SIXTH EDITION

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

WARMER; FAIR.

VOL. XXXII {NUMBER ... 20 / WHOLE NO. 9,688} TWENTY PAGES — SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1900. — TWENTY PAGES — {FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR} TWO CENTS.

FLURRY IN LONDON

Lord Dufferin's Company Goes to the Wall.

LONDON AND GLOBE CORPORATION IS HARD PRESSED.

PANIC FELT EVERYWHERE

THIRTEEN OTHER CONCERNS GO DOWN IN CRASH.

Slump in Stocks the Order of the Day—Lord Dufferin's Partner Denounced.

LONDON, December 29.—The London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London and Globe and asked for payment, they received checks which were dishonored. This was followed to-day by the failure on the Stock Exchange of twelve firms, as follows:

Haggard, Hale & Pixley, Carle & Driver, Douglass, Jr., & Co., Cornfoot Bros., F. A. Cohen, Blockey & Buckingham, Gunn & Aubrey, Richards & Slopey, Baker & Smith, F. C. Watts & Co., Flower & Co., and F. Boulley & Co.

The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobbers will be affected.

While the difficulties of the firms connected with the London and Globe division were largely discounted, the repeated fall of the hammer this morning caused a great sensation. It is feared the full list of failures is not yet known.

Almost the whole interest centered in the West Australian market, the condition of which sympathetically affected the others. All the shares of the London and Globe group toppled, especially Lakeviews and LeRoi No. 2. The shares of the latter were yesterday quoted at 23, but to-day they were unsaleable at 4.

Dufferin's Many Troubles.

The London and Globe is also heavily involved in the British-Columbian market. The situation is not yet cleared up as the rumors of arrangements to assist the London and Globe are not credited in well-informed circles. There is the greatest indignation against Mr. Whitaker Wright, who is the fountain head of the concern, and others of the London and Globe group. There was somewhat of a recovery in Lakeviews since last evening.

The chairman of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, is the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former Governor-General of Canada, and British ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head, adds one more sorrow to the closing chapter of his life, for he was to-day preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, the lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded Monday at Glenfontein. It is scarcely a year ago since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Somerset Coulson Calthorpe, who has been colonel-in-chief of the Fifth Dragoon guards since 1892, and Lord Perham-Clinton, master of the Queen's household, and a son of the former Duke of Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds 500 shares of the London and Globe, and 2,000 British Americas.

The thirteenth failure of stock brokers was announced before the close of the exchange. It was that of Bartholomew & Jacks. The fact that a crisis had been reached in the speculations of the Whitaker Wright group of mines, and that the worst was known, occasioned a feeling of relief, after the strain of anticipation. While the mining market continued depressed, other markets quickly recovered from the excitement.

The Word at New York.

NEW YORK, December 29.—According to last night's dispatches from London some trouble was disclosed on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the west Australia market, resulting in a considerable fall in the shares of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited; and Re Roi Mining Company, Limited. Seven firms had checks returned by the clearing-house. This, the dispatch added, did not imply failure, however, as it was expected that the usual period of grace allowed would enable the firms to meet their engagements.

AIR LINE TAKEN IN.

Southern Officials Send Out the Circulars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 29.—In a series of circulars just issued by the Southern railway, announcement is made of the taking over of the Louisville & St. Louis Air Line, the appointment of George C. Smith as general manager and the consolidation of the Air Line property and all the lines of the Southern in Kentucky under the operating title of the St. Louis-Louisville lines. The jurisdiction of the first and second vice-presidents is extended over the Air Line. The headquarters of General Manager George C. Smith are in St. Louis. The various auditing and other departmental officers in Louisville have their territory extended over the Air Line.

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

Street Car Company Tired of Running Extra Cars.

SCRANTON, Pa., December 29.—At a conference yesterday between Timothy Burke, a local director of the Scranton Railway Company, and a committee of the striking employes, it was promised by Mr. Burke that a proposition for settlement would likely be forthcoming at once.

Thirteen cars were taken out of the barn yesterday, but only five or six of them were run at any one time. Not a single passenger was carried, and the company ordered that the cars cease running. Everywhere the cars moved they were greeted with volleys of snowballs or stones, and most of them had their windows smashed.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Six Men Are Fatally Mangled and Others Injured.

KEYSER, W. Va., December 29.—At Baker camp, near Durbin, Pocahontas county, as the result of a dynamite explosion, six men are dead and several others are not expected to live. The accident happened while the men were at dinner. Some dynamite had been placed about the stove to thaw out and shortly after a terrific explosion wrecked the camp, killed three men outright and injured eight others, three of whom have since died. On account of indirect connections with the camp, it is impossible to secure the complete details.

INDEX OF TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

Page.
1—Flurry in London.
Washington Murderer Dead.
Boers Attack British.
A Dangerous Man.
Chinese Ask Questions.
Murdered and Placed on a Railway Track.
2—Sports.
New Year's Day at Washington.
3—Railway News.
New Road to Muncie.
Union Traction Line Connects.
Street Car's Finances.
4—Editorial.
Scraps.
Case and Comment.
Men and Women.
5—The End of the Century. By Joseph W. Piercy.
A Crusade for Christ.
The Vanderbilt Chapel at Biltmore.
The Daily Life Study.
6—Foreign News.
Julian Ralph's London Letter.
London Wet and Mad.
Making Pottery in England.
New European Alliance.
Alger Denounces Miles.
7—Club Life at Bluffton, Ind.
Development of Alaska.
The News Prize Stories.
8—Markets.
9—Is Bonham for Artman?
May Readvertise Bids.
Fainted After Hazing.
10—Amusements.
11—The Century Reviewed.
12—Century's Review—Continued.
New York Letter.
13—Classified Advertisements.
Sunday Services.
State News.
14—Classified Advertisements.
15—Classified Advertisements.
16—Social News.
17—Fashions.
The Mode.
What to Eat.
Man's Stuffed Shoulders.
Tea Table Talk.
18—For Boys and Girls.
The Persistent Kitten.
19—New Books of the Week.
Farm Garden and Pasture.
20—Through the Microscope.
Civil Service Matters.
Horse and Mule in 1900.

AMELIA MEYER MISSING

DISAPPEARED FROM HOME OF HER UNCLE, H. ROESNER.

She was with Him on a Furlough from the Insane Hospital— Probably Went to Chicago.

No trace has been discovered of Miss Amelia Meyer, who disappeared from this city on the night of December 3 from the home of her uncle, Henry Roesner, 13 East McCarty street. Miss Meyer had been suffering from mental aberration at times, and she was placed in the Central Hospital for the Insane, but in April returned to the home of Mr. Roesner on a furlough, apparently perfectly sane.

On December 2 Miss Meyer's uncle gave her some money to make some purchases. She was accompanied by her aunt on a shopping trip, but no purchases were made, and she was thus in possession of $23 or $30.

She was missed by Mr. Roesner in the evening, and a search of her room disclosed a folder for the Big Four railroad. He immediately went to the Union station, but arrived just in time to see the Big Four for Chicago pull out of the train sheds, and a search of the other trains in the depot was fruitless.

After interviewing several conductors, Mr. Roesner finally discovered one by the name of George Rush, who said that a girl answering the description had been on his train and got off at the Illinois Central station, in Chicago. His attention had been first attracted to her by her evident attempts at a disguise, and he said she seemed to desire to get off at every station where the train stopped.

The police of Chicago were notified at once but were unable to find any trace of Miss Meyer. She is twenty-four years old, about five feet, five inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, and has brown hair and large gray eyes. When she left home, she wore a black dress with a white front, a black turban, with a white crown, and had with her a black jacket and a cream-colored jacket.

PINGREE BALKS.

Refuses to Appear Before Ingham County Judge.

DETROIT, Mich., December 29.—Gov. Pingree, who was summoned to appear before the Ingham county Circuit Court at 1 o'clock to-day, to answer to the charge of contempt, as the result of an interview in which he attacked the court and prosecuting attorney, has refused to answer the summons. At 11:30 the Governor sent the following telegram to the court:

"As executive of the State of Michigan, and representing one of the three independent, equal and co-ordinate divisions of the power of the government, I am determined (meaning no disrespect to the judicial department) to deny the authority of the judiciary in the premises.

"Were I, as chief executive of this State, disposed to recognize the authority of the judicial department on this particular occasion, the official duties pressing upon me in the closing hours of my administration would not permit of my giving the matter attention.

"H. S. PINGREE."

WOMEN IN A SALOON.

They Smashed Bottles and Jugs and Spilled the Contents.

MATTOON, Ill., December 29.—About twenty women, of Long View, have raided a "blind pig" that has been running for some time in spite of the officers of that little town, broke in the door, gathered up all the bottles and jugs they could find, carried them to the street and there smashed them, spilling the contents on the ground.

The proprietors of the place had been arrested several times, but their trade was so good that they were willing to pay their fines each time, reopening the place immediately afterward. Despairing of having the place closed by this means, the women decided to take the matter into their own hands.

MRS. MILLER IN NEW YORK.

Returned After Futile Attempt to Get Her Boy.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, who attempted to take her son, Sydney, from the home of her husband in Indianapolis, returned here last night, and went immediately to the Rutland, Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. Mrs. Miller changed her costume and left her apartments. She had not returned up to a late hour last night.

KILLED WIFE AND SON.

Martin Terpel Then Committed Suicide at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., December 29.—In a fit of jealous rage, late last night, Martin Terpel, forty-eight years old, fatally stabbed his wife Caroline, age thirty-eight years, and his son Matthew, age sixteen years. Then he shot himself through the heart, dying instantly.

ONLY AN INCIDENT

Rather Serious for British Forces, However.

BOERS ATTACKED BAGGAGE TRAIN AT GREYLINGSTADT.

SERIOUS CLASH FOLLOWED

EIGHT BRITISH KILLED—MANY WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captains Radclyffe and Harvest Among the Victims—Message from Kitchener.

LONDON, December 29.—General Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, under date of December 28, sends a summary of the number of attacks made by the Boers at various points. The only important incident was an attack on a baggage column, near Greylingstadt. A company with a pompom made a sortie from Greylingstadt and drove off the Boers. Captains Radclyffe and Harvest were wounded, eight men were killed, twenty-seven were wounded and twenty are reported missing.

ON THE HEELS OF DE WET.

Knox, However, Has Not Captured the Boer Fox.

LONDON, December 29.—The latest dispatches from South Africa report De Wet still at liberty, but unable to escape. Cape Town advices say: "General De Wet's attempt to break through the south has been frustrated, and he is now reported to be at Senekal with a large commando, holding the country between Frecksburg, Senekal and Wynburg. Gen. Knox is holding the country between Ladybrand and Wynburg. The eastern parties of invading Boers are being constantly harassed and driven back toward the Orange river."

British Officers Resign.

LONDON, December 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sprogge, who commanded the Yeomanry at Lindley, has resigned. Several other resignations have been gazetted, among them being that of Mr. Ivor Guest, M. P., a captain of Yeomanry.

Roberts Cheered at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, December 29.—The steamer Canada, with Lord Roberts on board, arrived here from South Africa yesterday. The field marshal landed at noon and received a great ovation. The Canada resumed her voyage last night.

British Bank at Ficksburg.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, December 22.—The British have re-occupied Ficksburg, which, for some time, had been in the hands of the Boers.

MRS. NATION IS FIRM.

Will Not Leave Jail Until She is Acquitted.

WICHITA, Kas., December 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Barber county W. C. T. U. president, who broke mirrors in the Carey Hotel barroom, appeared for trial in the city court. She announced that because her lawyer disappointed her at the last moment, she was not prepared to answer to the charge and desired to have the case continued.

"How will next Friday do?" asked the court.

"Not at all, your honor. Christ was crucified on that day, and I am afraid that my enemies will crucify me also if tried on Friday."

The case was continued until Saturday, January 5. Several W. C. T. U. members and others have offered to become surety for Mrs. Nation, but she refuses to leave prison until she is acquitted.

Mrs. Nation was offered her liberty on condition that she refrain from saloon smashing in the future, but she refused, saying it was her fixed intention to fling rocks at the windows and glassware of Kansa saloons until the county attorney would throw away the cigar he held in his mouth. Nearly one hundred radical temperance people surrounded the jail yesterday and all joined with Mrs. Nation in singing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

MOB ATTACKED CHINESE.

Brutal Work at Casa Blanca, Cal.—Three Arrests.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., December 29.—At Casa Blanca, an infuriated mob of fifteen laborers, composed of white men and Mexicans, visited a Chinese camp, and commanded eight occupants of a tent to throw up their hands. The request was promptly obeyed, and immediately the frightened celestials were placed in a farm wagon and hauled to the Santa Ana river bottom, several miles distant, where they were subjected to most brutal treatment.

After they had succeeded in beating their helpless victims almost into insensibility, the ruffians hastily departed.

Several of the Chinese are seriously wounded. The origin of the trouble is due to the discharge from a packing house of several Mexican girls, and the substitution of Chinese help. George Dunham and Andrew and Adolph Selvas have been arrested.

NOT MARQUETTE'S STATUE.

The One Presented to the Nation by Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—It is believed that the statue of Pere Marquette, in the statuary hall in the Capitol, about which there was almost a religious war a few years ago, is not the statue of Pere Marquette after all. This statue was presented to the nation by the State of Wisconsin. Objections were raised to its installation in the Capitol by persons of other than Catholic denomination, and for many months the authorities hesitated as to what they should do. They finally gave Pere Marquette a place with other prominent men. A discovery has now been made of an oil painting of Marquette, in Montreal, which indicates that the statue is as far from being an accurate representation of the famous priest as day is from night. The painting in Montreal, it is said, is undoubtedly authentic, and was so covered with dust that no outline of the portrait could be had until it had undergone a careful cleaning.

Agrees to Accept Bail.

WICHITA, Kas., December 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was arrested for demolishing a mirror and painting in a saloon here, to-day, agreed to accept bail, which W. C. T. U. members are securing. She declares she only accepted her freedom that she may prosecute her work of demolishing other saloons.

THE GAS COMPANIES' ANSWER TO THE CONSUMER'S APPEAL FOR THE GAS HE HAS PAID FOR.

MURDERER IS DEAD

Samuel MacDonald, Slayer of F. H. Morris.

END CAME AT THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

HE CAUSED HIS OWN DEATH

AFTER SHOOTING MORRIS HE WOUNDED HIMSELF.

Did Not Want to Recover, and at Times Refused to be Treated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Samuel MacDonald, who, one week ago, shot and instantly killed F. H. Morris, Fourth Auditor of the War Department, died this morning at the Emergency Hospital from the effects of the wounds he inflicted on himself at the time of the murder. MacDonald, after killing Morris, cut his own throat and shot himself near the heart. It was thought he had a fair chance of recovery, owing to his remarkable physique, but he was determined to die, and so informed the attendants at the hospital. He was carefully guarded and prevented from inflicting any further injuries on himself, but for two days he refused to take nourishment as far as possible, and this morning, at 7 o'clock, died quietly and without a struggle. The physicians say that death was due, more than anything else, to MacDonald's determination not to live. It was a remarkable exhibition of will power.

Notice of the death was sent to his brother, William MacDonald, the opera singer, who is now in Denver.

At the autopsy held over the body of MacDonald, the coroner found the immediate cause of death to be complete exhaustion, resulting from a gunshot wound in the liver.

CARNEGIE'S EMPLOYES.

They will Receive Same Wages Paid Last Year.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 29.—The employes of the Oliver Mining Company, H. C. Frick Coke Company, Carnegie Natural Gas Company, and other concerns, which form a portion of the Carnegie company, will, on January 2, be notified that the same wages as paid this year will be continued for one year more. The company has also decided to make no change in the wags paid the workmen in its steel and blast furnace plants.

The outlook for the coming year in this particular, the Carnegie company officials declare, is at least as good as last year, so that the 14,000 employes will begin the new century with bright prospects.

The American iron-works, of the Jones & Laughlin company, has already made a wage agreement with the unskilled labor, by which a grant of 10 per cent. advance was made.

DR. PEARSONS'S GIFTS.

Lake Forest University Remembered Among Others.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons has given $25,000 to Lake Forest University, $20,000 to Grand Prairie College, of Anarga, Ill., and $25,000 to a school, the name of which is unannounced. The gift to Lake Forest was conditional on the raising by the trustees of a fund of $100,000 for the general endowment. The other gifts were given with similar conditions.

INCREASE IN FIRE RATES

GOVERNING COMMITTEE IS LETTING SUBJECT REST.

Business Men Believe that the Action Means an Increase—A Message from Chicago.

Word comes from Chicago to-day to the effect that the governing committee of the Western Insurance Union has decided to "let matters take their course with reference to insurance rates for Indianapolis." The meager information indicates, business men believe, that the 27 per cent. increase talked of on stock and a general increase on buildings is likely to be made sooner or later. It seems to be understood that the governing committee is likely to let the subject rest until after the Legislature has come and gone.

Late this afternoon a personal message received from Chicago says:

"Committee having Indianapolis matter in hand is giving it most thoughtful attention, but deems it unwise to give out anything for publication at this time. I can, however, assure you personally that action favorable to the general insuring public of Indianapolis will be taken."

T. M. Goodloe, manager of the Indianapolis fire inspection bureau, and C. F. Sayles and John Spann, local insurance agents, who went to Chicago Thursday to confer with the governing committee of the Western Insurance Union, returned last night. The Indianapolis committee held an all-day conference with the subcommittee of three appointed by the governing committee of the Western Union. The Indianapolis situation was thoroughly canvassed, and the protests of the members of the Merchants' Association and other business men against an increase in rates was presented to the subcommittee. The Indianapolis committee left, expecting that the subcommittee would report to the general committee to-day. Mr. Goodloe said late this afternoon that he had not received any information from the governing committee.

The members of the Merchants' Association are hoping that they may have, through Mr. Goodloe, Mr. Sayles or Mr. Spann, an accurate statement of the situation before next Friday, when the association will meet to hear the report of its committee appointed to consider the situation and formulate a plan of action.

SHOT FOUR MEN.

Miles B. McDonnell Arraigned in New York Police Court.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Miles B. MacDonnell, charged with shooting four men during a fight in a Harlem saloon yesterday, was arraigned in Police Court to-day. The technical charge was felonious shooting, but later a charge of homicide was made, George Price, one of the men shot, having died yesterday. It is charged that MacDonnell fired the shot. Edward Courtney, alias "Slats," another alleged victim of MacDonnell's revolver, now in the Harlem hospital with a severe wound in the right hip, is reported to be improving. MacDonnell was remanded to the custody of the coroner.

THE TIVOLI CLOSED.

New York Resort Failed as a Temperance Tavern.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The resort, the Tivoli, closed its doors last night, after an attempt had been made for two weeks to keep it open as a temperance tavern. The police watched the place to arrest women who left it without male escorts. This scared patrons away, and the proprietor reached the conclusion that his efforts were unprofitable.

THE WATER CONTRACT.

Meeting Called to Dispose of the Much Discussed Question.

On learning that City Attorney John Kern had arrived home this morning, Albert Sahm, president of the Board of Public Works, decided to call a meeting for 4 o'clock this afternoon at Mr. Kern's office, to finally consider the water contract and dispose of it. All the parties interested were notified.

A DANGEROUS MAN

George d'Essauer Arrested at New Orleans,

IS CHARGED WITH SELLING BOGUS BONDS.

SAYS HIS NAME IS CARLE

HE WAS TRAVELING WITH A WEALTHY COUPLE.

D'Essauer was Arrested in London Several Months Ago—Identified by Detectives.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 29.—A man who registered at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, as "Dr. Carle," was arrested to-day and locked up on information from the hotel management that Carle strongly resembled George d'Essauer, formerly of Chicago, who disappeared from that city several months ago and who, later, was arrested in London, charged with having disposed of several thousand dollars' worth of fictitious bonds to Chicago financiers. After being detained for a few days in London d'Essauer was released, owing to the fact that no measures were taken for his extradition.

It is understood that information will be filed by the police charging "Dr. Carle" with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

The prisoner arrived at the St. Charles yesterday, in company with Mr. and Mrs. William MacKenzie, reputed to be a wealthy English couple. Carle asked for the finest suite in the house. Employes of the hotel recalled a resemblance between Dr. Carle and George d'Essauer, who stopped at the hotel a year ago, when, it was understood, he was paying attention to an opera singer. They immediately notified the police, and Carle's arrest followed. He strongly denied the charge, but city detectives identified him as d'Essauer. The MacKenzies said they were en route to Texas to purchase a ranch, and had engaged Carle as a guide and traveling companion.

LONG BUYS AN ISLAND.

Secretary of Navy Secures Coaling Station Off Guam.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Secretary Long has purchased for the United States Government another Pacific island. This island is under the American flag and lies in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Guam. It is proposed to use it as the site for a coaling station. The price paid for the island was $900 in American gold. It is 130 acres in extent, and, it is believed, will make an admirable site for the projected station. The island was owned by several prominent natives of Guam, who, the officials say, will live in affluence as a result of the sale.

DARING DIAMOND THEFTS.

Crooks Keep the Police of San Francisco Busy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 29.—Daring diamond robberies have been of a recent occurrence in this city of late. Over $4,000 worth of jewels were taken from three homes. Good descriptions of the thieves were obtained, and the police have now in custody three men. They are Eugene Changino and Fred Ranquest, of New York, and Charles Lowell, of Washington, D. C. Changino and Lowell have confessed to one recent burglary.

TO ORGANIZE PORTO RICANS.

Federation of Labor Preparing to Carry Out Its Plans.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The American Federation of Labor has sent word to the unions in this city that it would begin immediately the organization of the workingmen of Porto Rico into branch unions of the Federation. The work outlined by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, includes the appointment of a special committee of American labor men, who will be sent to Porto Rico. The Federation has already made an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expenses of the committee.

Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican labor leader, who represented the workingmen of his country at the recent national convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Louisville, will accompany the committee to Porto Rico, and assist its members in their work. The American Federation of Labor, President Gompers declares, will appeal to Congress, if necessary, to establish the right of the Porto Rican workmen to hold meetings.

LAWLESSNESS AT MARION.

Every Man Must Give an Account of Himself.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MARION, Ind., December 29.—During the last few weeks Marion has suffered from a carnival of crime, and the perpetrators have made good their escape. Mayor Jones and Chief of Police White to-day issued an order to the patrolmen to place under arrest any person who can not give a good account of himself. In order to enjoy the freedom of the city he will be required to undergo a rigid examination, to the satisfaction of the police. This move on the part of the police has become necessary. The citizens do not feel safe on the streets after dark. Murders have been committed; dead bodies have been found, and "hold-ups," burglaries and robberies have become common occurrences. Chief of Police White to-day also announced that all "low-down dives" will be wiped out. Rooming houses above saloons will be no longer tolerated, and loitering upon the streets must be stopped.

BLAZE IN FIELD'S STORE.

Threatened to Destroy the Chicago Establishment.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Fire, which for a time, threatened to destroy the vast retail store of Marshall Field & Co., was discovered in the white goods' and cloak repairing rooms on the third floor shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. A 4-11 alarm was turned in and by hard work the fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, and in the old Field Building in State street.

The fire apparently originated in the cable shaft of the elevators. General Manager Selfridge estimated the damage at not to exceed $25,000, mostly by water.

HOWGATE IS FREE.

Former Disbursing Officer Turned Out of Prison.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 29.—Henry W. Howgate, age seventy, who served the Government as disbursing officer of the signal service at Washington for many years, was released from the penitentiary last evening, after having served six years for forgery and falsification of accounts.

BID FOR ISLANDS.

United States Offers Big Sum for Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, December 29.—The United States minister, L. S. Swenson, has informed the Danish government that the United States offers twelve million kroner for the Danish Antilles, and will not give more.

Papers at Economic Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., December 29.—The American Economic Association closed its annual convention to-day. The first paper of the day was by Dr. Thornstein Veblen, of Chicago, on "Industrial and Pecuniary Occupations." "The Next Decade in Economic Theory," a paper by Prof. Frank A. Fetter, of the Leland Stanford University, was also read.

The report of the committee on uniform municipal accounts and statistics was submitted by M. N. Baker, chairman. A discussion followed, which was participated in by many delegates.

Steamship Arrivals.

ROTTERDAM, December 29.—Arrived: Spaarndam, New York.

HAMBURG, December 29.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

QUEENSTOWN, December 29.—Arrived: Umbria, New York, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Arrived: Alsatia, Naples.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau,
Indianapolis, December 29.

—Temperature.—

December 29, 1899.			December 29, 1900.		
7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 m.	2 p.m.
6	15	16	16	26	30

—Relative Humidity.—

7 a.m., 51.	12 m., 62.	2 p.m., 57.

—Local Forecast.—

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours, ending 8 p. m., December, 30, 1900:

Warmer, fair weather to-night; fair on Sunday.

—General Conditions.—

Low pressure prevails from the Missouri and the lakes northward; quite an energetic storm area, central with only 29.20 inches over Assiniboine, B. A., is moving rapidly eastward; elsewhere the pressure is high. It is colder except in the northwest portion of the country, where the temperature rose from 10 to 32 degrees. Freezing weather extends south to the gulf States. Rain or snow fell near the northern Pacific coast; snow fell from the Ohio valley and Maryland northward; rain fell near the gulf coast and in Florida; heavy rain, 1.32 inches, fell at Jacksonville, Fla.

—Weather in Other Cities.—

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

Stations.	Bar.	Tem.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	29.60	26	Clear
Boston, Mass.	29.96	24	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	14	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	20	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	30.20	18	Clear
Helena, Mont.	29.68	20	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	56	Cloudy
Kansas City, Mo.	30.22	18	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	30.28	24	Clear
Mobile, Ala.	30.12	46	Rain
Moorhead, Minn.	29.62	16	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	30.26	26	Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	30.08	48	Rain
New York city	30.08	26	Clear
Oklahoma, O. T.	30.26	22	Cloudy
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	20	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.22	26	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle, Assin.	29.20	30	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.28	22	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	29.82	18	Clear
San Antonio, Tex.	30.18	36	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	30.18	24	Clear

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

TORN BY TRAINS

Corpse of a Murdered Man Found on Tracks.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME AT OTISCO, INDIANA.

VICTIM SLAIN WITH A CLUB

MURDERER MAY HAVE BEEN INSANE.

Seen by People Going Toward North Vernon, Ind. — Search Began Later.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., December 29.—All night long trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railway and the Big Four ran over the body of a man near Otisco, twenty miles east of this city, grinding the flesh into small bits before the mangled corpse was found by a section hand at daylight this morning. The man's clothes were torn into thousands of pieces, and strung along the track for nearly a mile. A small memorandum book was found, and in this was written the name and address of William Gilmore, of Tunway, Iowa. This is believed to be an improper way of spelling Ottumwa. That the man was murdered and placed on the track, there is not the slightest ground for doubt. Under two persimmon trees a club covered with blood and hair was found, showing the deed had been done with this weapon.

A companion, who was seen with Gilmore, is supposed to have committed the crime. The two were here yesterday, and went north early in the morning. They were also seen at Charlestown. Just after dark the two men were seen under the trees, quarreling violently, and about 7 o'clock Gilmore's companion ran into the depot at Otisco and asked for a revolver, and also for men to assist him in driving away five negroes who were after him. He said he had been attacked along with a friend with whom he was tramping, and he believed the latter had been killed. For some reason his name was not taken, neither was there much attention paid to him.

No effort was made to verify his statement, and no one went back to the persimmon trees. The people of Otisco believe the stranger was crazy and were afraid of him. He finally left the town, going toward North Vernon, and it was not until 10 o'clock this morning that an effort was made to inform the police east of Otisco. The man is described as being very dark-complexioned, slight of build, about thirty years old and weighing about 130 pounds. The dead man was also about thirty years old. No negroes were seen in the vicinity.

QUESTIONS ASKED.

Chinese Court Puts Queries to the Ministers.

PEKIN, December 29.—A note has been received from the imperial court at Si-Nghan-Fu, acknowledging the receipt of the demands of the powers.

It further contained five questions, or requests, namely: (1) Might not the Taku forts remain standing, though dismantled? (2) Is it proposed to behead princes, the same as other offenders? (3) If the demands are acceded to, would the allies cease sending out expeditions? (4) What places do the allies propose to occupy? (5) How long do they propose to occupy them?

Boy as Emperor.

LONDON, December 29.—"Private advices from the province of Shan-Si say," wires the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "that, while the court was sojourning at Tai-Yuen-Fu, the Empress dowager secretly appointed a new Emperor, with the title Tung Hsu. He is a fifteen-year-old boy, who was taken to Sian-Fu in the imperial yellow chair. This explains the permission given to Emperor Kwang Su to return to Pekin."

W. H. SMYTHE IMPROVING.

Little Doubt of His Recovery—Has Made No Statement.

William H. Smythe, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is still improving in condition at the Deaconess Hospital, and there is now little doubt of his recovery. He rested easily last night and was much better this morning than he has been at any time since he was shot. It will be several days, however, before his condition improves sufficiently for him to make a statement, if one is made. His son, Dr. Elmer Smythe, has charge of the office. He refuses to talk with his father about the shooting at this time.

Many stories have reached the police department about blonde women being seen in the neighborhood of Smythe's office at the time of the shooting, and while al have been investigated, nothing of importance has resulted. The theory that Mr. Smythe attempted suicide is generally held by members of the police force and this is shared by the friends of Mr. Smythe. His remarks about not caring to live on account of his ill-health strengthens this belief.

NEW TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Navy Department will Test Tesla's Wireless Invention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Inventor Tesla has been invited by Rear-Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to submit for trial a system of wireless telegraphy which he has developed. Mr. Tesla says he will be able to provide the navy with a system which will be equal, if not superior, to that invented by Marconi.

Before finally adopting any special system for the naval service, Rear-Admiral Bradford proposes to make a thorough investigation of the various wireless telegraph systems in operation. The department is not inclined to accept Marconi's first proposal to furnish his apparatus to the American navy for $25,000 cash and $10,000 a year.

CRIDER VS. WARUM.

Motion for Third Hearing Argued in Federal Court.

Argument was heard in the United State Court to-day on the application for a new hearing in the case of Mary E. Crider, of Ottumwa, Ia., against the estate of Noble Warum, of Hancock county. The original suit was for about $40,000, which Mrs. Crider alleged was due her from Noble Warum for money loaned him. The case has been tried twice in the Federal Court, and the second hearing resulted in the jury awarding Mrs. Crider $12,000.

The motion for a third hearing is based by attorneys representing the estate on the grounds that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence; that it was contrary to law, and not supported by sufficient evidence.

NEWS OF BASEBALL, BOWLING AND OTHER SPORTS

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION

JOHNSON GETS HIS NO. 2 LEAGUE ON ITS FEET.

Five Cities Admitted and Remaining Three will be Selected by Next Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 29.—American League No. 2 was successfully launched yesterday, and now has a name and standing of its own. The new league has been named the Western Baseball Association. At the meeting yesterday, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Louisville and Toledo were admitted, and a committee appointed to select three other cities from among St. Paul, Toronto, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Grand Rapids, Dayton and Omaha. This committee will report at a meeting to be held in Chicago next Wednesday. The new magnates are Thomas Navin, Detroit; Clarence Salspaugh, Minneapolis; N. B. Carskadon, Kansas City, and Charles Strobel, Toledo. The name of the Louisville owner was not announced. The Western Association will work in harmony and on a supposed equality with the American League. There will be no drafting or farming of players between the two organizations, and each "will work to the best interests of the national game," according to the official statement given out by President Johnson.

The Western Association magnates have pledged themselves to stand or fall with the American League, and will come in direct conflict in Minneapolis, Kansas City and Louisville with the Western League, which is operating under the national agreement. Associated with the new organization are George Burnham, who expects to be made president; James Burns, of the Detroit American League club, and Jimmy Manning, who is behind the Kansas City team. It was announced yesterday that there were two men seeking the Louisville franchise, and that it had not been decided which offer to accept. The new magnates realize that they will have a desperate fight on their hands, but feel confident that, with the assistance of the American League, they will win. In Kansas City and Minneapolis they have secured control of the former American League ball parks, but in Louisville it will be necessary to find new grounds.

While the Western Association promoters were in session, President Johnson was holding a conference with C. W. Somers, of Cleveland; Charles Comiskey, of Chicago, and James Burns, of Detroit, in regard to the affairs of the American League. It is thought now that the American League will meet next Wednesday, at the same time the Western Association is in session, for the purpose of making as great a showing of strength as possible.

Place for Indianapolis.

There is another reason for holding the two meetings at the same time. As has been announced several times recently, there is no berth left in the American League for Indianapolis, but President Johnson does not want to lose control of this city, and, at the meeting next week, Indianapolis will be offered a place in the Western Association, probably with a promise that this city will be promoted to the American League after the war is over. If this plan should be carried out, Indianapolis will still be identified with the American League, and as much in the fight as though it was a member of President Johnson's immediate baseball family. With the war almost a certainty, it will be necessary for the American League to invade Boston, and it may even be considered advisable to drop Milwaukee and take in St. Louis.

President Hickey, of the Western League, is still here, watching the movements of the Western Association magnates. He says his organization will not give up either Minneapolis or Kansas City, and, with the support of the National League, he is confident of winning the fight.

The National Association promoters are also in conference, but decline to discuss the situation. It is understood they will throw their strength to the organization that offers them the greatest inducements.

NO WORD FROM JOHNSON.

Watkins Does Not Yet Know Where Indianapolis will Land.

President Watkins was asked this morning what he would do in the event that Indianapolis was offered a berth in the Western Association, instead of the American League. He declined positively to discuss the situation, and said it was impossible for him at this time to say anything concerning the baseball situation. He said he had received no word from President Johnson, but expected the American League meeting would be held in a few days.

The people of Indianapolis would not be satisfied with a place in the Western Association, and if this city is dropped by the American League they will feel none too kindly toward President Johnson and his associates for having shelved them. They feel that Indianapolis has been one of the best cities in the old American League, and they can see no reason why it should not be continued in that organization. Still they will be forced to accept whatever President Watkins gives them in the way of baseball next season. They will stand by him, and it would be suicide for any one else to attempt to establish a rival club in this city. However, unless Indianapolis can get into an organization fully as strong as the American League of last season, it will be better to close the gates of Washington Park next season.

Notes of the Ball Field.

President Soden says all of the members of the Boston club signed a two-years' contract and that in the event of war the American League can not take any of them.

Hickey, the Western League's executive, says his circuit will be made up of Indianapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is confident he will land a club in this city but has not yet seen Watkins.

Architect John G. Thurtle, of this city, is preparing plans for a new grandstand for the Cincinnati baseball park. The new stands and bleachers, it is said, will have a seating capacity of fully 15,000 people. They will be built largely of iron, and made as nearly fireproof as possible. The cost will be about $20,000.

M. J. Finn, former manager of the Youngstown, O., baseball team, was released from jail last night on parole. He was sent to jail ten days ago for failure to obey an order of the court directing him to pay a fine of $100 and costs imposed last summer for playing Sunday games in that city. Finn's friends paid the fine and he agreed to pay the costs, amounting to $196, within a year.

George Tebeau, of the Western League, undismayed by the fact that Jimmy Manning beat him out in the fight for grounds in that city by leasing Exposition Park for another five years, yesterday signed a lease for a tract of ground known as Shelly Park. The new park is in the heart of the city and as close to the business center as a park in Indianapolis located at Ohio and Alabama streets. It will be somewhat smaller than Exposition Park, but plenty large enough for a good baseball field. It is the only level piece of ground in the entire city and will require practically no grading. The park is just across the street from the court house.

Seawanhaka Cup Race.

MONTREAL, December 29.—According to news received here, no less than five boats will be built in England for the purpose of selecting one to have a try with the yachts of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the possession of the Seawanhaka cup. Mr. Currie, the English challenger, has selected July 24 as the most suitable date for the beginning of the races. This will give visitors from England, who are expected here in large numbers, an opportunity to see the Lake St. Louis races before witnessing the contest between the giant yachts for the American trophy.

THEY CONTROL THE MEN

THE THREE MEN WHO REPRESENT LEAGUE PLAYERS.

They Are Conducting Their Important Campaign in a Wise, Conservative Manner.

The Players' Protective Association will probably cut a prominent figure in the baseball situation during the next few months. The association is made up of the National League ball players, and every man under contract to a National League club is eligible to membership. It also has auxiliaries in the American and Eastern leagues. It was organized for the purpose of protecting the interests of the ball players and securing certain concessions from the magnates and a revision of the form of contract now used in the National League.

The affairs of the association are in the hands of a committee of three men, who have been empowered to take any action which they deem best for the organization, and the members have pledged themselves to stand by the committee. The three men who, to a certain extent, control the future of nearly 200 ball players, are Charles Zimmer, catcher of the Pittsburg club; Hugh Jennings, formerly first-baseman of the Brooklyn club, but now of Cornell University, and Clark Griffith, the crack boxman of the Chicago club. They are three of the brainiest, as well as most conservative, players in the National League, and, as players, rank at the top in their several positions.

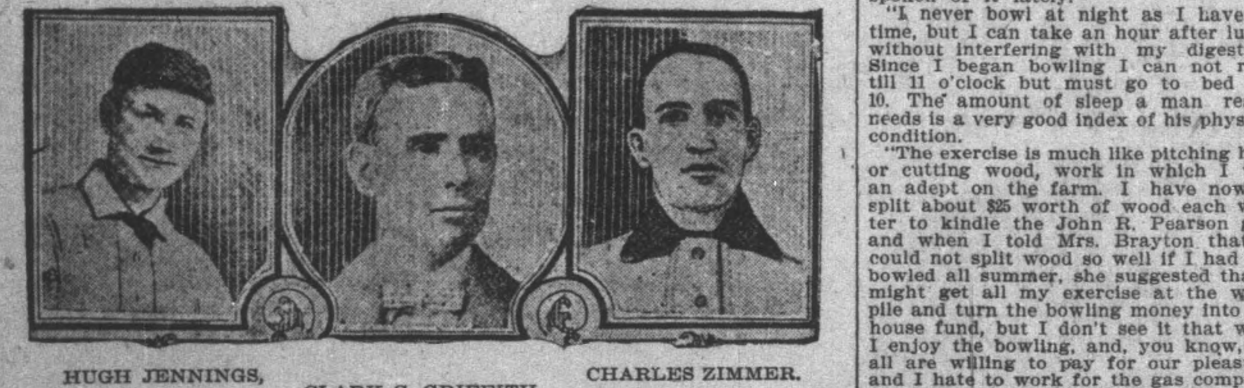
Should war be declared between the National and American leagues, this committee of three will decide on the policy to be followed by the National League players, and it has been stated that fully 90 per cent. of the members of the association will abide by their action. The committee has already secured the promise of President Ban Johnson, of the American League, that the claims of the association will be recognized by that organization.

The three men are now working with the National League magnates. At the recent meeting in New York of the National League, the members of the committee secured a hearing and presented their claims. These might have been granted, but, instead of following out the line of policy agreed on, they permitted others to interfere, and as a result lost more than they had gained. They realized their mistake when it was too late, and are now asking for another hearing, which will probably be granted them.

The policy of the committee in the future will depend largely on the position taken by the National League. Should that organization decline to consider the players' demands these three men have the authority to order a strike among the National League players, and throw the support of the association to the American League. This would be a powerful ally in case of war. Should the big league magnates finally grant the concession asked for, the committee will decide the position of the association between the two contending organizations.

The three men, who have full control of the players, recently issued a manifesto in which they advised the players to be patient and not sign contracts for next season until given permission by the committee. They also requested the members of the association not to jump from one organization to the other until they have exhausted every means of obtaining recognition for the association.

So far the members of the committee have been careful and conservative. They have the confidence of both the magnates and their fellow players and it is not thought that they can be tricked into any hasty action that would prejudice their effectiveness. It is thought that the affairs of the association are in excellent hands and that these three men will do all that any one could do to advance the interests of their organization. They have more power right now than ever fell to the lot of ball players and it may so happen that the existence of the National game rests largely in their hands.



HUGH JENNINGS, CLARK C. GRIFFITH. CHARLES ZIMMER.

Baseball Notes.

There will be another meeting to-day to consider plans for the Indianapolis basketball league. A schedule will soon be arranged and a regular series of games begun.

The two basketball teams from the Boys' Club are practicing regularly, and the boys are playing a fast, snappy game. They are strong enough to play the Y. M. C. A. intermediates and juniors.

There will be a lively time when the Shortridge High School and Butler College basketball teams meet, the latter part of January. There is much rivalry between the two, and some feeling, because of the trouble last fall over football games.

Fond du Lac, Wis., which had the crack basketball team of the Middle West last season, now has two fast teams, and the rivalry between them is intense. The Indianapolis five will play one, and probably both, of the Fond du Lac teams this winter.

The team work of the Y. M. C. A. five shows much improvement over last season, and the accuracy with which the players pass the ball from one end of the field to the other, often not looking in the direction the ball is thrown, is remarkable, and comes only from long practice.

There are six strong girl basketball teams in Indianapolis this season, including the one at Butler, and there is talk of arranging a series of games between them. The other teams are two at the German House, the Shortridge High School, Knickerbacker Hall, and the Girls' Classical School.

One of the features of basketball is the fact that it can be made as light or as hard a game as the players desire. Between such teams as the regular Y. M. C. A. and Fond du Lac fives the struggle is as fierce as on a football field, and, while there is no liability of serious accident, the men all know that they have been in a lively scrimmage when the game is over. Between two girl teams it is a light, healthy amusement, requiring science and skill, with the chances of injury eliminated.

Basketball Championship Game.

The Y. M. C. A. and Crawfordsville basketball teams will play the first open championship game of the season, in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium to-night. The contest promises to be exciting as Crawfordsville is said to have a stronger team than last year, and the men are playing in improved form.

There has been a decided change in the style of game played by the Y. M. C. A. team last season. Manager Harden said to-day that his men were being coached to play fast, aggressive ball, and go into their opponents hard. Against a lighter team this appears unnecessarily rough, but against a team of equal strength it is necessary to play a rough game.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

ANDERSON STILL LEADING

AN EXCITING FINISH TO THE BICYCLE RACE.

Two Women will Sprint It Out To-Night—How the Riders Stand.

There was more enthusiasm displayed last night at the finish of the hour and a half ride, in the twelve hour bicycle race, than at any time during the week. The shortening of the time the women were on the track had much to do with the speed of the riders, and the race was almost a continual sprint. The four riders chased each other at such a pace that the spectators grew dizzy following them.

Latour made the prettiest single sprint of the ride. While the three leaders were saving themselves for the final dash, she rode high on one turn and shot past Anderson, who was leading. She was a third of a lap to the good before the other three riders started in pursuit. She increased that lead to half a lap, but was finally caught. Immediately after that Anderson started the sprint in the final brush, and repeated her performance of the last two nights. Again Glaw attempted to pass her in the long sprint, making a game but unsuccessful effort, and as the three women dashed across the tape in the final round Anderson was in front, Lisette second and Glaw third.

Glaw deserves much credit for her effort last night. Early in the race she was forced to mount her reserve wheel because of a loose saddle. She was allowed eight laps in which to do this, but took only three. Her reserve wheel did not ride as smoothly, as her regular mount, and she changed back. While she was in difficulties the other two tried to shake her, but without success. Again her saddle became loose, but she rode through the terrific sprint at the finish on a saddle that threatened every minute to drop off.

The finish to-night promises much excitement. By mutual consent, Glaw and Anderson have agreed to let this race settle the claim to the woman's twelve-hour championship. While Lizette, the French champion, has not crossed the tape first any evening, she has always finished in second position, and has plenty of speed in reserve. On the points system she is second in the race. To-night, however, instead of trailing the others, she will have to get into the fight if she hopes to win.

In the nine hours the women have been on the track the three leaders have covered 188 miles and eleven laps, while Latour has gone 184 miles and twelve laps. The leaders are now six miles ahead of the best previous record on a saucer-board track. According to the points system, Anderson has twenty-one points; Lizette, twenty, and Glaw, nineteen.

HOW THEY WERE HELD UP.

Chicago Fight Promoters Had to Square Many People.

Now that the fighting game has closed in Chicago, Louis Houseman, who was manager of the Tattersall's Athletic Club, tells some interesting facts in connection with the pugilistic events that happened in that city during the year. The newspaper reports of the big crowds that witnessed the contests in that city gave the impression that the promoters were simply coining money and that the golden stream never ceased flowing. This was far from being the case, however. For the privilege of conducting a few high-class boxing contests during the year Mr. Houseman says the club was forced to submit to a species of blackmail in the way of passes to the fights that was appalling. For example, at the Gans-McGovern contest when several thousand people were turned away unable to gain admission to the hall the club was forced to give away seats to the amount of nearly $4,000. Aldermen, city officials, magistrates, justices, constables, politicians, in fact every man who had the slightest pull, held the club up not only for themselves, but for their friends. Over 1,000 seats were given away for that one contest. In addition to this a per cent. of the profits went to "square" certain people. In all big contests the club was supposed to split the receipts with the fighters and pay the expenses. The "squaring" came out of the club's share and when everything had been properly attended to, the promoters were fortunate if they got 25 per cent. of the net receipts.

