John M. Dungan.

Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, Tenn., Capt. Harry Allen.

Omaha Guards, Omaha, Neb., Capt. H. B. Mulford.

Devlin Cadets, Jackson, Mich., Capt. H. C. Devlin.

Fletcher Rifles, Little Rock, Ark., Capt. J. Mitchell.

Floyd Rifles, Macon, Ga., Capt. Hardeman.

Pugh Videttes, Columbus, O., Capt. E. G. Bailey.

Avon Rifles, Cincinnati, O., Capt. Frank Joyce.

Lima City Guards, Lima, O., Capt. F. M. Bell.

Governor's Guards, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. M. V. Scott.

Paris Pickets, Paris, Tex., Capt. S. Braden.

Dallas Artillery, Dallas, Tex., Capt. A. P. Wozencraft.

Rockville Light Artillery, Rockville, Ind., Capt. Frank Stevenson.

Dickason Light Artillery, Danville, Ill., Capt. Phil. Yager.

St. Louis Artillery, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. Frank Rumbold.

Indianapolis Light Artillery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. James B. Curtis.

Aurora Zouaves, Aurora, Ill., Capt. G. A. Hurd.

Walsh Zouaves, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. William Heyman.

During the week the camp was visited by representatives of the Black Hussars, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago Zouaves, Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Light Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Company A, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati Light Infantry, Cincinnati, O.; Phœnix Light Infantry, Dayton, O.; Louisville Legion, Louisville, Ky.

The Indianapolis Contest.

In addition to these companies, the great parade of July 2 was augmented by about a dozen uniformed commands, making a total of about forty organizations which participated in the week's festivities. One can readily imagine that a contest among those just mentioned would be a spectacle to behold. Many drills have had two or three good companies in competition, but never before had eight infantry companies drilled so nearly perfect that it required the official announcement of the judges to give the slightest hint as to the result. All the batteries and Zouave companies had reached that state of perfection that made an error on the part of any one almost fatal.

The camp was visited daily by thousands of people, who pronounced the drilling the finest that had ever been seen. On July 4 the attendance was estimated at 25,000 people, while not less than 50,000 people witnessed the street parade from the sidewalks. Taken as a whole, the tournament was pronounced by the visitors to be the most successful one which had been held. Scarcely a murmur of criticism was heard. While many companies were disappointed because all could not get first place, there was unusual satisfaction with the results as announced. This was due to the fact that the management had succeeded in getting one of the most magnificent boards of judges ever brought together. It was composed of Lieuts. William E. Birkhimer, D. J. Rumbaugh and Archibald Campbell, all of the Third Artillery, Washington barracks. Lieutenants Birkhimer and Rumbaugh had judged many great drills, and were entirely satisfactory to all contestants. Their ripe experience insured satisfaction. They were ably assisted by Lieutenant Campbell, who was fresh from West Point, and well up on all points. The judges who had acted in the same capacity in many contests pronounced this by far the finest competition that had occurred to their knowledge. One of the most gratifying things in the management is the fact that since the drill closed, many letters have been received from companies that did not take a place within the prize-list, expressing their entire satisfaction with the result. Of course, many were disappointed, but entirely satisfied with the management and board of judges. This would show that the managers of future drills should early look after the matter of procuring officers for judges who would, on account of their standing, enforce respect for their decisions.

One of the prettiest features of the drill tournament was the encouragement given it by Indianapolis society people. They entered into it with spirit, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the soldiers. The general management of the sponsors was under the control of Mrs. James B. Curtis and Mrs. H. H. Howland. How well they discharged their duty was attested by the array of beauty in the grand-stand daily, to encourage the competitors to do their best. The sponsors were composed of the following well-known society people: Misses Jane Graydon, Emma Thompson, Olive Gaston, Ann Shuler, Anna Peck, Adele Wallick, Claire Shover, Kate Landis, Marguerite Roberts, Florence Baker, Helen Walker, Fannie Atkins, Julia Graydon, Susie Davis, May Herron, Cora Atkins, Julia Moore, Maizy Coughlin, Kittie Cones, C. Farquhar and Lavalette Davidson for the visiting companies, while Miss Elizabeth Dye undertook this difficult task for the Indianapolis Light Artillery and the encampment committee. There was quite a lively contest among the sponsors as to which one should capture a ring offered by the Indianapolis Sentinel. It was determined by vote and went to Miss Jane Graydon, sponsor for the Floyd Rifles, of Macon, Ga. There was another voting contest during the week. The Pettis Dry Goods Company offered a magnificent sword to the most popular officer participating in the encampment. Many of the companies entered their captains for the contest, and the voting was spirited. Without his consent, the name of Captain Curtis was entered and the canvass of the votes showed him to be the winner by the overwhelming vote of 44,000 to 26,000 for the next highest competitor. Captain Curtis was averse to taking the sword, but finally accepted it when the donors announced their intention of giving a similar one to the next highest competitor. The vote marked the wonderful popularity of the captain with his own people. It was the second unusual compliment paid him during the week, as the camp had been named after him by the commandant, on the first day, without his knowledge.

Much of the success of Camp Curtis was due to the efficient commandant, Gen. N. R. Ruckle, who was ably assisted by Col. William McKee, Maj. James R. Ross, Col. Benj. Wright and Capt. Robert Scott. These officers entered into the spirit of the work on the first day, and were tireless to the end of the campaign. Their well-directed efforts and faultless weather, made a success of what had been so carefully planned by the artillery management.

Permanent Organization Formed.

The success of the tournament resulted in the formation of a permanent organization. Captain Curtis had suggested this by letter to many officers before their arrival here. The suggestion was pushed by Capt. H. B. Mulford and the Omaha Guards. At a meeting at his headquarters, on the last day of the drill, the organization was perfected. Omaha was selected as the place for the next year's drill, and Captain Mulford was elected president of the association. It is hoped that these meetings will be annual and under responsible management. Nothing so adds to the efficiency of a company as a week's association with the crack organizations of the country. The benefit to be derived is recognized by practice. It would be well for this association to have a rule similar to that in the army, barring companies after they have won first place in a great contest, and putting them in what is known as the "distinguished class." This would give encouragement to those that had not won, and in a short time there could be additional competition among the companies in the distinguished class.

The drill tournament was the last public appearance of the Indianapolis Light Artillery, except at the State camp, where it acquitted itself with great credit. The phenomenal success of the battery has been pronounced by army officers who have watched its progress, to be largely due to the fact that it has made so few changes in its officers. Its drill has always been commanded by the same officer, and that team has almost retained its identity for ten years. There have been few changes in it, and it will probably meet success as long as it remains intact and the members retain their interest.

Among those who have worked faithfully in the team from the very beginning are Capt. James B. Curtis, Edward Johnson, Fred Dietrichs, Charles Garrard, Homer Van Wie, Edward Miller, Harry Callen, William Meyers and James Boswell. These are still active members of the battery, and subject to call for future contests.

One unusual thing in the history of the Light Artillery is the fact that it won thirteen prizes without calling upon the citizens for financial aid. In doing this it believed that it did more to advertise Indianapolis than any other organization has in the history of the city. Not tuntil the drill tournament was proposed was financial aid asked. There is no doubt but that the $5,000 contributed for that was returned many times by the large crowds which visited the city during the week. It was hoped to realize enough profit out of the drill tournament to enable the battery to build an armory that would be worthy of it. Owing to the fact, however, that less than one-half the amount contemplated was donated, and the expenses, including prizes, aggregated $15,000, there was only a small surplus left. In fact, the management was pleased to have any surplus. It was enough to have advertised Indianapolis to the world by having entertained the citizen soldiery in such a satisfactory manner. Although still without an armory, the organization has quite a nucleus in its treasury to which it hopes to add enough to erect a structure that will be a credit to the city.

On Duty for the State.

In 1892 the battery attended the drill at Omaha, Neb., where it again met all of its old-time competitors, and came off victorious, scoring the highest record ever made in an interstate competitive drill. In 1894 the battery served the State in the railway and coal mining strikes for a period of forty-one days, rendering efficient services in Daviess, Sullivan and Lake counties. Immediately after the coal strike, and with only three weeks for preparation, it attended the interstate drill at Little Rock, where it again won the first prize. In 1895 the St. Louis Fair Association managed a competitive drill, and offerend the highest prize ever given for an artillery section drill, the amount being $2,000. This liberal offer put all of the batteries of the country on their mettle, and the contestants were handicapped... handling the same. Notwithstanding this handicap, the organization walked off with the $2,000 first prize.

In 1896, at Savannah, Ga., the battery was unable to get any competitors, but was given the full amount of the prize money set aside for artillery, on the condition that it give three exhibition drills during the week. Since then it has been unable to get any contests.

In addition to the services above mentioned, the battery has appeared at every camp of instruction ever held in the State, where it acquitted itself creditably. It is now mustered to the full maximum of 103 members, which membership is composed of the best young men in the city. The present officers are: Capt. James B. Curtis, First Lieutenants Charles A. Garrard and Edward B. Johnson, and Second Lieut. Harry Callon. The sergeants are H. H. Van Wie, Smith Strickland, William E. Meyers, Waterman Mayhew, Edward Miller and Johnson Holmes.

LEE AGAIN IN COURT.

Held For Grand Jury Action on a Charge of Burglary.

W. H. Lee, alias John Moran, burglar, was in Police Court this morning, with two black eyes, a "cracked" head and bruised face, as the result of his latest attempt at burglary Saturday night.

WILLIAM H. LEE.

Last week detective Thornton picked Lee up in Washington street, and slated him with loitering. Thornton knew Lee's past record, and advised Judge Cox that he was a dangerous man to be released. Saturday morning Lee was brought into Police Court and released on the condition that he should leave the city before 10 o'clock Saturday night.

At 6:30 o'clock Saturday night Mrs. Conrad Horth, who, with her husband, lives over Horth's saloon, at Morris and West streets, heard a noise in her rooms, and, starting to ascertain the cause, ran into a man. The man started to run, but fell down-stairs. Conrad Horth and August Garber, who were playing pool in the saloon, came out with their cues and beat the burglar almost into insensibility. The man was taken to Engine-house No. 17, and, when the police came, it was found that the burglar was W. H. Lee.

Lee is well known to the Indianapolis detectives. The first the Indianapolis police heard of him was after he had robbed a paymaster in Washington, D. C. He served ten years for this act. He was again arrested for robbing a man, and "jumped" a bond of $1,000. He came to Indianapolis in 1891. After he had been here a short time he slashed a woman's throat, on the road to Brighton Beach, and served a term in the penitentiary for the offense.

While Lee was in jail here, in 1891, detective Splan intercepted a letter addressed to Lee, and found that he was sending goods to a "fence" in Washington, D. C. As soon as he was released from jail he was arrested at the post-office by patrolmen Crane and Boylan, as he was calling for the letter. He was sentenced to five years on the evidence which had accumulated against him.

After he had served his term in the penitentiary, he went to Louisville, where he killed a man and was sentenced to five years in the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary. While in Louisville awaiting to be sent to the penitentiary he broke out of jail and was caught only after having frozen his feet in his attempt to get away.

He had been out of the Frankfort penitentiary about two months when he was arrested here by detective Thornton. He is fifty years old, and is a desperate-looking man. He does not talk to the officers, but sits alone most of his time.

In Police Court to-day he waived examination, and his case was sent to the grand jury. He is now in the county jail.

MINERS' HEADQUARTERS.

They Have Been Established in the Stevenson Building.

The headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America have been established on the eleventh floor of the Stevenson Building, and President Ratchford will attend to all business of the union while in this city. W. C. Pearce, secretary and treasurer, and T. W. Davis, editor of the official paper of the union, will move their families to this city. The office force will be made up of six persons. President Ratchford is now in Pennsylvania, trying to straighten out some troubles among the miners there, and T. W. Davis will go to Danville, Ill., to-morrow to attend a conference between the miners and the operators on the question of machine mining.

Byfield Succeeds Steeg.

Charles W. Byfield this morning assumed the duties of the chief of the money order department of the postoffice, in place of J. L. F. Steeg, resigned. W. R. Carson was promoted to Mr. Byfield's position as clerk, and Carson's place on the letter case will also be filled by promotion.

The Priners' Home.

President Prescott, of the Typographical Union, says that the new building for the printers' home, at Colorado Springs, has been accepted, and will be furnished at once. The furnishing will cost about $1,500, this to be included in the cost of the building, which is $14,000.

Dragged by a Runaway Cow.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Liberty, Ind., April 11.—Saturday evening last Smith Sutton, fifty years old, was seriously injured by a runaway cow. Sutton was leading the animal along the highway with a plow line fastened around her horns, when she made a dash, dragging Sutton, who got tangled up in the line, over roots and stones along the road for quite a distance. He was found in an unconscious condition. The leaders of one leg were torn lose, a deep gash was cut in his thigh, three ribs were broken and internal injuries were received.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Funeral of A. E. Shrader—Movements of Railroad Men.

A. E. Shrader, well-known to railroad men as a traffic manager, was buried at Oak Hill cemetery, Evansville, yesterday. He died last Friday. A post-mortem examination showed death to be due to acute gastritis. He had been a sufferer from stomach trouble for several years. At the time of his death he was sixty-two years old. Out of a family of ten members, one son, Oscar Shrader, of Indianapolis, is living. Numerous railway officials and employes attended the funeral. To them he was known as an accomplished linguist and a diligent student.

Concerning Railroad Men.

D. C. Jones has resigned his position as assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

J. M. Scott, train dispatcher of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton at Cincinnati, has a six months' leave of absence, and to-night will leave for California, where he hopes to recuperate his health. Mr. Scott until a few months ago was located in this city.

J. L. Mills, who resigned a few days ago the position of general superintendent of the Clover Leaf, will go into the grain business at Toledo.

O. L. Aiken, chief train dispatcher of the Indiana, Decatur & Western, is sick.

E. F. Leonard, president of the Toledo, Peoria & Western, is in New York on business.

Superintendent Riley has not yet appointed a successor to J. T. Waldo, resigned, as chief train dispatcher of the Peoria & Eastern. The appointment will be made by promotion.