Now that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and New Orleans are closed to the fighters, it is proposed to reawaken interest in the game in San Francisco, where it has been going from bad to worse for several years. Jim Kennedy, the well-known New York fight promoter and manager, has consented to go to San Francisco and take charge of a new athletic club in that city, which will hereafter have control of all the big fights which take place there. Kennedy will take with him Charley White, the well-known referee, who will officiate in all contests pulled off under the auspices of the new club. As soon as he arrives in San Francisco, Kennedy will extend an invitation to all of the top-notch heavyweights to fight before his club. He expects to get Jeffries, Ruhlin, Sharkey and Corbett. The time is ripe for the revival of the game in that city, and, properly conducted, the promoters of the new club should reap a rich harvest.

Can Not Fight in St. Louis.

The Daugherty-Rauch fight scheduled for St. Louis to-night has been declared off by the police. The Board of Police Commissioners say it will not permit boxing contests in that city.

PYTHIANS IN SESSION.

Judicial Body of the Order Holds Private Meeting.

The Knights of Pythias tribunal, the judicial body of the order, was in session yesterday and to-day in the office of Frank Bowers, grand keeper of records and seal. The members of the tribunal are John B. Cockrum, R. A. Brown and Frank Bowers, of this city; James A. Hemenway, Boonville; E. H. Chadwick, Shelbyville, and E. E. Hendee, Anderson. The business transacted by the tribunal is of a private nature.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, Daniel E. Storms, Lafayette; C. A. Tindall, Shelbyville, and George W. Powell and Frank Bowers, Indianapolis; the trustees, L. A. Barnett, Danville; C. L. Bartol, Warsaw, and J. H. Frank, Alexandria, and the finance committee, D. W. Sims, Lafayette; C. S. Hernly, Newcastle, and C. F. S. Neal, Lebanon, held a conference yesterday to consider the proposed new building to be erected by the lodge at Pennsylvania and Ohio streets. It is stated that the building will be erected, the contracts to be let and the work started as soon as possible. The building will be two stories, with store rooms on the ground floor and offices for the Grand Lodge officials on the second.

BOWLING A HEALTHY SPORT

DR. BRAYTON ON THE GOOD EFFECTS OF THE GAME.

The Exercise Beneficial When Not Overdone—His Personal Experience as a Bowler.

Dr. A. W. Brayton was asked to-day if he had taken up bowling as a means of exercise and recreation, and as to what he thought of the sport as an aid to health. It was also suggested that possibly he was trying to mix bowling and politics. In reply he has the following to say:

"Yes, I have been bowling since last April, mainly at the Marion Club alleys from 1 to 2 p. m.

"No, I did not go into it for politics, for company or to make acquaintances. I bowl because I need exercise, as every professional man does—regular daily exercise. Spasmodic and occasional exercise, such as dancing, bicycling and hunting, is usually carried to an extreme. Baseball, football and horseback riding are all good, but are out of the reach of business and professional men.

"I find bowling agreeable and within my reach. At first I had various cramps and pains from my fingers to my toes, and for a week needed help to get my coat on. But that was from overdoing. Now I can throw from 60 to 80 fifteen pound balls with the full running throw without an ache or a pain, and can knock down from 140 to 150 pins on the average. My highest score is 208 with six straight strikes and that is half as many as Webb Jay got. I think for a day or two, Mr. Bryson thought of asking me to join the team, but I guess he will wait a year or two. He has not spoken of it lately.

"I never bowl at night as I have no time, but I can take an hour after lunch without interfering with my digestion. Since I began bowling I can not read till 11 o'clock but must go to bed by 10. The amount of sleep a man really needs is a very good index of his physical condition.

"The exercise is much like pitching hay, or cutting wood, work in which I was an adept on the farm. I have now to split about $25 worth of wood each winter to kindle the John R. Pearson gas, and when I told Mrs. Brayton that I could not split wood so well if I had not bowled all summer, she suggested that I might get all my exercise at the wood pile and turn the bowling money into the house fund, but I don't see it that way. I enjoy the bowling, and, you know, we all are willing to pay for our pleasure, and I hate to work for the gas company for nothing and furnish the tools and the fuel. If a man bowls three to five every day it costs him $80 or $100 a year, but he gets the worth of his money. My muscles are hard. I can go up-stairs three steps at a time, and my endurance is better. I find bowling is a good cure for a cold; that it clears up the lungs, improves digestion, incites natural sleep and is attended with none of the dangers of many forms of violent exercise.

"Young lads from twelve to eighteen should not bowl too much. They should use a ball proportionate to their strength and not deform their hands. I have seen several with a thickened thumb and a cramped middle finger. I think it well to bowl left-handed occasionally, so as to equalize the exercise. I can bowl from 100 to 110 left-handed.

"One thing may be said about the game: it is a clean game in every way. The bowlers I have met have all been gentlemen; ladies often attend. Some of them bowl very well—about as well as they play baseball. The alleys are usually well-lighted, heated and ventilated, and one may bowl in every season. I scarcely missed a day in the heat of summer.

Make It a School Game.

"I believe bowling might well be made a school and college game. A small charge might be made—say 5 cents a game—and the students could set up the pins themselves. I see no objection to the game after watching it and playing for a year, and would not object to alleys being made alongside or under the church—far better there than in connection with saloons.

"We have, you know, particularly in city life, come to a point where we must provide muscular exercise for our boys and girls. It is as important for us as it was for the Greeks, or as the Germans regard it. Dancing is a perfect form of amusement, but not as now conducted at dress balls with late hours. Children should be taught marching and dancing early. Every one of our ward schools should have a teacher of graceful rhythmic exercise, accompanied by music, and frequent dancing under proper guidance and instruction. The third floor should be used as a dancing and amusement hall, as in some of our new city school buildings, instead of chucking the children into a dark basement adjacent to the closets. It would not cost much; the teachers are ready for it—at least the humane and sensible ones—and few parents would object. In 1875 I introduced dancing into the Englewood high school—now a part of the Chicago schools. The young ladies danced in the great hall to piano music, and I met but little opposition. Nowadays nearly everybody has cut free from the old extreme, puritanical restraint, and the natural instincts of youth are more generally directed in proper channels, instead of being repressed at the price of health, morals and parental confidence.

"If people of moderate means were to pull up their carpets, lay hardwood floors, teach their children music and dancing and take a genuine interest in their amusements and their companions, they would find their young folks willing and eager to stay at home and enjoy themselves. And for those who can not make their homes furnish what children need, the public schools should provide proper amusements as well as instruction. The public schools are the most democratic of American institutions; they furnish the discipline many children do not get at home and which the German youth get in their universal army service. As yet the police forces of our great cities and the total machinery of control and punishment cost more of the public money than the public schools.

"I would push the school functions even further than now; kindergartens for those from four to six; summer schools in the thickly settled parts of the cities; public playgrounds. Free lunches pay the saloons, why should they not pay in the schools? About the schools open on Saturdays, free books for the indigent, and penny lunches or even free lunches, for the hungry; music, games and dancing—everything that is moral, rational and harmonizing, should be in the public schools. Crime does not come so much from pure viciousness—the old inherent Adam—as from idleness, ignorance, and lack of the capacity and opportunity for amusement and enjoyment.

"Card-playing is too indolent an amusement; there is no physical effort; the rooms are usually smoky and the positions cramped and constrained. I am not opposed to any form of amusement which relaxes and takes the mind off the day's work; the world's work will go on all the better. But bowling seems to me a fit and adequate method of exercise for business and professional men in cities."

ITS POPULARITY GROWING.

Bowling's Permanent Position in the World of Sports.

W. V. Thompson, vice-president of the American Bowling Congress, came here yesterday from Chicago. The visit was caused by the financial difficulties of Webb Jay, his partner in the City Club. The affairs of this institution are in no manner affected by Jay's difficulties, Mr. Thompson says. Mr. Thompson is enthusiastic about the coming national tournament in Chicago. He says it will be the greatest bowling event in the history of the game. Mr. Thompson visits the principal cities of the country, and he expressed himself as follows on the present condition of bowling:

"As a pure sport, bowling has taken a permanent position. That it is a permanent thing is testified to by the tremendous amount of money invested last year all over the country in bowling alleys. People will not build bowling alleys unless there is a demand for their use, and I recall very few failures during the last year. Another strong feature of the game is the fact that it supports itself. Institutions devoted exclusively to bowling thrive, which is proof to me that the merit of the game itself has made it popular. I look for constant development of the game, and nothing will add greater to this than good legislation by the bowling congress.

* * *

"Samuel Karpf, of Dayton, O., secretary of the American Bowling Congress, in a facetious letter to me says: 'It was with great pleasure that I learned that Webb Jay bowled 299, but I regret he broke his hat on the strength of it. I think if I ever bowl 299 I shall break my neck—but there is no danger of my ever doing so. His record stands as second high west of the Alleghanies, according to the records of the American Bowling Congress, so you see Indianapolis has something to be proud of.'

"It strikes me (no pun) that Indianapolis should come to the congress tournament with at least two or three teams in the five-men competition, twice that number in the two-men competition, and three times that number in the individual contests. They should also bring with them that gifted orator, the Hon. Tom Taggart, and one or two more hustlers, and make a 'grand spiel' to secure the convention of 1902. A sum of about $3,000, I think, will be necessary to secure this convention, which I predict will be larger than ever next year."

In speaking of the growth of the congress, Mr. Karpf says it is now composed of sixty-two league and tournaments, with 11,500 bowlers. There are about thirty more leagues to be admitted, so that he thinks the membership will approximate 20,000 after the congress. These members are all under the jurisdiction of the congress and its rules.

* * *

The Marions have entered the national tournament as the only team from this city that will participate in the five-men contest. The team that will bowl in this contest will be: Knox, Leap, Ben Brown, Carter and Bryson. The team hopes to be able to bowl on Wednesday or Thursday, in order to return for the Ko-We-Ba games Friday night. This team will be in constant practice from now on. It is likely a delegation of mascots, rooters, Zulus, Indians and others will accompany the team to give it confidence when it bowls. The team has a present average of about 170 per man, but the recent form of all leads to the belief that this average can by careful training be brought fifteen pins higher for the three games that will be bowled. Knox and Jay are entered in the two-men and individual contests.

BLUE JAY.

South Side League Averages.

The averages of the players in the South Side League, including this week's contests, are:

	Played.	Average.
Graff—Germania	30	168
Sachs—Germania	23	157
Urlewicz—Meridian	32	155
Peterson—Meridian	30	153
Rassfeld—Stone Palace	26	153
Neiger—Germania	24	147
Hendrickson, Apollo	28	147
Resner—Apollo	25	145
Becker—Stone Palace	20	145
Kroekel—Meridian	4	145
Reimer—Apollo	21	143
Starr—Salvator	22	142
Meyer—Stone Palace	5	141
Wolsiffer—Stone Palace	27	141
Parmin—Apollo	26	140
Reimer—Meridian	23	140
Hacker—Apollo	25	140
Johantges—Meridian	23	139
Jans—Salvator	18	138
Hoffman—Germania	24	137
Van Ness—Germania	21	136
Barmfuhrer—Night Owls	27	135
Vogel—Meridian	28	135
Smith—Germania	12	135
Spangenberger—S. P.	4	135

Tried to Kill Herself.

Mrs. E. J. Porter, living at 2817 Linden street, who has been mentally unbalanced for some time, attempted to kill herself to-day by cutting her throat with a penknife. She is not dangerously injured.

AFFAIRS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis might get some valuable tips on "how to conduct a water-works" by applying in Evansville.—Evansville Courier.

There are people who do not like our smoky coal. It beats the smokeless fuel of Indianapolis by a large per cent.—Terre Haute Express.

There is a good deal of indignation at Indianapolis over the employment of tax ferrets there, and none of the warmth is borrowed from Elkhart county either.—Elkhart Truth.

For the first and only time in the history of the world the Indianapolis newspapers are all agreed upon a single proposition. The subject upon which there is such unanimity is expressed universally in the following expressive words: "No gas—no pay."—Columbus Republican.

The failure of the big life insurance company at Indianapolis the other day has set people to thinking. Insurance companies can't insure people for a song and live. Beware of that kind. They may appear to be all right in their youth, but in time they will go to the wall as sure as fate.—Crawfordsville News-Review.

It is now being urged that a mansion be erected in Indianapolis at a cost of $50,000 and furnished at a cost of $25,000 for the use of our new governor. In addition to this it is proposed to increase his Excellency's salary from $5,000 to $8,000 per year. Governor-elect Durbin seems to have considerable of a pull with the incoming Legislature.—Miami County Sentinel.

Indianapolis is being shaken from center to circumference by the many affidavits being filed against druggists and grocers for illegal sales of intoxicants. As the saloons are forced to pay license for the privilege of conducting their business they are entitled to protection from unscrupulous men who secretly conduct saloons under the guise of drug stores or markets.—Goshen Times.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

J. W. Perkins will preach at the Church of Christ at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and at Wesley Davidson church, West Indianapolis, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

The Young Women's Christian Association will give a general reception Wednesday from 4 to 9 o'clock in the new building, 329 North Pennsylvania street, to which any one interested in the work is invited.

The Needle Society of the First Presbyterian church will meet, Tuesday afternoon, with Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Day, at 3 o'clock. A program will be given at 3:30 and the men of the church and friends in general are invited.

Last night an overheated stove in the home of Thomas Wood, 1105 Lexington avenue, set fire to the house, causing a loss of about $300. A fire from the same origin caused a small loss at the home of Louis Patrick, 527 Hoyt avenue early this morning.

The Ladies' Aid of the Central Universalist church, New Jersey and Fifteenth streets, will serve an old and a new century supper, next Tuesday evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock. The members of the executive committee of the State convention will be present.

William Sumter, a colored peddler, living in North Indianapolis, was arrested near Pennsylvania and Tenth streets this morning on the charge of cruelty to animals. He kicked and beat his horse until somebody called bicycle patrolmen Streit and Trimpe, who took Sumter to the police station.

The members of the Sixth Presbyterian church have an elaborate program for a watch meeting next Monday night. There will be a review of the century. The church will have a revival running from January 1 to 13. The Rev. J. O. Peavis, of New York city, a noted revivalist, will assist in the work.

The officers of the Young Women's Christian Association have issued cards, inviting friends to the opening, next Wednesday, of the home, 329 North Pennsylvania street. Mrs. C. E. Galloway, chairman of the social committee, urges friends of the association to attend the opening reception, from 4 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Wild Life in the Home.

[Chicago Record.]

"Have you ever had any thrilling adventures, Penelope?"

"Yes; once I stood on the arm of a couch to fix a window curtain, and the couch shot across the room with me."

FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR

USUAL RECEPTION WILL BE HELD AT WHITE HOUSE.

The Function of To-Day is Tame Compared to Former Times—Madison's Famous Levee.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—The custom of making official New Year calls seems to have been started by President Madison, so several chroniclers assert. Mr. Madison, who had been present at a New Year reception in New York in 1790 (then the seat of the Government), started the custom in Washington at the White House, while President. The first reception was held January 1, 1810.

During these early days, only officials and members of the judiciary and diplomatic corps were received. It was not until 1824 that the doors of the White House were thrown open to the general public. In those days it is recorded that the custom was to serve substantial refreshments to all comers. President Van Buren, however, discontinued the serving of refreshments on New Year's day at the White House, and his successors have not revived it.

It is recorded that in 1836 General Jackson, being the recipient of a tremendous cheese from a farmer in New York State, ordered it to be cut on New Year's day, and distributed in large slices to the people. Many slices of this cheese were trampled under foot on the carpets of the East room and the odor which ascended is asserted to have been far from savory. Since that time refreshments of all kinds—fluid and solid—have been tabooed at White House New Year's receptions.

Madison's Levee in 1815.

In August, 1814, the White House was burned by the British, and President Madison was forced to seek a residence elsewhere temporarily. He chose the famed Tayloe or octagon mansion, as it has come to be known. There he held his New Year levee in 1815. Subsequently this executive located at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, and here received his guests. After the White House was newly built, President Monroe was the first executive to occupy the reconstructed mansion. The first Near Year's reception given under the Monroe administration at the White House occurred in 1818. The first term of President Monroe's administration—from 1817 to 1821—has been pronounced by competent authority the period of the most brilliant in Washington's early social life.

The Marine band, always a feature at the New Year's receptions at the White House, was first heard to usher in the year of 1802. The precedent then set has been followed every year since.

The reception of the President on the 1st of January, 1825, is described as being unusually brilliant. At that time the Marquis de Lafayette was a guest of the nation, and with his suite, paid his respects to the President on New Year day. The residents of Washington of the "swell" set during winter are said to have formed a galaxy of talent, beauty and accomplishment which has never been surpassed in any subsequent period.

Present Day Custom.

However this may be, there are many who claim that the custom of the present day is the best, after all. In recent years the New Year's receptions at the White House have marked the real beginning of the social season. The receptions, as a rule, are characterized by their democratic simplicity. Of course, the ladies are magnificently gowned and the representatives of foreign governments wear their most brilliant "special full dress" uniforms and all their orders. The rooms are always profusely decorated and the marine band plays during the two hours and a half the President is greeting his guests.

The first part of the present day receptions is the most brilliant and is a reminder of the older days. At the stroke of 11 the President and the lady of the White House enter the famous east room, followed by the other members of the receiving party. This is usually composed of the Cabinet ladies, wives of the heads of the army and navy and of Senators and Representatives invited to stand in the line. Back of the "line" are some of the matrons and buds of society who entertain the visitors with conversation only during their short stay.

Cabinet Members First.

The President first receives the members of his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, then the judges of the United States Supreme Court and of the courts of the District of Columbia. After them come the members of both branches of Congress who are followed in turn by officers of the army and navy and marine corps.

Here all the brilliance ends. The uniformed officers are succeeded by black-coated civil officials and later by citizens and their wives, sisters, cousins and aunts. As many of the latter are greeted as is possible between 12:35 and 1:30, when the signal is given, the band plays a march and the President and his temporary retinue retire to the private part of the executive mansion.

The White House reception is a thing of the past, and the social season has been formally opened.

The lack of refreshments is criticised by some, but generally it is commended. Had it been continued, as in the old days, the result would be a frightful crush and jam, from which some of the participants would never recover, not to mention the shock to the nerves of the occupants of the White House.

INDIANA DEATHS.

WABASH, Ind., December 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, born in North Carolina in 1806, and who, in 1820, when but fourteen years old, became the bride of William Caldwell, afterward a general in the army, died last night. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell removed to Fayette county, this State, and in 1841 they settled in this city. General Caldwell died in 1846. Her son, Hezekiah Caldwell, thirty years ago, was president of the State Board of Agriculture. He died during Harrison's administration, while postmaster of this city. Several grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive.

BRAZIL, Ind., December 29.—Dr. A. E. Rundell, fifty-six years old, after a long illness, died at his home in this city last evening, of Bright's disease. Until two years ago he practiced medicine at Center Point, and was one of the best-known and ablest physicians of the county. He was building a handsome residence here and his one desire was to live to get into his new home, but he died the day it was completed. He leaves a wife and one son.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., December 29.—Dr. J. W. Pugh, forty-five years old, one of the best-known physicians in Madison county, died last night after a long siege of illness. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Dr. J. E. Pugh, the first physician in the county. He owned considerable property in this city. A widow survives him.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., December 29.—Mrs. Henry Moellering, wife of one of the largest wholesale grocers in northern Indiana, dropped dead at her home in East Washington street, this morning.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., December 29.—N. B. Rogers, a well-known citizen, died suddenly while seated in a chair, of apoplexy. He was fifty-eight years old, a soldier, Mason and Odd Fellow.

VALPARAISO, Ind., December 29.—E. N. Fisher, a pioneer resident and a Grand Army man, died suddenly last night. He was seventy-one years old.

DELPHI, Ind., December 29.—Benjamin F. Wheeler, one of the oldest continuous residents of this city, is dead of apoplexy. He was fifty-three years old.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Your druggist whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Pile Ointment to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure itching, bleeding, blind or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing.

This is a new discovery, which has proven by actual tests that it will cure 95 per cent. of the cases. Cures ordinary cases in six days; worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. Can be sent by mail. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in Indianapolis, Ind. Price, $1.

GALE ON BRITISH COAST

SIXTY LIVES LOST AND SHIPPING BADLY DAMAGED.

Vessels Driven Ashore, Collisions in the Channel and Much Damage Done on Land.

LONDON, December 29.—The gale along the channel and in the Irish sea continues. Disasters to shipping have been numerous, especially along the Welsh coast. The storm became so severe yesterday that the Anglo-French lines kept their vessels in port. One of the Anglo-French steamers is missing. She carries a large number of passengers, and her fate is a matter of serious speculation. One of the Anglo-Irish steamers is also missing, and a large vessel is ashore on Plymouth. She is being pounded badly, and will probably prove a total loss. It is impossible to reach her, and it is, therefore, impossible to learn how many passengers are aboard.

The loss of life, based on reports received from all points, is at least sixty. There are many unconfirmed reports of casualties,? and it is almost certain that the list of fatalities will be largely increased. The damage ashore has been heavy. Wires are down in all directions and piers and docks have suffered. The British bark Pegasus, which went ashore off Lavernock, has been floated. The bark Crow was driven against the Queen of Cambria, off Falmouth, and the Crow was cut to the water's edge and run ashore in a leaking condition. The bark Primrose Hill went ashore on the Penecos rocks, off Southstack. The wind and waves whipped her about until she broke in two, only one man of the crew of thirty-five being saved. The Spanish steamer Enecuri went ashore near Portland roads. Part of the crew got ashore, but five are still aboard and will doubtless be lost, as the life-saving crew has been unable to reach the wreck. The breakwater at Watchet harbor gave way before the gale and the sea broke in upon the vessels anchored there. Two foundered and five were wrecked. The Austrian bark Capricorn went ashore near Bude, Cornwall, and nine of the crew were drowned. The mail steamer Victoria was torn from her moorings at Folkestone and was obliged to put to sea. It is not known where she has gone. At Oswestry, Wales, a theater was destroyed by the force of the wind.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

Brooklyn City Could Not Make Out the Name.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The Bristol line steamer, Brooklyn City, Captain King, which arrived to-day from Bristol and Swansea reports that on Sunday, December 16, in latitude 50:33, longitude 26:30, a distressed steamer was sighted, with another steamer standing by. The distressed steamer was in ballast, had a yellow funnel, with black top; the other was loaded, and had a buff funnel with two white bands and black top. The latter had evidently been towing the former, as they were hauling in the hawser at that time. Captain King said he could see that the distressed vessel had lost her propeller and tail shaft. Signals were set on the Brooklyn City, asking the names of the vessel, but, receiving no reply, she proceeded on her course. A strong southwest gale and thick, misty rain, with heavy sea, prevailed at the time.

MAIL STEAMER LOST.

Little Hope that the Tillamook Floats.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 29.—The steamers Bertha and Dolphin arrived from southwestern Alaska last night with news tending to sustain the belief that the United States mail steamer Tillamook, of San Francisco, so long overdue, from Dutch harbor, is lost. The steamer City of Topeka, which pulled up on the rocks of Sullivan island, Lynn canal, three weeks ago, will be floated and saved.

Storm in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., December 29.—The heaviest snow storm that has raged in this section of New Mexico for years has been in prpogress the last twenty-four hours in the mountains east. The thermometer is several degrees below the freezing point, something unprecedented in Albuquerque.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

The Indianapolis News sagely remarks: "If men of both parties would utterly refuse to buy votes, vote-buying would cease." Much virtue in "If."—Crawfordsville Journal.

The Indianapolis News continues to oppose the candidacy of Mr. Stutesman, basing its opposition on the grounds that Mr. Stutesman has the reputation of being a lobbyist, and, therefore, is unfit for the speakership.—Kokomo News.

The Indianapolis News is opposed to James F. Stutesman because he engaged in lobbying at the last Legislature. It is not denied that he is the most eminently qualified man for the place, but he "lobbied," and that ends it so far as The News is concerned.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The colored Christmas supplement of The Indianapolis News was the prettiest piece of newspaper printing ever put out in Indiana. The Tribune takes considerable pride in noting that the place of honor in the supplement was given to the story, "A Romance of the Wabash," by the "Country Contributor," Juliet V. Strouse, associate editor of this paper.—Rockville Tribune.

The Indianapolis News is more than elated over Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Saturday Evening Post. The Indianapolis paper has on its editorial staff several very ardent admirers of Grover Cleveland. The same staff is also quite partial to Benjamin Harrison. Consequently, the two ex-Presidents come in for some very complimentary references now and then.—South Bend Times.

The Indianapolis News, the Chicago Tribune, the Indianapolis Journal and other reputable papers are opposing the ship subsidy bill. They are disgustingly inconsistent. They supported McKinley's candidacy when they knew as well as they now know that he was a pliable figure head. They knew that Hanna favored subsidies for everything in which Hanna was interested and they knew he would control legislation. Republican papers should have exercised their intelligence a few weeks ago.—Huntington Democrat.

The Vote-Buying Law.

[New York Times.]

Under the laws of Indiana the man who sells his vote is liable to disfranchisement for a period ranging from ten years to twenty, and it is provided that the informer in every such case shall receive a reward of $100. By the same law the man who buys another's vote is held guiltless of wrong. He goes free. It is his victim alone who must suffer. Having bought forty-three votes in Crawfordsville at $1 each, the two thrifty Democratic politicians who conducted the deal propose to realize a profit of $99 on each purchase by turning informers and prosecuting the offenders.

It is hard to say which is the more despicable in this affair, the men who bought the votes or the law which permits them to go unpunished. In thus enforcing a grotesque distinction between the bribe-taker and the bribe-giver, the law of Indiana makes a mockery of justice and maintains a system which offers a constant temptation to political corruptionists. It is amazing that any American State, and, least of all, one like Indiana, should uphold a statute so flatly opposed to common sense and so unsound in morals.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S
BIG INVENTORY SALE
LADIES' FLEECE-LINED HOSE, fast black seamless, best 10c grades—
4 pairs 25c
BOYS' AND GIRLS' heavy ribbed, fleece-lined seamless Hose, all sizes, best 15c grade, a pair..10c
Men's heavy Jersey-ribbed fleeced Underwear and natural gray, part wool, double-breasted and double back Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, best 50c grades, now 25c
At 50c Men's wool ribbed Swits-Conde Underwear (tan colors); men's wool, fleece-lined Underwear in ecru and mottled colors, all sizes, regular 75c and dollar grades.
UNION SUITS for boys and girls, all sizes 2 to 14 years, heavy fleece, 35c to 50c kinds..............25c
COVERT OVERCOATS for men and young men, all sizes, plaid backs, $5.00 kinds, only........$1.98
Young Men's all-wool Suits, neat brown plaids, sizes 14 to 19..........................$1.98
VESTEE SUITS, sizes 3 to 8, 500 of the regular $1.50 and $1.98 Suits, now.......................$1.00
The Star Store
360 TO 370 WEST WASHINGTON ST.
Three Squares West of Illinois Street.

Flor de Manuel
HIGH GRADE
10c - - - Cigar

BLOOD POISON
cured in 15 to 35 days under guarantee of $500,000. Worst cases solicited. Write for proofs of cures. 100-page book free COOK REMEDY CO 349 Masonic Temple, Chicago

KERN CALLS IT A SILLY JOKE

HE IS NOT TO BE W. J. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR IN 1904.

Future Policy of the Party was Not Discussed at Lincoln, Except in the Speeches.

John W. Kern, who returned last night from Lincoln, Neb., where he delivered an address at the Jefferson Club banquet, says the talk about his becoming a candidate for the nomination for President in 1904 is a silly joke. He denies that he discussed with W. J. Bryan the future leadership of the Democratic party.

"The banquet," said Mr. Kern, "was an enjoyable affair. It was purely Democratic in every respect, and was almost local. Governor McMillen, of Tennessee; Mayor Reed, of Kansas City, myself and a few others received invitations, but there was nothing significant about that. There was not much said about the future policy of the party, except what appeared in the speeches."

"Do you think Mr. Bryan intends to be a candidate for President again and is trying to get at the head of the organization for that purpose?"

"Mr. Bryan did not say anything to me that would indicate that he intends or desires to become the candidate of the party again for President. There is nothing in the talk that he is trying to get control or build up an organization, as he does not know how to do that."

Mr. Kern stoutly maintains that the banquet was in no way a conference for considering party policy. As to a discussion of the proposition to reorganize the party, he said that there was no need to consider that feature, as the party was already organized, and could not be reorganized without a complete revolution, which could not be possible. Mr. Kern dined at the home of Mr. Bryan.

A number of Democratic leaders called on Mr. Kern to-day.

DEMOCRATS WILL CONFER.

Call for State Committee Meeting Issued.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State committee here January 8. Chairman Martin issued a call for it to-day. The purpose of the meeting is not given out, except that the situation is to be discussed. It will probably be determined then whether or not the headquarters here are to be kept open.

The announcement that the committee will meet is in line with the opinion formed recently by politicians that the Democrats of Indiana are preparing to get into the fight early. The proposed reorganization of the party, against which the radical Bryan men are arrayed, will probably receive attention. It is thought not unlikely that an effort will be made to have the organization boom the circulation of Bryan's paper, the Commoner, by asking the precinct committeemen to push it among the rank and file. This, it is understood, is being done in other States, and some of the Bryan men would like to see it here.

The meeting has more significance than otherwise, it is thought, because some of the party leaders are to be invited. It is presumed that their views are wanted on the future policy of the party. The meeting at night will be in the nature of a love feast, as the attendance is expected to be large. The Democratic members of the Legislature will be here at the time, and, though it is denied that the organization has advised them on the course they are to take at the coming session, it is thought probable that an understanding will be reached. The Democratic legislators will meet the following night to choose their leaders.

Friend Advises Ostermeyer.

Representative Frederick Ostermeyer, of this city, has received an amusing letter, containing suggestions as to what he ought to do in the Legislature, and expressing hope that he will make a good member. The letter says:

"Go after the kidnapping business strong. Here is another good one to go after: A law is needed against cornering any article in Indiana. Keach does it on apples every year, eggs in Chicago, and cabbage in Milwaukee. Do some good for the poor man and keep the corner out of Indiana. The fish law should be changed. The idea of not allowing any one to fish with a hook and line but let them seine. That's crazy. When some one starts talking about liquor and gambling, they do it because they can't think of anything else to talk about, so fall back on those two things. Drinking and gambling were carried on before Christ, and 3,000 years from now it will be the same. What the people want is something that will do them good. The gas question is a good one, etc." Many members have been thus carefully advised by unknown "friends."

THE OPERETTA LAILA.

Local Company of Forty People Give It at North Indianapolis.

One of the most attractive entertainments ever presented in North Indianapolis was given at the Home Presbyterian church last night. The operetta, "Laila" was given by a company of forty local people. The stage decorations were beautiful, representing the scenes on the mountains, and among the wild flowers, the grotto of the fairies.

Miss Ida Brannon played the part of Laila, Miss Eva Emery was the beggar woman and queen of the fairies. The beggar children were the fairies in disguise. The echo voices came from the gallery. Music between the acts was furnished by the mandolin and guitar club. The entertainment pleased the audience so much that the church was asked to repeat it next week.

Bromo not the same as Bromide

In buying

Laxative Bromo-Quinine

TABLETS.

the old standard remedy which

Cures a Cold in One Day

be sure that it is labeled **Bromo** and not Bromide and

see that this signature E. W. Grove appears on each box.

At all druggists 25 cents.

THE NEW ROAD TO MUNCIE

FIRST TRAIN ENTERED CITY THIS MORNING.

Direct Connections Made at Converse for Chicago—A Race to Get the Subsidy.

The first train over the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern railroad entered the city limits of Muncie, Ind., this morning. The coming of the train was the occasion for a display of enthusiasm by the citizens of Muncie, because they have long looked forward to the opening of the road. The train started on the return trip at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will run through to Chicago.

The company, to obtain the subsidy voted by the township in which Muncie is located, obligated itself to run regular trains by December 31. It has accomplished its purpose, and will get the subsidy. The race for the subsidy has been an exciting one. Two weeks ago there was no bridge across White river at Madison street, Muncie, but this morning the structure was completed.

There was a bitter fight between two rival companies when the subsidy was voted. A few days ago the Wyano Land and Construction company, through whose land White river runs where the C., I. & E. crosses the stream, declined to grant the railroad company the right-of-way. It became necessary for the company to condemn the bottom of the river in order to obtain a footing for a bridge. The first train got almost to the corporate limits of Muncie yesterday afternoon, but could not cross the bridge. The train, with steam up in the locomotive, waited all night. The new road now connects Converse with Muncie, and at Converse direct connections are made for Chicago.

Concerning Railroad Men.

W. G. Howard will be the freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton, in Cincinnati, after next Tuesday.

George K. Powell, formerly a ticket scalper of this city, has been made claim agent of the Philadelphia & Reading.

M. W. Mansfield, superintendent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes, has returned from an inspection trip over the line.

W. G. Reynolds, chief of the tariff bureau of the Big Four, has nervous prostration, and has received leave of absence to go to California.

R. C. Jones, representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in this territory, will, January 1, go to Detroit, Mich., as district passenger agent for the company.

Samuel W. Miller, who will become the master mechanic of the Pennsylvania shops, this city, next Tuesday, is not related to John F. Miller, who retires January 1 as general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Railroad Notes.

The company that has made arrangements for surveying a railroad along the towpath of the old Wabash and Erie canal has struck a snag. A. N. Dukes declares that the title to the canal property between Ft. Wayne and Huntington belongs to him, despite the fact that a nominal title was granted to several persons for the same property a few weeks ago. Injunction proceedings have been brought by Dukes.

The Rock Island has decided to extend its lines to El Paso, Tex.

The new trains of the Clover Leaf were turned over to the company to-day. One of the trains, with President Norton aboard, made a fast run to Toledo. The other train will remain in St. Louis, and will make its first regular run next Tuesday.

Almost to Richmond.

The construction train on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Muncie railroad, has almost reached the center of Richmond. The track layers are expected to be in the city by this evening. The stone abutments for the bridge across Whitewater river were completed Friday, and the Wabash Bridge Company is preparing to push the work of building the bridge. The structure will be the longest of the kind in the State, and also the highest. The bridge will be built so that trains may run over it at a fast speed. The structural work will be of steel.

Theatricals at the Boys' Club.

At the Boys' Club, in South Meridian street, last night, the presentation of the two-act play, "The Newsboy's Christmas Vision," was witnessed by about five hundred people. The play was written by Miss Alice Graydon and Miss Frances Fortner, and the principal parts were taken by Miss Marie Wood, Stanton McKinney, Amos Myer, William Myer and Mardo Kaehn. There were twenty-five members of the club in the cast. After the play, ice cream and cake were served and each person was presented with a box of candy and an orange.

Fun for the Little Girls.

This afternoon the Girls' Industrial School, chaperoned by their teachers, visited the Zoo, at the invitation of Director Bostock. It was a great treat for the little girls and they enjoyed every feature of the exhibits and performance.

Monday the girls will have, in Tomlinson Hall, a Christmas tree, given by Elder Peters, of the Zion Evangelical church. The tree will be beautifully lighted and decorated, and will bear a present for each one of the children.

A DENTIST USES IT PERSONALLY.

"Combining, as it does, delightful fragrance with antiseptic strength and alkaline reaction, SOZODONT stands without an equal in the market to-day. I have used it personally and prescribed it with more satisfactory results than I ever obtained with any other preparation." . . . . Sample for 3c. 25c

ANTISEPTIC SOZODONT

For the TEETH and BREATH.

By mail, 20c and 75c. Hall & Ruckel, N.Y. City.

QUARTERS OF NEW BANK.

Work of Remodeling to Begin at Once—May Increase Capital.

The work of remodeling the rooms at 22 and 24 East Washington street, the west half of the Lombard building, for the new American National Bank, will be begun Monday. The contract for both the remodeling and the office furniture has been let to the M. Ohmer's Sons Company, of Dayton, O., and W. H. Alford, the general manager of the company, who is here to superintend the work, says the new bank will have one of the best equipments in the West.

The bank will have a special department for women, and the officers' quarters will be somewhat retired, in order that customers may transact business with greater privacy.

The contract for the vault has been let to the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg. The vault will be of harveyized, nickel steel armor plate, and it is asserted that it will be the only mob-proof, explosion-proof vault west of Pittsburg. It will have room for 1,500 safety deposit boxes.

The officers and directors of the bank expect to be ready for business the first Monday in February. The entire capital stock of $250,000 was promptly subscribed, but every effort has been made, the officers say, to accommodate every active business man desirous of becoming a shareholder. To this end, it is stated, it may become necessary to increase the capital stock.

GAS AND MERCURY.

They Fell Together and Discomfort to Many Resulted.

The weather man found this morning that the official thermometer had registered last night as the second coldest of the winter. On the night of December 14 the mercury dropped to 15.6 degrees. Last night it went to 15.9 degrees. The cold wave brought with it to the people of Indianapolis the usual discomforts of natural gas shortage. The mercury and the gas pressure went down together, and hundreds of fires were fires in name only. The fortunate ones who were prepared to eke out the gas supply with coal or wood did not suffer much but inconvenience, but many persons experienced real discomfort.

The weather man in his mercy is holding off severe weather as long as possible and he announced to-day that the cold of last night would not be prolonged. A warmer wave is coming.

DUKE CAN NOT COME.

Previous Engagements Prevent Attendance at Columbia Club.

Mr. E. Zimmerman, father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, has expressed his thanks to Mr. Lazarus for the invitation to the Columbia Club functions, and tenders regrets that previous engagements will prevent acceptance, but when the duke and duchess return from their trip South and West they hope to visit Indianapolis, and will advise him.

The Box-Car Family.

The Flower Mission states that it has been looking after the woman and her eight children, who were yesterday reported in destitute circumstances and living in a box car. A district nurse has paid regular visits to the woman and has maintained a grocery bill for her. The Flower Mission wished to place the children in the Guardians' Home, where they might be cared for, and to take the woman to better quarters, but she was unwilling. The Flower Mission makes an appeal to the public for clothing for the mother and the children, ranging from fifteen years down to a baby in arms, and such articles may be sent to Mrs. John L. Griffiths, 1014 North Delaware street, president of the Flower Mission.

PARAGRAPHS OF THE DAY.

Miss Blanche Weakley is confined to her home with typhoid fever.

S. J. McDonald, of College avenue, is confined to his home by a severe fall, received Wednesday.

Alfarata Council No. 5, D. of P., will give an entertainment and dance in its hall, 36 West Washington street, New Year's eve.

The Seventh Christian church, of North Indianapolis, will repeat the electrical display originally given Christmas eve, at the church to-morrow night.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company is credited with preparing to erect a three-story building at Nashville, to be used for business and rental purposes.

The Women's Social Circle, of the First Baptist church, will hold its regular quarterly meeting, Friday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. V. M. Backus, 1507 North Meridian street. Miss Carrie Sanborn, Mrs. W. G. Perkins and Miss Florence Atkins will take part in the program.

William E. Berley and Grace M. Dungan called at the home of Justice of the Peace W. S. Lockman, 2502 Broadway, last night, and were married at 8 o'clock. The house had been beautifully trimmed for Christmas, and the decorations made an unusual but pretty surroundings for the bridal party.

The Rev. Sol C. Dickey will conduct communion services at the Seventh Presbyterian church to-morrow forenoon and in the evening the Rev. J. Cumming Smith, of the Tabernacle church, will preach. The Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor of the church, is still confined to his home with a cold.

Revival services are in progress at the North Park Christian church, Kenwood avenue and Twenty-ninth street, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. P. Myers, assisted by Miss Mary Harris, of Richmond, Ind., a singer. At the Sunday evening service, Miss Harris, accompanied by others, will give Professor Dole's new sacred song. Services will be continued nightly next week.

The women of Roberts Park church will serve turkey dinner Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock in the church parlors. The dinner is in charge of Mrs. Rippetoe and any persons that wish dinner that evening will be served at special tables by notifying her at the church on Monday. An old fashioned watch meeting will be held in the church that evening and will continue until the opening of the New Year and the new century.

The play given at the Boy's Club last night was a great success and was witnessed by an audience of nearly 300 persons. The songs and choruses were received with hearty applause. The star parts were taken by William and Amor Meyer, Mardo Kaehn and Stanton McKenney, and other members of the club assisted. There is some talk of having the play repeated so that others may see it. Every one present was served with ice cream and cake after the play and each was given peppermint candy.

ANDERSON LINE CONNECTS

UNION TRACTION CO. JOINS COLLEGE AVE. LINE.

No Cars will be Run Into the City Until Franchise Question is Settled.

The Union Traction Company's system of interurban electric roads was connected with the Indianapolis Street Railway Company's system to-day at the north end of College avenue. As soon as the connection was made the machinery in the new power-houses of the traction company was set in motion for a test and everything worked without a hitch. The connection of the interurban company with the Indianapolis system puts this city in direct electric line connection with Anderson, Muncie, Elwood, Alexandria, Marion and numerous smaller cities and towns.

Charles L. Henry, who is at the head of the Union Traction Company, stated to-day that he was unable to say just when passenger cars would begin to run regularly. "The road is connected with the Indianapolis system," said he, "and we are ready to run cars at any time. We do not wish to start the service until we can come down town in Indianapolis. We are waiting on the Board of Public Works, which still has the interurban franchise under consideration. That body has now fixed next Wednesday as the day for the final consideration of the franchise. We will put on cars as soon as the franchise question is settled. Until the center poles along the College-avenue route are moved we shall not attempt to run our large cars.

"The Indianapolis Street Railway Company expects to move the poles at once. The company expected a shipment of new poles this week. Until the center poles are removed we shall run small cars. While waiting on the Board of Public Works we shall gravel the track from Fortville to Indianapolis."

The completion of the line from this city to Anderson gives Indianapolis three interurban routes—the one to Greenwood, which will soon be completed to Franklin, the one to Greenfield, and the one to Anderson, connecting with all the other roads of the Union Traction Company. The prospect is that within six months a road will be built to Plainfield, and one to Kokomo, by way of Noblesville.

NINE PLACES TO FILL.

Campaign for Office in Board of Agriculture Soon to be On.

The campaign for office in the Indiana State Board of Agriculture will soon be on. The annual meeting of the board, at which the election of officers takes place will be held at the State House Tuesday and Wednesday, January 8 and 9. It will be the forty-ninth annual convention of the Indiana Delegate Board of Agriculture. The terms of nine members of the board expire this year. The nine are H. L. Nowlin, of Guilford; Knode Porter, of Hagerstown; E. J. Robison, of this city; Sid Conger, of Shelbyville; W. T. Beauchamp, of Terre Haute; John L. Davis, of Crawfordsville; M. S. Claypool, of Muncie; Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, and John L. Thompson, of Gas City.

In only one district, so far as known, is there a contest. That is in the tenth district, in which John L. Davis retires. Mr. Davis will not be a candidate for re-election. So far three men are announced candidates for his place—J. C. Bridges, of Bainbridge; John Morgan, of Plainfield, and M. B. Waugh, of Crawfordsville.

The election of a president and a secretary for the board will also be taken up. It is not known who will be elected president in place of Aaron Jones, of South Bend. It is against precedent to re-elect a president. It is expected that Charles Downing, secretary of the board, will be retained.

DANCE OF THE DRUMMERS.

Commercial Travelers' Association Gives Banquet and Ball.

The members of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Indiana gave their annual banquet and ball last night at the Propylæum. The earlier part of the evening was devoted to an entertainment, in which Mrs. Philip Goetz sang Tosti's "Good-By," and as encores sang "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry" and "Thy Beaming Eyes." Edward Bonnell gave three pleasing selections on the harp and Bert Cox gave a clever exhibition of ventriloquism.

The grand march began at 9:30, led by Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Trone and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Womack. About 350 people were present, a number of whom came from outside of Indianapolis. The banquet was served at 10:30, the dancing being resumed about 12 o'clock.

Among those from outside the city were Miss Marie Yates and Miss Emma Yates, Circleville; Mrs. Etta Fall, Lebanon; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Taylor and Mrs. Warren Gallagher, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alex. Finney, Kansas City; Thomas Glazebrook, Edward Markle, Vora Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Law and wife, Terre Haute.

Four Score Years Old.

An enjoyable family reunion and dinner was arranged by Mrs. John W. Elliott, of 1214 Lexington avenue, for her mother Mrs. Esther D. Newell and her father-in-law, John Elliott. Both the guests of honor are eighty years old and have made a wide circle of friends in their long residence here. Mr. Clarke is a native of Clarke county and has lived in the State all his life. He has lived in Perry township for over twenty years, but he will shortly return to Clarke county. Mrs. Elliott was born in Ohio but moved to Delaware county in 1852. She has lived in Indianapolis for twenty years. Both the old people received the hearty congratulations of relatives and friends.

TEACHERS GO HOME.

Closing Sessions and Officers Elected—Township Trustees.

Teachers who have been attending the sessions of the Indiana State Teachers' Association left for their homes to-day. The sessions practically came to a close yesterday at noon, though a few sections held meetings in the afternoon. The township trustees' section, before adjournment, elected officers as follows: President, J. D. Reed, South Bend; vice-president, Harry E. Penny, Cambridge City; secretary, John M. Bloss, Muncie; treasurer, E. D. Sarber, Kosciusko county; executive committee, E. M. Chapman, Warsaw; Frank C. Fishbeck, Terre Haute, and John W. Dragood, Muncie. The following legislative committee was named: John Dausman, First district; B. M. McAbee, Second district; James A. Young, Third district; James Stewart, Fourth district; Dr. T. A. Drake, Fifth district; Major Lacey, Sixth district; Pearson Mendenhall, Seventh district; J. M. Bloss, Eighth district; Walter Hunt, Ninth district; J. C. Eckhart, Tenth district; P. S. Sullivan, Eleventh district; E. E. Stiles, Twelfth district; W. H. Rood, Thirteenth district.

The primary section, after hearing a program of interest, chose the following officers for the year:

President, Miss Gertrude Robinson, Terre Haute.

Vice-President, Miss Anna Pitts, Marion.

The English section met for an hour or two and then elected officers as follows: President, Prof. John B. Wisely, Terre Haute; Vice-President, Prof. J. L. Lowes, Hanover; Secretary, Ora E. Cox, Logansport.

The members of the general association who remained in the city assembled at the Grand Hotel last night and took part in a social and literary program.

NEWS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mrs. Edward Simmons and son are visiting at Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Edith Barnes, of Terre Haute, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. J. W. Hopkins entertained a party of friends at luncheon last night.

Zack Williams, of Crawfordsville, visited friends in this city this week.

Mrs. Emma Goodland, of Rockport, has come to this city for permanent residence.

Sisters of Charity, No. 1, will meet Monday evening, December 31, instead of Tuesday.

The Rev. Morris Lewis will address the Tribe of Benjamin at Allen chapel, to-morrow at 3 p. m.

Miss Taylor, of Louisville, spent a few days in the city this week as the guest of Mrs. Amanda Mayne.

Misses Ida May Miller and Agnes Thompson are spending the holidays at Marion and Alexandria.

Mrs. Susie Shorter returned yesterday to her home at Wilberforce, after a visit to Mrs. G. W. Walker.

The Kentucky Club will serve supper at Simpson chapel Monday night, at the close of watch meeting.

[illegible] Scott, of Oberlin, O., is spending the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Lewis Clark, in Fayette street.

G. W. Chadwell, teacher at school No. 18, entertained his pupils at the home of Mrs. J. H. Baptist, yesterday afternoon.

The Young Men's Prayer Band will hold song and devotional exercises at Wayman chapel, A. M. E. church, tomorrow at 4 p. m. S. G. Givens, president.

Martin R. Delany Post, G. A. R., will hold a Christmas memorial service at Shiloh Baptist church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Comrade Stokes will deliver the address.

Nathaniel Brown, George Cooper and James Case will start early next week for Oklahoma, where they will arrange to stake a claim in the new reservation to be opened there.

The "New Woman," illustrated by a mock senate, made up of women members, will be given at Allen chapel, Thursday evening, January 10.

The Woman's Mite Missionary Society, of Bethel A. M. E. church, will hold a meeting, Wednesday afternoon, January 2, at the home of Bishop Grant. Mrs. Gertrude Hill will read a paper

The Topaz Cluster Club was entertained yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Mary Palmer, in Fayette street. The house was tastily decorated and dainty refreshments were served.

Misses Sedeska and Mildred Tyler will entertain Monday evening at their home in Martindale avenue in honor of Miss Blanche Patterson, of Crawfordsville, who is spending the holidays in the city.

Friendship Lodge, No. 6, United Brothers of Friendship and St. Mary's Temple, Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, will hold public installations at their hall, Delaware and Court streets, Monday evening, December 31.

The Rev. Edward E. Bell, for the last eighteen months pastor of Wayman chapel, has been transferred to a larger work in Illinois. He left Tuesday for Xenia, O., where he will visit his family before going to his new field.

General News of Colored People.

Adam Hopper, of Jeffersonville, has received $2,500, bequeathed by his former master.

F. J. Loudin's Fisk Jubilee Singers are singing to crowded houses at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Princeton has challenged Harvard to a joint debate with the request that Roscoe Conkling Bruce be one of the representatives of Harvard.

Plans are being laid for an Afro-American national exhibit at Atlanta, Ga., in 1905. Handiwork of colored people in every line of industry will constitute the exhibit.

Bishop Charles Calvin Petty, in charge of the third episcopal district of the A. M. E. Zion church, died at Philadelphia, December 8. He was buried at Newbern, N. C.

Edmonia Lewis, the colored woman sculptor, whose headquarters for several years have been at Rome, has received three medals for work displayed at the Paris exposition.

A check for $4,000, from a Northern woman, was sent to Booker T. Washington as a Christmas gift for the Tuskegee Industrial School. The endowment fund of the institution now amounts to $184,050.

Mrs. Francis W. Joseph, of New Orleans, president of the W. C. T. U. among colored people in Louisiana, also engaged in the work of prison reform, has obtained land and is raising money with which to build a refuge for youthful criminals, whose release she may obtain from the courts.

The National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will hold memorial exercises Sunday, December 30, at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the executive board of the Grand Lodge, for Benjamin T. Thornton, of Indianapolis, and D. D. Bowser, of Richmond, Va., who have died in the last year.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A STREET CAR'S FINANCES

BOOKKEEPERS, NOT BELL RINGERS, RUN THEM.

A Central Avenue Conductor Tells of His Business Affairs—The Origin of Conductors.

"The running of a car through the streets of Indianapolis is not what it used to be," said a Central avenue conductor, as he stood on the rear platform of his car, with his hands deep in the pockets of his overcoat, while he kicked the iron piping, that forms a railing, to keep his feet warm. "The conductors nowadays have to be bookkeepers. The time was when Indianapolis people poked their money through a hole in the front door to where the driver handled the reins to a pair of mules with one hand and made change with the other. Then the passenger dropped his nickel in a slotlike arrangement. There were no conductors in the days when the company sprinkled hay on the floors of the cars for the passengers to keep warm. Then the conductors came. Their chief duties were to collect nickels and ring the bell to start or stop the car. Opening the doors, ringing up fares and helping women on and off the car are now the least important part of a conductor's work. It used to be that about any man who knew enough to pull a bell cord could get employment running a car, but he can't get it with the present company in Indianapolis.

The Company Wants to Know.

"When I struck the company for a job I presented a bundle of letters of recommendation that would have filled a peck measure. They were written by county officers, business men and prominent people in the country town where I came from. The officer of the company to whom I applied for work read every one of those letters and asked me a good many questions. Very often a passenger will see two men running a street car. One is the regular conductor and the other is trying to learn the business. At first the man who is learning helps the women on and off the car, rings the bells and collects the fares, while the regular conductor keeps the books. That brings me back to what I was going to say.

"The conductor finds pulling the bells the easiest part of his work. Bookkeeping is the main point, especially since transfer tickets and the six-tickets-for-a-quarter plan came into use. It is a common thing for a car to start from down-town with a hundred passengers on board. The conductor has to account for every one of these passengers when he comes back to the point where the car started on its trip. He also has to account for all the passengers he carries on the trip back down-town. When the car loads up with its hundred people, down-town, some of them have transfer tickets, some have four-cent tickets and some pay cash. There must be an account kept of each class of these fares."

A Conductor's Bookkeeping.

The conductor drew a book from an inside pocket. It contained a sheet of paper, ruled something after the order of a ledger, one might see in a business house.

"When the conductor turns in this report," he explained, "the cash in his pocket, the transfers he has taken in, and those issued, and the 4-cent tickets he has collected must be accounted for. If this written account does not correspond with the contents of the conductor's pockets, there is a man at the end of the route who wants to know why and the conductors make it a part of their most important business to be able to tell this man why. When there are a hundred passengers on the car this book keeping is not a small undertaking. If the conductor's cash is short, he has to make it up out of his private funds. If the tickets are short of the figures shown by the ticket register in the front end of the car, the company knows how to get after the conductor. If there is an excess of cash the conductor does not have to worry. But an excess of tickets and transfer slips do not work to the conductor's advantage, so he tries to keep the registers in the car, the tickets and cash in his pockets and the book-keeping balance to a 'T.'

Where Conductors Come From.

"Only about three out of twenty men that undertake to learn how to run a street car and attend to its financial affairs succeed to the full satisfaction of the company. But there is not a famine of conductors or of men who want to learn the business. Not many of the men on Indianapolis lines are natives of this city, although there are conductors here who have been running cars for fifteen years. Conductors come from the smaller cities and towns surrounding Indianapolis. There are a number of former Evansville boys who are conductors on Indianapolis cars. A good many of them came from Kentucky. There are farmer boys among the number, who got tired following a plow around a cornfield, and who can make more money conducting on a street car.

"There's half a dozen boys who are now Indianapolis conductors, who used to farm in Hendricks county. Back in the country and smaller places boys get tired of earning five, six or eight dollars a week. They come to Indianapolis looking for something to do, and generally bring a bundle of letters from men of prominence back home. They find the street car business opens a good opportunity for them, since the company employs many men, and requires more for every car that is added to the service. But the company seems to be looking for bookkeepers more than it is for men who know how to pull a bell cord."

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

Indiana Medical Faculty will Proceed with Addition.

The faculty of the Indiana Medical College at its monthly meeting yesterday decided to proceed at once with the erection of a new college building as an addition to the present building in West Market street. The new building will be known as Lomax Hall in honor of the late Dr. William Lomax, of Marion, who, at his death, ten years ago, bequeathed his estate to the college.

The exact cost of the new building and the plan on which it will be constructed have not yet been determined. The first floor will be occupied by the Bobbs Free Dispensary, the second will be used for the microscopical, histological and bacteriological laboratories, and the third will be devoted to the department for organic and physiological chemistry.

The building committee appointed by the faculty yesterday consists of the following members: Drs. J. H. Oliver and Frank Morrison, representing the faculty-at-large; Dr. P. H. Baker, head of the department of chemistry; Dr. Frank B. Wynn, representing the pathological requirements of such a building, and Dr. W. N. Wishard, to arrange the floors for the clinical rooms of the Bobbs Dispensary.

BAD CONDITION OF JAILS.

Board of Charities Says Immorality and Vice Are Found.

The forthcoming report of the Board of State Charities will say that Indiana jails are in bad condition. This was said in the report of the board a year ago. This year the board will say that not all the jails are in bad condition, but that in many immorality is encouraged and vice is taught. The condition is attributed to a lack of training in methods of jail administration by sheriffs.

The total population of the jails of the State, not including that of the Marion county work house, reported on the evening of October 31, of this year, was 709. Of this number 65% were men and fifty-one were women. Within the year 27,464 persons have been in the jails of the State. Of the whole number 1,824 were confined in the Marion county jail.

Affairs of Editorial Associations.

The officers and members of the Indiana Republican, Democratic, Northern and Southern Editorial Associations have been requested to meet here Thursday, January 3, at 10 a. m., at the Grand Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements for the entertainment of the executive committee of the National Editorial Association, to meet here January 17, to fix a time and place for the annual gathering of the association.

The officers of the Republican Editorial Association have about completed the program for their annual mid-winter meeting, which will be held at the Denison House, January 24. The executive committee of the Democratic editors will have a meeting here soon to make arrangements for their annual mid-winter gathering.

THE MESSIAH.

The most interesting fact in connection with last night's performance of "The Messiah," by the Tabernacle Choral Society and a selected orchestra, was that there was a large audience out to hear it. This does not mean that the performance in itself was not interesting and of high merit, which it was, but the actual quality of an individual production is of minor importance compared with the evident popular desire to hear a great oratorio, which the presence of so many demonstrated. The auditorium of the church was entirely filled and testimony of real pleasure was frequently given in applause both for the soloists and the chorus.

The chorus sang joyously and, though the number of voices was but moderate, realized much of the power and majesty of its numbers. The organ and the orchestra of about a dozen violins, violas, 'cellos, double basses and flutes, played by members of the Symphony orchestra, supplied an excellent harmonic support, and one as rich, as full probably, as Handel himself ever heard his masterpiece sung to. The playing of the pastoral symphony was the only solo opportunity of the instrumentalists, but it was right well appreciated, and was made one of the most beautiful numbers of the evening. For the soloists the style of the music proved rather a severe test. Modern singers do not spend much time in learning how to "shake" and in Handel's music one must shake most of the time. A singer of to-day, attempting such music without special training for it, might well feel like the timid young woman who once sang a Handel aria before Queen Victoria. "And, pray, why did she not 'shake' at the end?" inquired the Queen. "Indeed, madame, I think she is shaking all over," was the answer.

Last night's soloists did not omit their shakes, but sometimes they were not easily managed, and in the case of the bass, Mr. Taylor, they threw his usually true voice off the pitch at times. Miss Swain and Mrs. Lewis sang the contralto solos acceptably; Mr. Miller's voice was more than ordinarily clear, and Miss Igelman's singing, except for a slight incorrectness in breathing in her last aria, due to a dragging tempo, was impeccable. With her pure, lovely voice in this aria, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," and the great "Hallelujah" chorus, the performance reached its culminating point, and was really inspiring. Mr. Schneider conducted.

A Talented Young Violinist.

Ellis Levy, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Levy, of 631 West Michigan street, has manifested unusual talent for the violin. Recently he played before the Matinee Musicale, and on Monday evening he will play at the Mænnerchor New Year's eve entertainment. He has made remarkable progress

ELLIS LEVY.

for his years and his opportunity, his serious study having begun hardly more than a year ago. At that time, to use his teacher's expression, though he had some knowledge of his instrument, he was "skating all over the strings with his second finger." At the Mænnerchor entertainment Ellis will play Acolay's first concerto. He is a pupil of Mr. McGibeny.

The Thomas Concert Program.

For the first of its series of three concerts in this city this season, Thursday evening, January 3, the Thomas orchestra has a fine program. Its numbers follow:

Overture—"Jubilee" ..... Weber
Tone Poem—"On the Shores of Sorrento" ..... Richard Strauss
Symphony No. 5, C minor, Opus 67..... Beethoven
—Intermission.—
Symphonic Poem—"Vysehrad" ..... Smetana
Norwegian Rhapsody ..... Lalo
Selections from "Tannhæuser" ..... Wagner

Notes.

Miss Carrie Hyatt has been engaged as organist at the Central Christian church for the coming year.

Mr. Roy Mullendore has been engaged as organist for the new year at Meridian street church. Mr. Mullendore is a pupil of Mr. Donley.

It develops that Mr. Baernstein is not, after all, to sing for the Symphony orchestra. The Symphony Association has not yet contracted for any soloist, but means to get a first-class one at all events, and has in view particularly a famous young artist whose name, however, it is as yet unprepared to announce.

INCREASE IN TAXABLES.

Township Assessor Says the Year will Show Over $3,000,000.

M. L. Jefferson, township assessor, said to-day that the Marion county tax duplicates for 1901 will show an increase of from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 over the property reported for taxation this year. This is on account of improvements made in 1900 and additional personal property.

In commenting on the statements of the county commissioners that there is a large amount of personal property in the county not reported for taxation, Mr. Jefferson said that a comparison will show that there is more personal property on the tax duplicates in this county than in any other county of the same population in the United States. He is planning to open correspondence with other cities of about the same size as Indianapolis, to get statistics to prove his assertion.

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad that you can't breathe through it.

Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics, from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN

Medical Examiner United States Treasury Department,

CURED BY PERUNA AFTER FIFTEEN MONTHS' SUFFERING.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN IS THE MEDICAL EXAMINER OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. DR. JORDAN IS A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, AND SERVED THREE YEARS AT WEST POINT.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after fifteen months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you.—Llewellyn Jordan.

Chas. D. Smyth, Angel's Camp, Cal., says: "Chronic catarrh in the head, nose and throat has been a source of trouble and great annoyance to me for more than ten years.

"I have used all such medicines as came under my notice as a catarrh cure without any help to me, except at times by some, only a temporary relief, but no cure. My physician, to whom I applied, did not do any better.

"My troubles became worse and my sufferings increased instead of improving. Loss of appetite, sleep, and flesh, besides continual coughing and pain, showed too plainly that my case was a desperate one.

"I lost almost all faith in the so-called catarrh cures, when I read of Peruna, and concluded to try this as a last resort. Thanks to Dr. Hartman's invention, I now enjoy as good health as I ever did; sleep soundly, have excellent appetite, and have gained in weight more than I ever did in my life."—Chas. D. Smyth.

Catarrhal affections may be acute or chronic, mild or severe, ephemeral or stubborn, lasting or fleeting, painful or trivial, but they all have one origin, one nature—catarrh. They all have one cure—Peruna.

A HOST OF WITNESSES.

Peruna a Catarrh Cure That Rests on the Unsolicited Testimony of Thousands.

This is an age when theories have little or no weight on the average mind, but actual demonstration is demanded. The busy people of to-day have neither time nor inclination to speculate, and turn with distrust from everything that does not plainly bear the stamp of fact.

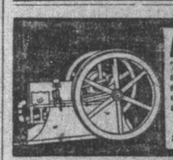
The reason Peruna has gained such universal hold of the confidence of the people as a catarrh cure is because all statements concerning it are accompanied by facts.

A book containing specimens selected at random from a cloud of witnesses who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"THE REIGNING RAGE"

Melrose

JOHN RAUCH, Exclusive Cigar Manufacturer.



AN OBJECT LESSON Monarch Gas Engines.

They are models of what is best and most modern in Gas and Gasoline Engines. Their operation illustrates the satisfactory possibilities of an engine built right and capable of running right. Catalogue free. Prices on application

MONARCH GAS ENGINE CO.

3476 E. New York St. and Belt R. R. Indianapolis.

THE MONARCH GAS ENGINE CO.

CROUPOLINE

An ointment for the cure of

Croup, Sore Throat and Cold in the Chest

Used externally only. Every box guaranteed.

Price 50c at Druggists.

If your druggist will not supply you, send 50 cents to

CROUPOLINE CO.

422 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis.

AID.

Most all of us have our ups and downs. One day a man is cramped for the want of a few dollars, the next day he has money to burn. In time of need a few dollars gotten without the embarrassment of borrowing from a friend are most acceptable. Come to us and let us tide you over your temporary difficulties. We make chattel loans, and also loans to parties holding permanent positions. Absolute secrecy guaranteed.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
(Established 1887.)
Room 4 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington St.

LA GRIPPE COUGHS often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR affords positive protection and security from these COUGHS.

Dent's Toothache Gum

Stops toothache instantly. Not a chewing gum. How to use it: Clean cavity, press into it piece of Gum. If no cavity, apply to gum as plaster. All druggists, 15c or mailed on receipt of price.

C. S. DENT & CO. Detroit, Mich.

Abbey's Salt

Cures Headache

All Druggists. All Prices.

COKE! COKE!

LUMP AND CRUSHED

...FOR SALE...

The Indianapolis Gas Co

CLARKE & SONS

Hot Water Heating

'PHONES 1401.

201 N. DELAWARE ST.

MUSIC BOXES ANY MAKE.

Symphonion, Stella, Regina, from $5 to $300 each.

LOWEST PRICES.

CARLIN & LENNOX

5 to 9 East Market Street.

CHEW..... WETMORE'S BEST TOBACCO

Cook's Duchess Tablets are successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Price, $1. By mail, $1.05. Send 4 cents for sample and particulars. The Cook Co., 235 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Indianapolis by E. J. HUDER

PIONEER BRASS WORKS.

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS.

Brass Railing and Curtain Poles made to order. Brass Beds and Fixtures refinished.

212 to 218 South Pennsylvania St.

DARLING GUM

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING
No. 32-34 West Washington St.

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

NEW YORK OFFICE, Tribune Building.
CHICAGO OFFICE, Boyce Building.
WASHINGTON OFFICE, Post Building.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Old Company—Nos. 161, 673, 97 and 2748. (Call any of these numbers or simply The News and ask for the department you want.)
New Company—Editorial Rooms, 97; Counting Room and Subscription Department, 161.

HARRISON AGAINST FORAKER.

Without anticipating the decision of the Supreme Court on the questions involved in the Porto Rican tariff, we can not help thinking that General Harrison's views on them will carry greater weight with the people than will those of Senator Foraker. Indeed, the latter gentleman does not seem to meet the real point at all. He shows that, from the administration point of view, the interests of Porto Rico demanded such legislation as was enacted. He insists that there was no other way to raise revenue, that we treated Porto Rico, not simply with fairness, but with generosity; that the tariff has worked well; that it is but temporary; that we had done the same thing before with reference to Louisiana, Florida and California, and that, though the legislation was a departure, it was not a departure from correct principles.

But all these things may be true without in any way affecting the correctness of General Harrison's contention. What he has said is that the Government of the United States had no constitutional power to enact such legislation. If it has not, it does not matter whether or not it was good for Porto Rico, or whether or not we have treated the people of the islands generously. The question, on its legal and constitutional side, is not a Porto Rican, but an American, question. What the Supreme Court is going to tell us is whether our Government has violated its fundamental law. If it has, it has sinned, not against the Porto Ricans, but against the people of the United States, and if it shall develop that we can not govern the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans under the constitution—or at least without violating it—of course we shall have to cease to govern them. We do not believe that we shall be confronted by any such alternative. But if we are we shall perforce stand by the constitution.

AMERICAN TRADE SUPREMACY.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that the United States will, this year, stand at the head of the exporting nations of the world, outstripping even Great Britain, which is its most formidable rival. The exports of domestic products for the eleven months of this year exceed those for any preceding complete year, and they have increased about 200 per cent. in the last quarter of a century. The facts revealed by the report of the bureau have more than a commercial or financial significance, for they indicate strength in many ways. The nation that commands the trade of the world, will ultimately, command the world. And the causes which have given us the primacy that we now hold may be trusted to operate in other directions than that of trade and commerce. This will appear from the comment made by the London Times:

It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being outdistanced. The competition does not come from the glut caused by miscalculations as to the home demand. Our own steel makers know better and are alarmed. The threatened competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen.

Thus it is not simply a question of the abundance of capital, cheapness of labor, low cost of raw materials and extraordinary use of machinery. Our efficiency is due to a combination of all these, mixed with an intelligence that rules and directs all. And efficiency that is the product of intelligence is the best sort of efficiency.

Thus there is an intellectual power back of it all that promises great things for the future. This power will not, indeed it can not, be limited to trade and commerce. We have seen it at work in war, in diplomacy, in invention, and to some extent in literature. More and more it will be felt on the spiritual side. It is a commanding, controlling, dominating power. And, though different qualities are required to produce a great literature from those that win success in commerce and manufactures, it is still to be remembered that efficiency is efficiency and that the results of the application of intellectual power differ not so much because the power is different in different cases, as because it is applied to different objects. Intellectual breadth and grasp, quickness of comprehension, intensity of application, keen appreciation of the needs of mankind, and instant adaptability to surrounding circumstances—these may be trusted to win spiritual as well as material conquests.

But, even on the material side, the command of the world's trade means a good deal more than the mere acquisition of wealth. For our supremacy, and the wealth that flows from it indicate a strength and power of the most formidable kind. From every point of view, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves on our commercial and industrial progress. It means much for us, and if we use our power rightly, for the world.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The statement of Secretary Root to the Senate committee on military affairs concerning the situation in the Philippines, of which our special dispatches from Washington gave an outline yesterday, is something that ought to be known and understood generally. We are doing ourselves no good if we are deceiving ourselves, and it looks very much from the Secretary's statement as if something like that were the condition of affairs. He contradicts, for example, the statement made so frequently in the campaign that resistance was practically over, beyond a little guerrilla warfare, and that submission was soon to be expected; that the Filipinos were reconciled to our rule, and so forth, and so on.

The Secretary's exact reflection of the condition can better be understood by a reading of the dispatches, but, in brief, he avers, taking the archipelago as a whole, that the feeling against us is bitter; that no volunteer regiments can be returned until new regiments take their places; that the volunteers will not reenlist; that we have something like three hundred posts in the islands, withdrawal from which involves a surrender of the surrounding country, leaving friendly natives to the vengeance of guerrillas. It is not practicable as yet to organize a Filipino army. We have a few hundred natives who, as scouts and cavalry, do well, being faithful, courageous and responsive to discipline when they are under the eyes of commanders, but the moment they have any freedom, give rein to the same ferocity that the hostile Filipinos show. In short, they are still semi-savages, and can not easily be restrained to the limits of civilized warfare, so that the organization of an army of them is a thing of the future.

This is a pretty grave situation. We have been in the Philippines now for more than two years at a great cost of life and treasure, and we are still far from the goal of pacification. Such is the testimony of Secretary Root. He declares that the moment we remove the absolute power of the military, that moment there will be a recoil that would lose what we have won. We certainly can not expect to go on garrisoning the Philippines with an army the size of the one that now occupies them. We do not believe the American people will agree to that. There is manifestly but one of two things to do, either to increase the force and resume the offensive in a drastic way or to submit terms for a larger measure of automony than we have heretofore contemplated.

Meanwhile the decision of the pending cases in the Supreme Court may come and throw some light on our path, but while awaiting it the American people can profitably do some hard thinking on their own account. There is never anything gained by shutting one's eyes. The question is too large and has from the beginning been too non-partisan, as political parties go, to arouse any false pride or to induce false procedure for the sake of consistency.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The question of a change in the method of electing county superintendents has been much discussed by superintendents, trustees and teachers meeting in this city this week. The agitation was started with a view of reform, and is therefore to be commended and encouraged, but it is doubtful if the remedy proposed would relieve the situation.

At present the county superintendents are elected by the township trustees, and it is proposed that a law be passed providing for their election by direct vote of the people. The trustees and many of the superintendents vigorously oppose any change. They argue that direct election would make the office of superintendent purely political, and that men would be elected that were primarily politicians; that it would mean the introduction into the office of chicanery and corruption; that it would divorce the trustee and the superintendent and bring discord where there is now harmony.

On the other hand, the advocates of the change urge that existing conditions show the need of reform. They deny that the change could possibly inject more politics into the office than at present; they maintain that unsavory methods prevail now, in many instances; that if the selection of the superintendent were left to the people, better men would oftener be chosen; and they suggest that it would be wise to divorce the trustee and superintendent and so do away with the demoralizing situation in which the two are in a measure mutually dependent for their official existence.

On the face of the discussion it is apparent that there are two sides to the question, but the advocates of each system have so laid bare the weakness and undesirability of their opponents' plan that it is a question if both are not to be condemned. The discussion is at least productive of light, and shows that some reform is desirable. It is to be hoped that an effective remedy will result from the agitation.

It would be practically impossible to remove the office from all odor of politics. However, such a powerful public opinion might be aroused, and such rigid requirements of educational qualifications for eligibility to the office might be provided, that by whatever means the superintendent was selected he would prove always to be a man of efficiency and integrity. Under any circumstances it would seem that the chances for corruption would be fewer in an election by all the voters of a county than in an election by a dozen trustees.

THRIFT.

Russell Sage has been distinguishing himself of late by discourses in the public press on thrift, which if heeded, might do more good than all the practice of that virtue that Mr. Sage has exemplified in his strenuous life. To many otherwise noble minds it must be said that thrift has an ignominious or mean complexion that does not commend it. But it is only when thrift has degenerated into parsimony, and so warped character that it becomes mean.

Almost every virtue may by perversion become a vice. Justice may become cruelty, faith may become superstition. In addition to this danger of perversion, it is doubtful or, perhaps, in some instances undoubted, that the injunction to take no thought for the morrow has been misinterpreted by gentle minds into a warning against something very like thrift. It has at least robbed thrift of strenuousness, or caused that subconscious carelessness toward provident living which results in thriftlessness. We have to take care constantly in the practice of any virtue that it be not perverted. We must be careful continually to "try back" and see that we have not become warped in the other direction, but are pursuing the straight course.

It might be said, however at least for a large part of the Western and Southern people that the attempt to practice thrift would have to be long and persistent before it would be overdone. The Yankee, taught by a longer life, by severer hardships, by a forbidding climate and a harsh and unyielding soil that had to be coaxed continually, has better learned the lesson, and indeed he might be said to be the only American that thus far has learned it. If there is a characteristic of the Western and Southern people it is an easy open-handedness, a hospitable attitude toward life in general that is illustrated in all the degrees from slackness of provision to prodigality. So it seems to us that speaking in a large way we could hardly select any one virtue for general emulation that would produce better results than thrift. Of course, we shall mend as population gets denser and competition fiercer.

Matthew Arnold, during his visit to this country, dwelt on the component parts of our population; spoke with satisfaction of the large German addition that was contributing a conservative influence, a steadiness, non-excitability and serenity, much needed as a makeweight to the nervous, excitable, facile and adept American character. We may find among the people of that nationality notable examples of the virtue of thrift. Any one may observe a young German in his teens, engaged in whatever business it may be. He is likely to be found in the same establishment a quarter of a century later. For one thing, he is not a rolling stone, which, as the proverb tells us, gathers no moss. For another, he does not waste money on fine clothes and the so-called pleasures of life. Where the American boy is to be seen in fine raiment enjoying himself in the clubs and theaters and hotels, in the early years that ought to be years of denial, years of foundation-laying, the young German is frugal; he is denying himself, he is living what we might say poorly. However small his earnings, he is saving some of them.

And here is Russell Sage's advice: "That man surely faces acute misery who, at thirty, is not better off than he was at twenty. It is a simple process, and for its non-observance there can be no possible excuse. With the boy or man living so economically that he is always able to lay by something, and he is certain to have in the end a competence to protect him against all ordinary worries." This is unquestionably true. But to repeat the example of the young American, do not we often see him arrived at thirty without a trade, without a permanent place, without prospects in life and with no savings? Meanwhile he has worn fine clothes, smoked expensive cigars, seen a great deal of the theater—in short, spent what he made as fast as he made it, and sometimes faster. And so "all the voyage of his life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

In lauding thrift Mr. Sage hardly overstates when he declares it to be the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society; it stimulates industry (for as Mr. Sage says he never yet heard of a thrifty man that was lazy); it begets independence and self-confidence; it makes a man of the individual that practices it. While conduct is three-fourths of life and it is only the ethical quality in everything that leavens it, we must not forget that this is a very practical world, and that most of us have to take care of ourselves. With thrift for a starter we may summon all of the higher qualities that we like.

Senator Quay's candidacy is requiring his close personal attention at Harrisburg.

The vitality of the heart's action is said to depend on the salt that is in the blood. And we have to buy from the salt trust, too!

Once more we urge the Board of Works not to sign the proposed contract with the Water Company. Better bear the ills we have than to tie our hands for ten years. If we can not get better terms than those now submitted, let us wait a while longer, or demand that the subject go to arbitration. For, of course, Mr. Kern's fantastic opinion no one takes seriously. Ten years are a long time to put the power of gaining more reasonable terms out of our hands. The city ought, by all means, to own its waterworks. As long as this is impracticable, it ought to have as good terms for service as any other city similarly situated.

The Boers are making a final and sublime stand for their liberty, although they are doing it on the run.

The Chinese Emperor knows how to cause delay, if every modification he makes to the demands of the powers must go the rounds of international diplomacy.

It is worth noting that while we have been gaining the commercial supremacy of the world, we have had no colonies or dependencies. This fact gives a complete answer to the orators of recent times, who have been urging vociferously that it is necessary to own a country in order to trade with it; that we must expand territorially in order to find an outlet for our commerce; that if we do not go into the world and seize countries we shall be shut out commercially. This is falsified by history, not only in our own case, but in others. Until now we have stayed at home, strictly minding our own business, but our commerce has increased by leaps and bounds, and we have only to modify our navigation laws to be carrying the bulk of our ocean commerce under our own flag, and in very short order, too. All question of the wisdom of expansion aside, the notion that it is necessary to us, in order to find an outlet to our commerce, is pernicious.

The "Boer fox" is making a great fight, but the British hounds are closing in. Who is there that can not wish that De Wet will break through the British lines again?

We stand at the head of exporting nations. It is, indeed, time to stop "coddling."

Our export business is increasing tremendously, and without the aid of "American vessels carrying American-made goods under the American flag."

If the street car management is doing the best it can, it certainly is not doing very well in some respects. There is a serious lack somewhere in the system of handling the cars. Cars on several lines are so bunched and irregular as to make the service most unsatisfactory. Some recent instances are only illustrative of the defects. Late night before last the Central-avenue line practically suspended for thirty minutes. Nearly every night at 6 o'clock, the East Washington street and Irvington line gives no service for twenty minutes, and then a train of cars will make its way eastward. First, two or three, crowded beyond all decency—the others practically empty. These cars return to the city in a bunch, and by the time people wish to come into the city at night there are no cars, as they are all in the city. The big cars on the Pennsylvania street line are causing much complaint because of their irregularity. Last night the East Michigan street line was tied up with all the cars on the line almost between Washington and Maryland streets, in Illinois street, and so on. We know there are transportation difficulties at 6 o'clock, when everybody wishes to ride, but surely it would seem that they could be better met than they are now.

Explorers of various nations seem to be spreading a net for the Pole.

General De Wet wants the liberty that is his right, and not the liberty that may be given to him.

Mr. Stead's remarks in favor of the Boers will not stop General Kitchener.

The spectacle of several thousand unfortunates, the insane, the deaf and the blind, turned over to the care of ignorant ward politicians and party heelers by the people of a State is a reproach to our civilization; to the humanitarian and the sociologist it is intolerable. These are the words of the Chicago Times-Herald and it is a spectacle, it declares, that is repeated year after year in Illinois. So it used to be in Indiana. But we have come on better days and ways. Yet, we need to be reminded always in politics that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but of the continuance of every form of public well doing. With parties administered as they are it is inevitable that many men should secure place who are there for the sole purpose of personal gain, who engage in politics not from patriotic, but from selfish motives. Such men are ever ready to prostitute public institutions to personal and party ends. We ought not only to preserve what we have, to safeguard the progress we have made, but to do whatever the law may, still further to guarantee the freedom of our State benevolent institutions from politics, conducting them as great humane enterprises, administered for the good of the helpless wards with whom they are concerned, and ordered on business principles.

The century, for England, is going out like a lion.

Are we to fight the Spanish war over again? Are personal troubles and contentions of that period to be embalmed?

Evidently Minister Conger will not err on the side of leniency.

Governor Pingree can't get over the fact that the legislators would not dine with him. They must have hated him pretty hard, that's a fact.

We are heart and soul with the merchants of this city in their fight against the proposal to increase fire insurance rates. One would think, to listen to the arguments of the insurance men, that they never expected to pay a fire loss, and that they regard the premiums which the people pay as a sort of gift. The truth, of course, is that men pay premiums in the belief that their property may be destroyed by fire, and their insurance is against not an impossible but a possible fire. It will be well to bear this in mind. Indianapolis is not afflicted with fires above other cities, and it is probable that our fire department, with all its faults, compares favorably with that of other cities of its class. Certainly if we are to spend a hundred thousand dollars on the betterment of our fire department—which is not inefficient as it is—we should have some assurance that rates will, at least, not be increased.

Pat Crowe has mysteriously disappeared. Perhaps he has been kidnapped.

One West point cadet was compelled to eat eighty-five prunes at one sitting. That is not hazing; it is barbarity.

General Alger's article in the North American Review on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War" is more properly an article on General Miles.

With a corner in beans Boston is ready to welcome a new century and another deal.

Democratic leaders, or more particularly members of the national committee, we are told by Washington dispatches, have taken alarm at the evident determination of Mr. Bryan to retain control of the national machine so as to nominate the next candidate or to be the next candidate himself. If this comes in the nature of a new discovery in the gentlemen, it can only be said they are illustrating a degree of political acumen, which, the quality of issues aside, can account for their lack of success in the past. Of course, Mr. Bryan means to retain control. Of course the people that are in the saddle mean to stay there until they are ousted. How are they to be ousted? By leaders that can attract a greater following than they. The kind of men that is needed is like him of whom it was said, "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." On auspicious occasion it behooves the leaders to get together and see if Mr. Bryan's influence and the influence of those who are part of the machine built up in the last four years, can not be superseded. It can be taken as certain that the men now in control of the Democratic party will remain there, though they knew that defeat in 1904 were assured. They would rather go to defeat controlling whatever there is than to be in the ranks and let others lead to victory. Nor should they be much blamed. It is human nature. The dispatches to which we refer say that Bryan's former adherents are beginning to believe that the incubus of his personality is not to be removed without a struggle, and they are getting ready for the struggle. There is much hope in that. If they have awakened to the actual situation and are getting ready to meet it, then there is hope and possibly promise of success. But certainly as long as merely verbal bombs and rockets are discharged at Mr. Bryan and he is allowed to stay, as he is, he will stay.

If Bryan can't be a king he would be a Warwick.

In paying the Duke's debts to the amount of $130,000, father Zimmermann shows a disposition to plunge.

The fact that Mr. Cleveland did not vote for McKinley has naturally excited a curiosity as to whom he did support. Did he vote in the air?

If General Kitchener corners and overcomes the Boers, it is safe to conjecture there will be more killed than captured.

Secretary Root is telling the committee on military affairs some unpleasant things about the condition in the Philippines. There seems to be one kind of situation over there for a political campaign, and another kind to secure an increase in the standing army.

Senator Foraker answered General Harrison; that is, he replied to him.

Above All Hights.

Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh.—Goethe.

Work for work's sake, and for our art, I say;
Not for ourselves—no, not for our best friends,
Nor heart's content when our brief day's work ends;
A thousand times less for men's praise or pay,
To crown the finished task, rest comes unsought;
But seems it finished, to the Power above
An (Master, even of rest, until with love—
For no reward, but as God made—we've wrought?

"Above all heights is rest." At set of sun
Spirits perturbed in darkening valleys moan,
"Because we strove for wealth and fame alone,
Our work unfinished, and ourselves undone!"
—Marion Wilcox in Harper's.

The Flight of the Birds.

Not one by one on lonely wing,
They seek afar a sunny clime,
When winds a chill from ice-fields bring
The somber autumn-time;

But when the cold rain comes to beat
On tattered nest and drooping feather,
They rise in rushing flocks, to greet
The South-land, all together.

Not one by one, as single souls,
We seek thy sunshine, Land of Light,
When o'er our love-lit sky uprolls
The first black shade of flight.

When Pain comes whispering, "Rise and go!"
I bring the heart's bleak winter weather."
Our pilgrim souls clasp hands, and so
We journey home together!
—Margaret R. Himes.

From The Eyes Treasury.

Gold of the reddening sunset, backward thrown
In largess on my tall, paternal trees,
Thou with false hope or fear didst never tease
His heart that hoards thee; not is childhood flown
From him whose life no fairer boon hath known
Than that what pleased him earliest still should please.
And who hath incomes save from chance as these,
Gone in a moment, yet for life his own?
All other gold is slave of earthward laws;
Thus to the deeps of ether takes its flight,
And on the topmost leaves makes glorious pause
Of parting pathos ere it yield to night;
So linger, as from me earth's light withdraws,
Dear touch of nature, tremulously bright!
—Lowell.

SCRAPS.

Alabaster exists in seventeen different States.

There are eight submarine cables of over 2,000 miles in length.

In 1835 Indian elephants brought $225, now they run up to $4,000 apiece.

The area of tea culture in India at the end of 1899 was over 516,700 acres.

It took 500,000 pounds of candy to satisfy the Christmas demand in St. Louis.

Experiments with fly-proof wheat are being made in some of the Western agricultural States.

The kangaroo is said to consume as much grass as six sheep. There are now in Australia about 900,000 of these funny animals.

Anoka, Minn., has had a ghost mystery with many unexplainable noises. Recently the finding of a starved pig in a cellar punctured the spook theory.

The Court of Appeals, at Albany, N. Y., holds that a street car conductor has the right to eject a passenger who insists on standing on the platform.

The national park of 1,297 square miles proposed at the headwaters of the Mississippi will, if it is established, be the first in the central region of the country.

Among the Burmese football is as popular as it is in English-speaking countries. But the Burman does not wear boots. He kicks and shoots goals with his bare feet.

Seventy-eight school children were polled at the fat stock show recently. Only eight had seen a cow before, four had seen a hog, six had seen a sheep.—Chicago Journal.

Some years ago, during a tempest, showers of fine sand came from the Sahara and fell on the flat roofs of the houses and the decks of the vessels in the vicinity of Naples.

The Northwestern elevated road of Chicago, which has been in operation six months, reports an average daily traffic of 46,606 passengers for that period, and in the last three months an average of 50,404.

Lac occurs in its natural state in various parts of the forests of Assam, as well as of Burmah, but chiefly in parts of the Khasi and Garo hills, and the export in recent years has averaged 16,000 maunds, or something over 500 tons.

The Dead sea, for thousands of years a forsaken solitude in the midst of the desert, and whose waves have been for centuries undisturbed, is now to be crossed by a line of motor boats. A shorter route will thus be found between Jerusalem and Kerak, the ancient capital of Moab.

Near Pere Marquette, Wis., an old man, an ex-cabinet maker, has lived for several years in the stump of a tree. The tree was a great linden that has been sawed off about fifteen feet from the ground, and the old man has used the skill of his craft to make the interior of his strange abode comfortable and even luxurious. The stump has both door and window.

The German protectorate in East Africa has a coast line of 620 miles, an area of 384,000 square miles and includes a portion of Zanzibar. The population is estimated at 8,000,000 natives and about 1,000 foreigners, mostly Germans. The country is being rapidly developed, for the German government is encouraging commercial enterprise and immigration by bounties and subsidies.

A revised edition of an International dictionary contains 25,000 new words and meanings collected during the past fifteen years, the addition filling 238 crowded pages. Many new variations of old words are in the list. Half the new words are scientific, but many are familiar acquaintances, such as kop, veldt, trek, khaki, kinetograph, jolly (as a verb), ticker, jamboree and kissing bug.

Small boys of Allentown, Pa., persist in playing ball in the streets, in defiance of ordinances made and provided. Some youngsters who were arrested for this offense were allowed to go on the understanding that their parents should spank them. In some cases this punishment was not inflicted according to agreement, and now Mayor James L. Schaadt has appointed an officer to lay the spanker on all such offenders.

The Duke of Manchester has made the Holland House a magnet for chappies. They throng the corridors and smoking rooms, and hang around patiently for a glimpse of the latest flesh and blood duke. Manchester carries his handkerchief in the left sleeve of his coat, a habit contracted by English officers who have no pockets in their blouses. Every worshiper at the ducal shrine now carries his handkerchief the same way.—New York Letter.

Leading architects desire to have their profession given the same standing as that of lawyers and doctors. No man can practice law until he has been admitted to the bar, or medicine until he has passed a required examination and received a certificate. But anybody can call himself an architect, whether he is qualified or not, and yet the erection of a building of faulty construction may be as perilous as the giving of a wrong drug by a quack.—New York Letter.

In the collecting of perfumes two processes are employed. In one, the grease process, boxes with glass bottoms are prepared, the bottom being covered with pure grease, or suet, and the flowers, gathered fresh every day during the season, are laid on trays in the box, the grease being left to absorb their fragrance. In the oil process the place of grease is taken by cotton batting saturated with oil, the process being substantially the same. In both cases the vehicle becomes impregnated with the essential oil and odor of flowers.

CASE AND COMMENT.

Many articles will be written, most of them interesting, and some of them valuable, on the year and the century that are shortly to close.

The Flying Years

But so many years and so many centuries have closed since men first began to divide their days into times and seasons that it is not easy to say that one year or one century is pre-eminent over those that have gone before. But one lesson may be drawn which is always impressive, and which applies as closely and directly to the people of our own day as it did to those who lived thousands of years ago. Men, feeling the infirmity or taint of mortality, have ever been deeply moved by anything that brought to their minds a realization of the fact that this world is as mortal as they. The old patriarch Jacob, standing before Pharaoh, said:

The days of my pilgrimage are a hundred and thirty years; few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.