F. G. Darlington, superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania, rested more comfortably to-day.

Clarence Horton, chief clerk to Warren J. Lynch, assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four, is in the city visiting friends.

A. H. Sanford has been transferred to Toledo, to succeed T. B. Hamilton as engineer of maintenance of way on the Pennsylvania lines.

E. M. Bronson, of the Pennsylvania passenger department, has returned from the South.

The Car Movement.

The Belt road last week transferred 18,658 cars. At the stock yards 965 car-loads of stock were handled, and 785 loaded cars were placed on the private switches. The total movement of the Indianapolis lines last week was 29,841 cars, of which 23,426 were loaded and 6,415 were empty, against 22,950, with 16,731 loaded and 6,219 empty in 1897, and 21,685, with 16,469 loaded, 5,216 empty cars in 1896. The movement on the different roads was as follows: Big Four lines: Chicago division, 3,352; Cincinnati division, 4,280, against 2,510; St. Louis division, 2,020, against 1,797; Indianapolis division, 2,389, against 2,212. Pennsylvania lines: Indianapolis & Vincennes, 730, against 590; Louisville division, 1,265, against 866; Chicago division, 971, against 687; Indianapolis division, 2,314, against 1,298; Vandalia, 2,215, against 1,619. Peoria & Eastern lines: East district, 714, against 533; west district, 869, against 791; Lake Erie & Western, 481, against 791; Monon, 534, against 418; Indiana, Decatur & Western, 462, against 398; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, 830, against 714.

Coal Shipments to California.

Baltimore, April 11.—The Consolidated Coal Company, whose mines are on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Cumberland, Md., ships considerable coal to San Francisco for smithing purposes, and the cost of the coal at the mines and the price at which it is sold to consumers in certain parts of California has developed an interesting situation with reference to transportation charges. The company gets 85 cents a ton for the coal at the mines, and then it is sent over the Baltimore & Ohio to Locust Point, where it is loaded on vessels and goes around the Horn to San Francisco. From there it is shipped by rail to the interior points and then placed in sacks and carried on mules to the small mining settlements scattered through the mountains. This coal is retailed in these settlements, some being hundreds of miles from the railroad, at $100 a ton, or 5 cents a pound.

Gould Party's Fast Run.

Peru, Ind., April 11.—George Gould had a lively ride over the Wabash Saturday evening. He and his party, occupying two cars, were returning to New York from Omaha. Engineman Dissler and fireman Bell, with engine No. 177, brought the train from Tilton, Ill., to this city—103 miles—in one hour and fifty minutes. Between Delphi and Logansport the speed indicator registered seventy-seven miles an hour. Engineer Sutcliff and fireman Wagner, with engine No. 167, took the train from Peru to Montpelier—100 miles—in one hour and fifty-nine minutes.

Refuge for Dogs and Cats.

The Frances Power Cobbe Refuge for homeless dogs and cats, situated in North Pennsylvania street, has issued its second annual report, in which it is shown that during the year 476 animals were cared for. The refuge cares for discarded pet dogs and cats, many of which are left to starve. For some animals homes can be found, but where this is impossible the discarded pets are put to death as speedily and painlessly as may be. In the neighborhood of the refuge the work has had a good influence on the children, who have been taught to rescue animals from cruelty and bring them to the refuge, and scarcely a day passes that the children do not show their mercy to abused dogs or cats by bringing them to the home. The work is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Elster, who ask the aid of the public in extending its usefulness.

No Mystery in Miss Main's Death.

Dr. L. A. Hyde, who attended Miss Maud Main, who died on Friday at 444 North Illinois street, says that there was nothing mysterious about the case at all, and that if any screams were heard, as reported, they were from the girl's sorrowing mother, who had been with her for days. Death was caused, as stated in the return, by peritonitis, following severe chronic constipation. Mrs. O. B. Hough, who occupies the house in which the young girl died, says that she was a sweet girl, of excellent reputation and an unusually hard-working girl. She was employed at a restaurant. Her aunt is one of Mrs. Hough's two roomers, and it was through her that the girl was brought to Mrs. Huff's by her father when she became too ill to work.

To Prosecute "White-Cappers."

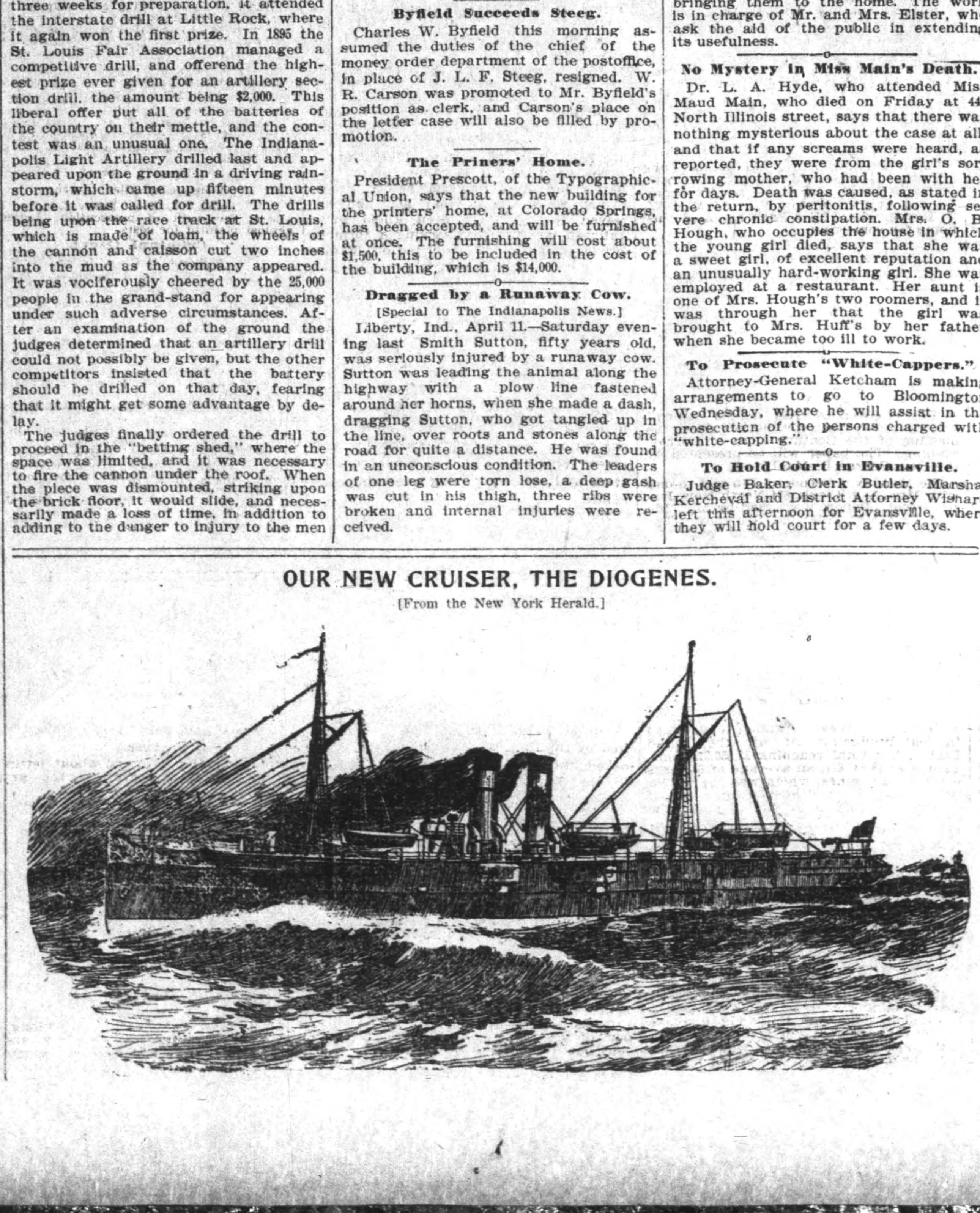
Attorney-General Ketcham is making arrangements to go to Bloomington Wednesday, where he will assist in the prosecution of the persons charged with "white-capping."

To Hold Court in Evansville.

Judge Baker, Clerk Butler, Marshal Kercheval and District Attorney Wishard left this afternoon for Evansville, where they will hold court for a few days.

OUR NEW CRUISER, THE DIOGENES.

[From the New York Herald.]



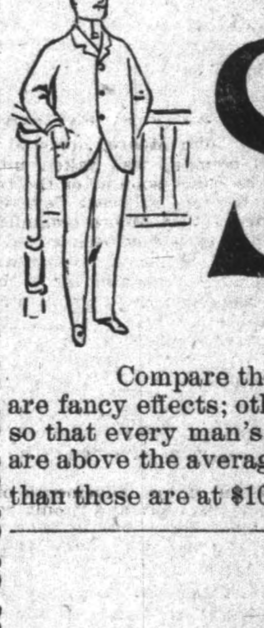
The Saks Stores

What Our Guarantee Means

Simply this—in plain language that everybody can understand: Our prices are lowest now, and always shall be, for the most reliable grades of merchandise. To undersell us it is necessary to lower the qualities. You can accept OUR PRICES and OUR VALUES as standards.

WONDERFUL SUIT SELLING

Just look at the twenty-five different lots of Men's Suits that go on sale to-morrow at



$7.50

Compare them with the best you can find elsewhere for $10. They are all wool; some are fancy effects; others plain black or blue cheviots; still others, blue serges and black clays—so that every man's taste is provided for. Take special note of the making and trimming. They are above the average. We've suits up to $25, but they can be no better worth for the money than these are at $10. All honest suits.

Saks & Company

THE BIG "MODEL" STORE

THE CHILKOOT PASS HORROR.

From Seventy-Five to a Hundred People Lost Their Lives.

Seattle, Wash., April 11.—Later details received here from Alaska have increased the horrors of the avalanche in the Chilkoot pass instead of lessening it. Sixty-nine dead bodies have been thus far recovered, and the names of 150 missing have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these had succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between seventy-five and one hundred persons were killed. The following is a list of those whose bodies have been found:

Andrew Anderson, San Francisco; Edward Atwood, New York; —— Atkins, Idaho; Albert Auglund, Tacoma; A. D. Bissell, Seattle; C. Beck, Sanford, Fla.; Walter Chappey, New York; Thomas Clark, Idaho; Thomas Collins, Portland, Ore.; Thomas Cullender, Kirkland, Ore.; William Carroll, San Francisco; W. H. Dombstrom, Lincoln, Neb.; —— Durber, ——; A. Dorum, Tacoma; George Eggert, Portland, Ore.; R. L. Esterbrook, Seattle; William Falke, San Francisco; T. G. Glenn, Spokane; T. Glynn, Portland, Ore.; W. E. Garrison, Seattle; Con Geppart, Seattle; W. G. Grimes, Atkins, Idaho; S. M. Grimes, Tacoma; F. M. Grimes, Sacramento, Cal.; Preston Grisley, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. R. Homer, Seattle; J. H. Hudson, Portland, Ore.; E. P. Haines, Seattle; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; Harry Hold, Tacoma; Rosmus Hedyear, Baker City, Ore.; T. R. Johnson, Spokane; H. Jueger, ——; C. H. Kinney, Prescott, Ariz.; A. S. King, Tacoma; G. Leon, ——; George Lewis, Spokane; G. J. Milton, St. Paul; J. R. Morgan, Emporia, Kas.; Mrs. Annie Moxer, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; John Merchant, Redding, Cal.; E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Wash.; Frank Miller, Butte, Mont.; C. L. McNeil, Elk River, Minn; Sanford McNeil, Portland, Ore.; J. M. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.; Austin Preston, Redding, Cal.; J. B. Pearce, Tacoma; J. Reese, Wisconsin; George Ritchie, Chicago; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore; Mrs. W. L. Riley, Seattle; Matt Schnona, St. Paul; Joseph Smallwood, Portland, Ore.; Gus Seaborn, Chicago; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; Frank Sprague, Seattle; G. F. Smith, Tacoma; J. W. Smith, Wooley, Wash.; Jeff Soley, Idaho; O. A. Uler, Wooley, Wash.; L. Weidlin, Kansas City; N. M. Warner, San Francisco; —— Wilthem, Menlo Park, Cal.; Gus Seabarth, Seattle.

Many Buried Under the Snow.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed, who they were or where they came from. Many a poor fellow lies buried where no human aid can reach him, and his remains must rest until the summer rain melts the tons of snow and ice under which he lies buried. Upon the crowded trail no record was kept of the living mass of humanity braving hardships and facing death itself for the mad rush for gold. In the procession that daily passed were people from all parts of the world, unknown to one another. The work of rescue has continued night and day ever since last Sunday, being gradually more systematized and consequently meeting with better results. Thus far work has been confined to the outskirts of the slide, in the hope of rescuing those who are injured but not yet dead. The main body of the avalanche, which is estimated to be fifty feet deep and 150 yards long, has not yet been touched.

If there are any bodies underneath, they can not be rescued in time to save life. Four men were taken out alive after they had been buried for nineteen hours. In many instances the bodies of the dead are not bruised in the slightest, and appear as natural as in life, indicating that they were suffocated in the snow.

Walter Chappey, of New York, and John C. Murphy, of Dixon, N. D., were alive when taken out, but they died shortly afterward. Mrs. Moxan was in one of the small slides which preceded the large one, and was on her way to camp when overtaken by death. Her husband was rescued. The Federal troops at Dyea took an active part in digging out the dead. Many bodies that were unclaimed have been buried near the scene of the disaster. Thirteen bodies reached this city yesterday on the steamers City of Seattle and Australia. They were those of R. L. Esterbrook, S. S. Stevenson, J. R. Morgan, O. A. Uller, S. M. McNeal, A. F. King, S. M. Grimes, C. F. Harrison, I. Weidelin, Harry Holt, Gas Sebrath and F. Sprague.