And from that day to this thoughtful men have been burdened with a sense of the transitoriness of human things. This feeling comes over one with special oppressiveness at the turn of the year, or on some anniversary that brings to mind the flight of time. Beginnings and endings must of necessity have an element of sadness or solemnity in them. So it is that as the world swings into a new year and a new century we are naturally driven in on ourselves. Reflection and self-examination are, or ought to be, the natural consequence. Yet it would be foolish to overlook the cheerful side of the situation. If time has passed, there is also time to come, and it is never too late for repentance and amendment. The great Christian teachers of the early church looked on the approach of the final change as a release and a blessing. St. Paul, for instance, viewed the question in a different light from that in which it appeared to Jacob. "The night is far spent," he wrote, "the day is at hand." When the time of his departure came, instead of lamenting the fact that his days had been few and evil, he declared that he was ready to be offered up, inasmuch as he had fought a good fight, and had kept the faith. This note of triumph is distinctly Christian. This present life was the "night" which was to usher the believer into the full light of day, and death was to be, not a defeat, but a triumph. It may be so for every honest man that bravely tries to do his duty in this world. One should not whine or cringe at the thought of approaching death, but firmly resolve to live such a life as shall make death something of which one at least need not be afraid. In a real sense man is master of his own fate. He can not be saved, either in this world or the next, against his will, or without his co-operation. One can not and ought not to put aside the solemnity of life, but, after all, life is not solemn because it issues in physical death, but because it is full of so many opportunities which we let slip and so many obligations which we shirk. The centuries come and go, and the fashion of the world changeth, the same follies and sins are repeated from generation to generation, and to one taking the morbid and pessimistic view there does not appear to be any sign of progress. But two elements in the situation are permanent and immortal—God and the human soul. Neither time nor death has dominion over these. The lesson, then, is that we should think more of the unseen and eternal things, and less of those which do not outlast the shortest life. True happiness consists in establishing and maintaining right relations between God and the soul. And the way to do this is to try to live according to the divine law, and to look for salvation through honest, self-deyning, manly work. Surely, the lesson is abundantly practical.

◈

Hail and farewell, old year that llest low,
Last of the century man shall ever know,
Into the irrecoverable past
Soon shalt thou sink, like to a pebble cast
By thoughtless youth into the deep sea slime,
There to abide unto the end of time.
Hail and farewell!

Hail and farewell! No man shall call thee back;
Neglect to cure or to fulfill some lack.
The record is completed and must stand;
What thou hast wrought, or good or ill, no hand,
Not even the Divine, can alter now.
We can say only, as we lowly bow,
Hail and farewell!

Hail and farewell! For all the good that came
With thee we utter thanks, and for the shame
That touched our lives, God help us! we must bear
Remorse and ignominy.—no repair
Can now be given. What is past is past,
Naught shall avail to change it to the last.
Hail and farewell!

Hail and farewe!!! We loved thee. While with rue
We see thee vanish, welcome we the new,
Both year and century, with a fuller hope
For higher courage, fuller strength to cope
With evils that beset us, and to fight
More strenuous battle for the True and Right!
Hail and farewell!

◈

It is to be hoped that the teachers of the State who have just been in session in this city have all read that very wise sketch in the December number of McClure's magazine entitled "The Madness of Philip," for it shows with great clearness the limits to certain of the theories of the so-called new education. There has long been in the lay mind a suspicion—which has of late developed into something very like a conviction—that too much attention had been devoted to "child study" and to the contemplation of the "child mind," or else that the study and contemplation had not been wisely directed. The result is that in many cases it has been forgotten that a child is merely a human being and not at all a special order of creation. If this is so it is manifest that the process of governing entirely by love or moral suasion will not invariably work successfully. The fact that a child does not "want" to do a thing is no reason for not making him do it. Nor is anything whatever gained by cheating or beguiling him into doing it under the impression that he is not doing it. This method, carried to its extreme development, is fatal to discipline, and discipline, particularly in this country, is vastly more important than the accumulation of facts. It is indeed, or ought to be, the basis for all education. It may be questioned, too, whether we have not gone too far in our effort to make things easy for the children. It is a mistaken kindness to remove all difficulties from their path in childhood, for by so doing we tend to destroy their capacity to meet and surmount the difficulties with which they are sure to meet in maturer years. No child was ever harmed by being made to understand that the acquisition of knowledge has an element of pain and hardship in it. This is true of all work, and the child, unless he is to be a loafer, ought to realize at a comparatively early age that going to school is a good deal harder than mere play. It is sometimes said that troubles and trials come all too soon, and that there is no need to anticipate them. And this is true. But the children should at least not be made to think that their course through this world is to be easy and pleasant all the way. We give them a cruelly false view of life when we try to make them believe that education—which ought, in a sense, to be as serious a business to a child as making a living is to a man—can be acquired without some hard work and some expenditure of intellectual and moral force. All this is brought out with charming distinctness by the author of the sketch to which reference has been made. The philosophy on which it is based is entirely sound. It should be widely read and soberly pondered. It is a timely protest, not necessarily against the new education—which has many good features—but against certain extreme tendencies now seen among the new educators.

◈

When your heart seems scarce alive,
When the winter doth oppress you,
And how hard soe'er you strive,
Only bitter thoughts distress you,—
Then sometimes a glorious day
Bids you longingly remember;
And a fleeting breath of May
Fills with fragrance mid December.

Ah, how quick your sadness goes!
How your spirit leaps within you!
Full and strong life's current flows,—
You rejoice in heart and sinew.
Though the earth be bleak and bare,
Drenching mists surround and chill you,
There is freedom from all care
While that breath of May doth thrill you.

Do not cease your joys to hoard,
Linger fondly o'er each blessing
That to you the days afford,
For your quickening and possessing!
Life you fuller make if you
Cordial grasp each proffered pleasure,—
Sweets of May and skies of blue—
You can ne'er their influence measure!

◈

The arrogance which long social leadership is likely to develop was aptly illustrated the other day in Boston by an incident slight in itself, yet significant. It appears that at one of the Boston play houses Mrs. William Foster Apthorp, wife of the prominent music critic of that name, and a social queen of the city, retained her hat. Boston has had an anti-hat ordinance for three years, and her action caused considerable surprise. An usher finally requested her to take it off. She refused. She was then told that she must either remove her hat or leave the theater. She and her husband thereupon left, and the next morning the manager received from Mrs. Apthorp a peremptory letter. That evening Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp again attended the theater, and again the latter kept on her hat. The affair was at last compromised by the manager taking her to his own box behind the curtain. It would be interesting to know just what Mrs. Apthorp's motives were in thus making herself conspicuous, annoying the manager of the theater and violating what has come to be regarded as a rule both of courtesy and good taste. Judging from the outside, the episode seems illustrative, as we have said, of the arrogance which social prominence so often begets. Apparently, Mrs. Apthorp wishes to consider herself superior to the restrictions that govern other women. Probably she thought she looked better with her hat on than without it. Possibly she retained it as a sign, pure and simple, of her social independence. In any event, her attitude did not exemplify the proverbial womanly graces. Only a woman who courts attention will retain her hat in a theater in which every other woman sits uncovered, and only a woman somewhat lacking in consideration for others will refuse to make the small concession of removing it for the sake of the added comfort and elegance of appearance of the house. There are certain courtesies which no wealth and no position can emancipate from. Most free, most bound, is true always, and so its opposite.

Social Arrogance

Afterthoughts.

A tale that is told is a great disappointment to the teller unless applause follows.

Some people may profit by their experience, but most of us find that our accounts show a loss.

In considering what we might have been hardly any of us think of looking below our present level.

When a man carefully compares what he hoped to do with what he has done he is likely to lose some of his enthusiasm.

When engaged in the encouraging occupation of looking on the bright side of things, you don't want to become so dazzled that you forget that it is not the only side.

The Mob Spirit.

How the lawless spirit grows is seen at present in the disposition of mobs to discard such tame instruments as the rope, and put their victims to death by fire.

New York Store
Established 1853
Sole Agents Butterick Patterns.
Indiana's Greatest Dry Goods Emporium.

Calenders

Must close them out and quickly too; don't want to invoice them. HALF PRICE ON THE WHOLE; range from 2c to $1.00 each

PELLOUBET'S
Select notes on the International Lessons
90c each

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Ex-Speaker Reed declares that he has lost something over thirty pounds during the last few months, and says the reduction in flesh has done him a world of good.

The total number of libraries founded by Mr. Carnegie in this country is sixty-seven, seventeen in Scotland and several in England and Ireland. He has twenty-four libraries in Pennsylvania alone.

Congressman Allen, popularly known as "Private John Allen," says he recently made an investment that netted 150 per cent. "I bought Sulzer a 2-cent newspaper," says Mr. Allen, "and he paid my carfare."

The German Emperor was at Lotzlingen on December 1, when the census was taken, and he filled up his own card. Under the heading "profession" he wrote "German Emperor, King of Prussia." The card was framed, and is to be kept in the municipal archives of the palace, while a certified copy has been made of it and sent in with the other cards.

Gen. John G. Parke, who died in Washington the other day, was the last officer to command the Army of the Potomac. Meade was spending a few hours with Grant at City Point, when Kyd Douglas, on the morning of May 15, broke through the Federal lines, of which Parke thus had to take command. The battle of Fort Stedman, one of the most brilliant of the war, was also fought under him.

Frank T. Howard, of New Orleans, has offered to give to that city the ground and buildings for a public school, on the condition that the school shall be used for white boys and girls of the first, second, third and fourth public school grades. Mr. Howard's specific reason for limiting the instruction is that the primary departments of the public schools are crowded, while the upper grades have ample room.

There never was a public man more thoroughly belied by the cartoons than Secretary Hay. He is represented as aping English manners and dress. He is referred to away from Washington as affecting English customs. The other day a visitor in Washington, a man given to observance of "form," stood on the steps of the White House and surveyed the Cabinet equipages drawn up in line awaiting the close of a meeting within. "Good heavens," he exclaimed, "who is the Cabinet officer who doesn't know better than to let a white coachman wear a mustache?" A newspaper man, standing beside answered: "He is the last man you would guess. And he is a man who would never think it worth while to notice whether his coachman wore a mustache, much less to express a preference one way or the other. He is Secretary Hay."—Washington Special St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BOOK OVERSTOCK

Sale of 25c Books—2 for 25c

BOUND IN CLOTH

The following are a few of the 250 Titles:

Adam Bede
Aesop's Fables
Arabian Nights
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table
The Bondman
Child's History of England
Cleopatra
Count of Monte Cristo
Deer Slayer
Deemster
East Lynne
First Violin
Grimm's Fairy Tales
House of the Wolf
Hypatia
Ivanhoe
Jane Eyre
John Halifax
Kenilworth
Last Days of Pompeii
Last of the Mohicans
Micah Clarke
Oliver Twist
Pathfinder
Prince of House of David
Robinson Crusoe
She
Silas Marner
Sketch Book

Specials Books in Sets

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., boxed, - - - - 85c
Eliot's Novels, complete, 6 vols., boxed, - - - - - - $1.23
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., boxed, - - - 85c
Hugo's Novels, complete, 6 vols., boxed, - - - - - - $1.23

The Bowen-Merrill Book Store

One Good Piano Sells Another

We are often asked how we succeeded in building up so large a business in so short a time. The answer is easy. Each individual that has purchased one of our pianos, is so well pleased with the instrument and the manner in which he was treated, that he uses every influence possible to help us sell his neighbor. Then the advantage of buying of the manufacturer, with no dealer's profit to pay, has been an item. Let us send you a catalogue.

The Starr Piano Co.,
Manufacturers,
We sell Knabe Pianos. 13 W. Washington St.

"77"

Influenza—Cold in the Head

is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose. Commences with tingling, itching and dryness of the nostrils, followed by a watery or mucus discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead; increased secretion of tears; occasional chilliness, and Fever.

If not arrested, the Catarrh spreads to the throat and respiratory organs, attended with Horseness, Sore Throat, Tickling Cough and Oppressed Breathing.

CHECKED CIRCULATION, the cause of nearly all Colds, produces these symptoms; the use of "77" starts the blood tingling through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold is broken. At all druggists, 25c, or by mail.

New pocket edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all diseases, mailed free.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William and John sts., New York.

COLDS

"Maya, a Story of Yucatan," is a tale of love and adventure in which the scenes are laid amid the abodes of that wonderful people whose ruined cities are to-day the noblest monuments of aboriginal art. The period is that of the Spanish invasion and a princess of the Maya race is the chief character in the story. The author has been a traveler in Yucatan, familiar with the scenes he describes, and the events which form the background or setting of his romance are narrated with historical accuracy. For sale by the

Bowen-Merrill Company.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

Forsyth Art School.
Room 43, Union Trust Co. Bldg.

VORIES'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
Phone 1254. Monument Place.
Copyrighted methods. Time and money saved. Second largest in the world.

MUSIC
VIOLIN SCHOOL OPENING
Violin thoroughly taught. Best terms. Call at 311 West Vermont St.
L. KEHR.

25,000 STUDENTS SENT OUT
And more are wanted to fill the urgent demand for those trained here. Call or write for particulars.
Indianapolis BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
OUR TRADE MARK, Beware of Imitators.
N. Pennsylvania, Cor. P. O. J. HEEB, Pres.

HOWE MILITARY SCHOOL,
LIMA, INDIANA.
Prepares thoroughly for College, Scientific Schools or Business. Best advantages at moderate expense. Manual training (elective). Personal attention given to each boy. Fine athletic field and beautiful lakes. Many Indianapolis patrons. For illustrated catalogue, address, REV. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector.

The Rector of Howe School will be at the Bates House Tuesday and Wednesday, January 1st and 2nd from 10 to 12 o'clock and will be happy to meet those wishing information in regard to Howe School.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Q. S. S. Co.
West India Cruises FROM NEW YORK
The Elegant Passenger Steamer
MADIANA, 3,000 tons, sails February 9th.
Specially fitted with electric lights, baths, and all latest improvements. For Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Demerara, Porto Rico and Cuba.
For beauty of scenery and perfection of climate this trip is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clarke St., Chicago, Ill.

For HURRY-UP COOKING is there *anything* to equal
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
CHORUS OF HOUSEWIVES ANSWERS "NO"

We want your work
Order now Ledgers, Etc., for 1901.
Printing and Binding in all branches.
Catalogues, Price Lists, Tariffs.
Only Lanston Type Casting Machines in the State.

Journal Printing Co.
THE MERCANTILE GUIDE AND BUREAU CO., PROPRIETORS
BINDING STATIONERY
R. W. LOWRY, Mgr. E. H. LOWRY, Agt.
Long Distance Phones 400.
225-229 W. MARYLAND ST. Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. J. J. KYLE,
31 E. Ohio Street.
Practice Limited. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

THE DAILY LIFE STUDY

[Copyrighted.]

(W. E. Gladstone.)

Born this day, December 29, 1809, in Liverpool, England, of Scotch parents. His father made a fortune in trade, and late in life was created a baronet. Mr. Gladstone was educated at Eton, and Christ Church College, Oxford, and was graduated in 1831.

Two great moral qualities stand out conspicuously in Mr. Gladstone's character—honesty and enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding his greatness as an orator, statesman, financier, scholar, man of letters, critic, he rose to his greatest hight as a personality as an influence on his century. Men are usually great by what they have done—Mr. Gladstone was greater than his deeds. He towered above others with a simplicity that was complex. His ideal was duty.

He had consuming zeal and magnificent mental endowment. He read omnivorously and wrote on a score of topics from theology, Greek prose and questions of state—to forestry and female novelists. He had many hobbies. He was an excellent violinist, collected porcelain, chopped down trees. He has been known to smoke, but was not a great friend to tobacco. He was a careful eater and drinker. His married life was one of singular felicity.

He had eight children, but only his third child, Miss Helen, seems to have any of her father's versatility and enthusiasm.

Mr. Gladstone was a slight, lean man of medium hight, yet his figure was commanding. His head was superb and his large piercing gray eyes were remarkable for their brilliancy. His nose was prominent, his mouth was stern. His lower jaw was square and powerful. His voice was wonderful and seemed to improve with age. He had a scant fringe of white hair, and always wore old-fashioned clothes. He usually wore a long, ill-fitting frock coat, low-cut waistcoat and plaid trousers. The caricaturists have made him famous with rumpled and voluminous shirt front and wide-winged collar.

With instinctive reticence they never called attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone had lost three fingers on his left hand, and in consequence was always seen with a glove or a black patch on that hand.

Mr. Gladstone was one of the greatest orators of the century. Cobden said it was useless for anyone to speak after Mr. Gladstone, as he always exhausted a subject and left nothing to say.

Every great reform that was proposed first saw Mr. Gladstone as its opponent and then its advocate. He had the courage of many sets of opinions. His career is a study in evolution. He began life a Tory, with a belief that popular government was anarchy. His first speech in Parliament was a defense of colonial slave-holders.

He married Miss Glynn in 1839, and she is supposed to have had much influence in changing his views. From Tory he altered his views to Conservative-Liberal, and then by conviction became an out-and-out Liberal. His last speech as Premier was an attack on the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone will never be thought great for his foreign policy. In foreign affairs he was a negative force. His greatest mistake seems to have been his failure to rescue Gordon.

He was probably greater in finance than in any other branch of public business. He was a pupil of Sir Robert Peel.

The last years of his life were devoted to home rule for Ireland. He fought with the enthusiasm of youth and the stubbornness of age, but he failed.

It was always thought possible that he might disestablish the English church as he did the Irish in 1869. He swept away the last of the disabilities imposed on Jews and Catholics, and later he advocated the admission of atheists to Parliament. His sympathies were as wide as modern thought.

Mr. Gladstone died May 19, 1898, at Hawarden. He was buried with the highest honors in Westminster Abbey, on condition his wife should share his grave.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

On January 17 there will be the first regular meeting of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Indiana Odd Fellows, for the purpose of undertaking arrangements for the Sovereign Grand Lodge meeting, in this city, next September. There are nine regular members of the committee and four ex-officio members. Although the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge is many months off, the committee which will arrange for the meeting believes that early work will be most effective. The subcommittees will be announced at the meeting, on January 17. There will be several of these. The committee already has $7,800, the nucleus of a fund for entertaining visitors.

* * *

The matter of establishing a home for aged and indigent coal miners is again being discussed. The miners have no secret order, but thousands of them belong to the Odd Fellows, Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias and other secret orders. It is asserted by miners who favor the home project, that an assessment of a few cents a month on the members of the United Mine Workers would soon provide for a home and funds for maintaining it.

* * *

The Knights of Pythias will hold several district meetings next month. Frank Bowers, keeper of records and seals, of the Indiana domain, is receiving reports from lodges throughout the State. The showing for the second term of 1900 will be the best ever made.

* * *

The Order of Colonials, recently established with national headquarters in this city, is securing new members at a rate that will give the order a membership of more than 1,000 by January 1, the officers say.

* * *

Naomi Rebekah lodge, No. 153, at Richmond Center, Fulton county, Indiana, has been resuscitated, and starts off with a good membership.

* * *

The Scottish Rite members expect to observe the last night of the century, and will provide a program of entertainment.

* * *

It is understood that at least a dozen Indiana Mystic Shriners will make the long journey to Honolulu, starting January 17, for the purpose of instituting a lodge in that city. The imperial potentate of the order will be among those going. The instituting of the lodge will not be an expense to the Supreme Council, as all persons who make the long journey will pay their own expenses. One of the finest trains ever built by the Pullman company will carry the Shriners from Chicago to San Francisco, via the Southern Pacific railroad route.

* * *

The grand patriarch of the Indiana Encampment is preparing for a great deal of work after January 1. He has appointed his deputies, who will at once begin an active campaign in almost every county of the State.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

The End of the Century

Again upon our journey do we reach
A stone beside the way that marks a year;
But larger now, as if it did beseech
Remembrance, both of all we love and fear.

It is not here where carved numbers mark
The footprints of the pauseless centuries,
That we grow old and feel the pressing dark
And catch the distant menacings of seas.

But back along the way that we have come,
Where halting steps and groping hands did try,
Where joys enlivened or cold griefs made numb,
Are places where we lived or seemed to die.

The daily work of time we little heed
Though pitiless he carves his records nigh;
But oh, the mound within the velvet mead
And shaft that points its finger to the sky!

O dying bearer of a hundred years!
What message bringest thou, or good or dire?
What record hast thou of man's toil and tears?
Give answer, ere thy laboring breath expire!

"A message? Large its letters run
On all the past in words of fire.
Interpret it? Doth every one
As it best suiteth his desire.

"The monarch doth God's favor seek
And humbly beg to know His will;
He rises from prostrations meek
To widen his dominions still!

"Republics in their boastful might,
Feel that injustice they will mend;
That e'en their sins will shape aright
And give them blessings in the end!

"The nations do the heathen slay,
And, by their greater strength, attest
They are God's people, whose red sway
But proves His will's made manifest!

"Then greed applauds self-righteousness,
And, with an intuition fine,
Invests itself in priestly dress
And arrogates all rights divine.

"What men respect and learned to love
It rudely tramples in the mire;
What time has given from above
Is victim made of its desire.

"Greed will not bide that right sublime
Should lead men on and use no prod;
But good will come in its own time—
What are a thousand years to God?

"Eternal truths run parallel,
Straight from the past the future through;
They swerve not; neither heaven nor hell
Can make the false become the true.

"And wrong is wrong, come soon or late,
But men, with blind and selfish view,
Prove hate is love and love is hate,
And definitions frame anew.

"Ideals that men venerate
Too oft they place within a shrine;
Approach in ceremonial state,
The service o'er, they leave behind.

"A creed to frame, a life to live,
And shall not creed with living mate?
But right ofttimes occasions give
And policies inaugurate.

"The savagery of ancient blood,
The evils of brute heritage,
The channels of man's being flood
And change beneficence to rage.

"But men in mass thwart not God's will;
Creation's purpose can not fail;
The world is God's dominion still—
'Tis for men singly to prevail.

"A message, then, if such I hold,
Is but the same since time began;
It is of love, the love oft told,
The love toward your fellow-man.

"But not a love that dwells apart,
Dispensing alms as pride commands;
I sing of love within the heart,
That knows and feels and understands!

"A life for self will thee enfold
And all thy finer growth encrust;
Thou canst not peer above the mold,
And thy whole being turns to dust.

"To die in self, as well as years,
Will overcome mortality;
To every one the way appears—
From Bethlehem to Calvary!"

Hark! On the air is borne a bell's clear tone;
Expires the century, forever gone!
All hail! All hail! A New Year's on the throne!
Fear not! The way leads on! The way leads on!

—Joseph W. Piercy.

COPYRIGHT, 1900.

A CRUSADE FOR CHRIST

CHURCHES START THE NEW CENTURY WITH ONE.

A Great National Revival in the Baptist Church—All the Churches Active.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The Rev. Johnston Myers, of the Immanuel Baptist church, has just finished a canvass of the principal churches of his denomination in Illinois, showing the sentiment of the churches in regard to a revival. The committee, of which the Rev. Mr Myers is chairman, held meetings at Springfield, Bloomington, Galesburg, Carthage, Rock Island, Upper Alton, Champaign, Aurora and Joliet, and with these towns as centers, plans were laid to institute simultaneous revival services in every Baptist church in the commonwealth.

This canvass of Illinois by the committee, however, aroused even more enthusiasm than was expected. Not alone were the Baptist churches in Illinois prepared for the Christian crusade, but the Baptist churches of Iowa and Wisconsin asked permission to join, and the number of churches in the movement was nearly trebled.

The movement has assumed national importance, and marks the greatest concerted revival in the history of the Baptist denomination. Nearly every Baptist church in the country will hold a watch-night service New Year's eve, participate in the interdenominational week of prayer, and January 13, will start an organized revival work.

In Other Churches.

The Methodists are looking forward to the watchnight and revival services with more than ordinary interest and the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and others are all planning to do their share in the work. Christian Endeavorers, at the suggestion of Dr. F. E. Clark, the head of the society, are praying for the cause. The Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, the Kings Daughters, the Red Cross Society and the Christian societies of the colleges are also planning to revive Christian interest with the opening of the new century.

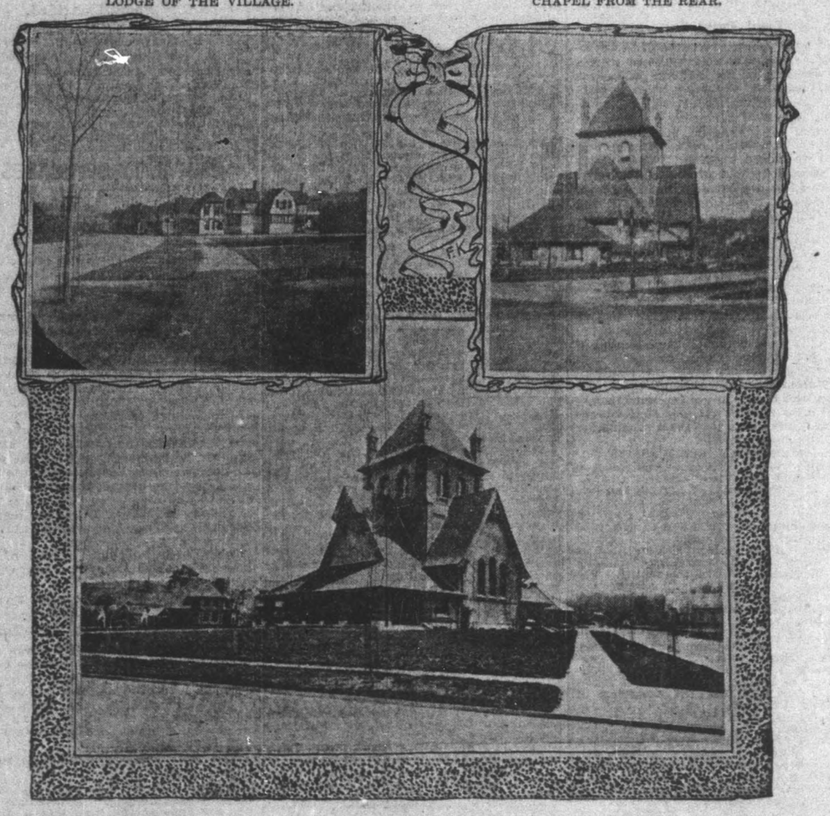
The services in all the local churches to-morrow will forecast the work that is coming. All of the Methodist pastors will preach on matters pertaining to the new century and New Year's day in all the Sunday services.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a "watch-night of two centuries" in Willard Hall, the Woman's Temple Monday. The occasion will be made a temperance rally.

Roman Catholics throughout the city are also making preparations for the services which will bid farewell to the old year and century and welcome the new in accordance with the edicts of Pope Leo XIII.

THE VANDERBILT CHAPEL AT BILTMORE.

LODGE OF THE VILLAGE.



CHAPEL FROM THE REAR.

CHAPEL FROM THE FRONT

About thirteen years ago George W. Vanderbilt purchased an immense tract of land in the Blue Ridge mountains of North Carolina, near Asheville, which he transformed into one of the most beautiful estates of the country. Near the entrance he leveled off a plateau and built a village, which bears somewhat the same relation to the estate that an English hamlet does to the manor. All the buildings of Biltmore are constructed after the same style of architecture as is found in the English cottage. The architect, R. S. Smith, was employed by Mr. Vanderbilt from New York, but he originally came from England. The lodges were rapidly erected, twenty-five or thirty being in process of construction at one time, and within two years quite a village has been formed. At present Biltmore Inn, a quaint, low, dormer-windowed hostelry, is being completed.

An English village would certainly not be complete without its chapel, and All Souls completes the delusion. The brick and plaster church, with its low porch, its cathedral windows, forms an appropriate center for the picturesque village. It stands in a square by itself in that part of the hamlet nearest the entrance to the estate. On one side nestle the lodges at the foot of the mountains, the blue, silent peaks, forming a hazy background, on the other, Pisgah and the Rabt, the western limit of the estate, can be clearly seen, although about twenty-five miles away.

Within the chapel forms a diminutive cathedral cross, the altar at the south. The pipes of the large organ are gilded and the pews oak, with green plush cushions and hassock. The walls are tinted green, except where the natural, uncovered brick form the cornices. Throughout the building prevails such harmony as can be obtained only from funds adequate for every detail, combined with artistic skill and knowledge.

The rector, Dr. Swope, and Mr. Florio, the organist, were brought from New York by Mr. Vanderbilt. The surpliced choir is composed of the best vocalists of Asheville and Biltmore. The salaries of the rector and organist and the current expenses of the chapel are paid by Mr. Vanderbilt. The collections taken at the services are given to the mission fund of Asheville district. Two Sunday services are held, morning prayer and vespers at 5. During Mr. Vanderbilt's residence at Biltmore, he attends the morning worship regularly, and frequently the vespers. The service is low-church, for it is All Souls chapel.

THE DAILY LIFE STUDY

[Copyrighted.]

(Rudyard Kipling.)

Born this day, December 29, 1865, in Bombay, India, of English parents. Educated for Indian service at the "Westward Ho!" School in Devon, England. Returned to India in 1882, and began journalistic work on the Civil and Military Gazette at Lahore, where he remained five years.

Mr. Kipling is a study in contradictions. His work is broadly realistic, while he was educated under influences that stood for idealism and formal classicism. He came into intimate association with William Morris, a Socialist, who loved liberty and freedom, but Mr. Kipling's work all shows a monarchist and imperialistic tendency.

He was named "Rudyard" for a little lake in Staffordshire, where his father first met his mother.

After his comments on America and American girls, Kipling married an American girl, and two of his children, girls, were born in America.

He did his best work in a trying environment. With the prices he commands to-day it seems queer to think of the days when his best work was used as "filling" for a little paper in India.

A peculiarity of his later work is his great mastery of the technicalities of many professions. And still another peculiarity is that he has no middle plane, like most writers. His work is either distinctly good or distinctly bad.

He pulled out his stop to the full in his early work, which had the distinguishing feature of being new. He had force and vitality, and defied criticism. With him "culture" is only "culchaw." And yet while sympathizing with the common man, he is ever on the side of the conqueror.

Mark Twain says "Mr. Kipling is the prince of story-tellers—minus the story." Conan Doyle describes Kipling as "The Swinburne of the canteen," while Mr. Francis Adams calls him the "Sweet psalmist of jingoism." Mr. Adams adds that to call Mr. Kipling's poems banjo strumming by the side of such verse as Mr. Meredith writes would be called blasphemy, so had better not be said.

Mr. Monkshead says the writers who have influenced Mr. Kipling's work are William Ernest Henley, James Thomson, Macaulay, Defoe, Dickens, the compilers of the Bible, and Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. Henley showed Mr. Kipling how to chant the song of the British flag and make money. Thomson brought home to him the awesome things in "The City of the Dreadful Night." Macaulay flashed the spark that fired his genius in the use of proper names. Defoe taught him the use of minute details. Dickens inspired him to sympathize with the common man and see the humor in small things. The compilers of the Bible gave him a large part of his diction, and taught him the value of cunning simplicity. Kipling is master and supreme with words. Rudyard Kipling gave him his irony of understatement, his flashlight powers, his pictorial talent, his craftsmanship, invention, insight, and ability to make a dream seem real and a lie seem something else.

It was Dumas, however, who taught Kipling to transpose his guardsmen to a lower key, and gave him inspiration for his most living character—Mulvaney. Mark Twain has undoubtedly influenced him, and Bret Harte taught him the picturesqueness of vagabonds.

Mr. Kipling's ballads are contagious. One of his best poems is "The Vampire," a bit of universal truth, written with a pen dipped in vitriol. Others are "The Recessional," "Mandalay," "Gunga Din," "The Galley Slave," "Fuzzy Wuzzy," and "Tomlinson."

Among his prose masterpieces "Without Benefit of Clergy" must have been written by a man with a big heart and a big brain. "The Drums of Fore and Aft," "The Courtship of Dinah Shadd," "At the Pit's Mouth," "The Big Drunk Draf," "The Benefit of the Doubt," "The Man Who Would Be King," are all good specimens of his good prose.

Mr. Kipling is a "squat" man, rather small, and exactly the opposite in looks of what would be expected of a man who drew Mulvaney. He has a fine chin with a tremendous depth of jaw from chin to top of his throat. He is a great walker, cycler, and fond of all outdoor exercises and sports, but is a poor shot. He is fond of dogs, birds and children—and gray clothes. He looks out of the corner of his eye with a half-sad, half-quizzical look—never talks "shop"—and has an odd habit of gesticulating with two fingers. "Egad" is one of his favorite expressions.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE WORK.

Distribution of Literature Pointing Out Liquor Traffic Evils.

The Indiana Anti-Saloon League will open the twentieth century with a thorough and systematic distribution of literature, giving full information in regard to the evils of the liquor business, and the expense and demoralization caused to society by the American saloon. This distribution has already begun. Within the last four or five days few doorsteps in the northern parts of Indianapolis have failed to receive a copy of the little book of twenty-four pages bearing the title, "Is It Well with the Child?" The book is by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Goodwin, and contains "a few pertinent facts relating to education and protection of children in Indianapolis, with a suggestion or two." One paragraph in the book will illustrate its general directness:

"I have spoken of the care of the State in the education of children. It is equally alive to their health. At the first appearance of a contagious disease, the danger card is displayed and the police power of the State is evoked to prevent its spread; not that this can always be done, but it can minimize what it can not wholly prevent; yet a hundred persons die of alcoholism to one that dies of all the proscribed diseases combined; and the State not only takes no step toward preventing these most horrible deaths, but for a paltry sum from each it grants a permit to spread this destruction of life. Can it be well with the child while the State thus contributes to the most dangerous malady that afflicts us?"

OIL PRODUCERS OF OHIO

ARE DRILLING IN INDIANA'S NEIGHBORING FIELD.

The Closing Year Has Been a Profitable One to Ohio Operators—Completed 5,129 Wells.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TOLEDO, O., December 29.—With the Indiana producers of crude petroleum, the operators in the Northwestern Ohio oil field are closing a year of unusual prosperity. They have an older and larger field than do the Indiana men; they get larger production from their wells and in the North Lima districts the producers get 5 cents more for each barrel of oil than do the Indiana men. Prices for oil have been such that the Ohio men have taken more than ordinary chances in drilling and many of them have put by snug sums of money as the result. The present year, however, has not been the most active for drilling, but it is close on the heels of the banner year, 1895. The territory of Wood county has been especially prolific in production.

During the year 5,129 wells were completed in the northern Ohio field, and 594 of them were worthless for oil, although many of them produced gas. But the older wells are dropping off in their production so rapidly that the new ones have hardly kept up the average. Not a 500-barrel well has been found in Ohio this year. The largest was in Wood county, and began with a daily production of 400 barrels. This county led in drilling operations this year, with 1,435 wells, of which 101 were dry.

Millions Spent in Wells.

The figures show that Ohio oil men have, during the history of the industry in this State, drilled a total of 42,504 wells and 6,050 dry holes, and the cost of this development has been over $68,000,000. During the same period the operators have brought to the surface a total of 400,000,000 barrels of crude oil, which they sold for $240,000,000. The first oil was found in the State in 1812, but no attention was given it for about half a century. So anxious have producers been to get territory since the real development began, that many wells have been drilled in lakes. In what is known as the Reservoir pool, derricks were set up 2,500 feet from the shore, and wells put down that were very productive of oil. A good many eyes are turned toward the oil sections of Mercer county, where the State line pool is located. It is in this district, it is thought, that the connecting link between the Ohio and Indiana fields is located.

Details of the Year.

During the year that is closing there were 660 more wells drilled in the northwestern Ohio field than during 1899, and there was a decrease in new production of 1,480 barrels. The development figures by counties for the year are as follows:

Counties.	Completed wells.	Production, bbls.	Dry or gas.
Wood	1,435	22,310	101
Hancock	989	16,840	91
Allen	1,047	19,785	97
Auglaize	299	3,555	44
Sandusky	505	6,080	27
Lucas	207	3,550	29
Mercer	190	2,395	32
Seneca	124	1,740	50
Van Wert	83	1,100	17
Wyandot	33	500	14
Ottawa	101	1,720	28
Shelby	30	305	9
Miscellaneous	86	355	55
Totals	5,129	80,735	594

Much Eastern capital has been invested in the Ohio oil fields this year, as well as in Indiana. Some of the largest individual oil producers in the Indiana oil field are Ohio men, who have much faith in the oil wealth of the Hoosier land.

ALFORD PILES IT ON.

He Increases Policy Agent's Fine from $20 to $200.

Judge Alford, of the Criminal Court, yesterday established a precedent in this county by fining an agent of a policy game $200 and costs on one charge. Will Nichols was arrested and tried in the Police Court. Judge Daly fined him $20, and he appealed. Judge Alford increased the penalty tenfold, and the case will now be appealed to a higher court.

Nichols was arrested December 13, by detectives Gerber and Dugan. He had a desk in an office in Indiana avenue, occupied by a man named Girton. When the officers entered the room, Nichols was writing on a policy record. When he caught sight of them he slammed the top of the desk down and announced in a loud voice that his inner man must be satisfied; he was going home to supper.

This ruse, however, did not work. The detectives opened the desk and found a complete policy outfit. At the trial, yesterday afternoon, Henry Seyfried, attorney for Nichols, brought out the fact that neither of the detectives had seen Nichols write on the records and carbon books introduced in evidence as implements of the game. He moved to strike out their testimony. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to convict on the evidence prosecutors are able to obtain in policy cases, but Judge Alford ruled that the testimony of the detectives was competent.

Another ruling of his that is considered important was on the identification of the policy tickets. Seyfried, in cross-questioning Gerber, asked if there was anything on the tickets aside from the figures to show that they were policy tickets. Gerber had to confess that, of his own personal knowledge, he could not say they were policy tickets, and there was nothing other than the figures to prove it. But he said he believed they were policy tickets, and Judge Alford held the testimony admissible. The tickets are only small pieces of white paper, without the name of the policy game on them.

The printing on the notebook used by Nichols told that he was the authorized agent of the Interstate and Springfield Investment Company, but Judge Alford said that, while there might be some controversy as to the sufficiency of the evidence, he had no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner.

There are two more policy cases to come up before him. They are in cases where the prisoner has appealed from a judgment of Judge Daly.

The Statutes in the Schools.

To the Editor of The News. Sir:

Why should not the study of our statutes in the public schools make for us better citizens of the United States and the State wherein we live? Instead of having only a few study the statutes and laws governing our citizens, why not have the children know and read for themselves what constitutes good citizenship, what they may, and what they may not, do as law-abiding citizens, the reward of obeying, observing and the keeping of the laws, and the punishment for the breaking, the violation and transgression of the same.

I should like to have our citizens consider this subject and express themselves. I am quite sure we are not able to estimate results that would follow.

JORDAN D. WILLIAMS.

Muncie, Ind., December 27.

THE FIRST BORN
is naturally a subject of wonder and worriment to the young mother. Happy and easy will she be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by the use of
"Mother's Friend"
There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness."
Of Druggists at $1, or sent by express paid on receipt of price. Write for illustrated book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"That I should suffer so."

GAIN FLESH

An Absolute Necessity in Many Cases

A DECREASE IN WEIGHT FREQUENTLY INDICATES A DECLINE

Our Modern Rebuilder, Vinol, Will Help You Do It

THE WAY IT ACTS ON A DEPLETED CONSTITUTION IS SIMPLY MARVELOUS

Are you getting thin? If you are you had better watch yourself. Take Vinol. It will build you up quickly and surely.

A healthy man does not vary much from year to year in his weight. This is as it should be. Vinol enables the organs of the body to renew flesh, muscle tissue, bone structure, and attends to purifying the great vital current of the human system, the blood.

Vinol contains the active curative properties of Cod-Liver Oil in a highly concentrated state, and is the most wonderful tonic that we have ever had anything to do with.

Vinol acts upon the stomach in a beneficial way, enabling it to obtain for itself the necessary ingredients from the food that is taken into it to build up the pure healthy body and increase the weight.

Mr. H. M. Stufell, who is a well-known passenger trainman on the Boston and Maine railroad, suffered, as many railroad men do, with kidney and other troubles. He writes as follows:

"My kidneys troubled me a great deal, my bowels were very irregular, I had great distress in my stomach, suffered with bilious headaches, had no appetite, could not sleep nights, and was losing flesh rapidly. I began to take Vinol, I am now on my third bottle, and it is doing wonders for me. My kidneys are better, my bowels are again regular, my stomach no longer troubles me, and no more headaches, and as for appetite, don't speak of it; I sleep like a top and have gained thirteen pounds. You can count on me always to recommend Vinol as the king of medicines."

With many such testimonials as the above coming before us, it is not strange that we endorse Vinol as strongly as we do. We unhesitatingly agree to return to any one who has taken Vinol and is not satisfied that it has accomplished all that we claim for it every cent that they have paid us for this remedy.

HENRY J. HUDER, Druggist,
Washington and Pennsylvania Sts.

For 58c Choice of 36 titles. New copyright, cloth-bound books. The Allison-Enos Co., NEXT TO LIBRARY.

DARLING GUM

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

—P. M. time in Black Face figures—Trains marked thus: *—Daily. S—Sleeper. P—Parlor Car. C—Chair Car. D—Dining Car. †—Ex. Sunday. ‡—Sunday only. Ex.—Express.

BIG FOUR ROUTE
City Office, No. 1 E. Washington St.

	Depart	Arrive
CLEVELAND LINE.		
Anderson acc	†6.45	†2.50
Union City acc	*4.50	*9.25
Cleve, N. Y. & Bos ex s	*4.25	*10.40
Cleveland & Indianapolis mail	†6.00	†12.30
N. Y. & Bos limited, d s	*2.55	*9.10
N. Y. & Bos "Knickerbocker" d s	*8.35	*11.30
BENTON HARBOR LINE.		
Benton Harbor express	*6.41	†8.35
Benton Harbor express P	†11.13	†2.50
Wabash & Warsaw accommodation	*4.50	*9.25
ST. LOUIS LINE.		
St. Louis express	*7.35	†5.35
St. Louis southwestern lim, d s	*11.45	*6.10
Terre Haute & Mattoon accm	†5.00	†9.45
St. Louis limited p d s	*2.35	*2.50
N. Y. & St. Louis express	*11.30	*4.05
CHICAGO LINE.		
Lafayette accommodation	†7.15	†5.45
Lafayette accommodation	*3.15	†10.45
Chicago fast mail, d p	*11.45	*2.40
Chicago White City special, d p	*2.30	†6.10
Chicago night express, s	*12.01	*3.30
CINCINNATI LINE.		
Cincinnati express, s	*3.45	*11.50
Cincinnati express, s	*4.15	*11.05
Cincinnati accommodation	†7.15	†7.45
Cincinnati accommodation	†10.50	†11.15
Cincinnati express, p	*2.50	*3.25
Greensburg accommodation	†6.30	†9.00
Cincinnati Washington fl, ex d s p	*6.30	*11.40
N. Vernon and Louisville, ex. d s	*3.45	*11.45
N. Vernon and Louisville, ex	†2.50	†11.40
PEORIA LINE.		
Peoria, Bloomington m and ex	*7.21	*2.40
Peoria and Bloomington f ex p. d	*11.50	*6.03
Champaign accommodation p d	*4.10	†10.35
Peoria and Bloomington ex. s	*11.50	*3.30
SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE.		
Columbus express	†5.45	†10.35
Columbus and Springfield ex p d	†2.00	†3.50
Lynn accommodation	†6.15	†10.15

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY.
City Ticket Office, 23 West Washington Street.

Cincinnati express	*4.10	*12.45
Cincinnati fast mail, s	*2.31	*9.50
Cincinnati and Dayton express, p	†3.45	*10.35
Cincinnati and Dayton express, p	*2.45	*7.45
Cincinnati and Dayton limited, p d	*4.45	†2.25
Cincinnati, Toledo and Detroit	*7.02	*7.25

CHICAGO, INDIANAP'LS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY
MONON ROUTE
Tickets office, 25 W. Wash. St.

Chicago night express, s	*12.55	*3.20
Chicago fast mail, s	*7.00	*7.35
Chicago express (via I. D. & W)	†11.30	†3.40
Chicago vestibule, p ex., Sunday only	†1.35	*4.37
Chicago Vestibule, daily ex Sun, d p	3.35	
Monon accommodation	†4.00	†10.00

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Toledo, Chicago and Michigan ex	*7.00	†10.25
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago ltd	*12.20	*4.15
Mich. City, Muncie & Lafayette spl	†7.40	*10.25

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RY

Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex	†4.15	†6.40
Chicago express, p d	†11.50	†2.40
Tuscola accommodation	†9.45	†10.00
Decatur and St. Louis fast ex. s s	*11.40	*2.30

Pennsylvania Lines.
Indianapolis Union Station. Tickets offices at station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets. Trains Run by Central Time

Philadelphia and New York	*3.35	†10.30
Baltimore and Washington	*3.35	†10.30
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*4.15	†12.00
Richmond and Columbus, O	†7.15	*2.35
Piqua and Columbus, O	†7.15	*8.20
Columbus, O., and Richmond	*7.15	*4.30
Columbus, Ind., and Madison (S. only)	†7.30	†8.10
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*8.05	†5.40
Vernon and Madison	*6.05	†8.45
Vincennes express	†3.35	*8.55
Vincennes and Louis	*3.25	*8.30
Pittsburg and East	*3.35	†10.30
Logansport and Chicago	*3.35	†10.30
Martinsville Accommodation	†12.30	†6.55
Knightstown and Richmond	*1.35	*8.35
Philadelphia and New York	*2.05	*12.10
Baltimore and Washington	*2.05	*12.10
Dayton and Springfield	*2.05	*12.10
Springfield	*2.05	*8.50
Columbus, Ind., and Madison	†3.30	†12.20
Columbus Ind., and Louisville	*3.35	†11.35
Vincennes accommodation	†3.55	†10.35
Pittsburg and East	*5.00	*8.40
Martinsville accommodation	†8.40	*8.15
Philadelphia and New York	*7.10	*9.20
Dayton and Xenia	*7.10	*8.30
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*7.10	*7.05
Logansport and Chicago	*12.01	*2.55

VANDALIA LINE

St. Louis Limited	*4.45	*7.00
Terre Haute, St. Louis and West	*7.15	*3.00
Terre Haute, St. Louis and West	*12.15	*2.55
Western Express	*3.30	*4.45
Terre Haute and Effingham acc	†4.00	†12.20
Terre Haute and St. Louis Fast Mail	*3.35	*9.25
St. Louis and all Points West	*11.30	*4.45

Cables and Letters From Over the Oceans

LONDON STREETS UNSAFE

THE POLICE SEEM UNABLE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Apartment House Building—Newspaper Schemes and Troubles—Kruger and Wilhelmina.

[Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

LONDON, December 20.—It seems strange that a portion of a public like this of London should suddenly recognize the fact that the police are not to be feared, and should in a year's time transform the most orderly capital in Europe into one in which neither life nor limb nor property is safe. That is what has happened here. The so-called Hooligans, or "toughs," are now making London a very unsafe place in which to live. They sweep through the streets in swarms, like devouring flights of insects. They smash shop windows, maltreat old men and children, snatch women's purses and behave as if there were no police.

They have completely changed my opinion of the London "bobby." When things were quiet here, and he had nothing to do, I gave him all the credit for maintaining the remarkable good order. Now I see that he is only good for managing the wheeled traffic in the streets and directing people to places they can not find. The Hooligans appear not to take the policeman into account at all. This is not the fault of the policeman, but is blamable upon the law and the custom by which the police are forbidden to meddle with citizens unless they are actually committing crimes, and by which the police are prevented from using their clubs and making their relations with offenders a matter of pain and sorrow to the offenders.

LONDON HAS A BOOM.

In another way, London is changing, and that is in the line of new growth. The two-penny tube (or electric railway) has sent up the value of property in the West End to such an extent that hundreds upon hundreds of apartment houses are being put up, largely on the country-like estates which were once so numerous in the very thick of the town. Burne-Jones' studio was in such a little park. Tattersall lived in a country place in Chelsea, which had been the seat of one of Cromwell's generals. Such estates were very common only three or four years ago. Today their walls are being thrown down, streets are being laid through them, and rows of flat houses are changing what was most ancient into what is most new. Believe me, the best of old London is vanishing. In the past four years fifty of the "sights" that Americans loved to linger at have given place to new buildings. What made the smoky old place most attractive is growing less and less. I almost believe that in another twenty or twenty-five years there may be as much that is old and quaint in New York as will be left in London.

NEWSPAPER SCHEMES.

The newspapers in London are in a transition stage and period of very hard luck. The expense of reporting the South African war flattened their purses, and on top of that came an unexampled slump in advertising—the precursor of the hard times that it is believed the whole nation will presently feel. Three of the afternoon newspapers are to be had at low prices with the blessings of the present owners thrown in. Four were to be had cheap only a month ago, but one of these—the Sun—is suddenly enjoying a remarkable "boom" by reason of its clever "dot" scheme, which has put its circulation more than a hundred thousand copies higher than it was four weeks ago. The readers of the paper are advised to search each copy for a certain dot that is hidden away in the reading matter. If they find it they must keep the paper until the end of the week, when the editors will reprint the dot, which carries with it a prize, or gift, of $5 to every person producing a paper than contains it. An unmistakable dot or tiny blemish of some sort is to be found in every copy of the paper. Therefore, all the purchasers save their papers in the hope that theirs will prove the winning mark. Apparently the scheme is worked in this way:

A well defined dot, or dot inclosed in a circle, is printed somewhere in the paper. After a few numbers have been through the press the dot is smashed or defaced. It remains apparent in every subsequent copy, but the editors declare the undamaged dot to be the prize-bearing mark. On the next day the case is reversed, and it is the damaged dot that wins the money. On the next day the dot may be printed a few times and then taken out of the page of type. This idea put before the greatest and keenest gambling public in the world has, as I say, already increased the Sun's circulation 100,000 a day, and may send it to half a million a day in time, though as a legitimate enterprise it only circulated about 20,000 copies, or less, one month ago.

BOTH TRYING TO LET GO.

This property a month ago was brought into court by two men, each of whom was anxious to foist it on the other. The owner was Henry Marks, once of New York, but he had sold the control of it to Bottomley, a well-known speculator. Bottomley had expected it to help him into a seat in Parliament, but he was defeated at the polls and had no further use for the paper. He urged in court that Marks had agreed to take back the property at whatever valuation the Hoes, the press makers would put upon it, but the Hoes declined to interest themselves in the matter and Marks would not accept the substitution of any other value in their place. The court decided that this was a case which the two men would do well to settle over a quiet lunch, and so far as we know Bottomley is still left with the property on his hands. This week the paper is being edited by Dr. Parker, the most popular of the Noncomformist parsons in London, who has asked George Edwards, the theatrical manager, to help him try to produce a moral and exemplary melange of the tidings of this most immoral and unexemplary world. Mr. Parker says that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of America, tried the same thing once, and only produced a tract. This mistake he thinks he will be able to avoid. The peculiar combination of a parson-editor, assisted by a showman in managing a paper circulated by means of the gambling game of "dot, dot, who's got the dot?" should go a great way toward amusing the public and achieving evanescent popularity for a paper which can not boast the ordinary and solid attractions of journalistic genius.

MORE CIRCULATION SCHEMES.

Nothing that the mind can conceive appears to be inconsistent with the London journalism of to-day. If you can't get a guinea for a dot at the Times office, you can, none the less, go there for a revolving bookcase, and the Daily Mail has just finished an almost superhuman effort to make every man and woman believe that he can not be happy on earth without spending $90 for an encyclopædia. The very popular paper called Answers was put upon a large and substantial business footing by means of something like what we in America used to call the "fifteen puzzle," which it gave away to its readers, and only the other day its competitor, Pearson's Weekly, helped itself along by another of these queer business devices. The editor, in this case, distributed about forty £10 notes among men and women of his acquaintance, and then notified his readers that if they asked everybody they met "Have you got that ten-pound note?" and should happen to ask this question of a person who really did have a note, the £10 should be theirs.

Of the old penny and three-penny morning papers, only the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph have done well during and since the war. The Morning Post has been the most enterprising, and, naturally, the most successful of the penny dailies. Both it and the Daily Telegraph have missed the slump in advertising, but it is becoming a general opinion here that the penny paper is out of date and can not compete with its halfpenny competitors very much longer. Those that are losing most money (and some very famous dailies have sunk large sums in the past year) will be lowered in price sooner or later, and eventually we shall see but one or two penny dailies—one of which must be the Times.

GERMANS AND THE CIRCUS.

George O. Starr, of Barnum & Bailey's show, is here on a visit. The circus is now showing in Vienna, where it went after a long stay in Berlin. Its shareholders here are complaining of the fact that a dividend has just been passed, but Mr. Starr tells me that not only has no money been lost, but the show has acquired a very valuable plant of railway rolling stock and other essentials for doing business in Europe, and will have a successful year in 1901 in Vienna, Belgium and Holland. Starr has a very humorous story which he tells to account for the show's failure to make big money in Berlin. He says that during the first few nights in the German capital Mr. Bailey and Tody Hamilton and he saw with beaming pleasure that the great tent was packed with people, as full as it would hold them. But on the other hand the box office reported an alarming decrease in receipts. It looked as though some one must be stealing about half the money taken in at the window. Consternation fell on the little band of exiled Americans and this was not lessened by the subsequent discovery that only half the proper number of tickets were being sold. That looked as though the doorkeepers were passing in half the house free every night. Yet this was not the case. There was no stealing. Nobody was getting in free. What do you suppose was the matter? It was simply this—that the average German sits down upon twenty-three to twenty-four inches of circus bench, whereas the American and Englishman occupy only twelve to fourteen inches. Two Germans take up the space of three of us. What on earth the show will do when it gets to Holland, heaven only knows. If you remember Diedrich Knickerbocker's history of New York you will recall the elaborate care with which that choice historian discusses the secret of Holland's success as a colonizing power. He suggests a picture of the singular shape of the Hollander which enables him to take large tracts of territory merely by sitting on them. He is so fashioned that he fills a boat when he sits down in one. Here, then, is matter to exercise the wits of our ingenious fellow countrymen in the great circus. They must either take rubber benches into Holland and pull them out longer and longer as the people file into their places, or they must pass every Dutch purchaser of a ticket through a machine like a hay press before they allow him to enter the show.

KRUGER AND WILHELMINA.

Poor old Powlus Stepharnus Yo Harness Kreeher, as he is called by his brother Boers, is having a hard time in his effort to sell a gold brick to the crowned heads. "Please buy it," he says, "and have a big war on your hands because I am having one and don't like it." But nobody bids except the sweet little Queen of Holland, who is now a very large, tall, wide and buxom country girl of almost the rotundity and quite the rosiness of a Newtown pippin. She is the only sovereign who has been at odds with Queen Victoria over the Transvaal war. When she went to Germany to be courted last winter, she mixed up love and war in the strongest way by constantly ordering maps of the Transvaal and Free State sent out to her lover's palace. It was as if she might be saying to him: "If you take me you have got to take a lot of interest in and pity for the Boers in the bargain," or, perhaps, what she really said was, "Whoever wants to marry me has got to pass an examination in Boer history and geography. Now, then, prince, in what year was the great trek? Name the four large rivers of the Transvaal, and define the word 'dapper.'"

So keen has she been on bringing about peace and a restoration of self-government to the Boers that it was with difficulty she was restrained from carrying out a vow that she would personally visit Queen Victoria and ask these terms of her. She was dissuaded, however, and now that she sees how purely frothy and unsubstantial was the behavior of France, and how cold and curt have been the refusals of Russia and Germany to mind the business of a wicked old man who deliberately, after twenty years of plotting, threw away the independence and thousands of the lives of his people, the little Queen must see that it was well she was restrained.

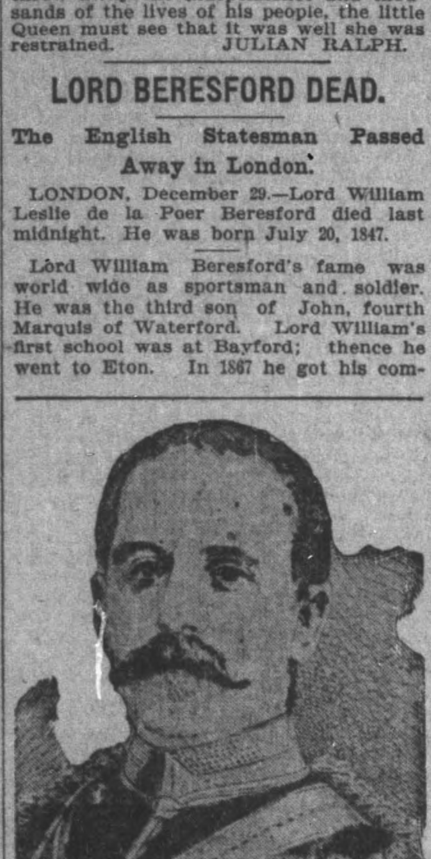
JULIAN RALPH.

LORD BERESFORD DEAD.

The English Statesman Passed Away in London.

LONDON, December 29.—Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford died last midnight. He was born July 20, 1847.

Lord William Beresford's fame was world wide as sportsman and soldier. He was the third son of John, fourth Marquis of Waterford. Lord William's first school was at Bayford; thence he went to Eton. In 1867 he got his commission in the Ninth Lancers, then stationed at Dublin. In 1875 the regiment was ordered to India, and here started his lordship's Indian racing career. He had always been prominent in racing and sporting affairs, and it is said suffered many accidents in the hunting and steeplechasing fields. Returning from India, he received the Victoria cross for bravery and resumed his seat in the House of Lords. He was prominent in politics and a warm supporter of the government.



LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Dr. W. G. Beers.

MONTREAL, December 29.—Dr. W. G. Beers is dead here. He was the father of the modern game of lacrosse, which originated in Montreal. Dr. Beers was a well-known contributor on sporting and athletic matters to various magazines, and was at one time prominently identified with the Canadian militia.

Major Mite, Dwarf.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Major Mite, the dwarf, died at the New York hospital last night, of a complication of diseases. He had been ill for some time. He was born in New Zealand, and had been exhibited in circuses for fourteen years.

F. P. Brothers.

MONTREAL, December 29.—A telegram received from Cuba announces the death of F. P. Brothers, one of the best-known railway contractors in this country. He succumbed to typhoid fever on Christmas day, after a brief illness.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Brmoo-Quinine Tablets.

LONDON WET AND MAD

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ANYTHING BUT CHEERFUL.

Everything is Going Wrong—The Recall of Colville—Notable Rise of a Millhand.

LONDON, December 29.—Miserable rain, fog, and dirt marked Christmas week in London. Depressing gloom, in thorough harmony with the weather, settled over the county. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, commerce was out of joint, and the public was bitterly digesting the criticism of the British army.

The demand for Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E. Colville's resignation, thrown as a sop, only served to whet the ravenous appetites of those who are howling for the responsibility of the reverses in South Africa being brought home to individuals. More heads are demanded. Where so many must be blamable, it is felt that the selection of General Colville is wofully inadequate, if not unfair. Indeed, it is already said that had not the yeomanry force at Lindley, which Colville failed to relieve, included some of the nobility and other influential persons, Colville would never have been recalled. The bitterness felt by those yeomanry at being compelled to surrender because, as they allege, Colville refused to render the aid within his power, has never died out, and it will probably result in one of the most interesting court-martial cases in the annals of the British army, on the result of which will depend the fate of several other high officers who have proved unequal to the occasion.

The Liberal papers comment severely on the acceptance by the War Office of a contingent of Maoris from New Zealand. The Star says: "The effect of this stupid blunder will be terrible. After declining to employ Indian troops, we are taking a paltry hundred Maoris. This will not only infuriate the Dutch, but it will insult the Indian troops, who will regard it as a declaration of their inferiority to an inferior colored race. Go on! O government of muddlers! Even the gods could not save you from your own invincible folly."

Signs of the Dawn.

However, there are signs of the dawn of that common sense, the lack of which the English critics so deplore, in the military system, for the cavalry now going out to South Africa is discarding the lance and carbine and substituting for these weapons rifles and sabers. After over a year's fighting, the authorities have woke up to the utter uselessness of lances and carbines, considering that thousands of British soldiers have never seen a Boer during the many engagements.

While Great Britain is tied hand and foot to South Africa, the navy, which is not escaping the wave of criticism, is quietly increasing its strength and morale. For months both men and ships have been kept in an unusual state of readiness, and there are now building in British yards no fewer than eleven battleships, nineteen cruisers and fourteen smaller vessels, totaling nearly 400,000 tons. These exclude vessels which have been tried but are unfinished.

Social Barriers Disappearing.

The gradual removal of the social barriers which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment this week of Mr. Joseph Owen to a fellowship at Oxford. Six years ago Mr. Owen was a mill hand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the university extension lectures and so much ability did he show that the lecturers got up a fund and sent him to the great university where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage.

He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenburg history scholarship, to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors. Four years of determined, up-hill work passed, and the final examinations drew near. On a position in these depended Mr. Owen's whole future. A few weeks later, before the ordeal, his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything; but the mill hand's grit stood the strain, and Mr. Owen gained the coveted first class with the degree. His appointment as extension lecturer quickly followed, and he lectured where, six years previous, he had learned. The climax in his career came this week, when Pembroke College elected Mr. Owen, out of all the Oxonians, to the lucrative and honored post of fellowship.

A Picture of Washington.

There are few original pictures of Gen. Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Sam Folwell and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, dated 1796. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pigtail.

Glasgow, which the Christmas and New Year's season, has made notorious for the drunkenness exhibited in its streets, has acquired possession of an old mansion house, situated in a deserted part of Ayrshire, at a cost of £7,000, where habitual drunkards will be sent for terms varying from three months to two years. The authorities hope to effect cures by making the inmates do farm work.

NEW YORK'S POLICE BILL.

Odell will Recommend a Single Headed System.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Governor-elect Odell announced at midnight, after a long conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn, that in his message he would recommend a single-headed police bill to be passed by the Legislature. It is believed that the bill will be completed very soon and passed forthwith.

Preacher's Charges Heard.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The trial of Police Captain Herlihy by the board of police commissioners on charges of neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and failure to keep proper records, was begun here yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock said he had been repeatedly solicited by immoral women near the pro-cathedral, which is in the precinct of which Herlihy formerly had charge. On April 26, accompanied by the Rev. James H. George, he said he had caused the arrest of a "lookout" for disorderly houses, and went to the station, where the man was locked up. According to the witness Herlihy said the minister was a disgrace to his cloth and that he lied when he said disorderly houses were running openly in the precinct. The "lookout," witness said, was discharged in Police Court.

After some further testimony on the part of Mr. Paddock, the hearing went over until next Thursday.

Federal Steel Company's Plans.

CHICAGO, December 29.—E. H Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, gave a dinner last night at the Chicago Club to the directors, subordinate officers and chiefs of departments of the corporations of which he is the head. The informal announcement was made that $1,000,000 would be expended in the erection of a structural iron department in connection with the Illinois steel-works at South Chicago and in general repairs and additions to the mills.

It is reported that the expansion of the Illinois steel-works means the employment of two thousand men in addition to those already employed at the works.

THE MAKING OF POTTERY

TERRIBLE DISEASES ATTENDING ITS MANUFACTURE.

Observations in the Staffordshire District, England—Effects of Lead Poisoning.

[Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

MANCHESTER, Eng., December 20.—Returned tourists are wont to display with great pride the treasures which they have picked up here and there in their travels. Especially dear to the woman's heart are rare specimens of china; for they are thought to give an air of "respectability" to the home, and are most assuredly objects of envy to those who are not fortunate enough to possess them. This delight in beautiful ware is not confined to tourists, however. Nearly every woman prizes a splendid china closet adorned with choice specimens of the potter's art, and those whose purse will not permit of such a luxury squander what pennies they have on cheap imitations.

There is every proof that in olden times the potter was wedded to his art, and that his work was an expression of joy. In secluded spots, scattered here and there over the world to-day, the same desirable state of affairs exists, but before the introduction of machinery, and in the old days of Wedgwood, the chaftsman's whole nature was artistic and he loved his work. No wedding in the little village in which he lived was complete without the lovingly fashioned gift of a tiny china house from the potter; a wee cradle bearing the names of parents and child was presented on baby's arrival; any distinction, religious or political, the son gained in later life was commemmorated by a beautiful miniature cross or monument; and so on, from childhood to old age, events of life were joyfully recorded by the skillful hand worker.

The industrial revolution of the nineteenth century has wrought great changes in this industry, however, as well as in all others. The master workman no longer mixes his own priceless glazes and colors, no longer bends eagerly over the kiln and oven, no longer pats some clever little apprentice on the head for a fine piece of work. He has lost his skill and love for pure art in his desire to "get on" in the world. Sometimes he retains his jovial nature, however, for now he is eminently "respectable" and lives without work himself, wining and dining with "county folk."

The Staffordshire District.

One of the greatest pottery districts in the world lies in the county of Staffordshire and comprises the townships of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Fenton and Longton. Conveniently situated upon a fine coal bed, the industry has grown and is continuing to grow rapidly, now consisting of about 400 factories. The population is estimated at 300,000; but it is rather a shifting one for, though the workers in the pottery business die off quite fast, there seems to be a supply of raw recruits always at hand to take their places. The chief productions are china, parian, earthenware, jet, Rockingham, and Majolica, closely associated with the manufacture of which are the names of Wedgewood, Minton, Copeland, and Doulton, who have lived and worked in the district. One gets perhaps the best view of the region from the train, which halts every thirteen inches in England to let down or take up a passenger. Nothing intervenes for miles and miles to break the monotony of unsightly mounds of furnace slag, calcined shale and sherd rucks, while the thick, black smoke which issues from countless huge chimney stacks never permits such a thing as a stray sunbeam to peep through. Squalid dwellings, all alike in size and architecture, gave one an awful feeling of disgust and terror at the thought of the ravages of disease in such a place. No childish dream of the horrors of a lake of brimstone awaiting the evil doer could surpass this fearful reality.

Alighting from the train at Hanley, a typical spot, we went one day on a tour of investigation through the village. No rosy-cheeked, gay children were romping through the streets. Only a few piteous urchins were playing in the gutters in the back streets and courts of the Hope and Providence wards, or peering in windows for a "Wanted" sign. It scarcely needed an investigation into statistics to convince one that in such a place not even an Englishman could flourish. The statistics, however, show that the eyes do not deceive in this case, notwithstanding the fact that in these records every attempt is made to mislead the public. One feels instinctively that the rate of mortality must be very high, on account of the lack of decent sanitation; but in the pottery district that is only a minor evil.

Lead Poisoning.

Lead poisoning is the curse of the community, the number of workers in various divisions of the industry who come in contact with the lead being legion. From this written list are wilfully omitted the names of the women and young boys who are engaged in some of the most deadly work, though both are employed to a great extent. There have been occasional outcries against the horrors of lead poisoning, but the world has had too much of the same brutal spirit as had a mother who sent her bonny child to learn the deadly trade with the remark: "Her could do wi' thinnin' a bit; her eats too much awready."

Young girls and boys and women are most susceptible to the disease. Some persons, immigrating to the district, do not know of the dangers of the trade until they fall victims; others realize it fully, but "beggars must not be choosers," you know. The usual experience of the victims of lead poisoning, or the "green sickness," as it is called sometimes, is as follows. If any of the readers are offended, let them remember that they are the cause:

"The victim soon loses appetite, grows pale and sallow, the features become pinched and lose their natural expression. If questioned, the sufferer has no definite symptom of disease, but is not so lively as formerly, each function working sluggishly. The dreaded 'blue line appears on the edge of the gums. The doctor is not generally consulted at this stage, as the individual scarcely feels ill enough, and in the monthly examination no mention is made by the doctor. Subsequently such symptoms as nausea, violent headaches, weakness in the limbs, show themselves, and the victim is often siezed with acute pains in the abdomen of a bursting and grinding nature. These pains are simply excruciating, recurring in paroxysms. After the pain has subsided, there is much nausea, retching and the vomiting of thin, greenish liquid.

This brings us to our second type of lead poisoning, the one under which the women fall so readily. A young, healthy girl, anywhere between seventeen and twenty-four years of age, well-developed and full of spirit, soon becomes anæmic, complains of headache and dizziness, especially in the morning. This passes into hysteria, which gradually increases, and without warning she is suddenly seized with a convulsion. She soon loses consciousness, after which she passes into a series of convulsions increasing in severity, in one of which she dies. Or, if consciousness is regained, the victim recovers only to find herself blind or paralyzed.

In the third kind the victim begins to feel a numbness in one or more fingers, in the forearms, and the calves of the legs, this continues until the hands fall powerless to the wrists, causing the paralysis known as "wrist-drop." In some cases, the arms fall powerless from the shoulders; in this condition the victim is unable to feed or clothe himself, and lies helpless.

In addition to the horrors of lead-poisoning is the evil known as "potter's rot," brought on by the particles of flint which get on the lungs and produce a sort of acute asthma. It is not merely the glazing which is a dangerous process, but work in the dry colors is extremely so, as well, for these contain about 58 per cent. of lead, also in a raw state.

One of the most lamentable features of the whole business is the fact that the children of lead-workers seldom live, and, when they do, they have no physique and a hopeless future. Infants born of such parents usually die almost immediately after birth of convulsions, while it is said in the potteries that no ground-layer can bear children at all. Of the moral effect of such conditions, surely there is no need to speak. Records on the matter of child-bearing in the pottery districts ought to be enough to awaken the world to some remedial action, were it not so inhuman. Granted that these toilers are not always models of cleanliness and prudence, the fact lessens in no perceptible degree the weight of the sin which rests upon the world, on women, for their persistent indifference to these terrible conditions of life and labor among those who toil.

MARY RITTER BEARD.

CUBANS WORK TOGETHER.

New Constitution is Well Under Way.

HAVANA, December 29.—A constitution for the new republic of Cuba will probably be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next four weeks. This is the general opinion among delegates to the convention, and is generally understood in official circles. The five sections of the convention have been meeting together, and have been discussing the projects carefully. All of the delegates have agreed on all of the principal features of the project, and there is no doubt that, so far as a constitution for Cuba is concerned, they will complete their work within the next few days.

The center of interest here at present is the character of the constitution this body will prepare and in what light it will be viewed by the Congress of the United States. When the convention first received projects from the delegates for consideration, there were three presented. The one presented by Gen. Ruis Rivera, in naming the qualifications for President of the proposed republic, had this provision:

"Any male citizen of Cuba, over forty years of age, and who was born in Cuba, will be eligible to the presidency of the republic."

General Marua, in his project, incorporated the provision which has been accepted. It is that any male citizen, over forty years of age, who was a citizen of Cuba at the signing of the constitution, will be eligible to the presidency.

This provision has been made to include General Gomez among those who will be eligible to the presidency. It is taken to mean that Gen. Maximo Gomez will be the first President of the Cuban republic, if the constitution is adopted with this provision, and if it is sanctioned by the Congress of the United States.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The convention of the American Society of Naturalists closed in Baltimore last night with a banquet.

George Fuller, colored, was lynched near Marion, Ala. He was charged with burning the barn of his employer.

The costly home of Henry Crowell, president of the American Cereal Company, was destroyed by fire, at Chicago last night. Loss, $20,000.

The guarantee fund of $50,000, to be used in defraying the expenses of the second inauguration of President McKinley, has been raised.

The Hartford has sailed from Curacao to Laguayra, Venezuela, where she will protect American interests in connection with the asphalt concessions.

The divinity hall of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., was burned last night. The loss is $20,000. All the furniture and libraries were destroyed.

About 1,500 stemmers employed in the Continental tobacco factory at Louisville have struck. They demand an advance of 25 cents a hundred for stemming.

The Chicago anti-vice crusade has resulted in the indictment of fourteen dive and gambling house keepers. State Senator Brodrick is one of those indicted.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, spoke before the Outlook Club at Montclair, N. J., last night, on "The Causes of the Unpopularity of Foreigners in China."

The annual meeting of the National Federation of Graduate Clubs has adjourned at Philadelphia. The attendance was small and many are in favor of total disorganization.

Alfonso Stanley, the Porto Rican who was detained at New York by the immigration officials, has been vouched for by a philanthropic woman and admitted to this country.

Twenty-five negroes, who were arrested at Star, W. Va., on a charge of attempting to lynch a 'squire who had convicted a colored man, have been taken to Fayetteville for safekeeping.

N. Schellinger, a Chicago electrician, electrocuted a cat, yesterday, turned the animal over to doctors, and after they had pronounced the cat dead he restored it to life by the use of a reverse current of electricity.

There is no clew to the robbers who got away with a mail pouch containing $100,000 in negotiable paper, at Detroit. The pouch was picked up from a platform at the Michigan Central station in Wyandotte, a suburb.

An accounting made to the Probate Court, at Chicago, shows that the Pullman estate has increased from $9,000,000 to $15,000,000 since the death of the sleeping car magnate. This is due to the increase in value of stocks.

It is probable that the United States will stand at the head for this year in the matter of exports. The first eleven months show that the United States has exported $1,308,913,789, while Great Britain is $5,000,000 behind these figures.

Forty-five thousand dollars in Government bonds has been found in a hut occupied by hermit Smith, near Fletcher, O. Smith died a few days ago. He was an old soldier, and aside from the bonds, left pension vouchers to the amount of $25,000.

The Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, which is looked on as the government mouthpiece, says that the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is a "slap at England." In view of this, it considers the temperate tone of the British press remarkable.

At yesterday's session of the Naturalists of Western and central States, in Chicago, many questions were discussed. Professor Loeb brought on a lively discussion by stating that wasps have a memory. A committee on future meetings was appointed.

The State Department has received no information as to how the Turkish government will pay the claims growing out of the Armenian outrages. The money may come through the Cramps, who have contracted to build a cruiser for the Turkish government.

The commission for the promotion of Sweden's foreign commerce proposes the establishment of regular steamer lines to the United States and South America, particularly the United States, whence imports are rapidly growing, while Swedish exports are unimportant.

The State Department is considering the advisability of appointing an additional commissioner to advise with Minister Conger in the Chinese negotiations. What now remains to be done relates largely to financial and commercial matters, and Minister Conger prefers that the responsibility be divided.

Frank Pettigrew, son of the United States Senator, was assaulted and seriously injured by an usher in a Kansas City theater last night. He violated a rule of the theater by lighting a cigarette in the lobby, and in the fight that resulted his cheek bone was broken and his jaw dislocated. He is in a hospital.

The Turkish battleship Assar Tewfik will be reconstructed by German shipbuilders, at Kiel. The money for the work has been guaranteed, although the Sultan has not a cent in his treasury. Germany has informed the Sultan that if the American claims are paid, Germany will insist on similar action in regard to her claims.

The Pope has criticised the associations bill, the passage of which has been urged by the French ministry. He says it means religious oppression and that "the exclusion of religious orders from the liberties enjoyed by the individual citizen will force these orders to return to England or the United States to find a refuge against the iniquities of catholic France."

NEW ALLIANCE FORMED

SIGNED BY TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

Two Nations Want Peace in the Balkans—All Europe Interested.

VIENNA, December 29.—Reports which have arrived here from Bucharest give an account of a new configuration of the Balkans of the greatest political interest, which, if it should turn out to be true, will throw a curious light on the relations of Germany and Austria to Russia.

It is stated in the Bucharest press that, at the suggestion of Count von Buelow, an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Turkey and Roumania, directed against any power which would try to disturb the peace in the Balkans.

This is perhaps only designed to distract Russia's attention to a certain degree from the Chinese problem.

With a view to paralyzing this alliance, an entente has been come to between Servia and Bulgaria, under the patronage of Russia.

In well-informed circles in Vienna the news was at first registered without comment, but the fact that the information has been circulated allows of the conclusion being drawn that the convention between Russia and Austria, regarding the Balkans, is no longer as solid as it formerly was.

CROWE WRITES A LETTER.

Alleged Kidnapper is No Mean Humorist.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., December 29.—What appears to be a genuine letter from Pat Crowe, who is being searched for by the detectives in this region for his alleged connection with the Cudahy kidnapping case at Omaha, has been received by detective Richard Fulks, of this city. The letter was mailed on board a Burlington train at some point between this city and Omaha. It reads as follows:

"At Large, December 27, 1900.—Dear Dick: I am having the time of my life. Ever since the beginning of my eventful career I have enjoyed the reputation of being a wonder. Train robberies without number have been charged to me, and every time there is a diamond robbery I did it. I have been known to commit two crimes in one night in widely different localities; have been captured, shot, and at one time actually had my charred remains found under a freight wreck. But all the records have been eclipsed by the records of the last few days, or since Mr. Cudahy parted company with $25,000 for the return of his boy.

"I note by the papers that I have been seen simultaneously in Omaha, St. Joe, Denver, San Francisco, Dayton, Chicago, Oshkosh, Kalamazoo, Atchison and Podunk. You will note that I am spreading myself. You will see also that I am still eluding capture. That is not the fault of the detectives. They are doing their best. But how can they expect to capture me when I have become so numerous?

"Give Dan Shea my best, and tell him he is doing fine. He is the only detective in the West who has not laid claim to the distinction of seeing me. When you write address the letter 'Transient.' I am still skipping around, and have no permanent address.

"My route for the balance of the week is as follows: Friday, Honolulu, Amazonia, New York, Burr Oak Bottoms; Saturday, Memphis, Elwood, Turkey Creek, Minneapolis, Seattle; Sunday will rest, dividing my time between New Orleans and Nome City. Will send route for next week later. I will spend a part of the time in Europe. This exercise is proving healthy, and I am gaining flesh; never felt better. This is not so confining as what I have been used to in Jefferson City and other places. Write soon. Yours, on the wing,

"PAT CROWE."

Not Seeking Lizzie Burns.

OMAHA, December 29.—The disappearance of Lizzie Burns has caused the detectives to think that she may have been connected with the Cudahy kidnapping as a lookout or messenger, and they are seeking to arrest her. She was a friend of Pat Crowe, not only in South Omaha, but last spring in Chicago. She was a waiter and a dishwasher at several South Omaha hotels. She is about thirty years old, of light complexion, has hair slightly darker than blonde, is tall and large, with high cheek bones and square chin.

The Pony Identified.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Ia., December 29.—B. F. Warren and Daniel Burris, of Omaha, have positively identified the bay pony now in the hands of Joseph Goodrich as the animal sold in Omaha, December 14, to the supposed kidnappers of young Cudahy. A daughter of Burris identified a picture of Pat Crowe as that of the man to whom the pony was sold.

BRUTALITY OF NURSES.

It Resulted in the Death of a Patient.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The jury in the inquest into the cause of the death of Louis H. Hilliard has rendered a verdict declaring that he came to his death from asphyxiation and fractured ribs caused by Jesse R. Davis, Edward O. Dean and Clinton I. Marshall, all nurses. The jury also censured the Bellevue Hospital authorities for laxity of methods. Despite the protests of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Davis, Dean and Marshall were released in $5,000 bail each.

Mrs. Hilliard testified that she noticed bruises on her husband's head when she saw him at the insane pavilion, and he told her he had been beaten. She asked the doctor (Fitch) how he got the bruises, and he said he did not know and did not want to know.

Dr. John W. Moore, Jr., of the Bellevue Hospital staff, testified that he first saw Hilliard in the shower bath.

"The nurses were in charge of Hilliard for an entire day?" asked a juryman.

"Yes, but I looked into each room at each patient in bed that night."

Sheet Twisted Around His Throat.

When he next saw him he was summoned in a hurry, and found one of the nurses kneeling over Hilliard, producing artificial respiration. He did not want to stop the artificial respiration, so he did not put his ear to the man's heart for several minutes. He then found that Hilliard was dead.

"Did you form any opinion as to the cause of death?"

"I ascribed it to acute dilatation of the heart, caused by an exhausting fight; the autopsy showed the man had a dilated heart."

A dispute arose before the coroner as to the time when a sheet was twisted about Hilliard's throat, the defense holding that it was on Tuesday. Witness Minnock was recalled and testified that the sheet was twisted around Hilliard's throat on Wednesday by Davis. He described the twisting as being after the fashion known among sailors as the Spanish windlass.

"If this witness' testimony is true, this takes the case out of the category of manslaughter and makes it one of murder," said Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. "It establishes premeditation. To take a sheet and twist it about a man's neck until he is suffocated is murder."

This closes one of the cases of alleged brutal treatment of patients, and it is probable that a charge of murder will be placed against the accused nurses. A general investigation of the hospital is in progress.

ALGER DENOUNCES MILES

FORMER WAR SECRETARY REHEARSES BEEF INQUIRY.

Asserts that Eagan was Sacrificed to the Scandalous Charges of the Commanding General.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The North American Review, in its next issue, will publish a long article by former Secretary of War Alger. The ex-Secretary writes on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War." He first refers to the appointment by the President, at his request, of the Dodge commission, to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, cites the fact that General Miles refused to be sworn when he gave his testimony, and then continues:

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time; and, stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all those months, with this pretended knowledge of facts which, if they existed, should have been made known to the Secretary of War for the protection of the army—General Miles never mentioned the subject. Nor did I ever hear a rumor of chemically-treated beef being purchased for the army until the general's testimony was given before the commission. In answer to inquiries as to how canned beef became a part of the army ration, General Miles said:

"'You had better ask the Secretary of War or the commissary-general; I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment. * * * There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as or called refrigerated beef, which you might call embalmed beef. * * * Now, if you want to ascertain the cost to the Government of this so-called refrigerated beef—embalmed beef—take the original cost. * * * I do not know what may have been injected into it. * * * The understanding is that there is a secret process of preserving beef. * * * It may be that they are still sending the stuff down there. I don't know. * * * If I was furnished for any expedition in this country, or any other, with such stuff, I would prohibit the men from taking it. * * * I do not think that beef such as was sent to Cuba and Porto Rico would be good in any country in the stomach of any man. * * * They could get some bacon, but that is not considered suitable food for the troops. * * * You ask about food. In my judgment, that was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress on the part of our troops.'

Fell on Eagan's Shoulders.

"Not contented with his grave and scandalous charges, made public for the first time before the War Investigating Commission, General Miles permitted himself to be interviewed on the following day at Cincinnati, where he made similar charges. The allegations that unsuitable food, not a part of the legal ration, had been furnished the army under pretense of an experiment, and that refrigerated beef, treated with poisonous chemicals, had been and was being supplied to our army of 275,000 men, were, indeed, serious, implying, as they did, criminal incompetence on the part of the Commissary Department, if not wilful negligence and dishonesty. Upon Commissary General Charles P. Eagan the charges fell with the suddenness and sharpness of a blow from an assassin's knife out of the dark. No other supply bureau of the army had excelled the Commissary Department in promptness, efficiency and successful administration during the war.

"Upon hearing them, he pitifully exclaimed:

"'General Miles has crucified me upon a cross of falsehood and misrepresentation.' General Eagan had already been examined by the War Investigation Commission when General Miles's hearing occurred, but when the testimony of the latter appeared in the newspapers General Eagan immediately requested a rehearing.

His Unfortunate Reply.

"General Eagan read his reply to the war investigation commission from a carefully-prepared typewritten manuscript. Lashed to the quick by the allegations contained in General Miles's testimony and in his subsequent interview, which appeared on December 23, in a New York newspaper, his indignation exceeded the limits of his self-control, and in his efforts to deny the charges made, his language became vituperative, extravagant and highly improper. I believe that, had General Eagan's health not been seriously impaired by overwork and anxiety, the two objectionable paragraphs—of 300 words, out of an aggregate of 2,000, contained in his reply—would never have been written or uttered. Even yet, divested of its offensive adjectives in the two paragraphs referred to, his reply to General Miles remains unanswerable in its logic and incontrovertible in its facts. The allegation that I had inspired or had any knowledge of General Eagan's intended attack, upon the statement of General Miles is absolutely untrue.

He Stands by Eagan.

"The suspension of General Eagan from the functions of his office until his retirement stripped the service of an honest and able officer. His court-martial was not the outcome of General Miles's charges, but the result of intemperate and unmilitary language, conceived in an indignation pardonable in its mode of expression. General Miles seemed to be pleased with the notoriety which his startling statements before the commission, and his subsequent newspaper interview gave him, for again, on March 31, 1899, in New York city, he published additional charges. This interview, which appeared on the morning of February 1, General Miles was called upon to deny under oath, and, as he was unable to do so, part of his statements in it were used by the court of inquiry as a basis for investigation.

"Of the witnesses examined by the investigating commission, General Miles and Dr. Daly are the only ones who make the charge of 'chemically treated beef.' Astounding as this statement may seem, General Miles did not base his allegations upon personal experience or submit any proof in support of them. His startling and scandalous accusations appear to have been based entirely upon the verbal statements of Dr. W. H. Daly, a volunteer major and surgeon upon his staff during the war with Spain, and upon a single letter subsequently sent him by this volunteer. The allegation that the food furnished the army was the cause of much sickness seems to have been as little investigated or to have had as little warrant for its utterance as the other disproved charges.

"The army had won its battles in Cuba and the Philippines, Porto Rico had peacefully came into our hands after a few skirmishes, the protocol had been in operation for over four months, and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. Then comes the major-general commanding the army of the United States with his charges. While the allegations of General Miles were not based upon fact, and were conclusively disproved by two separate tribunals, unimpeachable in their composition and methods of investigating, the irreparable damage had been done.

"A brave, honest and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of such cruel, unwarranted and unjustifiable imputations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges, was, as a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence but inexcusable in its expression. Besides this, a false impression has been created throughout the country as to the food furnished the army which may never be removed. The charges of General Miles, twice proven false in spirit and substance, are, therefore, the more heinous in their effect. Yet the present Congress promoted General Miles to lieutenant-general, and has thus far failed to give General Shafter the rank of major-general to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

FIRE NEAR MATTOON.

Broom Corn Warehouse in Ashes—Loss Twenty-Five Thousand.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MATTOON, Ill., December 29.—The big broom corn warehouse of J. C. Fleming, at Allenville, eight miles from this city, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the conflagration is a mystery. A large amount of broom corn was stored in the building, which was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $25,000, a large part of which falls upon S. W. Phillips and J. A. Roseboom, of this city.

For a Broader School Bureau.

DENVER, Colo., December 29.—The Colorado State Teachers' Association has adopted resolutions asking Colorado's Congressmen to urge Congress to reorganize the Bureau of Education upon broader lines, on a plane with the Bureau of Labor.

THE ONE SURE WAY

To Cure Every Form of Piles.

The only sure way to cure every form of piles is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is applied directly to the parts affected, and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application, because its medicinal properties are rapidly absorbed right where needed, by the delicate tissues and sensitive membranes of the rectum. The cure is natural and easy, and almost before the patient is aware of it, every trace of piles has left him.

This is one reason why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful.

It is in suppository form, applied at night directly to the diseased parts, where it is most needed, and not by the roundabout way of the stomach nor the harsh, barbarous method of surgical operation.

Direct applications to the seat of disease is the only common sense cure, and this is fully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

If the voluntary testimony of thousands is worth anything, then no sufferer should delay in giving this splendid remedy at least a trial, as it costs but 50 cents at any drug store, and is guaranteed absolutely safe and free from opiates or cocaine so commonly found in so-called pile cures.

Nearly every druggist has some favorite pile cure, on which he can make a larger profit than he can on the Pyramid, and oftentimes to substitute, but when it is remembered that the Pyramid Pile Cure is the only remedy for piles that has a national reputation, and is sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, it means something; it means that no remedy could do this unless it possessed positive, unmistakable merit.

The Pyramid Pile Cure has cured thousands of sufferers from the different forms of the disease, whether itching, bleeding or protruding piles.

Wasson'S

TO-NIGHT'S SPECIALS

Men's $1.00 laundered percale Shirts, broken sizes	.50
Men's 50c Imperials, 4-in-hands and Puff Ties	.25
Men's 75c gray cotton Union Suits	.39
Ladies' $1.00 gray, non-shrinking Vests and Pants	.50
Ladies' 15c fast black fleeced cotton Hose	.10
Men's fancy vertical stripe, seamless Socks	.10
Ladies' Paris Model Corset, in colors, 75c value	.50
25c Brooches, for	.10
25c Cuff Links, for	.10
75c Watch Chains, for	.38
25c and 50c Gilt Belts, for	.10
25c box fancy Stationery	.10
25c Velvet Belts, fancy buckles	.15
15c Ribbon, for	.10
$1.25 to $2.25 ladies' embroidered Handkerchiefs	.98
19c Dental Foam, for the teeth	.9
10c box Witch Hazel Cream	.8
10c box Talcum Powder	.5
15c to 25c Black Rubber Combs	.9
Golf Gloves, 75c, 65c, 50c and	.25
$1.75 finest Mocha Mittens	.98

H. P. WASSON & CO.

The Celebrated McDowell System of Dress Cutting. Dressmaking taught from foundation to finish. Just what dressmakers have always wanted.
108 N. Pennsylvania St., Room 30
Old Phone 15400.
Bring your goods and make yourself a dress. Cutting, Fitting and Stitching. Tailor Suits a specialty.

Pick a Diamond

From our stock and you pick it minus the importer's profit, lacking the jobber's per cent., less regular dealer's advance. Three profits saved—give us ONE, you take the TWO. That's the difference to YOU between Diamond DEALERS and Diamond IMPORTERS. We are IMPORTERS. We reset Diamonds while you wait.

J. C. SIPE, IMPORTER DIAMONDS
Rooms 2, 3 and 4, 18½ North Meridian St.
INDIANAPOLIS . . . . . INDIANA
Mail orders receive prompt attention.

COAL
A.B. MEYER & CO.
COAL
19 N. Pennsylvania St.

WATCH.... PHIL JOSEPH'S ...ADS!!!
THE GRANGER STORE
336-338 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

WANTED
RAW FURS
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
JOS. ALLERDICE & CO.,
226 Kentucky Ave., - - Indianapolis

Fine Hartz Mountain and St. Andreasberg Canaries, European Gold-finches, Blackbirds, Thrushes, Cages, Aquaria, Globes, Goldfish, Water-plants, Food, Seeds, etc., at lowest prices.
C. F. KLEPPER, 431-433 Mass. ave.

WANT ADS ARE READ IN THE NEWS

CLUB LIFE AT BLUFFTON

MANY SCORE OF INTELLIGENT WOMEN ENLISTED.

The Organizations Take a Wide Range in Individual Effort, and Combine for General Good.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BLUFFTON, Ind., December 29.—Less than a decade ago such a thing as an exclusive woman's club, for the pursuit of literary and scientific studies, was unknown in this city. To-day club life has probably reached the apex of its existence, for there are more than a dozen clubs, with a membership of 170, composed of the intelligent, cultured class of misses, wives and mothers of the "Parlor City." Scarcely a night in the week passes but that one or more clubs hold regular weekly meetings. With but one or two exceptions, these clubs meet at the homes of the various members, and besides pursuing a fixed course, many social hours are enjoyed.

Bluffton is essentially a city of homes. People do not isolate themselves after night by drawing down the blinds, but brightly illuminate their pretty dwellings. Passersby can catch the inspiration from bright-faced, merry crowds gathered in many homes to pursue some chosen line of work. Elegant programs, containing the year's work, are printed and placed with each member. These programs give the date of the meeting, the name of the member who is to entertain, and assigns the work. These are followed closely and each member knows just when she is on the program to entertain or to have work, weeks in advance of the time.

The club season opens in October and lasts until the middle of April, usually closing with an annual reception and banquet.

Beginning of Club Life.

Following the history of the clubs more closely, it may be said that one pleasant September evening, in 1891, pursuant to invitations issued by the hostess, a number of women met at the home of Mrs. Joseph Dailey to perfect an organization, they scarcely knew what. They were in need of intellectual work, and here, under the fostering care of Mrs. Dailey, was laid the foundation for future club work in this city. The club was not named at this time, but a line of work was chosen and the club flourished. Evangeline was followed through her wanderings until she knelt by the lifeless form of her lover. Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" was lived over; Milton's exalted notions of virtue, as laid down in the "Comus," were studied. James Freeman Clark came in the next year's work, along with current magazines and rhetoric.

By the beginning of the fourth year a desire for a more unified, systematic line of work was manifested, and the leadership of the club was placed in the hands of Miss May Folts, now Mrs. W. E. Eichhorn, who was then the English teacher in the city high school. She was a charter member of the club, but did not assume leadership until this time. It was decided to study the "World's Masterpieces in Literature," with contemporaneous history, and a complete constitution and by-laws were adopted at this time. In honor of the leader the club was called the Folts Reading Circle, and is still so known.

The Studies Undertaken.

During the fourth year old Homer sang the wrath of Achilles, the beauty of Helen, the wisdom of Nestor, the bravery of Hector and the sorrow of Priam. The fifth year was spent in traveling from the apex of Dante's "Inferno" to his purging, cleansing mountain, until the year ended in his "White Rose of Paradise." Goethe's "Faust" presented the next life-problem, "What does it profit a man if he gain the world and lose his soul?"

Another club using the Bay View work English history was next undertaken, and it will continue for five or six years at least. At present the club is reading Shakespeare's comedies. The membership of this mother of clubs is limited to fourteen. Mrs. Abe Simmons is president this year.

Stirred by the work of this club, other clubs were formed from time to time, and in the list to-day may be mentioned briefly the following:

Organized Clubs.

The Bay View Club, Mrs. G. D. Snider, president, pursues the regularly prescribed Bay View course.

The Delphic Circle, organized in 1894, selects a committee each year to prepare an outline for the year's work. This year the poets are being studied. Not only the lives of the poets, but leading selections. Current events are also discussed. The president is Mrs. A. B. Cline.

The Woman's Conversation Club pursues the regular Bay View work. Its president is Mrs. Joseph Dailey. It is the Woman's Social Reading Circle, Mrs. Bert Barley, president. The three clubs using the same work have at least one joint meeting during the year.

The Shakespearean Reading Circle, as its name indicates, is delving into the intricacies of that great author's works. "King Lear" is now under scrutiny, and quotations from Helen Hunt Jackson were given in response to last roll call. The president is Mrs. Margaret McCleery.

The Mutual Research Club is making a close study of United States history this winter, from the colonies to the civil war, and will complete it next year. The club has been organized about six years and pursues a miscellaneous course. Mrs. L. C. Davenport is president.

The Emerson Culture Club is deserving of special mention. Its leader is Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby, a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, and instructor at Winona each season. Lessons in physical culture and expression are given, and under the skilled leadership much profitable work is done. This club meets in Sturgis Hall.

The Ladies' Musicale.

The largest club organization in the city is the Ladies' Musicale. Music is the theme of this club, and many accomplished musicians are enrolled upon its roster. It is in only its second year, but numbers thirty active members and fifty associate members. Mrs. Will Barr and Mrs. Frank Dailey are to be credited with the organization of this club, which meets each alternate week.

The members are divided into three sections, each having a leader. After each section has been on the program, the fourth meeting is an open one, and frequently 150 or more guests are entertained. At least once a year foreign talent is introduced in these open meetings. The next open meeting will be held the latter part of January. Last year only American composers were studied. This year the German masters are being considered. A biography of the author is read and choice selections rendered. Mrs. W. W. Weisell, Jr., is the very able president this year. This club and the Foltz Circle are members of the State Federation of Clubs.

The Herbert Spencer Club.

For six years the Herbert Spencer Club, the only literary club in the city composed of women and men, has passed a successful career. Its first and second year's work was of a miscellaneous nature, but the past four years has been devoted to a study of the writings of Herbert Spencer. This year his "Data of Ethics" is the basis of study. Its president is Mrs. L. A. Williamson, wife of the president of the Wells County Bank.

The Round Table Club was organized last fall, and is taking the Bay View work. Mrs. Laurie Snider is president.

The New Century Reading Circle is in its third year. For two years the States of the Union were studied in location, climate, soil, productions and industrial life. This year United States history is the theme. Mrs. P. L. Robison is president.

This practically completes the list of purely literary clubs. Besides these, there are numerous social clubs, with no fixed course, and whose chief aim is amusement. Current events are discussed in almost every club, and the social feature is not neglected.

The Federation of Clubs.

Last, but not least, all of these clubs have perfected an organization known as the Federation of Clubs of the City of Bluffton, and have made a wise selection by choosing the talented Mrs. W. D. Mason as president. This organization has just been accomplished and is to bring about a closer bond of union between the various clubs and take up some important questions of vital interest to the citizens of Bluffton. The garbage question is to be taken up, and a furnace for burning all refuse, will be demanded. A better location of the city library will be requested. Sunday-closing laws will be enforced. With such united effort who will gainsay the result for good these 170 intelligent, earnest people can accomplish?

W. E. SIMONS.

Beveridge Slandered the Puritans.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, grossly slandered the Puritans on Saturday night and shamefully perverted political history when he attributed to them territorial greed as their highest public motive. In applying his jingo doctrines he said that "the Cuban is an American question, and the American nation must work it out." When the Spanish-American war was in progress this was regarded by the people of the United States as largely a Cuban question, and was also so regarded by the Cubans. In this light was passed the solemn resolution of Congress pledging the independence of Cuba. But this was before Senator Beveridge became known as a jingo statesman and spokesman of the administration.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA

WHAT MISSIONARIES HAVE DONE FOR THE TERRITORY.

Early Work of the Greek Church—Subsequent Establishment of Schools and Hospitals.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

A land that would cover the United States from the great lakes to the great gulf, stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and extending as far west of the Golden Gate as Maine lies east of California; a land of icy wilderness, where summer days are nightless and winter nights have no dawn; a land rich in minerals, abounding in berries and fish and furred creatures; a land fringed with intricate and numberless fiords and inlets and bays, and embroidered with a thirty and forty-mile edge of stately forest; a land where volcanic cones pierce an Arctic sky, yet whose meadows are carpeted with a glory beyond Solomon's—a flora rich, diverse, marvelous—whose rivers roll in width and volume scarcely second to another of our hemispheres, whose glory is her glacial courses, noble and mighty, worthy to be the bulwark of the New Jerusalem This is Alaska.

This is the country our Government bought from Russia, in 1867, for $7,200,000. The new purchase had every sort of unpromising future proclaimed for it; had every sort of ridiculous name suggested for it, but happily the Russian term for "great land" was retained. The squirrel and fox, the otter and marten and seal for a century had furnished comfort and adornment for St. Petersburg, yet little had been known of this far-away northland. Furriers and whalers came for their stock in trade, but scarcely another, save now and then a scientist bewildered with the northern skies, with the sculptured regions, with the sight of God making a world.

The Greek church had sent out missionaries, not men whom we are able to learn much about, not such men as earlier braved loneliness and wanderings, perils of land and sea, martyrdom of fire and sword, to bring the consolation of the Roman church to the Indians. A curious fact it is that the Indian character has never turned so cordially to the Slav priest as to the Jesuit father, and a curious fact, too, that the Greek church has left so little impression after the hundred years of supremacy; and yet there may be responsible for this a misconception of duty, for when Catherine of Russia commanded her missionaries to go to Alaska to instruct the natives in religion, she also ordered convicts shipped from Siberia to instruct them in agriculture.

The outrages of these unscrupulous men and the traders who preceded them are unspeakable. In ten years the number of natives was reduced one-half—their lives were of no more value than those of dogs, but "heaven was high and the Czar distant!"

The priests could not stem the tide—few tried. They multiplied schools, in most of which little but the rites of the Greek church and the Russian language were taught, and in which the white and half-breed children made up the list. Finns, Swedes and Germans, being largely employed by the fur companies, in 1849 a Lutheran missionary was sent to them by Russia; nor did he teach the natives.

Under the American Flag.

When in 1867 the flag of Russia was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes floated instead, the Russian schools and churches were for the most part closed; the Russians and other Europeans returned home, leaving a people corrupted and degraded by their contact. The Lutheran preacher departed with his flock; a handful of United States soldiers was placed in former Russian forts; new sets of equally vicious traders began their work; the newspapers exhausted themselves in sarcasm and condemnation of the new territory; the church everywhere seemed to forget that Alaska was part of "the whole world," covered by the divine commission, and the great land was left in darkness.

No one thinks of asking to-day if the annexation were a good thing for the United States. Financially, politically, strategically, its purchase was a stroke of sagacious statesmanship. Had this not been conceded before, the facts of the Bering sea controversy, with its arbitration committees, composed of some of the best minds of England and America, would prove the importance of that one corner of Alaska in the eyes of governments.

The question from the Christian standpoint is, Has the annexation been a good thing for Alaska? It would seem that a land which became ours by voluntary purchase, brought to the nation a peculiar responsibility; yet, the half-light of Russian rule was better than the total darkness which followed. For seventeen years Congress provided no form of civil government, checking all progress and healthy development. It was the prodigious growth of the Northwest, tales of gold discoveries in Alaska and the work of our own missionaries which indicated the wisdom of Seward and eventually led the United States to an assumption of its duty.

The first organized Christian work in Alaska was begun by an Alaskan. Educated and converted in a Methodist mission in British Columbia, where he had gone for work, he returned some years later to Ft. Wrangel to cut wood. We read with interest how this Indian Philip turned an old dancing hall into a school room and preaching place; how the commandant of the fort protected him; how the few, too timid or indifferent to have started the work, rallied around him; how discouraging for a long time were the fruitless efforts of all to interest practically the people "down below."

Inseparably as the name of Eliot or Brainard is associated with the Indian of the East is the name of Sheldon Jackson with Alaska. Sent by the church to investigate the needs and to return before navigation closed, he felt he could not take the hungry souls nothing but promises; he must take with him and leave some one ready for the appealing and appalling need.

That one was a woman. Having been trained to conquer emergencies in twenty years of missionary service and already consecrated to her work by deep sorrow, Mrs. MacFarland went on five days' notice. These two arrived at Wrangel in time to take the work from the dying Philips's hands; but Dr. Jackson must return.

There, the only Christian white woman in the country, with an Indian woman as interpreter, with twenty-seven books, no school house, the military force withdrawn, in a place without law or order, she began Christ's work in that great north land. Here she passed in and out as nurse, doctor, preacher, teacher and administrator generally.

Beginning of Public Schools.

In 1885 a small appropriation was made to start a public school system for all; without reference to race. This, a comparatively small matter where railway lines and stage roads lend aid, was a tremendous undertaking in this great land, with no public conveyance, the only means for transportation being by skin or log canoe, and necessitating tens of thousands of miles of such travel, the future schools to be from one hundred to one thousand miles a part, their teachers to receive mail twice or maybe once a year, the schools to be English, though those to be taught knew no English. To plan and execute all this required some one with knowledge of the ground and dialects, and it was fitting that Dr. Jackson should be made general agent of education of Alaska.

The introduction of the domesticated reindeer into Alaska is a project of Dr. Jackson. The aim is to help the Eskimos in their dire extremity, brought on by the white man's destruction of their native food, that, deprived of the whale, the native may come to live on his herds of deer, as the Western ranchman on his herds of cattle.

Dr. Jackson's crowning work has been the establishment of a school and mission at Point Barron, the extreme north point of land in the United States, and within twenty-five miles of the northernmost point of Greenland. In twenty years over one hundred vessels have been wrecked on this dangerous coast, casting ashore hundreds of men to find no subsistence. This led the United States to establish a refuge station here, and now there clusters about it a village of thirty families, living in houses partly built under ground. The Government refused to assume the whole charge of a school here, though it would help any missionary organization to undertake it. Who knows but from this farthest point of Alaska the gospel may penetrate Siberia? No establishment of missions is now permitted by the Russian government, but the Alaskans, who mingle with the Siberians and speak the same tongue, may carry a happy return for the misery brought to these shores by the short-sighted, though well-meaning, Russian Empress, loads of demoralizing convicts.

A chain of missions now runs from Jackson to Point Barron. In the Sitka Training School, the Juneau Home, the Haynes Mission, the Hydale Mission, the town of Metlakahtla, is faithful work being done, teaching the little children, caring for the sick and the aged, training the hands and hearts of young men and women, reclaiming the wilderness as rapidly as lies in the power of comparatively few hands and small means. The changes which have come about have not been the result of any rapid progress or sudden overthrow of old customs and habits. The natives have watched the missionaries, have observed their daily lives and have seen wherein they could be like them, and in consequence many have put off the blanket for the garb of civilization; have left the herd in the "lodge" for a cottage and Christian home; have broken away from a chief's rule and asserted American individuality; have turned away from tricks and incantations and abandoned superstitions for an ennobling belief.

Discovery of Gold.

In 1897 our country was electrified with tales of gold discoveries in the Klondike. From north and from south, from mountains and prairies, from city and from farm, set out such a stream of humanity unknown since the days of the Crusaders. These Argonauts were men of all ages, men who hoped to retrieve lost fortunes; men who trusted to touch untold wealth; men who cared for the adventurous, lawless life; men who meant to make gain on the misfortune of others. A few who went with the high and right intent to add more to dependent lives, a great mass, at all events, who had taken all they had, had bartered their birthright, to gain the golden fleece.

Side by side with these wonderful finds of gold have been the opening of other treasure fields on Alaskan soil, and with the human tide in search of earthly wealth have followed others in search of a possession more precious than gold or silver or stones. It is pitiful to read of those who have given up home ties and the comforts of civilization to wrest fortune from earth, but this small matter is it in comparison with those men and women of refinement scattered along the rivers and coast, who have voluntarily buried themselves to work for their fellow beings. All honor to the Lopps and Thorntons and Duncans, to the Moravians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists, living for the greater treasure, as some have died for it!

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the energy and progress of the Christian work in Alaska goes on to-day in Mr. L. L. Wirt. In October, 1898, three Scandinavians discovered gold at a spot since called Cape Nome. Before the spring of 1899 about fifty men had been drawn to the place, and when navigation had opened, in June, the stampede had set in in earnest. Six thousand people located on that beach that summer, among them Mr. and Mrs. Wirt.

As the long winter closed in on the miners, and many came out from the inland search broken in health and disappointed in hope, it became evident to Mr. Wirt that whatever the church did in spiritual work, it must not leave some other things undone. So he began to plan and work and pray for the church he called the St. Bernard Congregational church, which should have for its aim the threefold beneficence which made its Alpine prototype so rich in good works.

The common enemies here, as in the Alps, were ice and cold, snow and storms, though the greatest to be dreaded, perhaps, was the long-continued darkness. The dog here, too, played an important part, though not the handsome, noted St. Bernard, but the little Eskimo or Malamute breed, which has just as effectively saved many a traveler from a frozen death.

The three lines of ministry undertaken at home are a church, with spiritual activities; a club room, containing library and magazines; a place of warmth and light and cheer; a hospital, where the sick receive tender and skilled nursing. These institutions were doing good work last January when Mr. Wirt realized their ineffectiveness to meet the needs of the coming multitudes. With three thousand people at Nome, the hospital was taxed to its uttermost. With forty thousand to come with the unlocking of the ice, and amid inevitable unsanitary conditions, they would be swamped with disease.

Wirt's Hazardous Trip.

But waiting for summer before organizing the supplies means a failure. The season of open navigation, four months, is too short to start from Bering sea, present the case in the States, collect supplies and return full-handed before the early freezing. The only efficient course was to start out at once, get to headquarters early, secure a hundred more beds, with physicians and nurses, for the enlargement of the Nome hospital, still others for four or five new towns that will have from two thousand to ten thousand each, and get them on road in time to reach the coast before the ice barriers form again. In this emergency, involving hundreds of lives, there was no one to send on so hazardous an errand. It was no time to think of self, so Mr. Wirt thought.

Traveling by dog team and snowshoes from Cape Nome in the depth of an Arctic winter, over the frozen sea and across the wilderness of the Yukon, sleeping in snowbanks and sharing with Indians their berries and fish, through extreme peril in the rough seas of the Helekof strait, this hero, after 7,000 miles' travel, reached Seattle—a daring trip, worthy of mention with that famous ride of Dr. Whitman across the Rockies in 1842, which saved Oregon to the Union.

This thrilling experience stirred the churches, and Mr. Wirt returned well supplied, but only to have supplies wrecked in sight of home. One may be deeply impressed by this beginning of work, by the heroism displayed amid the cruel cold, the degradation of surroundings, the effectual separation of home ties. Twenty-five years form a short history, but the continuance of such strength, such work, such faith, makes Alaska's future as clear and as sure as the stars which render her nights so wondrous.

K. M. G.

If you are not familiar with the pleasant taste and curative effects of Warner's Safe Cure, we will forward sample bottle free by mail upon request. Send name and address to Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

COMMON SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE. . . .

Backache—Unusual desire to urinate at night—Fluttering and pain in the heart—Tired feelings—Unusual amount of Greasy Froth in water—Irritated, hot and dry skin—Fickle appetite—Scalding sensation—Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the morning—Headache and Neuralgia—Abundance of pale or scanty flow of dark-colored water—Sour stomach—Heartburn with Dyspepsia—Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the small of the back—Deposit of mucous sometimes after urination—Loss of Memory—Rheumatism, Chills and Fever and Pneumonia—Dropsical swellings—Red or white brick dust, albumen and tube casts in the water—Constipation alternating with looseness—Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections.

The Leadville Crystal Carnival Association,
Offices: 400 W. Eighth St., Leadville, Colo.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO.:

Dear Sirs—Before 1880 I had dyspepsia troubles of all description, such as a sluggish liver, pains in the kidneys, bad headaches, etc.; in that year, when in Northern Australia, in one of the most trying tropical districts, I commenced to use Warner's Safe Cure and Pills. Since that time I have been compelled to travel continually from one part of the world to another, and at every indication of my malady returning, especially occasioned through the frequent change of climate, I have always resorted to Warner's Safe Cure with such gratifying results that I never had need to get a doctor's prescription, and I have passed on three different occasions examinations by Life Insurance physicians as first-class life. Hoping that my testimony will induce other suffering fellow-beings to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial, from which I am sure they will derive great benefit, I am, yours gratefully,

H. B. HART, Supt. of Exhibits.

Office and Laboratories of Warner's Safe Cure Co.: Rochester, N. Y.; London, Eng.; Frankfort A-M, Germany; Melbourne, Australia; Toronto, Canada; Buenos Ayres, and Monterey, Mexico.

AT THE CAPITAL.

E. H. Keller, one of the doorkeepers on the Senate side of the Capitol, greatly resembles Senator Mason.

Senator Wolcott, after looking Keller over, said: "The Lord moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. To think that Senator Mason should have a double!"

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, the only avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1904, is an advocate of light luncheons. "No man can do good work in the Senate," he says, "who fills himself full of food at noon." Senator Fairbanks eats a bowl of crackers and milk or an apple for his luncheon.—New York World.

Jones, of Nevada, never gets mad at anything. He is a philosopher, and goes on the principle of letting other people do the walking. When highwaymen once held up Jones, of Nevada, in a stage coach, he promptly handed out his pocketbook and watch, and said to the bandits:

"Boys, leave me two bits to pay for a drink at the next stopping place. The man that keeps the bar is a mean cuss, and never trusts anybody. And I don't believe you want that watch," he continued, "because it's got my monogram on the outside of the case and my name and address on the inside, so it wouldn't do you much good."

The highwaymen handed back his watch, and handed back his pocketbook with his railroad passes and a $2 bill.—Correspondence Chicago Record.

Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, was introducing Representative Nick Muller, of New York, to some Cincinnati friends. The two members are old friends, having been in the railroad and steamship business together.

"Is Mr. Muller a Republican?" inquired one of the visitors.

"No," replied Mr. Shattuc, "but he is the sweetest sinner that ever lived."

Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, is known to members of the House as the "human megaphone" because of the carrying power of his voice. Mr. Brosius is a classical speaker. During the last campaign he made a speech at Carnegie, Pa. After he had talked for an hour and a half, his hearers began to wonder when he would touch upon the issues of the campaign. Never once did he mention trusts, imperialism, standing army or currency reform. When his time expired he wound up with this sentence, very reminiscent of the peroration of Phillips's oration on Toussaint l'Ouverture:

"If I had the arms of an Atlas I would climb the Alpine hights, snatch a great fir by the roots, and, dipping it into the lava of Vesuvius, write across the azure blue in letters of living fire:

"'McKinley, I love you?'"

That was the only issue of the campaign mentioned by Mr. Brosius.

In the Dark.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

"Well, have you bought your wife's Christmas present yet?"

"I dunno. She has all our Christmas stuff locked up in one of the closets, where I can't get at it."

The News Prize Stories

"THE FEAR OF THE LORD"

An Incident of Honduras History.

By F. G. HEATON.

It all started from the too appreciative gaze of Ed Hilliard, and the coquettish answering glances from the blue eyes of Manuelita Sanchez. Hilliard was the big, blonde-haired, six-foot overseer of the Tres Palmas coffee plantation—a Cornell man who had gone to Honduras to learn the practical side of the business, and who was manfully trying to earn his salary by indulging in all day siestas in a hammock stretched in the "patio" of the factory, as the company's headquarters were called, and all-night flirtations with the pretty senoritas who attended the fandangoes within a radius of twenty miles.

Manuelita—well, she was just Manuelita, and that was enough for her numerous admirers. Of the rare, blue-eyed, red-blonde style of Spanish-American beauty, her little girdle was too small for the array of pierced hearts which were the trophies of her endless conquests. [illegible] it was the affinity of types w[illegible] started the fervent flirtation between her and Hilliard. But whatever was the cause of the flirtation, it caused enough black hate and desperation in the heart of Felicio Pasquale, the most ardent of Manuelita's many ardent lovers to make her beg Hilliard, as the fandango broke up, to guard himself well as he went back to the big white factory.

"This Felicio," she said, "has a black devil in his heart, and he will do thee harm if he can, the lost one. And what shall I do, mi alma, if that heart of a bat does aught to injure thee?" And her little shuddering sob went straight to the big heart of Hilliard, as he stood, his arm around her, in the shadow of the vat. But, as the Anglo-Saxon is apt to do, he laughed at her as he reassured her; then, kissing her thrice upon her small red mouth, he mounted his mule and rode away. Neither heard the "maledicto" that hissed from the lips of Felicio, from where he lurked in a dark corner; neither saw the faint flash of the stiletto the raging, disappointed lover drew from his belt. But next morning a meztizo courier found Hilliard's dead body at the point where the road to Tres Palmas joins the road to Santa Cruz de Yojoa. A narrow hole between the collar bone and the shoulder blade, just where the neck sets on the body, showed where Felicio's knife had entered. As for Felicio, the bandits in the mountains had another recruit next day.

Then there were disturbances at the United States consulate and at the "palace" of the commandante, at Santa Cruz de Yojoa. Hilliard was a person of too much consequence for his taking off to be ignored. The company which employed him had too much money, and there were other things, such as relations in the States. But "manana, manana" (to-morrow) said the commandante; and the to-morrows stretched into weeks and months without the payment of the demanded indemnity, until at last the consul grew impatient. Then he advised the Government at Washington that, in his judgment, the affair demanded attention. The dead man's blood called from the ground for vengeance—or money.

It is peculiar how penetrating such a call becomes when the dead man's father is a first assistant something, and his uncle a Senator from—well, a great, big State, to say nothing of friends and relatives whose influence could make or break even Cabinet officials. So it was that the Machias steamed into the harbor of Puerto Cortez one day, six months after the finding of Hilliard with the hole in his back.

Now, the Machias is not a big boat. In fact, she is one of the light-draught gunboats designed for service in shallow waters, along whose edges live little powers. But she has a corps of picked marines that average 175 pounds and look to be always in training. From long contact these marines have learned to despise the dwarfed, wizened yellow men of the Spanish-American countries, and maybe that was the reason the big sergeant talked so superciliously as he delivered a message from the Machias's commanding officer to the commandante, up at the "palace."

The message simply said, in terms of courtesy, that the commander requested the honor of a call from the commandante, on board the gunboat, at 4 that afternoon. But courteous messages may become distorted, and so it might have been that the commandante ordered two of his little, yellow soldiers to arrest the sergeant. At the side of the road leading past the "palace" is a slough, and in that slough the two little soldiers found themselves, waist deep and sinking, when the "Americanos" left. The peons who were unfortunate enough to meet the marines on the road still talk of the deeds of "los diablos Americanos." They have cause to remember. The sergeant was bearing to his commanding officer the message that the commandante of the province would "see him in h— first," couched in excited Spanish, and this, the sergeant considered equivalent to a declaration of war.

As the little commandante's wrath cooled he bethought him of the valor of the half-dozen Americanos, who had scattered his bodyguard of Hondurans like chaff before a storm, and his heart grew cold. Somewhere to the north, he had heard, there was a whole nation of just such "American pigs," and the fear of the not only possible, but highly probable, result of his message turned his blood to water. As he thought, his fear grew, until, summoning the demoralized remnants of his guard, he mounted his big yellow mule and started down the twelve miles of trail between Santa Cruz de Yojoa and Puerto Cortez. The fear lent him wings, and as it increased, his speed grew, until, leaving his guard far behind, he dashed down the rocky street of the port and reached the quay just as the Machias's boat was shoving off.

Off the steaming mule and into the sternsheets of the boat he leaped, passing over the side of the ship hat in hand, and prepared to accede to any and all demands the commander might make. A glance at the four and six-inch guns of the vessel increased his humbleness of mind, and not half an hour was required to settle the business which had been hanging fire for six months. The dinner which followed took longer, however, and when he left the commandante would have furnished an excellent "horrible example" for a Murphy blue-ribbon league, as he swore the naval officer was the "heart of his heart" and "his soul's eldest brother."

Next morning at 10 o'clock the Machias steamed out of the harbor, firing the national salute of twenty-one guns. Now, the artillery arm of the Honduras service consists of one twelve-pounder, muzzle-loading mountain gun, and when the commandante's order came to answer the gunboat's salute, gun for gun, the garrison at the little stone castle on the hill above the port went off its head. Not having been fired in the memory of man, the gun was a sight to behold, but the little soldiers, in their green uniforms and barefoot, hopped about, chattering like the monkeys of Honduras forests, while the gun grew hot and foul and threatened to tear down the walls about its embrasure, as it leaped and bucked at every discharge. It took over two hours to answer the gunboat's salute, and by that time the Machias was only a white speck under a plume of smoke, away down the bay.

But while the Machias steamed out, the Yorktown and the Charleston steamed in, under the same orders which had brought the first vessel into the harbor of Puerto Cortez. The signals of the departing gun-boat showed that the business was accomplished which had called them thither, and the two new comers steamed up the harbor firing minute guns, twenty-one each. Then the little commandante went mad. The fear of the Lord was still strong in him, and he felt that to ignore the salute, or to return a less number of guns would be to court destruction and death. So the heated, breech-burnt, bucking howitzer was again called on. One excited "guarda real" was told off to keep account of the guns from the warships, while two more poured water on the Honduran artillery. Forty-two guns to answer and the powder giving out, was the "condition, not the theory," that confronted the commandante. Twelve miles up country was an ample supply of powder, and a squad was sent on the gallop to fetch it. Meanwhile the little old gun kept bucking and roaring away.

They say it took two days to answer that salute, and that the commandante served the gun a good part of the time himself. However that may be, he was stone deaf for a month after the visit of the warships. But the life of an "Americano" is safer in Honduras now than it is in New York. Maybe the depleted strong boxes of the various dons, who, in the last analysis, paid the indemnity and replenished the commandante's powder supply, have had some bearing on this. Even a Spanish-American "burnt child" might be supposed to "dread the fire."

Indiana's Full Vote.

[Springfield Republican.]

To the State of Indiana belongs the civic credit of polling at the November election the largest percentage of the vote its citizens were entitled to cast. There were few stay-at-homes. In some other States not 50 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. No doubt this result might be partly accounted for by the fact that the strength of parties in Indiana is more nearly balanced than in other States. This is undoubtedly a condition that makes for good government. Each party under such circumstances must court success by popular candidacies and wise administration. Doubt gives zest to political campaigning when neither party can be sure of winning, and the zeal of the contest serves to create an educated public opinion.

The best and surest remedy for any stomach trouble is the Bitters. This excellent medicine never fails to cure

Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

Try it and be convinced.

MARKETS

Hogs were a shade stronger with light receipts. Cattle and sheep were steady.

UNION LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Dec. 29.

CATTLE—Receipts small. Shipments none. There was a very moderate supply of cattle arrived for the market to-day, and there was no improvement in the quality over the average at this time in the week. There was a steady demand from local killers, and the offerings soon changed hands at steady prices compared with yesterday. Sales included heifers at $3.00@3.60, and cows at $2.00@4.00. The receipts this week do not show much change compared with last week or the corresponding week a year ago and thus far this year there is an increase of nearly 3,800 over the same period last year. In keeping with light receipts here and elsewhere there was a very strong feeling in the market at the beginning of the week, and prices were quotably 15@25c higher; later, however, the supplies were surprisingly large, and there was the natural reaction in values. From the middle of the week to the close of the week, the best steer cattle sold usually at steady prices, compared with those current at the close of last week, and, in fact, there was a little steadier tendency at the extreme close of the week. Less desirable steers were, as usual, in slow request, and rather difficult to sell at barely steady prices. The market for the female cattle did not vary much, but cow stuff continued hard to sell, and in some instances sales were considered lower, but these were exceptions. The week closed in a fairly satisfactory condition and the pens were well cleared. We quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	5 00@ 5 60
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	4 40@ 5 00
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 35@ 5 00
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	3 90@ 4 40
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb. steers	3 60@ 4 25
Good to choice feeding steers	3 75@ 4 35
Fair to medium feeding steers	3 25@3 65
Common to good stockers	3 00@3 75
Good to choice heifers	3 50@4 25
Fair to medium heifers	3 00@3 40
Common light heifers	2 50@2 90
Good to choice cows	3 25@3 75
Fair to medium cows	2 50@3 15
Common old cows	1 00@2 25
Veal calves	5 00@6 50
Heavy calves	3 00@5 00
Prime to fancy export bulls	3 60@4 00
Good to choice butcher bulls	3 60@3 85
Common to fair bulls	2 50@3 00
Good to choice cows and calves	30 00@40 00
Common to medium cows and calves	15 00@25 00

HOGS—Receipts 3,500 head. Shipments 1,500 head. The receipts of hogs were comparatively small for this time in the week, and the quality was unchanged. The market opened with rather an active demand from all buyers, and especially from shippers for light hogs, and that class were taken promptly at 2½@5c higher prices than yesterday. There was less competition for the heavier grades, and sales did not show any quotable improvement in prices. The bulk of the hogs sold at $4.87½@4.90, against $4.85@4.87½ yesterday. The receipts this week show a decrease of 14,000, compared with last week, and a slight change, compared with the same week a year ago. Thus far this year there is a decrease of over 217,000, compared with the same period last year. During the week ending yesterday three local packers bought a total of 17,654, and the shipments for the same period were 6,924. The market for the week opened strong to higher, and on Wednesday the sales were about 10c above the close of last week. Later, however, there was a reaction in prices, and on Friday there was not much change, compared with last Saturday. At the extreme close of the week light hogs rallied some and closed nearly 2½c higher than the close of last week, while good heavy hogs were about 2½c lower than the same time. The quality of the hogs this week has been very good, generally, and a few fancy lots were represented. Prices are holding up remarkably well, and it is rarely that there are as few changes and as little difference in values for the same length of time as there has been this month so far. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$4 90 @4 95
Mixed and heavy packing	4 80 @4 90
Good to choice lightweights	4 87½@4 90
Common to fair lightweights	4 80 @4 85
Common to good pigs	4 25 @4 87½
Roughs	4 25 @4 75

SHEEP—Receipts 100 head. Shipments none. There was a fair Saturday run of sheep and lambs, and all sold in good season to local dealers at steady prices, compared with yesterday. Lambs were reported at $4.50@4.75, and a decent class of sheep sold at $3.25. The receipts this week have been exceedingly small, but for the year thus far there is an increase of nearly 2,000 head over the corresponding period last year. In harmony with all other markets, the week opened with an easier feeling prevailing here, and notwithstanding the receipts were small, prices declined at least 25c on lambs and 15@25c on sheep, compared with those current at the close of last week. There were no changes in the market the latter part of the week, but it is possible that at the extreme close a larger number could have been used at current prices. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	$4 50@5 00
Common to medium lambs	3 00@4 25
Good to choice sheep	3 00@3 25
Common to medium sheep	2 25@2 75
Stockers and feeding sheep	1 50@3 00
Bucks, per 100 lbs.	2 00@2 75

Interstate Live Stock Market.

Interstate Stock Yards, December 29.

CATTLE—Receipts light. Shipments none. The limited supply was soon sold at steady prices. The quality was generally fair. However, there remained a scarcity of good to prime butcher stocks, which was in demand at steady prices. Trade ruled quiet. Closed steady. All sold.

Good to prime export steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. average	$ 5 10@ 5 40
Fair to medium export steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. average	4 90@ 5 25
Good to prime butcher steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. average	4 25@ 5 00
Fair to good feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. average	3 75@ 4 25
Light stockers	3 00@ 3 50
Good to prime heavy heifers	4 00@ 4 25
Common to medium heifers	2 75@ 3 25
Prime to fancy export cows	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners and common cows	1 25@ 2 00
Good to choice light veals	6 00@ 5 75
Common to good heavy calves	3 25@ 4 00
Good to choice fat bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	2 50@ 3 25
Good to choice cows and calves	35 00@50 00
Common to medium cows and calves	20 00@30 00

HOGS—Receipts 1,000 head. Shipments 920 head. Quality fair, being made up of light and mixed grades, and as the demand for pigs and lightweights was strong, the range in prices was close, all selling at about the same figures. The supply was light, and with good demand the market opened steady to a shade higher, especially on lights. Bulk of sales, $4.90@4.92½, with select heavies, $4.92½@4.95. Trade ruled active and all were sold early. Closing strong, with light estimates for Monday.

Good to choice heavy	$4 92½@4 95
Good to choice heavy mixed	4 90 @4 92½
Fair to good light	4 90 @4 92½
Fair to good pigs	4 90 @4 95
Heavy roughs	4 25 @4 60

SHEEP—Receipts nominal. Shipments none. Market continued in much the same condition as for some time past, steady, with fair demand for all grades. Closing quiet. All sold.

Good to choice lambs	$4 50@5 00
Common to medium lambs	3 50@4 25
Good to choice sheep	3 60@3 80
Common to medium sheep	2 25@3 25
Stockers and feeding sheep	2 00@3 00
Bucks, per 100 pounds	2 50@3 60

Other Live Stock Markets.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., December 29.—Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head; selling $5.00@5.05. Cattle—Receipts none. Sheep—Receipts 400 head; selling $4.00@4.20; lambs, $5.30@5.60.

CINCINNATI, O., December 29.—Hogs active; butchers and shippers, $5.00@5.05; common, $4.00@4.80. Cattle—Steady; fair to good shippers, $4.30@4.85; common, $2.25@2.75. Sheep dull at $1.00@3.50; lambs dull at $3.25@5.00.

CLEVELAND, O., December 29.—Cattle—Receipts light. Market steady. Calves—Receipts light. Market steady. Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts 20 cars. Market active and higher. Mixed, $5.00. Closed strong.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head; market steady; native steers, $3.75@5.75, with extra choice worth up to $6.30; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; Texas cows and heifers, $2.00@3.65. Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head; market a shade higher; pigs and lights, $4.80@4.85; packers, $4.80@4.90; butchers, $4.87½@4.92½. No sheep.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 29.—Cattle—Receipts 100 head; unchanged; native steers, $4.40@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; butcher cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; canners, $2.50@3.00; fed Westerns, $3.60@5.00; Texans, $3.50@4.30; calves, $3.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head; steady to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.85; heavy, $4.80@4.90; packers, $4.82½@4.90; mixed, $4.80@4.87½; light, $4.70@4.87½; Yorkers, $4.82½@4.87½; pigs, $4.35@4.75. Sheep—Receipts 600 head; strong; lambs, $3.50@5.40; muttons, $1.75@4.00.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., December 29. Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Veals, $5.50@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market strong. Yorkers, $5.15@5.20; mixed, $5.10@5.15; heavy, $5.20 and mediums, $5.05 $5.10@5.15; heavy, $5.20 and mediums, $5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; market steady; lambs, $4.00@5.50; sheep, mixed, $1.75@3.80; wethers and yearlings, $4.00@4.40.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Cattle—Receipts 200; nominally steady; good to prime steers, $5.25@6.00; poor to medium, $3.65@5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows, $2.50@4.20; heifers, $2.60@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.50; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4.00@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.70@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.35. Hogs—Receipts to-day 16,000; Monday 33,000; left over 6,569; closing strong; top, $4.95; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.92½; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.95; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.65@4.92½; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.75@4.50; wethers, $3.75@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.40@3.75; Western sheep, $3.75@4.50; Texas sheep, $2.50@3.50; native lambs, $4.25@5.50; Western lambs, $5.00@5.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., December 29.—Cattle—Receipts 300; nominally steady; native beef steers, $4.00@5.40; Western steers, $4.00@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.25; calves, $4.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 5,800; a shade to 5c higher; heavy, $4.75@4.82½; mixed, $4.80@4.82½; light, $4.70@4.85; pigs, $4.00@4.25. Sheep—Receipts 200; steady; fed muttons, $4.00@4.35; Westerns, $3.85@4.10; lambs, $4.25@5.25.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS

Receipts of live stock at local yards for the past week follow with comparisons:

	This Week.	Last Week.	A Year Ago.
Hogs	28,700	50,500	31,262
Cattle	2,587	2,650	2,827
Sheep	600	3,000	696
Horses	400	400	210

Local packers took 22,350 hogs this week, against 29,550 last week, and 17,150 a year ago.

Produce Markets.

EGGS—Firm at 16c.

CHICKENS—Young chickens and fowls, 6c.

TURKEYS—Weak. Young toms, 10 pounds and over, 6c; good young hens, 7 pounds and over, 7c; old hens, 5½c; old toms, 4½c; culls and crooked breasted, 4½c.

GEESE—$5.40@6.00 per dozen.

DUCKS—In light supply, at 6c.

BUTTER—Country, good roll, weak at 11c; jobbers selling State creamery at 25c; Elgin, 28c.

BUTTERINE—Selling for 11c to 16c.

CHEESE—Jobbing prices: Imported Swiss, 27c a pound; domestic Swiss, 17c; Wisconsin cream, 10@12c; New York cheddars, 13c; domestic limburger, 13c; brick, 14c.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Eggs, 20@21c a dozen. Chickens, old, 7@7½c; young, 7½@8c a pound.

CINCINNATI, O., December 29.—Eggs—Firm; higher, 19c. Butter—Steady. Poultry, firmer; chickens, 8c; turkeys, 7@8½c. Cheese—Firm; Ohio flat, 11½c.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Poultry—Firm; chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7c; young, 8c; ducks, 7c; geese, 5½c. Butter—Dull; creamery, 16@24c; dairy, 14@20c. Eggs—Steady at 19c.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Butter—Receipts 1,350 packages; market firm; creamery, 17@25c; June, 17@23c; factory, 11½@16c. Cheese—Receipts 3,027 packages; market firm; fancy large, colored, fall-made, 11¼@11½c; fancy small, fall made, 11¾@12c. Eggs—Receipts 2,284 packages; market steady; Western, packed at mark, 19@21c; Western, loss off, 24c.

Poultry, alive, nominally weak; dressed, steady, unchanged.

Fruit Trust Active.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—The United Fruit Company, which has practical control of the trade in tropical fruits, shows a disposition to concentrate its business in Cuba and raise its own bananas and cocoanuts. This will free it from the interference caused by Central American revolutions, and the bananas will be nearer New Orleans, New York and other American ports.

The company has bought 198,000 acres of land in eastern Cuba, fronting upon Nipe bay, an excellent port. Mr. Burnham, one of the company's vice-presidents, came from Boston to close the bargain. The tract cost about $750,000. The lands are not far from other large banana tracts controlled by the company, and were purchased from Hyppolite Dumers & Bro., who previous to the war ran steamers to Cuba for bananas.

The United Fruit Company has bought another banana tract in western Cuba, near the Pinar del Rio port of Mantau, abreast of the Yucatan channel. It will be connected by rail with Havana.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

It was Unusual for a Presidential Year—Speculative Activity.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Bradstreet's says: The business year 1900 was not so good as the optimists had hoped for, but, on the other hand, it failed to justify most of the pessimistic predictions with which the advent of a year of a presidential election was greeted. In some respects, indeed, it would seem as if it suffered because of close comparison with a year of such enormous expansion and intense activity in all branches of trade, speculation and industry as 1899, rather than because of any special defects or shortcomings of the year itself. In many respects, indeed, and measured by different standards, the closing year of the century has witnessed many gains over 1899, though it is probable that the entire turnover, measured in dollars or in profit, was not so great as in the latter year. If aggregated bank clearings be taken as a guide, then business was smaller, and yet if clearings at the great speculative center, New York, are deducted, an actual gain is shown in the rest of the country over 1899.

In speculation in stocks undoubtedly a smaller business was done, the falling off from last year being probably one-fifth. Speculation in the cereals was less active, and the results in this line were certainly depressing to the bull element. On the other hand, cotton witnessed the greatest speculation and the highest prices paid for at least a decade. Crop yields were rather smaller as a whole, but it is unquestionable that the actual money value of the crop was far in excess of last year. Prices reacted from their high point, but the decline was small as a rule, except in iron and wool, and the break brought in new consumptive buying, which had been discouraged by the rapidity of the advance in 1899.

Mercantile failures were slightly more numerous, and liabilities were fractionally larger than in 1899, but were far below recent previous years, and, if it be kept in mind that a new army of 35,000 men entered business during the year, the small increase in failures can be hardly regarded as significant. There were two great industrial conflicts during the year, that of building hands at Chicago, and of coal miners in Pennsylvania, which tended, in conjunction with election uncertainty and textile mill shut-downs, to check trade during portions of the year, but industry otherwise was quite active at good wages.

Indiana Postmasters.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Indiana postmasters appointed to-day were as follows: Coloma, Parke county, D. H. Jennett, vice A. E. Woodward, resigned; Galveston, Cass county, R. C. Hyatt, vice A. C. Davis, resigned; Horntown, Putnam county, C. H. Michael, vice O. O. Dorsett, resigned; Koro, Carroll county, H. H. Lauchner, vice G. T. Shaffer, resigned; Scalesville, Warrick county, J. W. Stephens, vice T. N. Stephens, resigned; Zulu, Allen county, W. S. Townsend, vice Alfred Chausse, resigned.

Excitement Subsided.

[Atchison Globe.]

A man may be in love with his wife, but it is a kind of love that no longer worries him.

GRAIN

A demand from shorts, commission houses, and for export with light Northwest receipts loosened May wheat.

CHICAGO, December 29.—There was a buoyant market for wheat the first hour of to-day's session. May opened unchanged at 73¼c, and rose sharply to 74⅛c. Commission houses wanted it and shorts clamored for it, but encountered stiff-backed holders under 74c. At that price and over the market showed a freer hand, but the demand was enough to hold the price steady for some time. The execution of buying orders for New York interests gave rise to reports of an export demand. This, coupled with the falling off in Northwest receipts, put the recent bearish Government report far in the background. The week's receipts at Northwest points are 1,025 cars under the previous week, and 1,507 less than they were the corresponding week a year ago. To-day's local receipts were 125 cars, 11 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 191 cars, against 524 last week and 368 a year ago. Steadiness at Liverpool was a contributory factor in the strength here.

Later the market became exceedingly strong. There was buying from new sources, and many shorts not only covered, but loaded up with some long stuff. May rallied sharply to 75½c. Here profit-taking sales pressed the price back to 74¾c. At this price the market was steady, and closed strong, 1⅞@2c higher, at 75⅛@75¼c.