Gone to the Klondike.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Auburn, Ind., April 11.—A Klondike party, consisting of Dr. G. N. Wickwire, Arthur Welch, Ed Freygang and Charles Tasker, of Angola, start for Alaska to-day. They have purchased a complete outfit of provisions and tools. They will go from San Francisco, en route to St. Michael, thence up the Yukon and Tanana rivers to the Tanana gold region. They do not expect to return until they "make a strike."

Indiana Postmasters.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Edgerton, Allen county, Robert Leatherman, vice L. C. Poland, resigned; Holman, Dearborn county, Charles McKinstey, vice Charles E. Rice, dead; West Liberty, Howard county, Lee Wertz, vice Grant Brown, resigned.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATACRE.

[New York Herald.]

Commander of the British contingent in the present Anglo-Egyptian army advancing against Khartoum. According to cable dispatches from Cairo, General Gatacre himself led the charge on the enemy's Zariba in the recent important engagement on the Atbara.

Pensions for Indianians.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Pensions have been granted to the following Indianians:

Original—William Elliott, Wheeler, $6.

Additional—William O. Wyatt, Jeffersonville, $6 to $12; Anthony Rink, Wawaka, $4 to $6; George Redmon, Peru, $2 to $8; Frederick Altheide, National Military Home, Grant, $4 to $6.; Adam T. Evans, Packerton, $4 to $8; Gottlob Zeiher, West Bend, $8 to $12.

Restoration and Increase—Courtney Trisier, Midway, $14 to $17.

Renewal and Reissue—John R. Fisher, Farmland, $6.

Increase—Joseph A. Sandlin, Advance, $12 to $17; Daniel Gracey, Muncie, $6 to $8; Benjamin F. Smith, Blankenship, $17 to $24; Albert F. Hyde, Center Square, $14 to $17; William H. H. Whitesell, Noblesville, $6 to $8; Frederick Geurich, Delphi, $17 to $30.

Rissue—William Irwin, North Manchester, $17; Robert F. Watson, Charlestown, $12; John F. Edmonson, Jasonville, $12; William Huffman, Laketon, $6.

Original Widows, Etc.—Mary E. Sweet, Plymouth, $8, Elzina B. Cooke, Linton, $8; minor of John C. Vaught, Mitchell, $12; minor of Abijah Wright, Worthington, $10.

Dental Commencement.

The annual commencement exercises of the Central College of Dentistry will be held this evening in the college rooms in the old telephone building, southwest corner of Ohio and Illinois streets. The principal address will be by the Rev. John Hazen White, bishop of Indiana. There will be other addresses on behalf of the college faculty and trustees. The degree of doctor of dental surgery will be conferred on Wm. H. Matthews, of Hanover, Ind., and advance grades on twenty-three undergraduates.

A New Meaning.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

"Let me see," said the man who had picked up an old volume; "don means 'to put things on,' doesn't it?"

"It depends on circumstances," replied the friend, who was reading a newspaper. "At present the Don's sole purpose seems to be to put things off."

His Financial Views.

[Yonker's Statesman.]

"I say, Bridget, is you beau a gold or a silver man?" asked the head of the house.

"Sure, he's neyther," answered the cook, who was in love with a policeman; "he's what you call a copper man, sur."

HAMILTON-VALKENBURG.

Married at St. Thomas's Church, New York, To-Day.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

New York, April 11.—The marriage of Miss Suzanne Van Valkenburg and Mr. James N. Hamilton, of London and Bassora, Turkey, in Asia, took place at St. Thomas's, New York's most fashionable Episcopal church, in Fifth avenue, at Fifty-third street, at noon to-day. The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. There were about seventy-five persons present, and the simple service of the Episcopal church was employed.

The bride wore a hat bearing many flowers, a gray silk dress with narrow white stripes, lavishly trimmed with lace and a beautiful heirloom of pearls. She carried an immense bouquet of lilies of the valley. Both of the people are young and distinguished looking. Van Valkenberg is a name prominent in the Dutch annals of this State.

The best man was Dr. G. T. Howland, of Washington, D. C. The bridesmaid was Miss Woods, and the ushers Mr. Van Wie and Mr. MacGown. After the ceremony the wedding party went to breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria, where covers were laid for fifty guests. The wedding journey will be to London and thence to Bassora, the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

Stabbing Affray at Terre Haute.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Terre Haute, Ind., April 11.—Crittendon Cress, while intoxicated this morning, attempted to steal oranges from Thomas J. Miller, a partial paralytic, who peddles fruit about the streets. Cress was stabbed in the throat, perhaps fatally, and he beat Miller up so badly that he may not recover. Miller insists that he himself used the knife, but says that George Wings, a hostler, handed it to him. The police believe Miller physically incapable of the deed, and are holding Wings for investigation.

Nettie Valentine Broken Down.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Daleville, Ind., April 11.—The Rev. Nettie Valentine, pastor of the Main Street U. B. church, who was poisoned five weeks ago by eating canned peaches, and who has been confined to her room at the residence of Mrs. Cornelius during that time, was removed to her home at Anderson last Saturday. Her health is completely broken down, and there is fear she will never again be able for pastoral duty.

Models for War Vessels Destroyed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

Laporte, Ind., April 11.—The laboratory of Dr. Hamilton Weir was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $4,500. Insurance $6,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. A number of models of submarine war boats, the work of a lifetime, were destroyed. The models would have been submitted to the United States authorities at Washington for acceptance.

The State Canners' Association.

The executive committee of the State Canners' Association will meet at the Grand Hotel to-morrow afternoon.

SELIG'S 109-111 SOUTH ILL. ST.

GREAT SALE OF MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES OF TAILOR-MADE SUITS, SKIRTS AND CAPES—bought at 30 cents on the dollar.

SUITS.

30 pretty Suits, blouse or box jacket, silk lined; regular selling price $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00. Choice to-morrow $5.00

25 handsome Suits in covert cloth and fine serge, silk lined, all the new shades; made to sell at $20.00. To-morrow $7.50

100 extreme style Suits, all the nobbiest creations, some exquisitely trimmed; made to sell at $25.00. To-morrow $10.00

SKIRTS.

Plain Black Skirts, of good serge, percaline lined and velvet bound; $3.50 value, at $1.39

Figured Black Skirts, full wide; $4 value. To-morrow $1.98

Handsome Silk and Wool Novelty Skirts; $5.00 value. To-morrow $2.48

Black Figured Silk Skirts, pretty new designs; made to sell at $9.00. To-morrow $3.98

200 Gros Grain Silk and Duchess Satin Skirts; made to sell at $12.00. Choice to-morrow $4.98

CAPES.

Full sweep spring Capes, of black cloth; $3.00 value. To-morrow 98c

Black Figured Silk Capes, ribbon and lace trimmed; made to sell at $4.50. To-morrow $1.69

Handsome Silk and Duchess Satin Capes, chiffon trimmed; $8 and $9.00 values. Choice $4.98

MILLINERY.

Violets, a limit of 5 bunches, per bunch 1c

600 Flowers, worth up to 50c; choice at 9c

200 pretty trimmed Hats; worth $3 and $4. Choice $1.98

160 nobby trimmed Hats; $5 and $6 value. Choice $2.98

60 fine pattern Hats; real value $8.00. To-morrow $4.98

DRESS GOODS.

120 patterns fine Spring Novelties, including all the extreme styles, 42 and 44 inches; real value 50c, 75c and 85c. To-morrow, yard 25c

46-inch Plain Cloths, 15 different shades; real value $1.00. To-morrow, a yard 49

WAISTS.

Pretty Percale Waists, detachable collar; regular 75c value, at 39c

Madras Waists, new effects; $1.00 value, at 49c

200 handsome Silk Waists; real value $7.50. To-morrow $4.69

REMNANTS TO-MORROW HALF PRICE

SELIG DRY GOODS COMPANY

211-213 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST.

THE MURDER OF MRS. MOORE

COUNTER ACCUSATIONS MADE BY DE RUITER AND MOORE.

What DeRuiter Says About the Case—Much Curiosity Shown by People Who Pass the House in Meridian Street.

The scene of the Moore murder, at 2122 North Meridian street, the second house south of McLean Place, is attracting great numbers of curious people. There are always many vehicles in North Meridian street on Sunday, but yesterday the number was increased to a continual procession. Many would stop before the house and gaze at the black crepe fluttering from the door, and try to peer into the open up-stairs windows of the room where the murder occurred. Pedestrians stopped and looked at those who came and went from the house.

The house within was one of heavy sorrow. Old Mr. Post, father of Mrs. John Moore, the murdered woman, was almost prostrated at the heavy strain which he has undergone within the last two days.

JOHN MOORE.
(From a sketch taken in jail.)

Mrs. William Clawson, a sister of the dead woman, arrived yesterday from Cincinnati. Mrs. Derk De Ruiter, the other sister of Mrs. Moore, was at Dr. Fletcher's sanatorium, ignorant of the murder. She was to have visited her sister yesterday, and it was difficult to explain to her the reason she was not allowed to go to her home.

A discovery was made at the Meridian-street house yesterday which is thought may have some bearing on the case. A window in the reception hall at the landing of the staircase had been fastened with a nail, which had been driven into the casing above the window catch. This nail had been forced out and could not be found.

MOORE IN POLICE COURT.

Time Asked Before Trial—Goes to His Wife's Funeral.

John O. Moore, who was arrested Saturday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered his wife, was taken into Police Court this morning with other prisoners. He was neatly dressed, wearing a black suit, with a black bow tie. He sat in the prisoners' bench and showed no signs of being nervous. He made no statement to the court, nor did he say a word while in the court-room. His attorney, Newton Harding, appeared for him.

Judge Cox told Mr. Harding that the State desired a few days' time before taking up the case. This was satisfactory to Mr. Harding, who asked the court to allow Moore to attend his wife's funeral, saying that Moore was anxious to attend the services at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Harding asked that officers accompany Moore. Judge Cox was willing to grant this permission, but said Moore would be taken to the county jail and placed in charge of the sheriff, who would, no doubt, be willing to allow Moore, accompanied by officers, to attend the funeral.

Moore was taken from the Police Court directly to the jail, and placed in "murderers' row." He went to his cell, and did not remain in the corridor with the other prisoners.

Moore Declares His Innocence.

When asked, a few moments later, if he had any statement to make, he said:

"I have been advised by my attorneys not to say anything whatever concerning the case.

"I will say, however, that I am absolutely innocent, but, further than that, you see, I can not talk. I should like to say something," he said presently, with a sad smile, "but, under the circumstances I can not. I don't want to be at all discourteous, and I appreciate the enterprise of you newspaper men, but I hope you will appreciate my situation and not expect me to talk.

"My son Harry came and talked to me this morning, but not about the case. It was merely a visit. My brothers were with Harry. I want to go to my wife's funeral this afternoon, and I believe they have promised to let me go. I was much worried when I heard it was to be at 2

HOUSE WHERE THE MURDER OCCURRED.

o'clock, for I had heard it was going to be at 10 o'clock this morning, and I was afraid I should not get to go.

"I have had no extended conference with my attorneys yet. If they would give permission I might say something to you, but the way it is I can not."

Moore talks in a calm, straightforward manner, and appears to be sincere in everything he says. He looks one straight in the eyes. He is not violent against any one, but takes his imprisonment with resignation.

WHAT DE RUITER SAYS.

He Accuses Moore—Says the Husband Had Formerly Threatened.

Derk De Ruiter was at the office of Dr. De Haas, near the scene of the murder, yesterday afternoon. He showed great anxiety as to the effect the news of Mrs. Moore's death would have on his wife. He talked freely of the tragedy. He was asked to give his theory of the murder.

"Moore killed that woman!" he said. "She came to my house time and again, all cut and slashed, and I told Dr. De Haas—I was so alarmed over it that I told Dr. De Haas that he would kill her. Didn't I, doctor?"

Dr. De Haas replied: "Yes, you did."

"What makes you think Moore killed her?" was asked.

"From his continued assertions before Trusler, my partner, that he'd kill her some day. Why, he said, 'I'll kill the —— —— ——.'"

"Do you know that Moore says you killed her?"

"Yes," Mr. De Ruiter replied. "He says I had a motive, and that Mrs. Moore stood between me and the property in Meridian street. Now, that is absolutely false. There is no question of property involved. I didn't need the house nor the rent. My daughter owns the house. I deeded it to my daughter. I have simply allowed the Moores to stay there. I thought if Mrs. De Ruiter got out of the sanatorium, I would want to move her into comfortable quarters."

"Have you been to see Mrs. De Ruiter since she has been in the sanatorium?" was asked.

"No; I have not, but I have inquired of the doctors about her.

"Moore also says I had been hanging around here, but I gave the police such an account of myself that all doubt was removed from their minds.

"They talk about the money Mrs. Moore had. Nobody knew she had money but John, and then they say John (Moore) has been treating everybody."

The Branding Iron.

Mr. DeRuiter was asked to describe the branding iron. He said it had been used by him and Mr. Trusler in branding shovels and other implements used in street work. It was about two inches long and probably one inch in thickness, with a handle about sixteen inches long.

"I did not remember just where the iron was. When I got to thinking about it I remembered I had left it up-stairs in the kitchen."

"Up-stairs in the kitchen?" asked Dr. De Haas.

"No. I mean down-stairs," replied Mr. De Ruiter.

Concerning John Moore, Mr. De Ruiter said:

"I haven't had much to do with him lately. When we meet I simply bow to him. After my divorce suit, John (Moore) kept demanding money of me until I told him I would not lend him another dollar.

"I saw John going north in Illinois street early Friday morning. He had a clean shirt on. I watched him. I don't know where he went, unless to Kissell's. That was about 8:30 o'clock. He saw me at that time."

Dr. De Haas said he saw Moore coming back in Illinois street, at Illinois and Twenty-third streets, at about 12:30 o'clock Friday.