Corn was quiet, but advanced in sympathy with wheat. May opened a shade higher, at 36¼@36⅜c, and sold to 36¾c. Offerings were light, and shorts bid the price up. Receipts were 349 cars.

The close was firm, May ½@⅝c higher, at 36¾@36⅞c.

Oats joined in the wheat activity in a moderate way, and advanced in sympathy with the major market. May opened unchanged at 23⅞c to 23¾@23⅞c, and sold to 24c. Receipts were 215 cars.

Provisions were quiet but firm, on light hog receipts and in sympathy with the wheat strength. January pork opened 5c higher at $12.25, touched $12.22½, and then rallied to $12.30. January lard opened .02½c higher at 6.80c and sold to 6.82½c, while January ribs opened a shade up at 6.30@6.32½c, selling to 6.35@6.37½c.

[Reported for The News by A. W. Thomson, Room 31, Indianapolis Board of Trade.]

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 29.	Close Dec. 28.
WHEAT—					
Dec.	71	72¼	71	72⅛	70⅜
Jan.	70½	72⅜	70½	72¼	70½
Feb.	71⅛	73	71⅛	72⅞-73	71⅛
May	73¼	75⅝	73¼	75⅛-¼	73¼
CORN—					
Dec.	36½	37⅛	36½	37	36½
Jan.	36¼-⅜	36⅝	36¼-⅜	36½-⅝	36¼-⅜
May	36¼-⅜	36⅞	36¼-⅜	36¾-⅞	36¼
OATS—					
Dec.	22	....	....	....	21⅞
Jan.	21⅞	22	21¾-⅞	22	21⅞
May	23¾-⅞	24⅛	23¾-⅞	24-⅛	23⅞
PORK—					
Dec.	11 00	....	....	....	....
Jan.	12 25	12 30-32	12 22	12 22	12 20
May	12 25	12 42	12 25	12 42	12 22
LARD—					
Dec.	6 87	6 92	6 87	6 92	6 82
Jan.	6 80	6 90	6 80	6 90	6 77
May	6 95	7 02-05	6 95	7 02-05	6 92
RIBS—					
Dec.	6 42	....	....	....	....
Jan.	6 30-32	6 42	6 30-32	6 42	6 30
May	6 42	6 55	6 42	6 55	6 40

Chicago Cash Prices.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74@76c; No. 3 red, 70@76c; No. 2 hard winter, 70@72c; No. 3 hard winter, 69@72c; No. 1 Northern spring, 73@75c; No. 2 Northern spring, 73@75c; No. 3 spring, 65@73c. Corn—No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 35¼c. Oats—No. 2, 22½@23¼c; No. 3, 22¼@22½c.

New York Grain.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Wheat was strong to-day. The range of prices on the Produce Exchange follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 29.	Close Dec. 28.
WHEAT—					
Dec	78½	....	....	....	77½
Mar	79¼-⅜	80½	79¼-⅜	80½	79¼
May	78⅞	80⅛	78⅞	80⅛	79
CORN—					
Dec	45½	46	45½	46	45½
May	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42⅜	42

Other Grain Markets.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MINNEAPOLIS, December 29.—Close: Wheat—May, 75⅞c; July, 76⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 94⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅜c.

TOLEDO, O., December 29.—Cash and December wheat, 78@78½c. Cash and December corn, 37c. Cash and December oats, 23½c. Cash rye, 52c.

CINCINNATI, O., December 29.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Firm, higher, 78½@79c. Corn—Strong, 37¾c. Oats—Firm, 24½c. Rye—Steady, 53c. Provisions—Steady.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Butter—Dull; creameries, 15@23c; dairies, 12@20c. Eggs—Fairly active; fresh, 22c. Dressed poultry quiet; turkeys, 9½c; chickens, 9c.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—Close: Wheat—Market quiet; futures, ⅛@¼d higher; February, 6s ⅜d; March, 6s ⅝d. Corn—Market quiet; futures, ⅛d higher; January, 3s 10¼d; March, 3s 8⅞d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 29.—Close: Wheat—May, 67⅞c; cash No. 2 hard, 65⅛@67⅛c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c. Corn—May, 34¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 33¼c; No. 2 white, 34¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Western Wheat—Spot and December, 73@73⅛c; January, 73@73¼c. Western Corn—Spot and December, old, 42¼c; spot and December, new, 41½c; ear, 41¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c. Rye—No. 2 Western, 51c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 29.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71⅞c; December, 72¼c; January, 72½c; May, 74⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68@69½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 35¼c; December, 35c; January, 35c; May, 35¾@35⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 23¼c; December, 23¼c; May, 25c; No. 2 white, 26½c. Pork steady; jobbing, $12.50; lard nominally higher, 6.90c.

Broom Corn.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Broom Corn—Self-working, fair to good, per ton, $75.00@80.00; choice, $85.00@95.00; common, stained, $60.00@65.00; dwarfed corn, $110.00; hurl, common, $65.00@70.00; good, $80.00@90.00; choice, $90.00@100.00.

Baltimore Flour Market.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour—Supers, $2.34@2.45; winter patents, $3.00@4.00; spring patents, $3.80@4.10.

Chicago Flax.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Flax—Cash Northwest, $1.16; No. 1, $1.54; December, $1.54; May, $1.56.

Chicago Rye.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Rye closed at 48c for December, 48c for January, and 50½c for May.

Toledo Clover Seed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TOLEDO, O., December 29.—Clover Seed—December, $6.85; March, $6.92½.

A. W. Thomson's Grain Letter.

—December 29.—

Wheat, 11:40 a. m.—May, 74¾c; it sold as low as 72⅝c during the week. Last Saturday it closed at 73c. Until yesterday the market has been of quite a holiday character, both here and in Europe. There has been no material change in the current of the movement either in the way of supply or demand. Argentine advices have also been without material change. The statistical event of the week was the appearance of the Government report Thursday afternoon.

This was, of course, regarded by the trade as a fundamental bearish factor, but, failing to create any selling pressure on the market, a revulsion of feeling took place, the price began to work higher, and to-day has resulted in a sharp advance. Much of the buying has been in the way of covering shorts, but with the improved appearance in action of the market, general commission house buying of long wheat and by local bull speculators has materially increased. The improvement so far is to that extent largely local and wholly domestic.

Wheat has been hanging around the low price of the crop for many weeks, and after such conditions which ever turn it takes, it does not usually culminate in a day. There is a large dormant interest in wheat in this country, on account of our own shortage in crop. The recent great advance and great activity in stocks is an object lesson, and many who were not fortunate enough to get in on that are casting a longing glance toward the wheat market.

Wheat is a world's market, and as long as we have a surplus, we can not go and remain out of line with European markets. With any reasonable encouragement from the latter, however, a bull speculation may easily set into wheat that will carry prices higher. Primary receipts for the week are 3,899,000, against 3,045,000 last year. Shipments 1,134,000, against 796,000. Primaries for to-day's receipts 444,875, against 425,790. Shipments 240,221, against 153,844.

Corn—May, 36¾c; closed last Saturday at 35¾c. The advance has been caused largely by covering of local shorts, of which there was a considerable interest. The receipts continue largely in excess of last year, and the grading is still poor. The export demand maintains its previous liberal proportions, and the domestic shipping demand is also fair. The movement is hampered somewhat by the inability of the roads to handle the property. The regular visible showed a small decrease, and is now 7,500,000 bushels, against 12,000,000 bushels a year ago. Primary receipts for the week were 5,518,000 bushels, against 7,145,000 bushels. Shipments, 1,600,000 bushels, against 1,288,000 bushels a year ago.

Oats—May, 24⅛c, closed week ago at 23½c. Receipts continue quite moderate in view of the size of the crop and the demand is good. Stocks are decreasing moderately. Speculative buying in this market has been of very good character, strong local holders having added to their lines during the week. The relative price of oats and corn is inducing speculative buying of the former. The visible supply decreased 621,000, and is now 9,300,000, against 5,400,000.

Provisions have been steady and firm, and prices have gained about 15c on the entire list for the week. Receipts of hogs keep liberal and demand good. Stocks of lard have increased quite rapidly during the week, and there has been some increase in the stocks of meats. Accumulations are not large yet, and create but little selling pressure. Market has fairly good local support. Receipts of hogs are about the same as last year for the week. Shipments of meats, 1,674,000 pounds, against 1,991,000; lard, 1,721,000, against 1,852,000; pork, 789, against 571.

Grain Notes.

—December 29.—

The Argentine visible supply of wheat is 1,840,000 bushels, compared with 2,120,000 bushels the previous week, and 2,576,000 bushels last year. Corn, 400,000 bushels against 360,000 bushels the previous week, and 1,176,000 bushels last year.

Shipments of corn from Argentine this week 344,000 bushels, against 496,000 bushels the previous week, and 512,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1899. Shipments since January 1 were 24,700,000 bushels against 36,897,000 bushels same time in 1899.

Shipments of wheat from Argentine this week 424,000 bushels, against 536,000 bushels for the previous week, and 552,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1899. Shipments since January 1 were 72,202,000 bushels against 62,190,000 bushels for same time in 1899.

Bradstreet's reports the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the past week at 4,011,000 bushels against 4,123,000 bushels for the previous week, and 3,611,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Exports since July 1 reported at 94,151,000 bushels against 104,085,000 bushels last year.

Bradstreet's reports the exports of corn from the Atlantic and gulf ports for the past week at 3,868,000 bushels, against 5,466,000 bushels for the previous week, and 3,226,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Exports since July 1 reported at 94,240,000 bushels, compared with 111,581,000 bushels last year.

To-Day's Primary Markets.

Primary market receipts of wheat were 445,000 bushels, against 426,000 bushels the corresponding day of last year; corn 797,000 bushels, against 552,000 bushels.

Primary Shipments: Wheat 240,000 bushels against 154,000 bushels a year ago, corn 386,500 bushels, against 157,000 bushels.

Minneapolis received 161 cars wheat and Duluth 30 cars, a total of 191 cars, against 368 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat 41,000 bushels, corn 120,000 bushels, against wheat 10,000 bushels, corn 44,000 bushels a year ago.

Kansas City: Receipts—Wheat 74 cars, corn 25 cars, against wheat 58 cars, corn 64 cars a year ago.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat 125 cars, corn 349 cars, oats 215 cars.

Estimated receipts at Chicago for Saturday: Wheat 95 cars, corn 400 cars, oats 200 cars. For Monday: Wheat, 85 cars, corn 465 cars, oats 250 cars.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 70,000 bushels, flour 12,700 packages; corn 426,000 bushels.

Weekly Statement.

The weekly report of the secretary of the Board of Trade, on the local grain movement, follows:

—Output Flour.—

December 29, 1900	7,261 bbls.
December 30, 1899	5,508 bbls.
December 31, 1898	11,747 bbls.
December 22, 1900	8,380 bbls.

—Inspections for Week.—

Wheat	9,000 bushels
Corn	153,750 bushels
Oats	20,000 bushels

Stock of flour, 4,721 barrels.

—Stock in Store, Bushels.—

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
Dec. 29, 1900	273,097	94,350	19,000	700
Dec. 30, 1899	346,315	101,060	31,910	
Dec. 22, 1900	276,195	93,350	22,380	800

Indianapolis Grain Market.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 red, 74c; track, No. 2 red, on milling freights, 74c; No. 3, 70@72c; December, 74c; wagon, 73c.

CORN—Firmer; No. 1 white, 37c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 4 white, 33@35c; No. 2 white mixed, 36¼c; No. 3 white mixed, 36¼c; No. 4 white mixed, 32¼@34¼c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 4 yellow, 32½@34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; No. 3 mixed, 36¼c; No. 4 mixed, 32¼@34¼c; ear, 34¾c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 3 mixed, 22½c.

Hay—Steady; No. 1 timothy, $13.00@13.50; No. 2 timothy, $11.50@12.50.

Inspections: Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car; No. 3 red, 1 car; rejected, 1 car; total, 3 cars.

Corn—No. 2 white, 3 cars; No. 3 white, 29 cars; No. 2 white mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 white mixed, 7 cars; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; total, 49 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; total, 7 cars.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 1 car; No. 2 timothy, 1 car; No. 1 prairie, 1 car; total, 3 cars.

At the Wagon Market.

There were few loads on sale Saturday.

Timothy—Receipts light; selling, good to choice, $12@13.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00.

Clover—Receipts, light; selling, good to choice, $8.00@9.00.

Oats—Receipts, light; shelled, 23@25c; sheaf, $8.00@9.00 per ton.

Straw—Receipts, light; feeling steady; selling, according to grade, baled, $6.00@7.00; bundled rye straw, $10.00.

Crude Oil.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

OIL CITY, Pa., December 29.—Eastern oil advanced 4c and Western 2c this morning. Indiana oil, 82c a barrel; South Lima, 82c; North Lima, 87c; Somerset, 82c; Tiona, $1.35; Corning, $1.03; Newcastle, 95c; Pennsylvania, $1.20.

HOLIDAY BUSINESS.

It Furnished Fitting Close to Year of Exceptional Activity.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Bradstreet's says: A fitting close to a year of exceptional, and, in some respects, unprecedented activity, is furnished by the very general report of a large holiday business in the past week. The best reports as to this sort of trade comes from the Southwestern section, but except in some parts of the spring wheat and lumber belt of the Northwest, satisfactory advances are quite general. Heavyweight clothing, too, has been measureably helped for the same reason, but despite a good business in the past two weeks, the fur trade has apparently lagged somewhat, owing to mild weather. In wholesale trade business has been of seasonably small proportions, but reports from leading lines, such as iron and steel, shoes and leather, lumber, glass and spring dry goods, have been encouraging, chiefly, of course, as regards the views entertained as to the outlook rather than as to new business actually accomplished. Stock-taking is now in progress, and details as to accomplished results probably will be forthcoming soon after the close of the year.

Grape vs. Prunes.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]

"General, you've got to get a man to lead that storming party who can stomach grapeshot."

"I know the very man. Orderly, send here that West Pointer who was forced to eat eighty-five prunes at a sitting."

STOCKS

The market was erratic and realizing was heavy, but offerings were absorbed freely.

NEW YORK, December 29.—There was a reflection in the opening stock market of the unsettled condition in London market growing out of the embarrassment of the London and Globe finance corporation. A number of the international stocks opened down from 1 to 1⅝c, Kansas and Texas pfd and Northern Pacific being the greatest sufferers. Sugar fell 1¾c and then rallied a point, and Brooklyn Transit and Tennessee coal showed sharp losses. The few stocks which showed gains were not aggressively strong, although Steel and Wire got up nearly a point.

The opening declines in prices attracted large buying orders all through the list, and there were quick recoveries all round. Brisk demand forced St. Paul 3½ to 145¾. Lackawanna rose buoyantly 4¼; Delaware & Hudson, 3, and Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rock Island and Burlington, 1 to 1¾. Stocks which were materially lower at the opening rallied to above yesterday's close, Sugar rising an extreme 2⅝. Improvements of a point or more were made by various specialties and railroads, Kansas & Texas preferred and Metropolitan Street Railway recovering 2 points.

There was a relaxation of the buying demand and some relaxation in prices, but St. Paul held remarkably firm, before the bank statement. After its appearance St. Paul was carried up to 147. Other grangers reacted and there was profit-taking under cover of the strength in special stocks. There were advances of from 2 to 5 in the Rubber stocks, National Tube, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Northwestern preferred and American Express. The closing was very animated and excited.

MONEY—Money on call steady at 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4¾@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85 for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81⅜ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.82 and $4.85. Commercial bills, $4.80@4.81. Silver certificates 64¼@65c. Bar silver 63⅞c. Mexican dollars 50c.

BONDS—State bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, irregular; Government bonds, firm; refunding 2s reg 106⅞, coupon 107⅞; 2s reg, 3s reg 111½, coupon 111½ new 4s reg 138½, coupon 138½; old 4s reg 116¾, coupon 117¾; 5s reg 114¾, coupon 114¾.

[The following table, prepared for The News by L. W. Louis, Room 11, Board of Trade, shows the range of quotations.]

Name.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	45¾	46½	45⅝	46
Atchison pfd	87½	88½	87½	88⅝
American Hoop	32	....	....	....
Amer. Steel & Wire	46	46¼	45¼	45¼
A. S. & W., pfd	88	....	....	....
Amer. Tobacco	112	112½	111¾	111¾
Am. Biscuit	37½	....	....	....
B. R. T.	84½	86¼	84	86
B. & O.	82¾	83½	82¾	83¼
Canada Southern	56¾	....	....	....
C., B. & Q.	141¾	143½	141¾	142¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	73	74	73	74
Chi. & N. W.	170¼	172½	170¼	172½
Chi. & G. W.	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17¼
Ches. & Ohio	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅞
Cont. Tobacco	38¼	39¼	38¼	39
Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅞
Federal Steel	56¼	57⅞	56¼	56⅞
Federal Steel pfd	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77½
Leather	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
Leather pfd	77½	78⅜	77½	78⅜
L. & N.	87⅜	87⅞	87	87½
Man. Con.	114	115¼	114	115
Mo. Pac.	71	71¾	70⅝	71¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	45	46	44⅛	45¼
Nat. Steel	41	42	41	42
N. Y. C.	143⅜	145⅝	143¾	145⅝
N. J. C.	145⅝	146	145⅝	146
Nor. & Wes.	44	45¼	44	45¼
Northern Pac.	81⅝	84⅜	81⅜	83⅜
Northern Pac. pfd.	86	87⅛	86	87⅛
Ontario & Western	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31¼
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
Pennsylvania	145¾	147½	145¾	147
People's Gas	104¼	105¼	103½	104⅜
Reading	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
Reading 1st pfd	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	70¼
Rock Island	120	121¼	120	121
Republic I. & S.	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
Southern Ry com	21¼	22¼	21⅛	22
Southern Ry pfd	71½	72¼	71½	72
Sugar Refinery	139½	143⅜	139	143¼
St. Paul	142¼	147	142¼	146⅞
South. Pac.	43½	44⅛	43½	43¾
Tenn. Coal	63¼	65	63¼	64½
Union Pacific	77⅝	79½	77¼	79¼
Union Pacific pfd	83⅛	84⅝	83⅛	84⅝
Wabash	12⅜	....	....	....
Wabash pfd	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Western Union	84	84½	84	84

Indianapolis Clearings.

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
Clearings	$1,385,725 12	$1,140,850 90
Balances	65,581 30	148,800 89
—For the Week—	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
Clearings	$6,702,699 64	$6,949,419 40
Balances	937,577 70	788,129 74

Clearings Elsewhere.

Clearings at the larger cities were:

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
New York	$326,292,122	$267,060,030
Chicago	24,606,556	24,301,933
Boston	25,308,368	24,788,412
Philadelphia	19,503,387	20,504,876
St. Louis	6,821,871	6,257,420
Baltimore	3,805,933	3,680,966

New York exchange sold as follows: Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

English Consols.

LONDON, December 29.—Consols for money, 97 9-16; consols for account, 97 5-16.

Total Stock Sales.

[Private wire to L. W. Louis, Indianapolis.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—Total sales of the most active stocks on the Exchange to-day were:

Pacific Mail, 400; Western Union, 400; Rock Island, 9,600; St. Paul, 74,300; New York Central, 21,700; Union Pacific, 57,800; Union Pacific, preferred, 7,400; Wabash, preferred, 4,000; Northern Pacific, 33,800; Northern Pacific, preferred, 3,100; Missouri Pacific, 10,200; M., K. & T., 800; Louisville & Nashville, 4,700; C., B. & Q., 15,500; C., C., C. & St. L., 1,000; C. & O., 6,200; Atchison, 13,000; Atchison, preferred, 9,600; People's Gas, 11,600; American Sugar, 51,100; Manhattan, 8,800; Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1,800; American Tobacco, 2,300; B. & O., 3,100; B. & O., preferred, 1,000; Southern Railway, 9,800; Southern Pacific, 4,600; Southern Railway, preferred, 14,100; Leather, 3,600; Leather, preferred, 1,700; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 19,100; Federal Steel, 8,900; Federal Steel, preferred, 2,600; Metropolitan, 4,700; American Steel & Wire, 13,500; Pennsylvania, 20,100. Total sales, 681,000.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $796,457,200, increase	$ 9,358,500
Deposits, $854,189,200, increase	15,384,306
Circulation, $51,040,809, increase	138,300
Legal tenders, $63,353,500, inc.	3,196,400
Specie, $161,719,700, increase	2,678,700
Total reserve, $225,073,200, inc.	5,875,100
Reserve requirements, $213,547,300, increase	3,846,200
Surplus reserve, $11,525,900, inc.	2,028,900

The Week in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The breadth and animation of the stock market have continued unabated during the short closing week of the year. All efforts of professional bears to work a general reaction have been defeated, although special stocks have shown sharp weakness at different times and the volume of profit taking has been at all times heavy. But the general demand has been so large and comprehensive as to absorb all offerings and maintain the undertone of strength unimpaired. The expected stringency of money has failed to develop notwithstanding the large requirements for the yearly settlements and the furious activity of the stock market. Bears who sold the market in expectation of stringency were obliged to cover. Railroad bonds have been in increasing demand at advancing prices.

[The following table, prepared for The News by L. W. Louis, Room 11, Board of Trade, shows the range of quotations during the week.]

Name.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	48¾	48¾	45⅝	46
Atchison pfd.	88⅜	88⅜	87¼	88⅜
Amer. Biscuit	37¾	38	37½	37½
Amer. Hoop	32	32⅞	31½	32
Am. S. & W.	45⅛	47½	43½	45¼
A. S. & W pfd.	88	88½	87¼	88
Am. Tin-plate	54½	57½	54½	56⅛
Am. Tobacco	112½	114⅝	111½	111¾
Anaconda	47¼	49¾	47¼	49
Am. Smelting	54⅞	55½	54½	54¼
B. R. T.	86-88⅞	88⅞	84	86
B. & O.	83⅛	84¼	81½	83¼
B. & O., pfd.	85⅝	....	....	....
Can. Southern	56¾	....	....	....
C., B. & Q.	141¼	144	140	142¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	71½	74	71½	74
Chicago & N. W.	168	172½	168	172½
Chicago & G. W.	16	18	15¾	17¼
Ches. & Ohio	42⅜	42¾	40⅜	41⅞
Cont. Tobacco	40	40⅛	38¼	39
Cont. Tob. pfd	93	....	....	....
Chi. & Alton	40⅜	41¼	39⅝	39⅞
Erie	25	25⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Fed. Steel	56¼-56½	58¼	55⅞	56⅞
*Fed. Steel pfd	78⅜	78½	77⅛	77½
Illinois Central	130¼	131½	129⅛	131½
Leather	14	15½	13⅞	14⅝
Leather pfd.	75½	78⅞	75½	78⅜
Lead	20	20	19	19
Linseed pfd.	37¾	38¼	37⅜	38
L. & N.	87½	89	86½	87½
Man. Con.	113½	116⅞	112⅞	115
**Metropolitan	172⅜	173	169¼	169¼
Mo. Pac.	70	72½	69¼	71¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	46	47½	44⅛	45¼
Monon	26½	....	....	....
National Steel	41⅞	43	40⅝	42
N. Y. Central	143	145⅝	142	145⅝
N. J. Central	146	146⅞	145½	146
Nor. & Western	44⅞	45¾	43¾	45¼
Nor. Pacific	84½	84½	81⅜	83⅜
N. Pacific, pfd.	89⅛	89⅛	86	87⅛
Ontario & Western.	31¾	31⅜	30⅜	31¼
Pacific Mail	44¼	45	43⅛	43⅜
Pennsylvania	145	147½	143½	147
People's Gas	103	110	102½	104⅜
Reading	25	25½	24⅜	24⅞
Read. 1st pfd.	69⅜	71	68½	70¼
***Rock Island	119⅞	121½	119	121
Republic I. & S.	16¾	17¼	16	16⅞
South. R'y com	23¼	23⅜	21¼	22
South. R'y pfd.	72⅜	73	71½	72
Su. Refinery	144-144½	145½	139	143¼
St. Paul	138-139	147	136⅝	146⅞
South. Pac.	45¼-45½	45⅜	43½	43¾
St. L. & S. W.	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
Tennessee Coal	67	69	63¼	64½
Union Pacific	77⅝	79½	76⅞	79¼
Union Pacific pfd	83¾	84⅝	82¾	84⅝
Wabash	11½	13	11½	12⅜
Wabash pfd.	25⅜	26¾	24⅞	25¾
Western Union	83⅞	85⅛	82½	84

*1½ per cent. ex. div.; **1¾ per cent. ex. div.; ***1¼ per cent. ex. div.

This Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended December 27, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,178,383,111	Inc. 16.2
Boston	110,360,351	....
Chicago	122,522,627	Inc. 5.8
Philadelphia	93,673,446	Dec. 1.9
St. Louis	36,465,435	....
Pittsburg	31,203,166	Inc. 11.5
Baltimore	17,038,477	Dec. 20.9
San Francisco	17,361,038	Inc. 18.5
Cincinnati	14,642,600	Inc. 7.7
Kansas City	15,764,280	Inc. 44.1
New Orleans	13,451,358	Inc. 29.8
Minneapolis	9,593,820	Dec. 2.5
Detroit	7,793,534	Inc. 11.7
Cleveland	10,202,395	Inc. 12.9
Louisville	7,531,853	Inc. 6.1
Providence	6,265,100	Inc. 2.9
Milwaukee	5,362,148	Inc. 2.4
St. Paul	4,304,986	....
Buffalo	4,894,989	Inc. 8.9
Omaha	5,552,239	Inc. 4.5
Indianapolis	6,432,035	Inc. 26.6
Columbus	5,522,900	Inc. 10.9
Evansville, Ind.	817,236	Dec. 4.8
Total U. S.	$1,786,322,086	Inc. 11.9
Total outside of New York	607,938,975	Inc. 4.5

London Stock Market.

LONDON, December 29.—Money was in strong demand to-day. Most of the discount business goes to the Bank of England. It is said that after the year turns, rates will be much easier, but they can not be expected to fall far while continental exchanges are so averse. The attention of the Stock Exchange was centered on West Australians, business commencing at an early hour. There was much excitement and anxiety. Home rails were steady. Americans were easier and closed weak on further profit-taking. Northern Pacifics were especially offered. Southern railways were heavy. Kaffirs were easy.

Money Abundant at Wabash.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WABASH, Ind., December 29.—The deposits of the three banks in this city—the Wabash National, First National and Citizens'—are the largest in their history, and fully double those of ten years ago. The total amount is $1,050,000. The loans and investments are, in round numbers, $900,000. All the banks say they have difficulty in keeping funds employed, borrowers being scarce. The local loan agents are also complaining of dullness, the new loans and renewals being 50 per cent. less than in any other year. Five per cent. money and low commissions fail to tempt borrowers.

Waldorf Letter.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Conservative houses are much pleased over the reactionary movement of prices at the close, as it makes the market safer. Speculation has been getting rather wild, these observers say, and the sharp, quick setbacks of two or three points that have been frequent this week serve to check pyramiding and overtrading. While there is no question that the bull interests have been heavy sellers on the latest bulges, there are no indications that their deal is over.

Barring accident, therefore, still higher prices are likely to be made for important stocks. Among these are placed the grangers and the coalers, particularly St. Paul, Burlington, Reading first and second preferred, and Ontario & Western. Southern railways and Southern Pacific are also much favored, notwithstanding their rather disappointing action recently. It is reported that important developments will materialize early in the new year, and favorably influence all of these properties.

The same is true of some of the high-priced stocks that have enjoyed heavy advances. Thus, in the case of Pennsylvania, it is understood that stockholders will be offered rights that will be worth 4 or 5 per cent., and that this will be done in January or February. In the case of St. Paul there is a strong conviction that recent heavy purchases have been inspired by knowledge of a coming increase in the dividend, and in this connection it is recalled that Northwestern crossed 150, discounting an increase in its dividend to the present basis of 6 per cent.

Traders active in Sugar and People's Gas say that enormous quantities of long stock were marketed in each on the reports, now thoroughly discredited, that the Vanderbilts had bought into the former, and that as regards Sugar the trade differences between Havemeyer and the Arbuckles had been adjusted. Other industrial stocks, however, are considered a purchase on all moderate reactions, and this confidence is based on prosperous trade conditions and increasing earnings.

For Speculators and Others.

—December 29.—

Wabash railroad has declared a semi-annual payment of 3 per cent on its debenture "A" bonds. No payment was declared on the "B" bonds.

The Union Pacific railroad reports for November show a net increase of $6,628.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company are paying the interest on their funded debt, due January 1, 1901.

Wool Trade for Year.

BOSTON, December 29.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its annual review of the wool trade of the United States, says: The aggregate receipts in Boston since January 1, 1900, have been 381,440 bales domestic, and 146,818 bales foreign, against 705,592 bales domestic and 101,242 bales foreign for the year 1899. This is a decrease of 324,152 bales domestic, and an increase of 45,576 bales foreign. The total sales of wool in Boston for 1900 were 156,868,100 pounds, against 349,568,500 pounds in 1899. The stock of domestic wool carried over to next year in Boston is 65,276,000 pounds. The stock of foreign carried over in Boston is 11,733,500 pounds. These figures are almost the same as last year. The entire stock of domestic wool carried over in the United States is 204,345,500 pounds, and 29,483,500 pounds of foreign, a total increase over last year's total stock of 85,215,500 pounds, and a decrease from that of two years ago of 57,339,690 pounds. The total takings of wool by American mills in 1900 were 359,000,000 pounds. The sales for the week were 2,212,000 pounds domestic and 644,000 pounds foreign, a total of 2,856,000 pounds for this week, against a total of 3,988,100 pounds last week, and 2,723,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show a decrease of 324,152 bales domestic, and an increase of 45,576 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 157,918,600 pounds domestic and 34,781,800 pounds foreign.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices 1 to 6 points higher, the advance being most pronounced in the near months. The primary cause for the improvement was fear on the part of the January shorts that over-holiday developments would prove adverse to bear interests. Dispatches to the effect that exporters were becoming nervous, owing to the small lines of desirable grade cotton on sale in the South, and predictions showing materially smaller receipts after the first of the year, intensified the longing of near month shorts to "even up." The cables were steady, as had been expected. Business, small though it was, went to the bull side, and helped to give the market a steady start. Investment business was totally lacking; few orders came through from the South or the West. The late months, much of the morning, were left severely alone. The December position was entirely nominal. On the call an export house bid 9.90c for a small lot, and offered several hundred bales at 10.10c. Receipts at the ports and interior were moderate.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.41	9.41	9.37	9.39
May	9.31	9.31	9.28	9.30

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Spot cotton quiet; prices higher; American middlings, 5½d.

Apples Tending Upward.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The business done in the market for evaporated apples was confined chiefly to the desirable grades at current prices. Sentiment, however, on the whole, was inclined to be bullish, owing to the light supply on hand, and the market closed firm with prices tending upward. State common were quoted at 4@5c; prime, 4¾@5¼c; choice, 5¼@6c; fancy, 6@7c. California dried fruits quiet and about steady at old prices. Prunes were quoted at from 3½@8½c per pound, as to size and quality. Apricots—Royal, 11@14c; Moor Park, 15@16c. Peaches—Peeled, 16@20c; unpeeled, 6@9c.

Dry Goods Slow.

NEW YORK, December 29.—There has been a poor attendance of buyers in the dry goods market, and only a slow trade has been done in all departments. Prices of brown cottons continue irregular, but not quotably lower than before. Bleached and coarse colored goods dull but steady. Print cloths continue inactive. Business in prints and ginghams of ordinary character. Linens quiet firm. Burlaps are dearer, with very small available supplies.

Sugar and Coffee.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal (96 degrees test), 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c; refined quiet; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5.70c; granulated, 5.60c. Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

Savannah Turpentine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—Turpentine quiet at 35c.

St. Louis Metals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 29.—Lead—Market nominal at 4.20@4.22½c. Spelter—Dull at 4c sellers.

Baltimore Oysters.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Oysters, $2.00@3.50 a barrel.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Whisky—Steady at $1.27.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The Record Compares Favorably with Recent Years.

NEW YORK, December 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: While it is not yet possible to print accurate figures of failures during the full year 1900, it appears that commercial failures will number about 10,690, with liabilities of $137,000,000. Of this number, 2,300 were in manufacturing for $49,750,000; 7,800 in trading, for $60,000,000, and 590 brokers, transporters, etc., not properly belonging to either of the other classes, for $27,250,000. Besides these strictly commercial defaults there were sixty financial concerns, with liabilities of $34,000,000, swelling the total to 10,690 in number and $170,000,000 in amount. This shows a large increase over the preceding year, when all failures numbered 9,353 and liabilities were $122,132,679. It must not be forgotten, however, that 1899 was a year of exceptional prosperity in business, and while trade was then stimulated by rising prices, the succeeding year had to bear the bitter fruit of reaction. Despite these disasters, it will be found that 1900 compares favorably with other recent years.

So general preparation had been made by Eastern business interests for a squeeze in money near the end of the year that the expected advance did not occur, and collections in the interior were so good that banks made general complaint of the scarcity of mercantile paper offered for discount. This outcome was particularly encouraging, though business will need more money after January 1. Meanwhile, a good undertone has been continually in evidence, founded on the active distribution of merchandise South and West, sellers assuming an indifferent attitude, except in cotton goods and some branches of silk, where the general improvement has been reflected to comparatively small degree. In both cotton and silk circles better things are expected in January.

A DEATHBED CONFESSION.

Discloses the Principal in a Crime Committed Years Ago.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

COLUMBUS, Ind., December 29.—According to a letter received by Joseph Gable, of this city, a young man of Spencer has made a death-bed confession of a crime for which Leoti Gable, of this city, was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years in prison. In 1893 Leoti Gable and Ed Byers were arrested at Spencer, charged with burglary. They were tried at Martinsville. Both protested their innocence, but circumstances were against them, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence was served, and now, seven years after that sentence was pronounced, and four years after it has been served, the real criminal makes a confession, which clears the name of the former charge. Leoti Gable is now in Jeffersonville, serving out a sentence which is indeterminate, for robbing Campbell, Boyd & Co.'s wholesale grocery store in this city.

The Dear Girls.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Here's news! You'd never guess it. I'm Engaged to Jack!" said Flo.

Said May, "I knew you'd win in time; Jack never could say 'No.'"

S. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

Safe Deposit Vault

Nos. 30-34 East Washington St.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS. POLICEMAN ON GUARD DAY AND NIGHT. CONTAINS OVER 2,000 SAFES.

RENT, $5 to $45 PER YEAR

JOHN S. TARKINGTON Manager

Some of Its Functions

The law authorizes THE UNION TRUST COMPANY to act in many capacities in the management of affairs. Among them:

EXECUTOR under will, acting either alone or in connection with relative or friend of the testator, relieving him of the details of management.

ADMINISTRATOR under appointment by court.

GUARDIAN of the property of children under age.

CONSERVATOR of the property of those adjudged insane or incapable of managing their own estate.

RECEIVER under appointment by court for the settlement of the affairs of corporations, firms and individuals, insolvent or otherwise.

ASSIGNEE for corporations, firms, or individuals, making general assignment of their assets for the benefit of creditors.

TRUSTEE under wills for heirs whom the testator wishes to receive only the income of property.

CONSULTATION INVITED

OFFICES—Nos. 118 and 122 (Company's Building) East Market Street.

A. M. Fletcher,

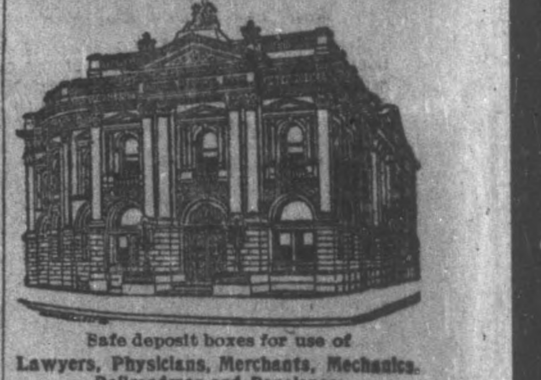
...BANKER...

128 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Transact a general Banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Dividends collected and remitted.
Act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Money loaned on approved collateral.
Deal in investment securities.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and Individuals Solicited.

INDIANA NATIONAL BANK (Fireproof Building.) SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS



Safe deposit boxes for use of Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Mechanics, Railroadmen and Pensioners. $5.00 a year. Business confidential.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Will write your insurance at the same rate charged by companies located in other States, and will invest the money in Indiana. If you think this will be of any benefit to you, or if you take pride in building up home institutions, use new or old telephone No. 133.

HOME OFFICE, 148 E. MARKET ST.

HN H. HOLLIDAY, Pres. JOHN M. SPANN, Sec

The Central Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $300,000.00

Completely equipped in its various Departments to transact a Financial, Trust and Real Estate Business. Correspondence and interviews invited.

Offices: 150 E. Market St.

The Auxiliary Savings Banks are a great success. Have you seen them?

N. W. Harris & Co.

BANKERS

BONDS Governm't, Municipal, Railroad, Gas and Electric Companies. Bought and sold, including total issues.

Letters of Credit and Drafts

Issued on Bank of Scotland, London, Credit Lyonnais, Paris.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

204 Dearborn St., Chicago. 31 Nassau St., New York. 67 Milk St., Boston.

Vermilye & Co.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Government Bonds of all issues bought, sold or taken in exchange for other securities. Quotations furnished by wire at our expense. List of current offerings of Municipal Railroad and other investment securities furnished upon application.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals Solicited.

RAW FURS! Write for Price List. A. E. BURKHARDT, Main & 2d, Cin'ti, O.

Cleveland Live Stock Commission Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Cleveland Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O. Reference: Bradstreet's Nat'l City Bank, Cleveland

IS BONHAM FOR ARTMAN?

RUMOR OF AN ARRANGEMENT TO HOLD EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Artman Would be Speaker and Bonham Chairman of Judiciary Committee.

Important developments in the race for the speakership of the Indiana House of Representatives are expected next week, when the candidates and the members will begin to gather here. A majority of the candidates will probably establish headquarters by next Wednesday or Thursday. The caucus at which the Speaker will be named will not be held until Wednesday night, January 9. The Legislature convenes the next morning.

James F. Stutesman, of Peru, will have headquarters here after Monday. Before leaving for his home last night he said he was not dismayed by the reports that his supporters were weakening in their allegiance to him and that he was as confident as ever of winning. It is believed by politicians that Stutesman's strength has been overestimated and that he will be doing well if he goes into the caucus with more than twelve votes. Outside of seven votes in the Tenth congressional district and two in the Eleventh, where he lives, it is not known where his strength is coming from.

A report is gaining circulation that the candidacy of John A. Bonham, of Hartford City, is really in the interest of Mr. Artman, and that the chief purpose of it is to hold the Eighth district for the latter. This is denied, but many who seem to be favorable to Bonham also favor Artman. It was said to-day that Bonham is to be made chairman of the judiciary committee in return for his allegiance to Artman. As Artman and Bonham have been looked on for the last week as the leading candidates, it is thought that their combined forces can control the caucus.

The members of the Marion county delegation will have a meeting Wednesday night but it is not likely that they will take a position then unless some of the candidates can show conclusively that he is in the best position to win. Representative Morgan, who has been the only member from this county who has been standing out for Clarke, would not deny that he is for Artman.

Some of the friends of Clarke are making it interesting for Chairman Hernly. They visit him at the State committee rooms every day and insist on his making his position known. One of them said to-day that Chairman Hernly was receiving a large number of letters from labor organizations indorsing Clarke, but that when Clarke's friends went to him to ask him about them he evaded their questions. Chairman Hernly says he is keeping out of the contest.

Conger Not a Candidate.

Sid Conger, the Flatrock politician, was here to-day. He denied the announcement made recently by a paper here that he was a candidate for United States marshal. "All I know about it," said he, "is what I have seen in the papers. It was all news to me. I have not sent out a letter to any one, asking support for the place, and I do not think I shall."

Fairbanks is Here.

Senator Fairbanks arrived this afternoon from Washington, and will remain until some time next week. He is to take part in the program at the dedication of the Columbia Club's new building, Monday night. Congressman Hemenway, of the First district, was here to-day.

TO SEE THE CENTURY GO.

Religious and Social Observances New Year's Day and Eve.

Most of the churches and many of the social organizations and clubs of the city will give special entertainments New Year's eve. Hundreds of people will be up to see the old year and the old century out, and the occasion will be made one of both religious observance and of merry-making.

Watch night services will be held at the Rescue Mission Monday night beginning at 8 o'clock. Dr. Quayle and Secretary Howser, of the Y. M. C. A., will speak and will be followed by a consecration service, lasting until the new century comes. New Year's day, the Mission, assisted by many friends of the work, will keep open house from 2 to 9 p. m. Refreshments will be served and arrangements are being made to feed a thousand people.

The members of the German Club and musikverein and a number of their friends, will spend New Year's eve and the early hours of the New Year at the German House. The early hours of the night will be passed with a vaudeville entertainment and after 12 o'clock there will be dancing.

At the Sixth Presbyterian church a special watch-night service will be held and the meeting will be made the first of a series of revivals.

There will be services on New Year's day in all the Catholic churches, and during the day the holy sacrament will be exposed.

The Gray Club will keep open house at its headquarters in the Morrison Block from 2 to 10 p. m. New Year's day. Refreshments will be served.

A century watch-night meeting will be held from 9 to 12 Monday night at the First Baptist church. The services from 9 to 10 will be led by Dr. W. C. Taylor; from 10 to 11, by the Rev. John C. Carmen, and from 11 to 12 by the Rev. T. J. Villers, pastor of the church. A special musical program will be given under the direction of Arthur C. Preston.

Lost His Suit.

Ennis Champ brought suit in Justice Sheppard's court against Wm. O. McKinney and his bondsmen and constable Harvey Huston, his deputy, for $150 damages, claiming that they unlawfully ejected him from his house last October. Champ had a restaurant at 215 West Washington street, and lived in the rooms above. He was set out for non-payment of rent. The trial occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon, and this morning Squire Sheppard decided in favor of the defendants, and assessed the costs against the plaintiff.

Want Their Money Back.

Affidavits have been filed in Justice Smock's court against Jack Christian and Charles St. Clair, charging them with keeping a gambling house. The charges were brought by Wm. Burley and Frank Miller, who claim to be college students. The complaint states that the plaintiffs lost $185 in a game at the road-house, November 4, and that, after losing the money, they demanded its return, but the defendants denied being the owners of the place. A suit will be brought to recover the money, should the defendants be found guilty.

Charges Against Druggists.

August Wilmoth, who filed affidavits in Justice Smock's court last week against a number of druggists for doing business without a license, has filed additional charges for the same offense against Ira D. Gover, Henry Gause, Albert Maas, Erdlemeyer Bros., David Eastburn, Charles E. Ruch and John Kirkland. This morning Mr. Maas appeared in court and asked a continuance until Monday, which was granted.

Statistician's Chief Deputy.

The son of Enoch G. Machan, of Lagrange, will be the chief deputy State statistician under Benjamin F. Johnson, of Fowler, State Statistician-elect. Mr. Johnson announced this before he left the city yesterday evening, but did not say who would take the place of Gurley Brewer, colored, who is now agent of the department.

Chosen Friends' Auction.

The property of True Friend Council, of the Order of Chosen Friends, in this city, was sold at auction last night for $56, which will be distributed among the seventy members of the council. The old clock that had been in the hall ever since the council's organization, went for 50 cents.

Vacant Park Commissionership.

The term of Myron D. King, park commissioner, expires at midnight Monday. The fact is not generally known, and Mayor Taggart so far has had no applicants for the place. Asked this morning what he was going to do about it, he said he did not know, although he would have to decide by Monday.

There are those who say that Mr. King has done nothing to forfeit the mayor's confidence and who believe, therefore, that Mr. King will succeed himself. A search of the corridors and offices of the court house basement to-day revealed no opposition to this arrangement.

TO LICENSE ARCHITECTS.

Bill Like Illinois Law to be Introduced in Legislature.

George V. Bedell, building inspector, and some of the local architects, have recently been reading the Illinois State law with regard to licensing architects, and the result will be the drafting of a similar bill to be presented to the Indiana Legislature. The custom some carpenters and contractors have of drawing their own plans and that of lumber dealers and planing mill proprietors of giving a plan of a house to the purchaser of lumber or other materials, is looked upon as reprehensible by the inspector and architects, and as not conducive to the best interests of the city in an architectural way, or to the interests of public safety in general.

Under the proposed law those who plan buildings must first pass an examination satisfactory to the State, upon which a license will be issued to them, and all others will be prohibited under heavy penalty from practicing the profession.

City Officers' Annual Reports.

The city officers are busy preparing their annual reports. Fire Chief Barrett says that his will show both a larger number of fires than previous years, and a greater destruction of property. City Engineer Jeup says that on account of the suspension of the Barrett law for about four months, the extent of street improvements was smaller this year than last, and no great work in that line was carried through. J. Clyde Power, park superintendent, will devote a part of his report to discussing the proper way to raise money for park purposes.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

George H. Metzger and Mary B. Gibson.
John W. White and Margaret McConaha.
Thomas C. Fuson and Anna N. Lee.