"Here is a thing that looks strange to me," said Mr. DeRuiter. "John says he was last to go out of the house. He says he locked the door and put the key in a tub of rain water. Why should he lock the door from the outside if he thought his wife was going to follow him out? He certainly would not have locked the door from the outside.

"When I first read the bulletin about Mrs. Moore being murdered, it did not occur to me that it could be possible, till Trusler told me. He said to me: 'You know the threat he made.'

"I do not know what they will do about Mrs. De Ruiter. I am afraid the news will kill her."

DE RUITER'S FRESH DENIALS.

Says He is Responsible and Others Are Not—Trusler's Corroboration.

Derk DeRuiter this afternoon was noticeably agitated when asked concerning fresh rumors which connected him unfavorably with the murder of Mrs. Moore.

"This was a great shock to me, and I haven't got over it yet," he said.

"I know they are trying to bring me into it, and all I have to say is that I am not guilty. I guess the Indianapolis police are just as good as the Cincinnati police. I have lived here thirty-three years, and I guess the people know me. I am not going to leave town now. I haven't money enough to do so.

"I am responsible, and those who accuse me are not. I don't care to make any statements unless the statements of my accusers were laid before me. I don't believe in fighting a case in the newspapers. I have not spoken to Mrs. Moore for over two and one-half years. I have had nothing to do with her.

"In regard to my being in the vicinity of the house in the afternoon of Friday, all I am going to say is, you can find nobody will swear they saw me there."

Mr. Trusler, Mr. DeRuiter's partner, was present at the interview. He said:

"When Moore was perfectly sober he came up here with stories about his wife, and said he would kill her."

Some of the statements which Mr. Trusler said Moore made to him were vulgar.

MOORE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW HERE.

He Does not Believe the Accused Man is Guilty

The feeling in the neighborhood of the De Ruiter house, 2221 North Meridian street, where Mrs. John Moore was found murdered Saturday, is beginning to change, and several of the neighbors are now inclined to believe that Moore did not commit the crime. Saturday and yesterday there was a decided sentiment against the husband of the murdered woman, but since the arrival of William C. Clawson, of Cincinnati, a brother-in-law of Moore, there has been a different complexion to the situation. Mr. Clawson and his wife, a sister of Mrs. De Ruiter and Mrs. Moore, arrived yesterday morning. Mr. Clawson is a sergeant of the Cincinnati police force. He will devote some attention to unraveling the crime. He is positive that John O. Moore did not murder his wife. He has talked with Moore several times since he reached the city, and says that he is more positive after each visit that the man now under arrest is not guilty of the crime.

Sergeant Clawson said that Moore could have no object in killing his wife. He knew that for several months Moore's relations with her had been pleasant, and Moore was not the kind of a man who would commit murder. He said there was another man who would be greatly benefited by Mrs. Moore's death, and that man had ruined his wife's sister's life. Sergeant Clawson firmly believes that this man killed Mrs. John O. Moore, and he thinks that before he leaves Indianapolis he will be able to have sufficient evidence to cause his arrest. He said that if he were a resident of this State he would swear out a warrant for his arrest now.

Clawson says that if Moore wanted to do so he would not have the nerve to kill his wife.

Sergeant Clawson says that Derk De Ruiter was at the Meridian-street house Thursday and peered in at the windows. He was also seen there Friday, and one of the neighbors said that he walked around the house.

Neighbors say it would have been an easy matter for any one to enter the rear way through the stable without being noticed. The barn is close to the house, and in the rear of the barn is a big vacant lot, which is litered with the tools and machinery of the construction company. Any one seeing him there would scarcely have remembered it. The branding iron which is supposed to have been the weapon used, is said to have been in the kitchen and easily accessible for any one who wanted to use it. Mr. DeRuiter claims that this piece of iron has been at the house for several months. It was delivered to him before he separated from his wife. He also says that he has not been on the premises since last July.

Work of the Detectives.

Chief of detectives Colbert and detective Kinney talked to several of the neighbors. They also tried to find the street car conductor with whom Moore rode down-town Friday afternoon, but without success. Chief Colbert believes that the right man is under arrest, but the detectives are also looking up other evidence. They have been able to track Moore closely after 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. But they do not know what time he came down-town. Chief Colbert said that the police had no evidence that Mrs. Moore had been guilty of improper conduct. All they knew was what Moore himself said and his story about receiving anonymous letters. A search of Moore's house was made, but the letters could not be found. At the drug store it is believed that Moore did the killing. The clerk said that at one time, several months ago, shortly before Mrs. DeRuiter was taken to the sanatorium, Moore came to the store to get some medicine. He had been drinking and wanted to talk. He told of the trouble between DeRuiter and his wife, and said that he and his wife held the key to the situation. DeRuiter, he claimed, was trying to win him over to his side of the case, and he had it in for himself and his wife. Moore claimed to have some important testimony which he would give in the next divorce trial.

The detectives say that the broken window in the house, which was discovered Saturday, has been in that condition for months, and no importance can be given to it. They claim to have evidence that Moore beat his wife within the last four months.

The report that Mrs. DeRuiter is insane is scouted by her relatives. Yesterday she wrote a letter to her sister in Cincinnati, Mrs. Clawson, asking her to come to Indianapolis and settle her bill with a doctor. She said in the letter that she was homesick and wanted to leave. Her physician said that she was able to go home, and she begged her sister to come at once.

This letter was given to Sergeant Clawson by the physicians at the sanatorium.

Mrs. DeRuiter was not informed of the death of her sister until this afternoon. Mrs. Clawson went to the sanatorium about 1 o'clock and told her of the death.

Mrs. DeRuiter was told that Mrs. Moore had died suddenly of heart failure Friday. The news was a severe shock to her, and it was some time before she could be quieted. When she learned that the funeral was to be this afternoon, she insisted on going, and, in her nervous condition, it was deemed best to humor her. She was taken to the house in a carriage at 2 o'clock. Every effort was made to prevent her learning that her sister had been murdered.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Moore's Explanation of His Whereabouts—DeRuiter's Explanation.

Although John Moore, husband of the murdered woman, was taken into custody by the police soon after the tragedy, there have been no great developments in the theory that Moore committed the murder, and little has been added to the circumstantial evidence against him.

Moore said he left the North Meridian street house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and went down down. After that time he explains his whereabouts by telling that he visited Weiss' saloon at 3 o'clock. He says he then walked about town for a while, and later visited the law office of Harman Everett, after which, somewhat later, he went to his home, in Ludlow avenue, where he stayed all night.

His version of his movements on Saturday is not disputed, and it only remains for him to prove where he was during Friday afternoon. Both Weiss and Everett corroborate Moore's story of Friday afternoon.

Moore accused Derk De Ruiter of being in the neighborhood of the North Meridian-street house on Friday morning. De Ruiter does not deny this, saying that it was his custom to visit his old neighborhood.

No Charge Against De Ruiter.

De Ruiter was called to the police station Saturday evening and questioned as to his movements on Friday by the police. He succeeded in giving a clear account of himself during the day mentioned, and was not held at the police station. No charge was made against him.

Moore attempted to implicate De Ruiter in the crime, but the police did not attach importance to his statements. When De Ruiter was told of this by the police, he grew angry, and told of certain anonymous letters which Moore had received, and which, he said, told of Mrs. Moore's infidelity.

The police thought this might be valuable evidence, and sent a patrolman to the Moore home, in Ludlow street, to search for the letters, but no letters were found.

When Mrs. Moore became a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, according to a custom of the order, a committee of women was sent to talk with her. This committee is said to have decided that Mrs. Moore was an upright woman, and that she lived peaceably with her husband. During the conversation between the committee and Mrs. Moore the latter frequently mentioned the good qualities of her husband and his kindness to her.

A "D. T." Branding Iron.

The most valuable addition to the evidence in hand is a branding iron, marked "D.-T." which letters stood for DeRuiter & Trusler, the contractors in partnership. This was found at the foot of the back stairway, near a cellar door, in the Meridian-street house. The coroner took this in charge and compared the iron with the wound in Mrs. Moore's skull. The instrument fit in the wound, and the coroner decided that it had been used in the murder. The branding-iron was not clean, but had some substance clinging to it, which, the coroner thought, might be blood or human flesh. The natural eye, however, could not detect of what the substance was composed, and a microscopical examination was ordered. Dr. Brayton could not discover that the substance found on the iron contained blood corpuscles.

Dr. Frank B. Wynn, who examined the branding-iron under a microscope, found that the rust on it was similar to that found on the scalp and cheek of the dead woman. The absence of blood on he iron is explained by the fact that the hair would prevent the blood touching the iron is explained by the fact that the blow. The coroner has not yet heard the testimony of Derk DeRuier.

What the Autopsy Shows.

An autopsy was held on the body of the murdered woman at Kregelo's undertaking establishment at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Drs. Sluss, Wynn and DeHaas participated in the autopsy, and found that the fracture in the woman's skull extended around the base of the skull, and that in addition to the wound which crushed in the skull there was a slight wound on the temple. In an examination of the woman's stomach undigested food was found, which fact indicated that the murder was committed shortly after dinner.

The body of Mrs. Moore was prepared for burial at the undertaking establishment, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was taken to the house at 2122 North Meridian street.

CLEWS AND THEORIES.

"Dogberry Row" Friends of Moore Believe in His Innocence.

Probing into the facts of the Moore murder is developing many hypotheses. The police, besides investigating the relations and movements of persons already named in connection with the killing, are not confining their work to one theory, but are following several. Their attention has been called to the fact that Moore did not leave the house until after 3 o'clock. Moore said he had left about 1:30, or not later than 2 o'clock.

Derk DeRuiter visited the scene of the murder Saturday, looked in at the window, but did not enter the house. He said he had seen on the bulletin boards the story of the murder and went to verify it.

The sidewalks in "Dogberry Row," where Moore was wont to spend much time, are all day crowded with idlers, and all but a few are intimate with Moore. He has associated with them for years. They are saying that Friday afternoon, after the time that the murder occurred, according to the coroner's decision, Moore appeared among his companions, and no one noticed any change in nim. He was the same careless, easy man he had been for years.

They say that he could not have acted in the natural manner that he did if he had just come from the DeRuiter home, leaving behind him his wife with her head crushed from a blow dealt by himself. Moore's old companions say that he had no more money than usual, which was very little; that he bought a few glasses of beer for himself and a few companions, paid a debt of 75 cents, and seemed again on the verge of "broke." His companions hold, therefore, that DeRuiter's statement that Moore spent money freely Friday afternoon among his companions in the saloons, hinting that he had taken $100 that Mrs. Moore had before she was killed, is not sustained. They say that he might have hidden the money, if he had it at all, but that he neither spent nor showed it among his friends. There seems to be not even a suspicion among these friends of Moore that he is the murderer of his wife.

Those who have been intimate with him, and to whom he has at times confided stories of his family affairs, find in names he has mentioned in these stories persons at whom they aim the murder charge, and who they say Moore says were deeply concerned in the life or death of Mrs. Moore.

THE DE RUITERS AND MOORES.

Family Quarrel and Two Divorce Proceedings.

The DeRuiters and Moores and their friends have been involved in a family quarrel for many months. A suit for divorce was filed in August, 1896, by Mrs. Laura E. DeRuiter. It was assigned to Judge McMaster, in the Superior Court. Mrs. DeRuiter charged cruelty, infidelity and habitual drunkenness.

DeRuiter filed a cross bill, alleging cruelty. The case was tried in December, 1896, and after the evidence had been submitted Judge McMaster declined to grant a divorce.

In the trial of this case Mrs. Moore, the dead woman, was a witness for Mrs. DeRuiter. Mr. Moore was a witness for Mr. DeRuiter.

Mrs. Moore testified to many facts in support of Mrs. DeRuiter's charges, among them being an incident to support the specific charges of infidelity. Moore testified to facts contradictory of his wife's statements. Much feeling was shown in the case. The wife and daughter of Sergeant Clawson were also witnesses.

Mrs. DeRuiter began the second suit on charges of cruelty in July, 1897. She alleged that DeRuiter had induced her to deed her property to DeRuiter's daughter, and that he had made slanderous statements about her and her sister (Mrs. Moore), and had forbid her sister to visit her home. This suit is still pending. Mr. and Mrs. DeRuiter have not lived together since the trial of the first case.

Derk DeRuiter is fifty-four years old, and his wife is about two years his junior. She is his second wife. He was once street commissioner and conspicuous in politics. While in office and afterward as a city contractor, he made a large sum of money, and is supposed to be worth $50,000 to $60,000.

MRS. MOORE'S FUNERAL.

Spectators Seemed to Believe Moore Not Guilty.

The funeral of Mrs. John O. Moore took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the commodious Meridian-street house. In addition to a large number of friends, the members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Order of the Eastern Star were present.

Moore, guarded by Deputy Sheriff Chapmann, and accompanied by his fifteen-year-old boy, sat through the ceremony near the coffin, and of those who watched furtively the face of the man under suspicion, not one seemed to believe that he was the murderer.

Brief services were conducted by the Rev. G. A. Carstensen. No reference was made as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Moore, as Mrs. DeRuiter, the sister of the murdered woman was present under the belief that her sister had died from heart failure. Mrs. DeRuiter did not go to the cemetery.

Reports of Threats.

W. N. Harding, Moore's attorney was at the funeral. He said positively that his client did not murder his wife, and before the week closed the mystery would be cleared up.

DEATH OF WILLIAM PIKE,

Pioneer of Central Indiana—A Successful Farmer.

William Pike, age eighty, one of the pioneers of central Indiana, died yesterday at his country home, twelve miles west of this city, and four miles south of Brownsburg. He had lived in the same neighborhood for fifty-four years.

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He was born in North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1844. For several years after coming to the State he followed his trade—millwright—and left that work to engage in farming. He was one of the most successful farmers in Hendricks county, and a man of affairs.

Five children survive—D. D. Pike, of Irvington; Jesse Pike, Mrs. Laura Rice, Mrs. Minnie Evans and Mrs. Maggie Hoadley. Brief services will be held at the homestead to-morrow morning, and funeral services at Abners Creek church at 12:30 o'clock.

EASTER MONDAY ELOPEMENT.

A Bank Bookkeeper and Miss Eldo Williams.

Harry F. Stedtfeld, twenty-one years old, and Miss Eldo Williams, eighteen, both of Indianapolis, eloped to New Albany this morning, and were married by the Rev. Theodore John. Mr. Stedtfeld is the son of Henry Stedtfeld, who lives at 538 East South street. The young man is a bookkeeper at the Merchant's National Bank, and the father had objected to the marriage on account of his son's age. Miss Williams has lived with her mother, in Brookside avenue. The young couple returned to the city to-day, and expect to go to housekeeping in a short time.

INTO BOILING WATER.

A Child Falls Into a Tub and is Seriously Scalded.

Mrs. Grant Coley, colored, 1026 North Canal street, was washing clothes this forenoon, with her two-year-old girl playing about her. She turned for an instant with her back to the child. In that instant the little one fell over the edge of a tub into boiling water. The mother snatched the child from the tub. It was frightfully scalded. Dr. S. A. Furniss was called and applied remedies. He says the child is seriously scalded about the head and chest, and that its recovery is doubtful.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Talbot has gone to Terre Haute to visit Miss Venie Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robertson have returned from a visit of several weeks at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Allen Fletcher and daughters have returned from their trip through the South and West.

The Coreopsis Club will give its last dance of the season Thursday evening at the Brenneke Academy.

Mrs. William L. Taylor, of Kansas City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. C. Meurer. She will be at home on Tuesdays.

Miss Tarquinia Voss gave a dinner Saturday evening, her guests including Mrs. Potter, of Des Moines, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Minor Morris, and Mrs. Theresa Smith.

The marriage of Miss Martha L. Park and Mr. Charles Cadwallader, of Crawfordsville, will take place Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Royse, where Miss Park has made her home for some time.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS.

The Rev. Dr. John H. McKenzie started to-day for a visit of a month in Europe.

A theater party will be given Thursday evening by members of the German Literary Club to attend the German play at the Grand Opera House.

Miss Catharine Helen Williamson, of Cincinnati, came to-day to visit her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dorman N. Davidson, in Broadway.

"Robert Owen and His Indiana Colony" will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Century Club to-morrow evening. The paper will be presented by the Rev. George L. MacIntosh.

The Monday Afternoon Club met to-day with Mrs. A. J. Clark, 624 North New Jersey street. Papers were read by Mrs. Ida Nail and Mrs. Blanche Schleppy. The subject was "Charles Reed and His Writings."

The Mining of Coal.

[Chicago Record.]

Illinois was the second State in the production of coal last year, the total product being 20,072,758 tons, valued at the mines at $14,472,529, or an average of 72 cents a ton. Pennsylvania stood at the head of the list, with a product of 53,842,800 tons of bituminous, valued at $37,964,496, an average cost of 70 cents a ton at the mines. It will surprise people to learn that West Virginia stands third in coal production of all the United States, her total reaching 13,556,978 tons, valued at $8,637,617, an average of 64 cents a ton at the mines, which was the lowest of any State in the Union. Ohio coal cost an average of 78 cents, and, although the total was 1,340,000 tons less than was mined in West Virginia, it sold for nearly $1,000,000 more money. Alabama stands No. 5 in the order of production. Then come Iowa, Maryland and Indiana. Coal is mined in twenty-nine States and Territories, and the national product last year was 198,256,788 tons, valued at $198,094,707, or nearly $1 a ton at the mines. Of this 52,122,408 tons was anthracite, produced in Pennsylvania alone. The average cost of mining anthracite was $1.65 a ton, and the average cost of bituminous was 81 cents. Out in Oregon they pay $3.11 a ton for mining coal, in Nebraska $3.64 a ton and in California $2.25. The increase in the tonnage sent out last year was a little more than 3 per cent., while the anthracite product decreased nearly 2,250,000 tons.

CASE OF CANDIDATITIS.

JUDGE M'CRAY "SICK" AND UNABLE TO SIT ON THE BENCH.

He Appoints a Substitute and Goes A Campaigning—Six Jurors Only in One Case—Two Fees for One Man.

No one who saw Judge McCray on the street to-day, walking briskly, bowing right and left, or stopping for a political chat with confidential supporters, would have supposed him to be sick. Yet he was sick, for the record of his own court showed him to be sick, and that was the reason, set out in writing, for appointing Harry E. Negley, a young lawyer, as judge pro tem. of the Criminal Court. Judge McCray disposed of some business this morning, and then lingered about the court-room talking in very confidential attitudes with various friends after Negley had taken his place on the bench. Soon after he was seen trying the fresh air and hand-shake cure for his peculiar malady.

There was some comment on the nature of the judge's disease, and one man, who has heard some medical terms, ventured to say that the judge was suffering from "candidatitis." When a judge pro tem. is appointed on account of sickness the county pays the cost.

The Criminal Court has been a good place for a sick judge for a number of days. For various reasons little or nothing is done in the court. The county commissioners were surprised Saturday when an item of the court expenses showed one day's service by six jurors. It was known that no jury had sat for ten days, and it was wondered how it came that only six instead of twelve men were down for the day's pay. The bailiff explained that he had told these jurors to report for duty Monday morning, and that he afterward was told that the jury was not needed, and he could not notify all in time to prevent them from coming to court. Those who came, he said, were entitled to their day's pay. The men who appeared were Gabriel Jones, Ben Aldridge, Joseph Hatfield, William B. McCray, Wesley Coppock and John Flack. As it was known that Gabriel Jones received $3 pay as a deputy assessor on the same day that $2 was asked for him as juror, attention was called to this fact, and his name was taken off the list of the jurors entitled to a day's pay.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Action Taken by the Board of Public Works To-Day.

The Board of Public Works this morning received remonstrances against the improvement of Ash street, between Fourteenth and Twenty-first streets. The remonstrances presented bore forty-nine signatures. The improvement is to be a twenty-three foot wooden block pavement with cement walks. The remonstrances were referred to City Engineer Jeup to determine their valid effect. If valid, the improvement will be sent to the Council for approval.

The board has ordered ordinances for the following improvements, which were objected to by more than one-half the resident property-owners: First alley east of Meridian, St. Joseph to Eleventh, brick; New Jersey, Washington to Virginia avenue, asphalt; St. Joseph, Delaware to Ft. Wayne, asphalt; Eleventh, Delaware to Alabama, asphalt.

The following action was taken on other improvements:

Pratt, Senate to Delaware, asphalt, rescinded action, and resolutions in two sections ordered; sidewalks of St. Clair, Illinois to Park, remonstrance insufficient, and final action taken; North Tacoma avenue, Tenth to Pogue's run, gravel, action deferred; Twelfth, Illinois to Senate, Delaware to Alabama and Central to College, final action taken; Thirteenth, Meridian to Illinois, action rescinded on asphalt and block resolutions ordered.

Petitions were filed for the following improvements: Stone wall in east side Pogue's run, McCarty to McCauley streets, gravel, first alley east of Keystone, Greencastle, to first alley south; Noble, Michigan to Massachusetts avenue, asphalt; opening of South Arsenal, from Washington, across the P., C., C. & St. L. tracks.

Resolutions were adopted for sidewalks in Noble, from Michigan to Massachusetts avenue, and also for wooden block roadway. Other sections of the street will be provided for in separate resolutions.

The contract for sprinkling district 23 was awarded to E. H. Moore at $22.50 per 10,000 square yards.

The following contracts were awarded: East walk, Bellefontaine street, Twenty-eighth to 71.5 feet north, J. C. Veney; 79 cents. First alley north of Michigan, west to first alley west, brick, D. Foley; $1.20. West walk, Alabama, Wabash to Ohio, H. Maag; $2.36. West walk, Capitol, Pearl to Maryland, J. C. Veney; $2.67. First alley east of Alabama, Twenty-second to Twenty-third, gravel, J. H. Roberts; 35 cents.

TWO TO FOURTEEN YEARS

William Mallady will Spend in Indiana Reformatory.

William Mallady, forty-one years old, was found guilty of assault with criminal intent upon Myrtle Shipman, a girl of fourteen, by Judge McCray to-day and was sentenced to two to fourteen years in the Indiana Reformatory. Mallady entered the house of Lafe Shipman, 373 East Georgia street, on the night of June 28, 1897, and was fined for assault and battery upon the father of the girl in Police Court shortly after the occurrence. He is the man who had his wife prosecuted for bigamy, while he himself was under arrest, and her case came up on the same day that he was before Police Court. She testified that she had believed that he had been killed in a railroad wreck, after serving a term in prison, and she was acquitted of bigamy.

OUR FLAG INSULTED.

Violent Demonstration Before the U. S. Consulate at Santiago.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 11.—It became known to-day that a few nights before Pulaski F. Hyatt, the United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, left that port, under instructions, for Port Antonio, Jamaica, a mob of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate, and threw tomatoes, eggs and stones at the stars and stripes floating over the consulate.

The crowd which took part in this demonstration had just left a theater where a performance had taken place for the purpose of raising funds to increase the strength of the Spanish navy. The Spaniards surrounded the consulate, shouting: "Death to Americans," "Long live Spain," etc., and pelted the flag as already described. The mob was dispersed by the police.

It also developed to-day that Dr. Caminero, of the United States Marine Hospital, at Santiago de Cuba, was visited by the local Spanish committee, who asked him to buy tickets for the benefit to the Spanish navy. The doctor, in forcible, if not very polite language, told the Spanish committee to go to a warmer place than Cuba.

The Feeling in Key West.

Dr. George E. Coughlin, of this city, has returned from Key West. He says the feeling there among the natives is that the United States should not interfere in behalf of the Cubans, and the people of that city are much opposed to the United States quartering a regiment of colored troops there, fearing for the effect that it will have on the native negroes. Dr. Coughlin says that the Cubans have few sympathizers in that part of the country, and that the reports sent out concerning the condition of affairs are greatly exaggerated. He says there has not been a real battle in Cuba for a year, in spite of the reports giving accounts of battles between the insurgents and the Spanish soldiers.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Frank Lange and Maud P. Williams.
John Riley and Lilly McGuyer.
Robert B. Wilkinson and Mary J. Black.
George Harrison and Mollie Weldon.
Wm. Dodd and Indiana Isadore Burditt.
Roy Rickard and Alice Hoskinson.
Samuel T. Miller and Gertrude L. Dunnington.

Birth Returns.

Wm. and Lelia Galpin, boy.
Malachi and Sallie Collins, 533 W. Pearl, boy.
Wm. and Lena Marley, 617 W. Market, girl.
H. Frank and Nellie C. Hubbard, 1603 N. New Jersey, boy.
N. and Celia Green, 1403 Raymond, girl.
Philip and Katherine Bassa, 401 Sanders, girl.
John and Sibilla Beyersdorfer, 848 Charles, boy.
Paul and Anna Dux., 1807 Singleton, boy.
I. and Frances Levy, 720 Huron, girl.
Leslie L. and Lettie Say, 309 Adelaide, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Roberts, boy.

Death Returns.

Sarah Moore, 58 years, 2133 N. Meridian, fracture of the skull.
Charles G. Champe, 32 years, 533 Virginia ave., ulcer on brain.
Infant Dahl, 2078 Cooper, inanition.
Infant Thompson, 132 N. Alabama, inanition.
Wm. H. Deacon, 36 W. St. Clair, consumption.
Henry Kruger, 17 years, 84 S. Illinois, consumption.
Wilhelmine Tebbe, 75 years, 1037 E. Washington, old age.
Elizabeth Whitehead, 48 years, malignant ovarian cysts.
Infant Benson, 440 Massachusetts ave., inanition.
Kate Brown, 21 years, 630½ E. Washington, suicide by chloroform.
Thomas Cantion, 68 years, 726 Fayette, bronchitis.
Emma Pease, 29 years, 130 E. Market, neuralgia of heart.
Joseph Cook, 72 years, Brightwood, catarrh of bowels.
Martha Day, 25 years, 1413 N. Senate ave., consumption.
Edwin Batty, 71 years, 227 W. Fourteenth, cardiac insufficiency.
Michael Edwards, 65 years, 1321 Senate ave., pneumonitis.
Infant Jordan, 2133 Wendell ave., still-born.
Infant Bellinger, West Indianapolis, meningitis.

Building Permits.

H. E. Frauer, frame house, 604 and 606 N. New Jersey, $850.
F. M. Rauscher, frame house, Beach and Raymond, $125.
Ellen Reisner, repairs, 113 S. Arsenal ave., $300.
T. A. McClintock, frame cottage, Kenwood ave., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, $700.
G. Marion Overhiser, frame cottage, Sanders, near Shelby, $600.
Otto Pacholke, frame house, Haughville, $700.
H. Stout & Co., addition, 318 to 326 Massachusetts ave., $1,070.
W. F. Williams, frame house, 1909 N. Meridian, $3,500.
Alice and Anna Tattersall, remodel, 829 N. West, $300.
Deere Implement Company, brick warehouse, Senate ave. and Georgia, $19,850.
C. E. Hancock, brick building, 840 N. New Jersey, $2,500.

Real Estate Transfers.

Nena Bevis to August E. Rahke et ux., lot 188, Bradley et al.'s East Washington st. addition	$ 575 00
Lynn B. Millikan to Mary H. Bliss, lot 101, Morton Place	9,000 00
Martha J. Carpenter to David W. Bell, lot 17, square 10, second section Lincoln Park	5,000 00
Addie M. Cook to John B. Elam, lot 87, Harlan et al.'s first addition	135 00
Minnie Zimmerman to Christian Miller, lot 89, Yeiser's guardian's addition	1,400 00
Anna M. Watterson et al. to Bartholomew O'Keeffe, lot 318, Fletcher et al.'s subdivision outlots 96 and others	1,400 00
Elizabeth Young to Mary L. Vincent, part lot 46, Beatty's subdivision part outlot 100	2,000 00
Henrietta Wurgler to John G. Wurgler, lots 9 and 10, Bailey's heirs' subdivision part Hanson & Co.'s addition	1,200 00
Francis M. Massey to Jos. W. Sulgrove, part southwest quarter, section 23, township 14, range 3	400 00
Amos V. Glidewell et al. to Canada C. Glidewell, part northeast quarter, section 20, township 17, range 2	3,392 00
Same to Mancher F. Glidewell, part same quarter, and part southeast quarter, section 17, same township and range	2,210 00
Edgar E. Watts to Emma Noble, part lot 5, Dawson's addition Broad Ripple	150 00
Jonathan B. Quinn et al. to Tilford Antrim, et al., seven tracts in Perry township	5,250 00
Geo. W. Shelby to Sarah E. Yaryen, lots 6 and 8, Noesch's addition and part northwest quarter, section 26, township 16, range 3	3,000 00
Jas. Weathers to John P. Rogers et ux., lot 30, Holloway & Jenneson's southeast Irvington	300 00
Jerome Allen to Moses P. Fisher, lot 87, W. H. Morrison's second addition	4,800 00
Mary T. Cole to Thos. F. Griffin, lot 1, Foster's subdivision part Fletcher et al.'s subdivision outlots 96 and others	2,500 00
Jacob Miller to Mary K. Miller et al., part lots 2 and 3, Fatout's subdivision part northwest quarter, section 3, township 15, range 3	250 00
Total transfers, 18; consideration	$42,962 00

COUNTY COURTS' RECORD.

Superior Court.

Room 1—J. L. McMaster, Judge.

Geo. Ramsey vs. W. A. Euloss et al. Appeal from Hay, Justice of the Peace. Judgment again defendant for $44.95 and costs.

Webb, Jameson Co. vs. Geo. Everitt et al. Mechanic's lien. On trial.

Frank A. Maus vs. the Bruner Munger Mfg. Co. Judgment against defendant for $410.90.

Room 2—Lawson M. Harvey, Judge.

Chas. B. Clark vs. Daniel E. Stone et al. Contribution. Finding for plaintiff, and judgment against defendant, Charles F. Stone, for $792.51, and judgments against defendant D. E. Stone, for $396.26 and costs.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

Susan McKernan vs. Wm. Lytle et al. Foreclosure. Decree quieting title. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Katherena Schmitt vs. the City of Indianapolis et al. Damages. Judgment against defendant, Western Paving and Supply Company, for $600 and costs.

Samuel B. Laughlin vs. Citizens Street Railway Company. Damages. Dismissed. Costs paid.

John H. Murphy et al. vs. Will H. Johnson. Account. On trial by court.

Elizabeth Wilson vs. John Wilson. Divorce. Granted plaintiff and judgment against defendant for costs.

Frank M. Millikan vs. H. T. Conde et al. Note. Jury returned verdict as against A. L. Teeter, for $3,514.66, and against H. T. Conde for $1,170.53.

Circuit Court.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

Ella Thomas vs. Irene Levy. Slander. Dismissed for want of prosecution. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Criminal Court.

J. Frank McCray, Judge.

State vs. John Burrows. Burglary and grand larceny. Pleas of not guilty.

State vs. George Gray. Grand larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. Charles Hart. Petit larceny. Plea of not guilty.

State vs. John Olen. Grand larceny. Plea of guilty.

State vs. John Mendeth, E. W. Smith and Grattan Walker. Assault and battery. Pleas of not guilty.

State vs. William Mallady. Assault with criminal intent. Evidence concluded. Defendant forty-one years old. Imprisonment in Indiana prison two to fourteen years.

State vs. Alfred Harris. Grand larceny. Defendant ordered released from work-house; credit being given for fine and costs on time already served.

State vs. Charles Steadman and John Sharkey. Grand larceny. Defendant Steadman pleads not guilty. Defendant Sharkey pleads guilty.

State vs. Wm. Fox and John Kelly. Burglary and grand larceny. Defendants released on personal bonds $300 each.

[Harry E. Negley, Judge pro tem.]

State vs. Henry Swan. Appeal from Justice of Peace court. Trial by court.

New Suits Filed.

Zacheus Stanbury vs. Frederika Gottschalkson et al. Circuit Court.

Nellie Teneyck vs. Edward Nelson Teneyck. Suit for divorce. Superior Court, room 2.

Esther S. Stevens et al. vs. Julia S. Sanborn. Mortgage. Circuit Court.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

[Puck.]

First Populist—I dunno about lettin' a railroad president serve on the grand jury.

Second Populist—But he's refused to serve.

First Populist—Why, he ought to be put in jail, by gum.

The Time.

[Punch.]

The teacher was telling them about the different seasons. He asked: "Now, one of you boys tell me which is the proper time to gather fruit."

"When the dog's chained up," replied Johnnie.

A Possibility.

[Punch.]

Young Man (very thin and very long)—I am going to a masquerade party, and I don't know what character to assume.

Old Man (very thick and very short)—Chalk your head and go as a billiard cue.

DAYS UNDER THE SNOW

A DAKOTA RANCHMAN IN A BLIZZARD IN THE OPEN PRAIRIE.

The Indian Fashion of Weathering a Fierce Snowstorm When Caught Far from Shelter — Sleep Under a Snowdrift.

[New York Sun.]

"It seemed a hard show for my life when the blizzard struck me in the open prairie, ten miles from my house. If it hadn't been for old Black Eagle, the Crow Indian chief, the coyotes would have had the picking of my bones after that storm," said S. D. Ermentrout, who was a ranchman in Dakota before the Territory was organized into two States. "It was in February, 1881, and I had ridden in the morning of that day from my ranch on Snake creek to Marston station, twenty-one miles away, to get some picks sharpened. There was a high wind from the south in the forenoon, which shifted sharply round to the northwest at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about the time I started on my return, so that I got the wind in my face both going and coming. The morning had been warm and sunny, but with the change of wind the sky began to thicken and the air grew piercingly cold. About eleven miles from my ranch I overtook Black Eagle plodding along on foot, carrying the skin and hind quarters of an antelope on his shoulders. He had been hunting and had lost his horse in some way, I have forgotten—I think, though, that a ranchman had seized it as stolen property. I knew the old man, and told him he could stay at my ranch over night. Then I hastened on, for I had begun to feel a little anxious about the weather. The wind had increased so that it was hard work to force my horse's pace beyond a walk, and it was so bitingly cold that I had to bend my head down to keep my face from freezing.

"The trail lay across open prairies, rising in low swells. I climbed to the top of one hillock, and from it could see my ranch, plainly, standing against what looked like a white cloud that filled the whole northern sky. As I came to the crest of the next eminence, a quarter of a mile beyond, the cloud had closed about the ranch, shutting it from my sight, and the mist drew nearer me, hiding the distant landmarks one by one while I looked.

A Squall.

"I recognized the fact that a hard snow squall, if not an out-and-out blizzard, was coming my way fast, and my first thought was to run before it for Marston; but I could see by the speed with which it was advancing that it would overtake me in a few minutes. A fine snow like mist already was coming with the wind and filled my eyes and nostrils when I tried to look to the north. From the top of the prairie swell behind me I saw Black Eagle signaling me to come to him. I turned my horse's head and galloped to where the old man was waiting, standing with his blanket muffled round his head and his back to the storm. As I drew alongside him and stopped, he caught the horse by the bridle and ran with him back a few steps down the slope, which took us a little out of the full sweep of the wind.

"'Get off quick! Take saddle off!' he said, his voice half drowned in the roar of the wind. His fingers were unfastening the bridle strap as he spoke. 'We stay here. Let um horse go. Now!'

"The horse was restless and trembling with fear. As I lifted the saddle and blanket from his back the Indian slipped the bridle from his head, and the horse, released from restraint, vanished from our sight in the flying snow that now hid every object forty feet away. Off on our right a moaning sound came to our ears, and the forms of two or three cattle, part of a bunch running south before the storm, approached for a few moments through the snow-mist as they passed us and disappeared. Had we been in their way they would have run straight over us, not turning to right or left. The Indian did not delay to look at the cattle. He was spreading the antelope skin on the ground, and that done, he stood in it to hold it down. He clutched the two blankets, the one he had worn and my saddle blanket, tightly by the edges to keep the wind from blowing them out of his hands.

"'Now you get down, quick!' he said. 'Take you saddle. There!'

"I had heard of the Indians' way, when overtaken by a blizzard, of rolling themselves in a blanket and lying down on the open plain to let the snow drift over them, making a coverlid to shield them from the storm and cold. The thing had never struck me as inviting, or safe, for white men, at least, however it might be for Indians. Now I had to try it, for there was nothing else to be done. I threw myself down on the antelope skin, arranged my saddle behind me for a pillow and wind-break, and the Indian lay down beside me. We pulled the blankets over our heads and tucked them closely about our feet and bodies.

Relief was Great.

"'Um!' grunted Black Eagle from his pillow, formed by the two antelope quarters. 'Let um blow; blow himself out! We stay till he stop.'

"The relief from the driving wind with its stinging cold and suffocating snow was great, now that we were flat on the ground beneath our blankets. As the snow drawn over the crest of the ridge behind fell in showers upon us the blanket became heavy with its weight. My benumbed toes and fingers began to ache and tingle now, and after this came a pleasant warmth. The old Indian seemed to go to sleep at once. The relief from the cold was so grateful that very soon I found myself growing drowsy. With that feeling came a great fear—the fear of the fate which I had heard and read that people met who let themselves be overcome by sleep out in the winter cold, a sleep that passed into death by freezing. Then there was the consciousness that we were being buried alive—by snow, indeed, but who could tell how deeply it would drift above us? The blankets soon were packed and loaded above and around us, so that I felt as if we were in a mold; and the roaring of the storm now sounded like a far-away zephyr in my ears. I fought off the drowsiness for a while, but it grew stronger, and the way old Black Eagle was sleeping beside me gave me confidence—and the end was that I dropped off to slumbers as sound as his.

"I slept a long while, and it must have been high morning when I awoke. It was dark, and the snow was all about us, though it did not lie heavily on us or oppress us, and I found I could move my legs and arms a little in every direction. There was no sound of any kind to be heard or breath of wind that I could feel. I turned over on my back and stretched my legs and arms out the best I could to give relief to my muscles. I was not merely comfortably warm, but moist from perspiration, and the blankets about me were dry. Peering from under the blanket, I could see that the light penetrated the snow, which showed a faint translucency like that of porcelain by daylight. Black Eagle was sleeping away as soundly as in the beginning, and seemed not to have stirred once.

"In the dimness, with the drowsiness caused by the limited supply of air, in a space so confined, it was easy to drop asleep again. I dozed and slumbered for long hours, with waking spells which lasted only long enough to stretch my limbs and turn a little before I went off to sleep again. And I peeped out from the blankets, and the room was light, showing that it still was daylight above. Next time it was dark, and I knew that another night had set in. The Indian and I had not exchanged a word during all this time; indeed, Black Eagle scarcely had moved from his first position since we first laid ourselves down. I made one unbroken sleep through the night, and woke to find myself, for the first time in our hibernation, thoroughly hungry. I pulled the fold of my blanket from before my face and saw that the snow was no longer pressed closely about us, but that we lay in a little vault-shaped space. This had been caused by the melting of the snow next us through the heat of our bodies; but the water thus liberated, instead of dropping upon us, had been drawn by capillary attraction into the surrounding snow, so that our blankets were perfectly dry. I was warm—too warm—for my body was moist and steaming with perspiration.

A Clear Foot of Space.

"There was a clear foot of space all around us, and enough light came through the snow to enable the Indian and I to distinguish each other.

"'Do you think the storm is over?' I asked, my voice sounding strangely as I spoke.

"For answer the Indian took the cleaning rod of his rifle and began to work it up through the snow above his head. It was a slow job, and he had to widen a space to admit the whole length of his arm before he pushed the rod high enough for his purpose. At last he withdrew it, and through the hole that he had made a ray of sunlight rifted down to where we were. Black Eagle put his eye to the hole and looked up through it.

"'H'm! All right. No more snow,' he grunted. 'Guess we go now.'

"With his hunting-knife he began to cut a passage upward, following the opening that he had made with the cleaning rod and clearing away a space barely big enough to admit his body and permit him to use his arm freely. The snow, as it fell into the opening where we were, I distributed where it would be least in the way. First Black Eagle worked lying on his back, then he sat up, with his head in the opening, then rose to his knees, and at last he got upon his feet, and I could tell by the sound of his voice and movements and by the light streaming down into the hole that he was working with head and shoulders in the open air. The snow, packed by the wind and then frozen, was as solid almost as chalk. He lifted himself clear of the hole and cut away the snow chunks, throwing them to right and left until he had enlarged the opening so that I could easily pass out the saddle, blankets, antelope quarters and our other effects, and then follow myself.

"I emerged into dazzling sunlight and a world of snow. Plain, valley and distant hills and mountains all were white, and every gully was filled level to its brink with snow so solid that in moving about upon it our feet left scarcely an impression. Underneath the snow, over half of Dakota, we knew were buried cattle, horses and sheep, which would not be discovered until it melted in the spring. I looked for my ranch, which ordinarily would be plainly in view from the ridge, but I could now see only the chimney and part of the roof among the drifts. Fortunately I had a pair of green goggles in my pocket with which to protect myself from snow blindness. His blanket pulled over his head answered the same purpose as goggles for the Indian. The air was cool, though sunny, and the snow was hard enough everywhere to walk on without slumping. The hands of my watch, which I had wound twice while under the snow, were at noon when we started for the ranch. We got there at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and I was hungry and faint enough, as the Indian and I sat down to the first food we had to eat in over two days. It had been thought at the ranch that I probably had perished in the blizzard—that I certainly had if the storm had caught me between Marston and the ranch—and the men looked at me at first as if I were a ghost returned. Black Eagle was hungry, like myself, but beyond that he showed no signs of having gone through anything unusual. As for me, it was years before I cared even to think of my experience and of what would have happened if I had not fallen in with the old Indian just as I did."

A Recent Instance in Cuba.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Cases innumerable can be quoted where men have asked in vain to be allowed to return to the country. In a certain town sixteen men were seeking permission to go out and begin work on their farms. After three weeks' delay this permission was granted to one of the sixteen applicants, an American citizen. This man borrowed $50 to buy tools and provisions, took eight men with him, and repaired to his old farm, some ten miles away, and began to make charcoal. He personally brought down his first load for sale. Upon finishing this business he started to return, but was stopped. No explanation was given; he was simply told he could not go back. His workmen waited for him until their food was exhausted, and then made their way back into town as best they could. This was the end of his effort to provide for his family.

Something Like It.

[Detroit Journal.]

"Is your husband in?"

"No, he started for California this morning for a little run on his wheel and I hardly expect him back before evening."

LOW PRICE SELLING FOR TUESDAY AT

BLOCK'S

Garden Furnishings (Basement), to aid the growth of nature's decorations.

Garden Sets, composed of rake, hoe and spade, 10c kind; per set..........5c
Rakes, malleable steel, 6-foot hardwood handles, 16 teeth, 35c quality..........19c
Hoes, 60-inch handle, durably made, 25c kind..........18c
Weeding Hooks, enameled handle, 5 prongs, 10c quality..........4c
Spades, 12-inch warranted solid steel blade, regular price 69c, for..........48c
Lawn Mowers; we are headquarters for them; kinds up to $3.48; to-morrow the No. 100, blades 12 inches, $3.00 quality..........$2.19
Garden Hose, grades from 5c to 12c per foot; to-morrow the "Okon" white cotton covered, coupled, guaranteed, 13c per foot quality, for..........9c

Chinaware Department

Card Receivers, Vases, Rose Bowls with Stand, a variety of pretty, variegated colors, none worth less than 25c; choice..........10c
Haviland Cups and Saucers, handled, Haviland, Ransom white, strict perfects, $3.50 quality, for 6 cups and 6 saucers..........$2.89

The Grocery Offers.

Sardines, Mustard, can..........5c
Worcestershire Sauce, London brand, to-morrow..........12c
Horseradish Mustard, "Bayles" delicious condiment, 18c kind..........14c
Crawford Peaches, 17c each, ...3 cans 45c
Early June Peas, Franklin brand, fine, 9c each, ...3 cans 25c
Deviled Ham, Armour's ½-lb. can 9c..........3 cans 25c
Celery Salt Durkee's..........8c
Golden Pumpkin, 3-lb. can..........6c
Salmon, 9c each..........3 cans 25c

WM. H. BLOCK CO.
7 and 9 E. Washington St.

Trunks, Traveling Bags, Etc.
SAMPLE CASES AND TRUNKS MADE TO ORDER. REPAIRING.
(Bee Hive Trunk Factory) 'Phone 22293
L. E. MORRISON & CO.
30 W. Washington St. (News Building)

The Sale of the

Ward Stock of Art Goods

is in full swing.

No one ever questioned the artistic merit or the completeness of the Ward collection; no one ever questioned the fairness of Ward's prices. That these prices have been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. is evidence only of the low cost at which we bought the stock and our willingness to let you share the windfall.

Selling is going to be rapid. Can not you make arrangements to come down to-morrow?

The stock is all arranged and mostly marked with the original tags, Ward's price and the Ayres price, side by side in plain figures. An added satisfaction lies in the fact that Mr. Ward and his salesmen have all been retained, and will be pleased to greet you in this their new position.

Artotypes

These are probably of all low-priced Pictures the most attractive. Mr. Ward has sold hundreds of them at 60c each, and they were cheap at that; they are 22x24 inches in size, and are now, each..... 42c

Gold Frames

These are going rapidly. Oval and Circle Frames, that Ward sold at $1.25 and $1.50 each, are selling at 89c

Large size Oval Gold Frames and Bronze Frames, with gold burnished fancy trimming, in square and oblong shapes, have been reduced from Ward's prices of $1.75 and $2, to..... 98c

Florentine Pattern Gold Frames, perfect in finish and workmanship, that were at Ward's price $2.25 each, are here now..... $1.25

Framed Pictures

One table is filled with a veritable spread of little gems; none are larger than 10x12 inches in size, but the framing and subjects are dainty and pretty, each..... 93c

Another lot of larger size Pictures, mostly reproductions in colored prints of famous water colors and paintings, all neatly framed, were sold by Ward at $1.75, here now 93c

Four large Wall Spaces are covered with pictures, large and small, in frames of various elegance, Ward's prices ranged from 65c to $45, our prices are marked side by side and range from 45c to..... $35.00

The beautiful picture "The Recitation," in a handsome florentine style gold frame, that was $26 at Ward's price, is now..... $19.50

An artist proof etching, very large, in attractive gold frame, is reduced from $14 to.. $11.00

The "Dancing Lesson," a beautiful little $4.50 picture is, at our price..... $3.50

A tiny water color, in framing of gold and bronze, was, at Ward's price, $2.25. It is now $1.60

Hundreds of others are equally attractive in price and merit. Come, spend an hour looking through them.

French Bisque Statuettes

That Ward sold at $6.00 are now $4.50
That Ward sold at $4.00 are now $3.00
That Ward sold at $5.00 are now $3.75

Etchings and Process Engravings

These are large size, and worthy a place on any wall.
Ward's price was 50c each; we have marked them..... 22c

Hundreds of other items that would crowd this page are worthy of your attention, but we trust you see them. It is the better way for you and for us. Come any time; you are always welcome.

WHILE ON THIS THIRD FLOOR, TAKE A TURN THROUGH THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. IT IS NOW IN THE GLORY OF A FULL SPRING STOCK.

L. S. AYRES & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Improved Standard Patterns

"Here's Looking at You"

We have just received a line of metal Steins, which are novel and attractive. The foregoing expression originated with this particular Stein. The reason is clear at a glance. We would like to show you this line.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

SPECIAL SALE

Carpets

Body Brussels

75c TO $1.15

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All the Week

****

And

Only This Week

Albert Gall

Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper,

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

Other ..Folks

have found in this Special Sale in our Bargain Corner the biggest values they ever saw. They represent the best makes, and the prices aren't a circumstance to the quality.

Good, stylish parlor chairs or rockers can be selected that will not cost more than

8.50

Make your choice early!

BADGER FURNITURE CO

125 and 127 East Washington St.
20 to 24 Virginia Ave.

FINISHED THEIR TICKET

NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Scanlon Named for Recorder, Culver for Coroner and Quigley for Surveyor—Who the Nominees Are—The Convention Quiet.

The Democratic convention Saturday completed the county ticket, with the exception of legislative candidates, whose nomination was not provided for. The convention was orderly, and the delegates remained attentive to business until after the nomination of Scanlon for recorder, when at least one-third left the hall. Nine ballots were taken in six and one-half hours. At other sessions it took two hours to a ballot.

The fifth ballot for recorder, which was the first taken Saturday evening, showed Tamm leading, Allen second, Scanlon third and Shinn fourth. Allen fell to the foot on the second ballot, and remained there, his vote growing smaller and smaller until, on the ninth, he had seven votes. On the ninth ballot Shinn withdrew. On the ninth ballot there were some votes for Hunter McCaslin, who had been defeated for treasurer. The tenth ballot was a contest between Tamm and Scanlon. Scanlon had come within three votes of a nomination on the ninth ballot, and voting for the others ceased. The tenth ballot resulted in Scanlon receiving 338½ and Tamm 234½. This nominated Scanlon.

John H. Scanlon was born in Somerset, O., in 1860. After finishing a course in the High School there he studied law. In 1884 he came to this city. He was two years a clerk in the county recorder's office. He is now in the saloon business. He is now councilman from the Eleventh ward.

Culver for Coroner.

After the nomination of Scanlon two ballots were taken on coroner. There were few who doubted the nomination of Dr. Wylie, who was defeated in what was called a "hopeless race" two years ago. Six candidates were named. They were Drs. B. M. Wylie, Dudley M. Culver, John P. Franz, A. E. Teague, Ira E. Cox and John Morris. Culver led on the first ballot, with 196, and Wylie had 155. The rest of the vote was among the other candidates. Drs. Morris and Teague withdrew. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Dr. Culver. The secretaries reported he had received 327 votes, Wylie 190, Franz 36 and Cox 17. Dr. Wylie and Dr. Franz moved to make the nomination unanimous, and this was done.

Dr. Wylie's friends charged his defeat to several causes. One was the absence from the hall of many of the delegates. They claim that fewer votes were cast on the first ballot for coroner than on the second, although one-third of the delegates had left the hall. They claim precincts, which were not represented by a single delegate, were recorded.

Dr. Dudley M. Culver is forty-four years old and was born in Indianapolis. He was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1874. For many years he practiced at Crawfordsville, where he was an examining surgeon by appointment from President Cleveland. He came here five years ago. He is a member of the Marion county and State medical societies, the Masons, Red Men and K. of P. He is married and lives at 743 Fletcher avenue.

Quigley for Surveyor.

The ballot for surveyor resulted in the nomination of John J. Quigley. He received 312 votes, Paul Julian 138½, W. C. Smith 89½ and John M. Ludwig 32. Quigley has been surveyor in Martin and Daviess counties. He came here in 1892. He lives at 902 Buchanan street.

The convention then adjourned sine die. It was nearly 10 o'clock. The last session was a complete victory for the South Side. All the candidates named—Scanlon, Culver and Quigley—are South Side residents.

The Democratic county ticket is as follows:

Superior Judges—Room No. 1, Thomas L. Sullivan; Room No. 2, W. W. Spencer; Room No. 3, John C. McNutt.
Criminal Judge—Edward C. Buskirk.
Prosecuting Attorney—Willard Robertson.
County Treasurer—Peter Sindlinger.
Clerk—Charles Maguire.
Auditor—E. M. Johnson.
Commissioners—First district, John W. Hilkene; Second district, W. F. Moore.
Sheriff—Joseph J. Bauer.
Recorder—John H. Scanlon.
Coroner—Dr. Dudley M. Culver.
Surveyor—John J. Quigley.

FROM THE PULPITS.

Athletic Carnival Condemned—Parole of Winnie Smith.

The Rev. B. A. Jenkins, of the Third Christian church, told his congregation yesterday of his impressions of the "boxing carnival" held in Tomlinson Hall last week. He attended the "carnival," in order that he might be able to speak authoritatively. The air, he said, was thick with smoke, yells and curses. The Christian people of the city, he said, ought to arise and condemn such things. He asked that the influence of his church be used against "such death in life."

Parole of Winnie Smith.

In his sermon at the Second Presbyterian church yesterday the Rev. J. A. Milburn expressed regret that the board of managers for the State Reformatory at Jeffersonville had been criticised for paroling Winnie Smith. The board, he declared, had done well, and would be rewarded. He maintained that it is the divine teaching that the doctrine of gentleness and forgivenes be substituted for that of wrath and punishment. The young man, he said, ought to have sympathy and encouragement in his effort to make for himself a place in the world.

Against the War.

The Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, of Plymouth church, discussed the war crisis yesterday morning. He declared that if this country comes to arms with Spain on the basis of the reasons that have been marshaled and announced, it will one day be ashamed and will be morally accountable for the lives lost. "If war comes," said he, "we must bow our heads and accept the issue; but we must accept it with something of humiliation and shame, something of the conviction that there is not in us enough moral strength to calm the madness."

County Grand Jury Report.

The county grand jury made a report late Saturday afternoon. It recommended the discharge of seven prisoners for lack of evidence to indict, as follows: David Henderson, charged with false pretenses; Joseph Ross, false pretenses; Ernest Wakefield, petit larceny; Smith Davis and Jesse Baker, petit larceny; James Morris, forgery; Bert Williams, petit larceny.

Indictments against prisoners already in custody were as follows: John Glen, grand larceny (bicycles); John Burrows, burglary; George Gray, grand larceny (bicycle); Charles Hart, petit larceny (bicycle); James Mendeth, Grattan Walker and E. W. Smith, for assault and battery on Edwin Drake.

Sons of St. George Entertain.

The Sons of St. George will give a concert and ball at the Propylæum next Monday evening. A special program has been prepared, which will occupy the first part of the evening, after which there will be dancing. The following Sunday the order will attend Christ church in a body.

Notes of the Local Stage.

The Watson Sisters' company, presenting a vaudeville bill, began an engagement for the first half of the week at the Park Theater to-day.

The attraction at the Empire Theater all this week is the Manhattan Club Operatic Burlesquers.

Voice of Experience.

[Chicago News.]

"Yes, in refusing me she said she never intended to marry."

"Then your case is hopeless. She is engaged to somebody else."

Great Cut-Price Sale Wall Papers.

One week commencing Monday, April 11.
Good papers ..... 1½c up
Better white blanks..... 2c up
First quality ingrains ..... 3c up
Good gilts ..... 4c up
Borders and ceiling to match in combinations.
CUNNINGHAM WALL PAPER CO.,
Old 21 Indiana ave. (in the Shiel).
'Phone 4, or 1975.

Go to the Bates

for the best in barber work.

Fine Wall Papers, Plaster Relief, modern fresco effects. We are experts in high-class decoration. COPPOCK BROS., 15 Pembroke Arcade.

Diamonds a specialtiy at Marcy's.

Our society people are glad to learn they can get the finest of copper plate cards and invitations of Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis, and avoid the annoyance of sending to distant cities for them.

The Lung Renovator, the great lung remedy.

For Sale.

Furnace, good as new. Inquire at 27 S. Meridian st. Rooms 2 and 3. GARDNER BROS. & ROSS, Manufacturing and Wholesale Jewelers.

Rheumatism. MYSTIC CURE. Ask druggists.

Good Set of Teeth $5.

GREEN DENTAL ROOMS, corner Illinois and Ohio.

Easter novelties. Nobby styles at Marcy's.

Mantels, Grates and Tile work. P. M. PURSELL, Halcyon Block, corner Delaware and Massachusetts ave.

Order Your Easter Suit from LALLEY BROS., Tailors, 7 N. Meridian.

Wall paper, new stock. W. H. ROLL'S SONS.

Teeth Filled Without Pain by the Hale method, which is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless and efficient in every instance. C. C. EVERTS, M. D. Dentist, 8½ N. Pennsylvania.

Harness, $7.75. VANDERPOOL, 22 S. Merid.

Are You Going to Travel by rail or ocean? If you are, call and get lowest rates at Webb's ticket office. Agents all first-class railroads and ocean steamships, 5 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 300.

Full line jeweled belts at Marcy's.

Apollo bicycles are $50 and very pretty. Ask any '97 rider how they stand up. GUS HABICH, 108 W. Market st.

The Lung Renovator will cure your lungs.

Rich & McVey, 115 N. Pennsylvania st, Chickering pianos.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething; produces natural, quiet sleep. 25c bot.

GUST ROSBERG, Tailor, 27 N. Penn. st.

Plumbing. Wilcox & Judd, Plumbing 452 Mass. ave., between Alabama and New Jersey. Tel. 764. First-class work. Low prices.

For latest styles see Marcy's window.

The new Patee Crest bicycle at $35. We manage to keep samples. Come and see them. GUS HABICH, 108 W. Market st.

The Lung Renovator for la grippe.

Funeral Carriages $2. During 1898. F. BIRD TRANSFER CO.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

Bicycle Riding School. The only one in the city; competent instructors in charge. Open day and evening. H. T. HEARSEY CYCLE CO., 216 N. Penn. st.

Best piano tuning at WULSCHNER'S.

A BEAUTY is our Solid Gold Four Leaf Clover Finger Ring for $1.50

Coustock,

16 E. WASHINGTON ST.

KELLER'S

TELEPONE 73

OUR MEAT DEPARTMENT...

The Finest and Cleanest in the City

DO YOU LIVE WELL?

Then eat *Keller's Club Steaks,* the finest to be had, or *Keller's Superba Breakfast Sausage Keller's Double Porterhouse Steaks* for family use.

We handle nothing but the HEAVY NATIVE STEERS.

CHEESE AND BUTTER DEPARTMENT.

Ardmore Creamery 17c
Keller's Superba Creamery 19c
Our Elgin Butter 14c
New York full Cream Cheese 15c
Our Imported Schweitzer Cheese 35c
An elegant Domestic Swiss 20c

We also have the imported Camembert Cheese.

Our Ladies' Vesting Top Shoes, both BLACK and TAN, at $1.25 are the best values in the city. Ask to see them.

MANUFACTOR'S SHOE CO.

342-346 Massachusetts Ave.

Surprise Special No. 107

One week only, ending next Friday.

Fancy border and white hemstitched

Handkerchiefs, 7c

Novelty shades, fast colors, new patterns and full size.

Our All-Wool Men's Suits At $5

Just the thing now. We show them in various new effects, in fancy and plain designs. Other grades $6 to $15.

The Right Hat

is more important than any portion of a stylish man's attire. See the Globe's Astoria at $2; other grades 98c up. Hats for the little boys at little prices—50c.

Spring Showing of Men's Neckwear

is at its hight now. All styles, shades and patterns, 25c, 50c; large plaid Bows for children 25c. If we have ever sold an article that failed to earn its full cost in service, the purchaser is bound in justice to give us a chance to redeem the pledge of satisfaction that goes with every sale.

SEE BIG AD. EVERY FRIDAY

The Globe Clothing Company, S W COR WASHINGTON & DELAWARE ST.

WASSON'S | WASSON'S | WASSON'S

The Great Dress Goods Sale

As Advertised

Thousands of dollars lost by the former owners which our purchasers get the benefit of. The choicest goods of the season, just when you need them, are here for you

At 35cts to 50cts on the Dollar

Every foot of counter space crowded with buyers to-day. Instead of one dress, two and three are bought. The prices are irresistible.

The Selling To-Morrow

The stock will be better arranged for the sale to-morrow and more salespeople to serve you. Here are Dress Goods at 12½cts to 48cts a yard, worth 25cts to $1.25 a yard.

25ct Fancy Dress Goods go at..... 12½cts
75ct Dress Goods go at..... 39cts
$1 Novelty Suitings go at..... 48cts
$1.25 Novelty Suitings go at..... 69cts
$10 Suit Patterns go at.. $4.85
$12.50 Suit Patterns go at..... $5.90
$14 and $15 Suit Patterns go at..... $6.75

10 Thousand Yards of Embroidery

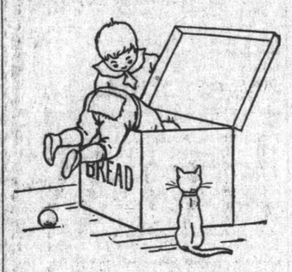
go on sale to-morrow in new and beautiful patterns at 3cts to 50cts a yard; some of these sold as high as $1.25 a yard.

1,000 yards Embroidery Edges at... 3cts
Embroideries, 4 inches wide; usual price 10cts, go at..... 5cts
Jaconet Flouncings, 6 to 8 inches wide; worth 18c, for..... 10cts
9-inch India Linen Embroidery, usual price 30cts to 35cts, goes for..... 19cts
12-inch Jaconet Skirt Flouncings go for..... 25cts
27-inch Flouncings, hemstitched, with bands of open work, for... 39cts
Embroidered Piques, on heavy welt Pique; worth $2.50 a yard. Sale price..... 98cts
All-over Embroidery, in silk and linen batiste; usual price $1.25. Sale price..... 50cts

Basement Bargain Counter Specials

Crystal glass Tumblers, with band etchings; each 2cts
Imitation deep cut glass Table Tumblers; each 5cts
Engraved thin blown flint glass Table Tumblers; each 3cts
Good Tumblers, full size, plain and figured patterns; each 1ct
Bell-shape, thin blown Tumblers, 3 sizes; each 4cts
Thin Whisky Glasses 3cts
Plain Sherbert Glasses, with handles 3cts
Table Tumblers, with gold bands 4cts
Heavy, clear glass, Hotel Tumblers 3cts
Good size 8ct Towels..... 5cts
Heavy 12½ct Towels 8cts
Extra heavy 15ct Towels..... 10cts
Extra large 18ct Towels..... 11cts
Large heavy Towels 14cts
Zephyr Ginghams, 15ct grade... 6¾cts
Covered Couch Cushions, $1.00 kind 50cts

H. P. Wasson & Co H. P. Wasson & Co



The Children Can't Wait Until Meal Time For Bryce's Old Homestead Bread

The best and purest Crackers made—
Bryce's Pie Crust Butter Crackers.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

Watch for free coupon now being distributed to housekeepers—good for a free package of

ARMOUR'S SOAP POWDER

Take a coupon to grocer with 5c and receive 3 packages. Regular price is 5c for 2 packages.

BICYCLES

HIGH-GRADE LIVERY and REPAIRING. ENAMELING.

E. O. SOUTH, 538-540 Ind. Ave. Tel. 22562

WORLD'S - FAIR

The Largest Store in the State

(The House That Makes Business Hum With Crowd-Drawing Prices.)

Special Sale Beginning To-Morrow For Spring House-Cleaners

We have the LARGEST, BEST LIGHTED and MOST COMPLETE

CARPET DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY.

Special Bargains in Carpets and Draperies for Early House Cleaners.

A regular 35c Carpet; to-morrow's special price 17c
Wool Carpets, very choice patterns, at 39c
About 15 patterns of Wool Carpets at 49c
CHOICE OF ANY ALL-WOOL CARPET IN OUR HOUSE at.. 69c
Special low prices on our choice assortment of

Velvets, Tapestries, Brussels, Axminsters, Wiltons and Moquettes

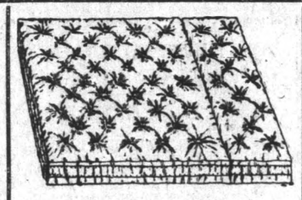
To-morrow's special Velvet Brussels offer:
20 patterns Brussels, worth $1.35, at $1.00
Every pattern a beauty. If you are thinking of buying new Carpets, you will do well to call and examine our stock.

Draperies and Laces

Special Bargains In

LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, RUGS and MATTINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Lace Curtains, all very pretty designs; to-morrow's price..... 69c
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, the regular $3.50 kind; to-morrow's price $1.98
7-foot Linen Shades, with fixtures, at 19c
7-foot Shade, with fixtures, at.. 10c
Curtain Poles, trimmed, at..... 9c
Complete line of
LINOLEUMS AND OIL CLOTHS, at special low prices to-morrow.
2,000 Rolls of
STRAW MATTING
consisting of a complete assortment of all the most pleasing designs from China and Japan.
TO-MORROW'S SPECIAL.
200 rolls of Straw Matting, the regular 15c quality, at..... 7c



Cotton Top Mattresses; special sale price..... 98c
Pure white, all-Cotton Mattresses, very fine; special sale price..... $3.46
We manufacture our own Mattresses—make all grades—that's why we are able to quote prices like the above.

Bedroom Suites

75 Bedroom Suites to select from. All the newest spring designs.
See our elegant 3-piece Bedroom Suite; special price..... $8.98

Couches and Lounges

125 samples to select from. All the newest coverings of the season.
Corduroy Couches; special sale price..... $5.98
Elegant Couches. All the new coverings. Very fine; worth $15.00, at..... $12.00

Rockers

250 samples of Rockers. All the newest styles, in reed, upholstered, caneseat, etc., at special low prices for the week.
VERY FINE CANE SEAT ROCKERS, worth $1.25, at..... 69c

Iron Beds

35 samples to select from, from $2.50 up to $35. All the newest spring designs.

Dining-Room Furniture

35 samples of Extension Tables to select from, $2.50 up to..... $30.00
Elegant Extension Tables, worth $5, special $3.00
Fine assortment of

Diners, Sideboards, China Closets, Etc.

at special low prices.

Kitchen Furniture

Kitchen Safes, glass front, at.. $3.98
Kitchen Tables, special sale price at..... 98c
Kitchen Cabinets at special prices during sale.

300 BABY CABS to select from.

Don't Give the Baby Medicine! It isn't half so effective as Plenty of Fresh Air and a Ride in a New Carriage on a Fine Spring Morning.

We have Carriages from $2.98 up to $40. We are sure to be able to suit everyone. Our assortment is thoroughly complete in every respect.

We are sole agents for the "Heywood" line of Carriages, the finest manufactured.

See our $10 and $12 Cabs. They're beauties! Equal to any $15 and $18 Cab in the city.

REFRIGERATORS and ICE BOXES.

Take advantage of our special early prices on these goods.
Ice Boxes, nice size, solid oak, at..... $2.98
Refrigerators, special low price, to-morrow..... $4.98

STOVES AND RANGES.

Handsome Steel Range, very fine, special $29.00
Cook Stoves, with reservoir, worth $20, at $14.98

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

65 DINNER SETS to select from at special low prices to-morrow. All the newest decorations and designs.
See our special Dinner Set to-morrow at $4.98

Get Our Special Low Prices on TRUNKS.

We have a large assortment in all the newest styles of the season.

BASEMENT BARGAINS For Early House-Cleaners.

20 bars Laundry Soap for..... $1.00
Glass Tumblers at 1c
"Santa Claus" Soap, 10 bars for 25c
"Gold Dust" Washing Powder at 5c
"Lewis'" "Lye, large size can, at 12c
Bluing, per bottle 3c
Tea Pots, large size 8c
Decorated Plates, worth 10c, at.. 4c
Granite Coffee Pots at..... 18c
Dish Pans at 10c
Granite Pudding Pans at 5c
40 different styles of Toilet Sets to select from. Special low prices.
STEP LADDERS 21c
Housecleaning Sponges, worth 15c, at 8c
2 boxes Tooth Picks 5c
Special low prices on all kinds of Woodenware, Hollowware, Lamps, Pictures, Etc.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT THE ABOVE PRICES

WORLD'S FAIR

RINK'S

A FINE SUIT

About 40 full tailor-made Suits, all-wool cloth jacket, full silk lined—don't fail to see them—

For **$12.50**

300 Cloth and Silk Skirts, only one of a kind, regular retail price $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12. A sample lot.

For **$5.00**

RINK'S

Children's Carriages

Have you seen the Sleeping Coach? The back reclines, and the child lies comfortably—a very popular carriage.

Lace Parasol Covers from $1.00 on up.

Extras of all kinds for our Carriages always in stock.

CHARLES MAYER & CO

29 and 31 West Washington Street

SPECIAL

Men's all-Wool Spring Suits at

$3.75, $5, $7.50, $10 and $12.50

Boys' all-Wool Spring Suits at

$4.50, $6 and $7.50

Children's all-Wool Spring Suits at

$2.50 to $5

Fine line of Spring Puff and Teck Scarfs at 25c.

At No. 10 West Washington street

ARCADE

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

FAIRY SOAP

PURE WHITE FLOATING

The Soap of the Century

Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes for the toilet, bath and laundry. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures *all* skin diseases is the touch that applies

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood, with all its advantages of health, vigor and vitality is produced by

HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills

Ointment, 50 cents a box. Pills, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Hang Onto Your Dollars

Until you see the dollar-saving opportunities at

The When

You can save many of them without sacrificing quality in the least.

For little Boys, 3 to 8 years, we are showing full lines of Vestee and Sailor Suits, in the newest colorings and styles, richly braided and in plain effects, at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

For Boys, 7 to 16, we have a big line in the popular Double Breasted Jacket Suits, in dark and light fabrics—a good everyday Suit—extra pair of pants with each Suit—$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

Young Men's Sack Suits, latest cut, 14 to 19 years, or 35 breast, in blue and black, and stylish all-wool fabrics; a good one for $7.50. Better Suits at $10.00 and $12.00.

The When