Birth Returns.

Charles and Ollie Willis, East st.; girl.
Gibson and Hannah Evans, 2520 E. Eleventh st.; boy.
George and Mary Reid, 418 N. New Jersey st.; girl.
George and Emma Kern, 858 English ave.; girl.
Anthony and Matilda Tietz, 549 W. Morris st.; girl.
Fred and Louise Wegehoff, 2302 Meridian st.; girl.
Philip and Mikil Carto, city; boy.
Lorenzo and Talma Jay, 122 Miley ave.; boy.
George W. and Mary Stevens, 431 S. Haugh st.; boy.
Edward R. L. and Pauline Treat, 1737 N. Meridian st.; girl.

Death Returns.

Alfred Janke, 1, 805 Bradshaw st.; asphyxia.
Edna Wegehoff, 4 days, 2302 S. Meridian; hemorrhage of bowels.
Rachel Dwire, 34, 46 Hamilton ave.; pulmonary tuberculosis.
John A. Winters, 62, 2537 N. Delaware st.; phthisis pulmonalis.
Joseph W. Smith, 8 months, Colored Orphans' Home; inanition.

Real Estate Transfers.

Charles W. Bridges to Harry L. Davis et ux, lots 11 and 12, Hoss' subdivision, part Johnson's heirs' addition.	$ 7,000 00
Gustav A. Erman to Michael Moran, lot 13, Schnell's subdivision, part Holmes's West End addition	1,000 00
Harold W. Fox to Catharine Stewart, lot 2, Hickman's Haughville subdivision	1,500 00
Sanford P. Hamilton to Oscar F. Mann, southeast quarter, section 19, township 14, range 3	7,500 00
Jones F. Schroyer to same, lot 15, block 11, Lincoln Park	2,800 00
George W. Shelby to William A. Staples et ux, part northwest quarter, section 26, township 16, range 3	1,000 00
John C. Craig to Oliver C. Fink, part southwest quarter, section 30, township 17, range 3	200 00
William H. Neidlinger to John C. Craig et ux, part same	1,500 00
William E. English to James A. Isgrigg, lot 16, Allen's subdivision, part Henderson's addition	1,100 00
John H. Warner to same, lot 15, same.	1,500 00
Jos. H. Clark to Jos. C. Mick, part lot 7, Lang's subdivision, part Mayhew's heirs' addition	100 00
Jas. I. Stone to Lucy Stone, lot 22, Beck's subdivision, part Rhodes's N. Illinois st. addition	1,000 00
Marea F. Hare to Anna M. Reinken, lot 32, Arsenal Park addition	850 00
Sheriff to Horace McKay, lot 48, Fletcher's second addition, Brightwood	266 73
Marie A. Traylor to John W. Cooper, lot 12, Lamb's subdivision, part Johnson's heirs' addition	2,300 00
Laura I. Gorsuch to Kramer Manufacturing Co., part lot 51, Stevens' subdivision, part outlot 51	2,500 00
John C. Ballard to David A. Coulter, part lot 7, Mayhew's heirs' addition	2,500 00
Andrew M. Sweeney to John C. Ballard, lot 23, Wright's Denison Park addition	4,500 00
John Born to Augustus Shea, lot 23, Born's subdivision, part outlot 127	450 00
Henry W. Fechtmann to Henry L. Dollman, lots 65 to 68, Meyer's second addition	1,400 00
Fannie J. Cruse to Charles Reese, lot 29, Moore's addition	600 00
John A. Warner to Jos. B. Fleece, lots 21 and 32, Latonia Park	1,800 00
Total transfers, 22; consideration	$43,366 73
Total for week, 71; consideration	$135,423 99

Building Permits.

Tony Shaffer, frame house, 122 W. Twenty-seventh st.; $2,100.
Russell Windstacker Co., addition, Shelby st. and Woodlawn ave.; $250.

COUNTY COURTS' RECORD.

Superior Court.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

Nathian Kaplar vs. Henry Marks. Plaintiff dismissed cause. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Hugh R. Richards vs. Ernest Melaun. Accounting and receiver. Finding for the plaintiff.

Circuit Court.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

State ex rel Wm. H. Hart (auditor of State) vs. the Reserve Fund Savings and Loan Association. Receivership. Receiver authorized to sell real estate. Deed tendered approved and ordered delivered.

Alta Christy et al. vs. Peter F. Bryce. To set aside final report. By order of court transferred to probate department.

Criminal Court.

Fremont Alford, Judge.

State vs. Albert Altrogge. Selling impure food. Defendant arraigned. Plea of guilty. Fined $5.

State vs. Albert Anderson. Petit larceny. Defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Trial by court. Finding guilty on agreed state of facts. Fined $1. Imprisoned in jail one day.

State vs. George Cunningham. Profanity. Appealed from Justice Sheppard. Finding not guilty.

State vs. Noah Fritz. Keeping gambling house. Finding not guilty.

Herman Scoher. Appeal from Police Court. Trial by court. Finding of not guilty.

Will Nichols, acting agent for lottery scheme. Appeal from Police Court. Defendant files motion to quash. Motion overruled and defendant excepts. Defendant arraigns plea of not guilty. Trial by court. Finding of guilty. Defendant moves the court in arrest of judgment. Motion overruled. Defendant excepts. Fined $300 and costs.

New Suits.

Wallace Mason by John J. Mason, his next friend, vs. City of Indianapolis. Damages. Circuit Court.

Mary A. Workman vs. Charles Workman. Divorce. Circuit Court.

The American Boiler and Sheet Iron Company vs. Cassius M. C. Willis et al. Foreclose mechanic's lien. Superior Court, room 3.

Joseph Schmidt vs. Indianapolis Street Railway Company. Damages. Circuit Court.

O. B. Johnson vs. Marion Eaton. Appealed to Superior Court, room 2.

Less H. Sutton vs. George W. Mitchell. Appealed to Superior Court, room 1.

Thomas McDaniel vs. Oscar L. Miller et al. On account. Superior Court, room 2.

Price Shobe vs. Charles M. Clark et al. Mechanic's lien. Superior Court, room 3.

Barbara L. Daggett vs. Wm. H. Daggett. Divorce. Superior Court, room 1.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD.

Supreme Court Minutes.

19,487. International Building and Loan Association vs. Jonas P. Rodabaugh. Blackford C. C. Appellant's brief.

19,461. Lewis C. Stewart vs. Ida M. Stewart. Marion C. C. Appellee's brief on motion to dismiss.

New Suits.

19,540. Benjamin F. Burke vs. Merrill C. Mead et al. Wabash C. C. Record. Assignment of errors.

Appellate Court Minutes.

3,515. Ambrose G. Lupton et al. vs. William A. Nichols. Jay C. C. Appellee's brief (8).

3,121. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company vs. Philip P. Griffin. Montgomery C. C. Appellee's petition and brief (7), for rehearing.

MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS VOTING MACHINE SAID TO DO SO.

Inventor Cummings Worked Eight Years on It—How It is Operated.

The agitation of the question of the adoption of voting machines in Indiana has aroused interest in the various kinds of machines available in case they are generally adopted in the State. Edwin B. Cummings, living at 24 North Keystone avenue, has invented a voting machine which he claims will meet all the requirements. The machine is the product of some eight years' work, and Mr. Cummings feels that he has at last got his invention to a condition little short of perfection. A working model has been on exhibition in the commissioners' room at the court house for several days. It has been inspected by a number of people who are interested in the voting machine question. Their general verdict is that the machine appears to possess the advantages of compactness, simplicity and ease of operation.

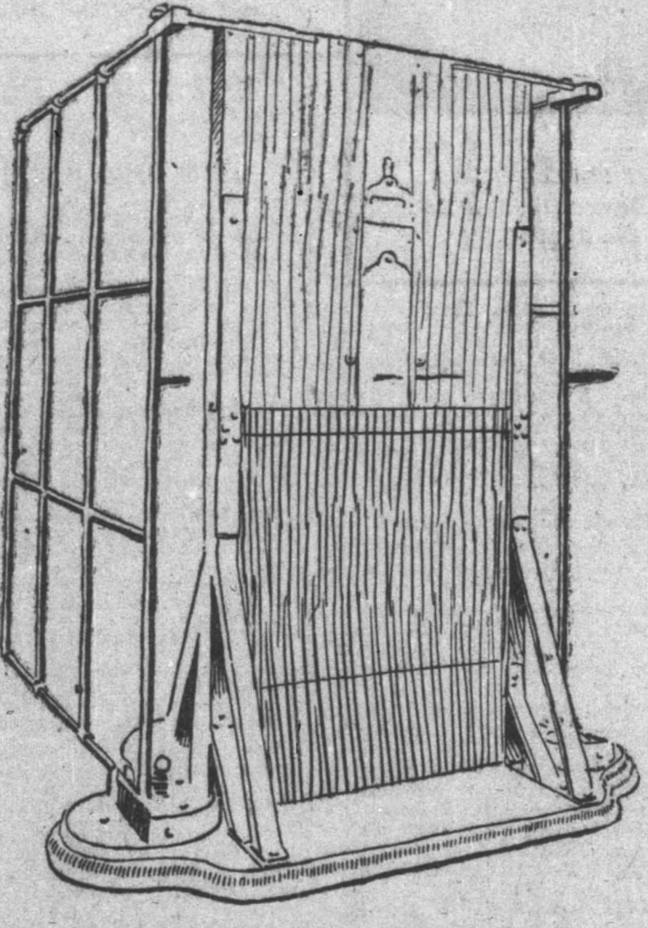


FIG. 1. BACK OF MACHINE FACING OFFICERS.

The machine has been constructed, says Mr. Cummings, in conformity with the existing laws of Indiana, and he does not ask for any change in the law in order to meet the demands of any county or city in any kind of an election.

The machine on exhibition is complete in every detail of construction for an election in which there are three tickets with twelve candidates on each ticket. For an election with more and longer tickets, a machine will be constructed similar in every respect, except in size.

This machine, including the supporting stand, is thirty inches in hight, fifteen inches in width, and two inches thick. All machines will be two inches in depth or thickness, but they will vary in hight and width, according to capacity. The inventor says that the rule for finding the size of a machine required by any county is to multiply the number of parties by three and add six to find the width in inches; and to find the hight in inches, add four to the number of candidates on the largest ticket. A machine with a capacity for seven tickets and thirty-two offices would be three feet in hight by twenty-seven inches in width. When the capacity required is doubled, as in the presidential years, two machines may be coupled together, side by side, and a straight ticket, operated by an added key and suitable connections, can be voted on both machines by one movement.

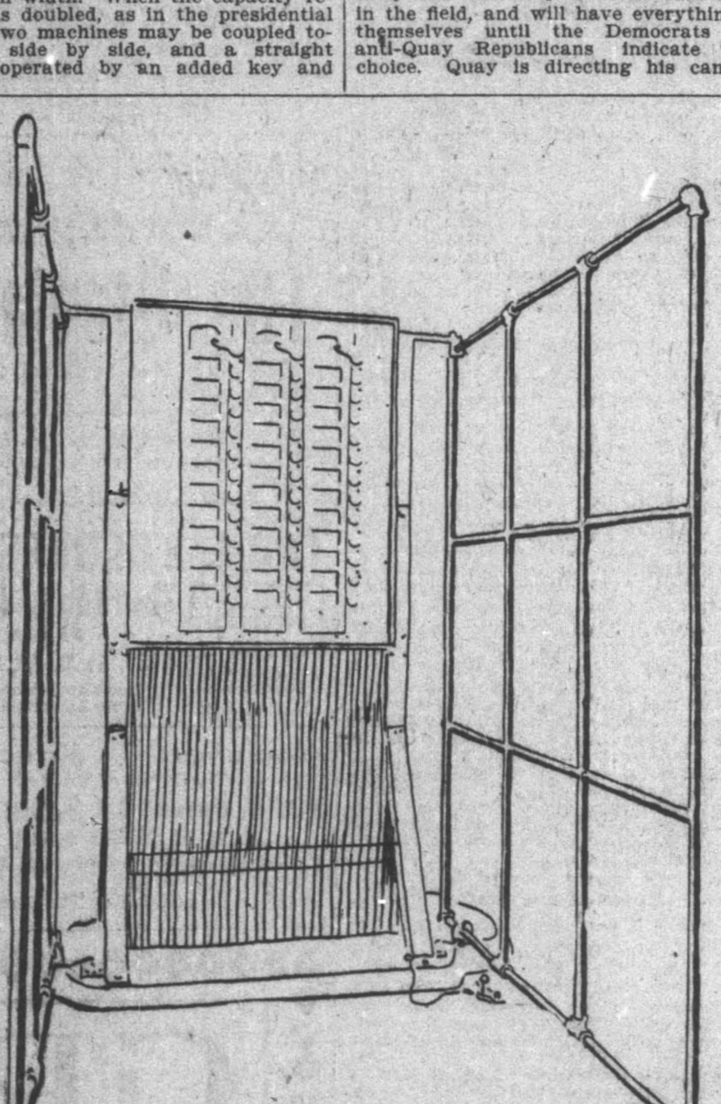


FIG. 2. FRONT OF MACHINE FACING VOTER.

How to Vote.

The largest machine required in Indiana, says the inventor, will be in Marion county, and will weigh about 150 pounds. It may be set upon any common table and put in readiness for the election to proceed within five minutes. The election officers will have nothing to do but to preserve order, see that only the proper persons have access to the machine, and keep a register of those who vote. Their position should be looking toward the back of the machine, as seen in Figure 1. The voter will pass on the left of the officers, open the gate by pulling it toward him and enter, facing the voting side of the machine, as seen in Figure 2. This movement of the gate registers the total number that has entered the voting place, which number should at all times agree with the register of the officers, and automatically unlocks every part of the machine and gives the voter entire control to vote as he pleases.

To vote a straight ticket the voter will pull down a large key at the top extending over the emblem of his party. This action locks the machine against any further voting and the voter can not work any of the other keys. To vote a mixed ticket he will press to the left a small key located on the right of the name of each candidate. It is impossible to vote for more than one candidate in each line, unless the voter presses a button at the left side of the machine. This is done only in the case where, for example, the voter would want to vote for each of the first men named by two or more parties for councilman-at-large. When he has voted for the correct number of candidates for an office he is locked against all the rest. There are two keys on the machine for "yes" and "no" voting. The use of either key locks against the other.

When the voter has completed voting he has placed the registering mechanism of the machine in actuating contact and in opening the gate opposite the one by which he entered, to retire, the movement of the gate completes the registration and counting of his vote and locks the machine in all its parts until another voter enters by the first gate.

During the progress of the voting the counters are concealed from inspection. At the close of the election the ballot holder is lowered, by the proper officers, and the total number of votes each candidate has received is instantly shown.

It is claimed by Mr. Cummings that by this machine the danger to the State and to the voter from corrupt practices and errors of judgment is reduced to a minimum. If a vote is sold, no means can be devised to assure the purchaser that the goods were delivered. The machine, it is claimed, enables the voter to cast a silent and secret ballot, according to his own wishes, and to count it himself. This vote can not be manipulated or counted out.

A company of Indianapolis men has been organized to manufacture the Cummings machine, and it will be placed on the market in ample time for the next election in this State.

QUAY READY FOR BATTLE.

Paving the Way to the Senate—Leaders at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., December 29.—The battle for United States Senator will begin in earnest within the next twenty-four hours. Quay and many of his lieutenants are on the ground, and the leaders of the opposition will be here before night. The greatest interest attaches to the organization of the Senate and House on Tuesday. The stalwart Republicans believe that if they can organize both bodies the election of Quay will be insured.

Chairman Reeder, of the Republican State committee, has arrived and opened headquarters. Large placards, announcing the candidacy of William T. Marshall, of Allegany, for Speaker of the House, and William P. Snyder, of Chester, for president pro tem. of the Senate, have been posted about the city. They are the only avowed candidates in the field, and will have everything to themselves until the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans indicate their choice. Quay is directing his canvass from his home in Pine street, with the aid of Attorney-General Elkin, Public Buildings Superintendent Eyre, State Chairman Reeder and other stalwart leaders. Senators David Martin and J. Bayard Henry, of Philadelphia, the leaders of the anti-Quay Republicans, are here, and will be joined to-morrow by Senator William Flynn, of Allegany, and others in sympathy with them.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Chandler & Taylor Co. Give Rewards for New Ideas.

The Chandler & Taylor Company this afternoon made its annual award of prizes for new ideas. The company some time ago decided that it was profitable to offer prizes for ideas, and the competition has been keen. All the employes were present at the meeting at the foundry when the awards were made.

Treasurers Warned.

State Auditor Hart sent telegrams today to the fifteen county treasurers of the State who have not yet made their December settlement of taxes notifying them that they must settle by Monday or the penalty of $100 will be enforced. Allen and Vigo counties made settlement to-day. Marion county will settle Monday.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

EXPENSE AND POPULATION OF STATE'S INSTITUTIONS.

Aggregate Net Cost for Last Year $1,515,956.82—All but Five Show Increased Expense.

The Bulletin of Charities and Corrections, issued by the Board of State Charities, to-day, gives the eleventh annual comparative statement of the State charitable and correctional institutions. It is shown that during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900, the State paid out $1,290,790.33 for the regular maintenance expenses of the State charitable and correctional institutions, $583,370.85 of this being expended for the care of the insane, $181,070.84 for the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, $198,438.64 for the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded and $322,910. for the four correctional institutions. A number of new buildings have been erected and extraordinary repairs made during the year, and for these purposes $228,534. was used by the charitable institutions and $129,131.49 by the penal institutions, the aggregate expenditure for maintenance, new buildings and extraordinary repairs being $1,648,455.82.

There was turned into the State Treasury, as receipts and earnings, $132,489.67, leaving the net cost of the institutions, $1,515,956.82.

In the hospitals for the insane, on October 31, 1900, were 3,502 patients, an increase of 255 over the number present a year ago. An average of 3,356 patients was present daily during the year. The Soldiers' Home at Lafayette had a population of 527 on the date mentioned; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, 641; the Institution for the Deaf, Indianapolis, 315; the Institution for the Blind, Indianapolis, 134; the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Ft. Wayne, 712; total, including the patients in the hospitals for the insane, 5,831.

In the State prison at Michigan City there were 822 prisoners; in the reformatory at Jeffersonville, 877; in the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, 49; total number of adult prisoners, 1,748. The Reform School for Boys at Plainfield had a population of 5550, and the Industrial School for Girls at Indianapolis, 187; total, 737.

Increase in Five Years.

Summarizing the foregoing, the bulletin says:

"It will be found that the nine charitable institutions of the State had a population of 5,831, and the correctional institutions, 2,485. The daily average number actually present during the year in the former was 5,559.16 and in the latter, 2,434.35. It is interesting to note that the daily average number of inmates in the benevolent institutions has increased 1,163.84 in the past five years, while in the correctional institutions the increase during the same period is but 16.84."

The bulletin compares the cost of maintenance per capita in 1900 with the cost in 1899, and shows that there has been an increase in each of the hospitals for the insane, the Institution for the Deaf, the Indiana Reformatory, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Reform School for Boys. This is but a few cents in the Reform School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Eastern and Southern Hospitals, while it amounts to $20.42 in the Central Hospital, $8.11 in the Northern Hospital, $10.21 in the Institution for the Deaf, and $19.46 in the Indiana Reformatory. During the same period there has been a decrease in the per capita cost at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the Soldiers' Home, Institution for the Blind, School for the Feeble-Minded Youth, and State Prison. The Reform School for Boys has the lowest per capita cost, $114.83, and the State Prison ranks next, with a per capita of $129.46.

A comparison is made of the population and of the aggregate expenditure of all of these institutions for the past five years.

CHARGES AGAINST CONNER.

Carries Members of Family on Pay Roll, but Says They Give Service.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, in its issue of to-day, charges that John B. Conner, State Statistician, has been carrying on his pay roll two of his daughters and a nephew, who have not been doing regular work in the office. The three members of Mr. Conner's family have been employed by him, and have received pay from the State, but Mr. Conner denies emphatically that any money has been paid out without a reasonable amount of work in return for it. He has nothing to conceal regarding the employment of the persons mentioned in the Sentinel article, he says, and he is willing that the Legislature shall make an investigation of the records and work of his office.

Clarence Conner, a nephew of Mr. Conner, was employed as a deputy in the office of the State Statistician prior to the time when John B. Conner took the office. Mr. Conner retained him and he has worked in the office regularly until last June and since that time he has been at the office as much as he was able to be. He is now critically ill at his home, in this city, but, notwithstanding his illness, the statistician says, he has continued at his home, to work for the office.

At the time this year Mr. Conner was defeated in the Republican State convention for the nomination for statistician he had under way the collection of statistics showing the distribution of wealth in Indiana for the last twenty years. The work, ordinarily, he says, would not have been completed for a year or more from the time of the convention, but when he knew he would have to leave the office he was unwilling to leave the work incomplete and he employed extra agents and clerks to assist him in hurrying the work. Among the number were two of his daughters who, he says, knew the details of the work in hand and whom he employed because he knew of their proficiency for the work. They were employed about three months, he says, and later when Clarence Conner became too ill to carry on his work at home, one of the statistician's daughters did his work for him.

While men in official position in the State House say it may have been in bad taste for Mr. Conner to employ members of his family, even though they were proficient, they do not believe there was any wrong intent on his part. They say also they do not believe the State or the public has lost anything by the employment of any one in the State Statistician's office. The work of collecting statistics of Indiana affairs, they say, has been done better under Mr. Conner's administration than ever before.

Mr. Conner talked freely of the charges made against him, and showed receipts of his office, showing the extra assistants he had employed and what had been paid to them. In employing assistants, he said he did not consider their relationship to him, but only their proficiency. He thought he had done nothing wrong, and that the charges against him were unjust.

HURTY REPORTED ILL.

No Word of It Has Reached His Home or Office.

It was reported this afternoon that Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, is alarmingly ill at a hotel in Chicago. Mrs. Hurty had not received any notice of his illness, and no such news had come to his office.

Grave of Lincoln's Mother.

Governor Mount to-day received the deed to the tract of land surrounding the grave of the mother of President Lincoln, in Spencer county, near Lincoln City. The deed conveys the land from the county commissioners of Spencer county to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association. A custodian for the land, which will be transformed into a park, will be appointed, and arrangements made to beautify it.

The Telephone Contracts.

The Board of Public Safety allowed the monthly bills at its meeting to-day. It also discussed the telephone contracts which expire with the beginning of the new year. It was not decided whether contracts would be made with both local companies. Bids are to be asked, and it will depend on the figures whether two contracts will be made.

It is said that some of the city officers look upon it as an extravagance to pay for two systems of telephones, but the feeling of the members of this board, is that both will be kept, if reasonable charges are made.

A THIEF SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Afterwards Reports He was Assaulted by a Robber.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MARION, Ind., December 29.—James Dwyeer, an Italian boy, reported late last night that while passing through the Pan-Handle railway yards, he was attacked by a robber, who shot him in the stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. This afternoon he confessed that the wound was self-inflicted, and accidental. He had entered Hayden's second-hand store during the night, and while retiring with his booty a revolver in his pocket exploded with the result stated. Dwyer then hid his plunder and crawled to Aker's cafe, where he made his condition known and told the story of the alleged hold-up.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

A decided impetus has been given to the general movement for church federation by the State conference on the subject, held last month in Syracuse, at which the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of the State of New York was formally organized. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of this body it was decided to undertake definite and practical work in the coming year. The national committee has accepted an invitation from the Evangelical Alliance of Pennsylvania to call the first national conference to meet in Philadelphia, on February 5 and 6.

The spread of the federation idea is shown by recent action of the Pennsylvania Evangelical Alliance, practically committing its members to the principles of the international commission of Maine, which has been established since 1892, and is composed of delegates from the various evangelical churches.

Alluding to Archbishop Ireland's recent sermon relating to the Pope's temporal power, the Boston Watchman says: Apparently the speaker forgot that when the Pope enjoyed temporal power to the fullest extent the Roman church was a thoroughly Italian organization. As a matter of history, the Pope's headship of an earthly state has led him to subordinate the spiritual concerns of the whole church to the interests of that state. The destruction of the temporal power of the church by Victor Emmanuel was the real emancipation of the church, as Dr. Dollinger prophesied it would be. The Pope has been freer than ever before in the history of the Roman pontificate from the local influences of a political state.

Evangelical services in Spanish are regularly held, three times a week, by the Spanish-American Congregational church in the city of Brooklyn.

The annual report of the American Unitarian Association for 1900 shows that in 1850 the association reported 251 churches; in 1900 the year-book enrolls 457. This is an average yearly increase of but four for half a century; but the percentage is nearly 90. Fifty-two churches existing in 1850 have ceased to be—25 per cent. The property of the association amounts to $651,936.14; the invested funds to something over $400,000. The year being the seventy-fifth anniversary of the association special efforts were made to increase the amount of the gifts of the churches, and $101,000 were realized from all sources. But the income from invested funds ($16,615.14) and proceeds of sales, etc., reduce the actual contributions from the parishes, Sunday-schools and from individuals, to $69,778.70. Besides its large general funds the association appears to have $142,820.92 in a "church building loan fund."

Here is a brand new conflict on religious lines, outlined by the Northwestern Christian Advocate, a Chicago Methodist paper. It says: "There are not a few statesmen who believe that in the near future there will be a struggle for political supremacy between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. When that struggle comes the Protestant nations—England, America and Germany—are expected to be on one side, and the Greek and Roman Catholic nations—Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal—on the other. If such a struggle comes it will be the greatest in all history. On the side of the Slav autocratic Russia will be the dominant political power, and the orthodox Greek church, with the czar at its head, will be the dominant ecclesiastical power, for the power of the Roman church is waning, while that of the Greek church is increasing. On the side of the Anglo-Saxon no single nation will dominate, all must co-operate, for the will of the people, not that of a king, must rule. Methodism, because it is the church of the people, having adherents in all lands, will exert the greater moral influence. Our doctrines meet the needs of every heart, and our polity appeals to the reason of all who accept our doctrines."

That the ministry no longer, as in former days, attracts the ablest young men, is an opinion which, though held in some quarters, does not find indorsement from theological educators in this city. A newspaper whose editorial articles have attracted attention more or less wide, offered, a few days ago, the following appraisement of the future ministers of the country:

Intellectually the young men in the theological schools are in large part of feeble timber, and few of them exhibit any of the graces of an elegant education. Very often they come from uneducated surroundings—a very raw lot of young cubs to be licked into shape.

The Very Reverend Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman (Oxon.), dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, has made temperate reply to the foregoing assertion. It was, he believed, a complete misconception of the facts; it certainly was so far as it related to the students of the seminary with which he was most familiar. The implication that the quality of its theological students was declining was so far from being true that he could testify to a positive improvement of that quality during the last fifteen years. The age made greater and greater demands upon the individual in all walks of life. Never did it claim, he declared, so much from the priest and minister as to-day. The leading colleges and universities had recognized the growing strenuousness of life by constantly raising their standards and providing for higher and more elaborate education. The theological seminary had not been behind in responding to this insistent spirit. It, too, the dean added, had increased its requirements and broadened its scope, and the student who knocked at its door must be better qualified than ever, not only to enter, but to develop afterward.—New York Post.

Concretely—and it is one of the chief merits of our good bishop, that he has the habit of being concrete and explicit—Dr. Potter says that the American people must adopt a simpler mode of life. Instead of squandering their wealth in senseless extravagance or in debauching themselves with luxury, they must devote it to education, to culture and to morality. But when we ask ourselves just how we are to return to simplicity of life, we encounter serious difficulties. * * * Are we to find simplicity by the easy method of doing without? Are we to cut off expenditures for household construction and furnishing? Are we, like Puritans and Quakers, to deny ourselves pictures, music, opera houses and theaters? * * * Such questions have only to be asked to reveal the impossibility of a return to simplicity by the short and easy road of self-denial. There is only one other road, and that is the wonderfully difficult one of sincerity. The path of sincerity will lead us, if we can continue in it, to the only attainable simplicity of life. For, if we were sincere, there are four things which we should never do. We should never buy things that we do not want. We should never willingly, or through mere indifference, buy things that are not genuine. We should never try to do things that we know we can not do or have not time to do. And we should never do things that we do not want to do and are under no moral obligation to do, just because other people do them, and ask us to do them. If we all observed these four rules of sincerity, we should discover that simplicity of life is, after all, an attainable ideal.—New York Independent.

BLUFFTON, Ind., December 29.—Dr. Charles L. Landfair, of this city, and Miss Emma M. Tremp, of Vera Cruz, have been united in marriage.

Malt-Nutrine
should not be confounded with other so-called malt products some breweries put out. It is not beer and "burnt sugar." See that the name Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n is on each bottle. Sold by all druggists.

FAINTED AFTER HAZING

CADETS WHO COULD NOT STAND THE ROUGH TREATMENT.

Jaw Broken in a Fight Between an Upper and Lower Classman—The Evidence.

WEST POINT, N. Y., December 29.—The Booz hazing inquiry is nearing a close. At yesterday afternoon's session of the court, cadet MacArthur testified that he had been hazed by cadet Dockery. He said that cadet Murphy had fainted from hazing and he assisted him to his tent. Witness said he had hazed fourth classmen himself to take the rough edge off and the conceit out of them. The witness did not attend the class meeting that voted to abolish hazing, but he understood the agreement did not include bracing. He denied he had been seized with convulsions, but admitted having been exercised until he had cramps in his muscles.

Cadet Leeds said that cadet Carruthers had his jaw broken in a fight, and Cadet Johnson asserted that upper classmen considered it their duty to "exercise" the lower classmen, in order to give them an erect carriage.

Cadet Pegram admitted that he had hazed cadet Kenzel until Kenzel fainted.

"Any other cases?"

"I heard that a cadet named McGinnis had fainted and that a plebe had also fainted. To the latter I carried smelling salts. He was a fourth classman. He revived."

"Did you ever hear of cotton being put in cadets' mouths to keep them from crying or being hysterical?"

"Yes, I heard of such a case," replied the witness.

"What case was this?"

"I was told that cadet MacArthur had requested some upper classmen to stuff his mouth with cotton, so that he could not cry out hysterically, as he said he could not control himself after some severe exercising."

"Why should he do this?"

"There was an officer near by at the time, and I was told MacArthur was afraid he would hear him."

Called Out to Fight.

Young Phil Sheridan was recalled. He added the name of cadet Brenton to the list of those who had fainted after exercising. He also said that the cadet Haskel was only shamming the night he was supposed to have fainted.

Cadet C. R. Alley said he was called out by cadet G. A. Lynch, of the third class, for refusal to reply when called upon in camp to say who was the meanest man in the third class. Cadet Blair, of the third class, was chosen to fight witness. Alley said his opponent won the fight in two rounds, when the fight was stopped because witness had a bad nose bleed. Another fight he knew of was between Armstrong, of his class, and Graham, of the third.

Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate-general, United States army, was sworn and gave a resume of the efforts made by the authorities at the military academy to eradicate the practice of hazing during the last thirty-five years. Colonel Davis was graduated in 1871. "Yanking" was the commonly talked of form of hazing then. This is similar to what is now spoken of as dragging men from their beds with mattresses or blankets underneath them. Witness said various means of stopping hazing had been tried until now, in 1900, these efforts were crowned with very substantial success through the co-operation of the corps of cadets.

Can Not Suppress Hazing.

Lieut.-Col. Otto L. Hein, commandant at the United States Military Academy, was the first witness called to-day. He produced the superintendent's sick reports, which showed that cadet Booz had only reported as sick once while he was at the academy. The records made it clear that Booz had never been absent from breakfast, dinner or supper while he was a cadet at West Point.

The regulations prohibited hazing and provided punishment for hazers and hazed alike. In telling of the agreement made by the fourth classmen in 1899, among whom were cadets McArthur and Grant, not to submit to hazing, Col. Hein said:

"I called the class together (it was a very large one) and explained the rules and regulations prohibiting hazing. I told them if they would agree not to submit to hazing and promise not to haze any one themselves they would rid the academy of a foul blot on its reputation. Soon afterward they appealed to me to be released from this agreement, but I refused."

"What method could be used to stamp out the calling out of fourth classmen, and subsequent fistic encounters?" asked General Clews.

"Why, I consider that a form of hazing, and as long as the cadets do not live up to the agreement not to submit to hazing, and the upper class will not cease interfering with them, it will be impossible to suppress it."

Cadet Carruthers, of Illinois, the next witness, came to the academy in July, 1899. He was called out "for disobeying upper classmen and general freshness," he said. His opponent was Mr. Shannon, of the present second class. He received an abrasion on the forehead and his jaw was broken, necessitating his being in the hospital two weeks.

Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the academy, was then sent for, and after a few minutes delay he came into the court room and was sworn.

Pensions for Indianians.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Pensions have been granted to Indianians as follows:

Original—Stillman M. Noble, Kentland, $8.

Additional—Joseph H. Martin, Bloomfield, $8; Frank B. Lewis, Ontaria, $12; Albert J. Burbridge, Terre Haute, $10.

Restoration and Increase—Lawson Bell, dead, Laporte, $10.

Increase—Henry J. Bailey, Lafayette, $17; William N. Stone, Plainfield, $24; Robert G. Storm, Martinsville, $14; Timothy O'Conner, Staunton, $30; Lewis Butt, Milford, $12. Thomas J. Applegate, Cammack, $14.

Reissue—Wilson M. Knapp, Cambria, $12.

Original Widows, Etc.—Laura Bell, Laporte, $8; Jemima J. Bottorff, Rush Creek, $8.

Disciplining the Employes.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 29.—The street railway company is to adopt a new policy in the discipline of the employes. There will be no more suspensions for violation of rules. Instead, there is to be a system of markings, merits and demerits, by which the employe's promotion, or the conditions of his work, will be regulated. Especial attention will be given to the courtesy of employes toward patrons of the company.

A Call for the Bloodhounds.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PORTLAND, Ind., December 29.—Just before noon to-day a call was received here for the police bloodhounds, to be taken immediately to Echo. The officers have gone with the dogs, but no particulars of what has happened have been received.

Indiana Man's Appointment.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Morris C. Wylie, of New Harmony, Ind., has been appointed an assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry at $1,200 a year.

French to Explore Venezuela.

[Paris Messenger.]

An exploration mission, bound for Venezuela, with the avowed purpose of exploring districts of the great forests of the lower Orinoco, has sailed from Bordeaux-Pauillac. The mission is composed of Dr. Lucien Morisse, its head, and his wife, as well as twelve others, whose special studies of profession eminently fit them to accomplish the end in view. Dr. Morisse is already known for the successful fulfilling of former missions to the same region. An avant-garde of the mission left in September last with a complete outfit for exploration and scientific ends.

SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.
Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.
Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

MAY RE-ADVERTISE BIDS

MORE JUGGLING OF PRINTING FIGURES DISCOVERED.

Printers Have Made Mistakes in Some Cases in Favor of the County.

The county commissioners say they may have to readvertise for bids for county printing for the year 1901, on account of the complications that have arisen as a result of "catch bids." But it is more probable, they say, that they will consider them for several days, and arrive at a decision which they believe will enable the county to get the printing done for the lowest possible figure under these bids.

It has been found that some of the printers in preparing their "catch bids" have made mistakes in their calculations, and that these mistakes will benefit the county. That is, they have offered certain articles at a ridiculously low figure, on the supposition that enough were already on hand to supply the county for the coming year, or that there would be little demand for them. It now develops that their calculations were wrong on some of these articles. It is possible that the commissioners will hold them to their proposals, they say, if the loss to the printers on these articles will offset the high prices made on others.

This is an example of the way the "catch bids" were figured. In one case a printer offered Berkshire 18-pound linen foolscap, to be used in the county clerk's office, where, it is supposed, he thought little of it would be used, at 1 cent a ream. On the next page, in the list of supplies to be furnished the auditor, he has the same kind of Berkshire linen listed at $3 a ream.

It was remarked to-day that, notwithstanding the statement by Commissioner Greer that he believed it would not be right to show the bids to any one outside the board of commissioners, the board has turned all the bids over to Messrs. Lesley and Ayres for revision. They have been in the hands of these men for two days and nights, and they are now working on them. Mr. Lesley was also admitted to the secret conference of the commissioners. Mr. Greer's reason for not allowing a representative of The News to examine the bids was that the bidders might charge that their figures had been altered.

None of the printers seems disposed to discuss the action of the commissioners, and it is not known if they will contest it. The printing bids will only be readvertised as a last resort, the commissioners say.

English Speech in the Schools.

To the Editor of The News, Sir:

At the recent meeting of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, in the High School section, a paper was read on "Modern Languages in Secondary Schools." This is a subject in which all of us should be interested, especially those of us who may still regard the English language as a garb for the expression of human thought. I, for one, favor the teaching of the English language in our public schools, in all grades from the lowest to the highest. Something doubtless is done in this line of teaching, but parents and other observers note that the use of the language is impaired as the pupil advances in his grades, until when he is about to leave the High School it is almost lost, good English being replaced by an uncouth language and some forms of expression similar to those that Professor Garner has been studying among the higher types of apes in Africa. The burden of teaching English, however, everyday English, should not be borne altogether by the teachers. The parents should occasionally talk to their offspring in this language, free of the objectionable features to which I have referred.

C.

Daniel Addison Heald.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Daniel Addison Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company, of this city, is dead of heart disease at his home near West Orange, N. J. He was one of the organizers of the National Association of Fire Underwriters, and had always been active in the affairs of the organization. Mr. Heald was, in the early fifties, a member of the Senate and lower House of the Vermont Legislature. After this he was for a time a resident of Galena, Ill., where he practiced law.

The State Debt.

The State Finance Board will meet Monday to take up the question of how much the State will be able to pay on its debt in January. Auditor Hart says he thinks $200,000 can be paid.

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Local Treatments for Catarrh Relegated to the Rear.

The surest and safest treatment for any form of Catarrh is an internal remedy which acts specifically upon the blood and mucous membranes. Such a remedy is the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in pleasant tablet form.

These tablets contain in highly concentrated form, well-known germ antiseptics like sanguinaria, guaiacol, Red Gum and similar curative elements, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh, and has experienced the inefficiency and inconvenience of powders, sprays and inhalers will never go back to such antiquated remedies after once trying so pleasant a treatment as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and one which gives so much relief in so short a time.

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full-sized package, and their daily use will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.

The danger from catarrh is that it is a short road to consumption, to chronic stomach catarrh and to catarrh of liver and kidneys.

Most cases of deafness are caused from stoppage of the Eustachian tube as a result of catarrh.

THE STAGE AND PLAYERS

New Year's Week at the Local Theatres

SARAH COWELL-LeMOYNE,
In "The Greatest Thing in the World," at English's, Jan. 1-2.

SELMA HERMAN,
In "A Young Wife," at English's January 4-5.

BILLY LINK,
Grand Vaudevilte, Dec. 31-Jan. 5.

FANNY ARGYLE ODGEN,
With "The Eleventh Hour," at the Park, Dec. 31-Jan. 2.

LOCKHART'S PERFORMING ELEPHANT,
Grand Vaudevi'le, Dec. 31-Jan. 5.

English's—The Greatest Thing in the World.

A THEATRICAL production which excited the admiration of the theater-going public of New York city for two months at Wallack's Theater will be at English's Opera House in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, with an extra New Year matinee on Tuesday and the usual matinee on Wednesday. It is called "The Greatest Thing in the World," a comedy-drama by Harriet Ford and Beatrice DeMille. At the head of the company portraying this study of a heroic mother's love and sacrifices is Sarah Cowell LeMoyne, who makes her first bow as a star to an Indianapolis audience. Although little known in the West, Mrs. LeMoyne has a following of literary and society friends in New York and the larger cities of the East and in England worth a fortune to any aspirant for theatrical eminence. She was a leading member of the old Union Square Theater stock company in New York in its palmy days, and retired to become an elocutionist and dramatic reader for various circles and lyceum associations.

Three years ago she returned to the stage, playing one of the leading roles in "The Moth and the Flame," with Miss Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey as the other stars. Her success was so great that she was specially engaged by Charles Frohman to create the role of the Duchess de Contras in "Catherine," in which Annie Russell played the title role. Her success in this venture was even greater than in the first named play, and it was then that Liebler & Co., who had an option on "The Greatest Thing in the World," resolved to secure her to play the trying role of Virginia Bryant. Her success in this play has been large. In the first place, Mrs. LeMoyne is a woman of remarkable talent for character delineation, and is magnetic and winsome. In the second place the play teems with love, suspense and heart interest while it is elaborately and effectively mounted.

The play will be seen here exactly as it was produced at Wallack's Theater, New York. All of the scenery, etc., which embellished the New York production, will be used here. Foremost in the company supporting Mrs. LeMoyne are Harold Russell, Adelaide Thurston, Fanchon Campbell, Mrs. Glendinning, Anne O'Malley, Margaret Kulp, John Glendinning, Walter Thomas, Charles Stanley, Frank Lander, Cornelia Hunter and Edwin James.

English's—A Young Wife.

J. K. TILLOTSON'S successful melodrama, "A Young Wife," will be the attraction at English's Friday and Saturday, January 4 and 5. The play is said to be ingenious in treatment, skillfully worked out, and abounding in romantic and thrilling situations.

Miss Selma Herman will be seen in the role of Ethel Douglass. Miss Herman is the original in this part, having played it during the long run of the play at the Fourteenth-street Theater, New York, last season. Among the others in the company is Adolph Jackson, who was the leading man in Frohman's "Little Minister" company last season. John T. Nicholson, who has starred in several melodramatic companies; John L. Wooderson, stage director and one of the principal actors with the old firm of Robson & Crane, and afterward with Stuart Robson; Mark Fenton, last season playing an important part with Madame Modjeska's company; C. B. Craig and Charles Harris; Miss Edna G. Brothers, late of Mrs. Fiske's company, and Miss Alberta Lee, of Frohman's "Girl I Left Behind Me." Besides these there are several others who are well known. All the scenic effects, properties, etc., used in New York will be seen here.

The Grand-High-Class Vaudeville.

"IT is to laugh," is the Grand's motto for the New Year holidays, and so a laughing bill has been provided for the week that starts with the matinee Monday. The program embraces an enjoyable form of theatrical amusement—the foremost troupe of elephants of the circus world, a farcical sketch, a legitimate musical play, a duo of travesty artists, a musical comedian, an attractive mystery, a popular monologuist, and a moving picture machine. Lockhart's performing elephants are from Europe. They are "Trilby, the Clown," "Coy Hattie," "Sedate Wilhelmina," and are known as the "three graces." The stage is turned into a circus ring, and the immense beasts play ninepins, dance, play musical instruments, stand on their heads, etc.

Next in importance comes clever Eddie Girard, whose impersonations of the stage policeman while with "Natural Gas" and other comedies won him a host of admirers in this city. He is accompanied by Jessie Gardner, and they will present their farcical bit, "The Soubrette and the Cop." The latest novelty, "The Quality Girl," is announced as a "Cantatrice Supreme." The girl's name is not disclosed, nor anything regarding her.

One of the best acts of its kind in vaudeville is that of Warren and Blanchard. Warren is a black-face comedian and Blanchard has a fine barytone voice. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson, from the legitimate stage, will take care of the dramatic portion of the program. They will present a comedietta called "A Bachelor's Home," for which all special scenery and effects are carried. John A. West, the musical minstrel brownie, is another laughing addition. Then comes happy Billy Link, whose grotesque make-up, infectious laugh and stories are said to make a graven image laugh. The Kinodrome is the last of the features to be presented. It will show views of the Paris Exposition and other subjects.

Park—Two Attractions.

THE Park Theater has two fine attractions with which to start the new year. Beginning Monday afternoon and continuing until Thursday, Lincoln J. Carter's latest drama, "The Eleventh Hour," will be seen for the first time here. Every play by Mr. Carter has some one scenic novelty, and in "The Eleventh Hour" it takes the form of a life-and-death struggle in the lavishly-furnished drawing-room of a Chicago millionaire. In this fight the two maddened men break the furniture, smash the bric-a-brac and furnishings, pull the curtains off and completely destroy the handsome apartment. Another novelty is the block tower railway scene, a reproduction of the device by which the running of trains is regulated.

In the cast of "The Eleventh Hour" are Walmin Woods, W. J. Tuliey, Lewis Morton, Frank Cotton, Harrison King, Marie Nelson, Fannie Argyle Ogden, Madeline Hunt and others. Two acts take place in the country, and three in Chicago. The Bismarck Gardens, in act four, make an attractive scene.

Scribner Co. and Ezra Kendall.

THE last half of New Year's week at the Park will be about as attractive as any three days of the entire season, for the Scribner Specialty Company, headed by that famous entertainer, Ezra Kendall, will make its first appearance here. Besides Mr. Kendall, who has few equals in monologue, the company contains Fred Hallen and Mollie Fuller, formerly stars in the farce comedy field, who will appear in the sketch, "A Desperate Pair"; Caron and Herbert, the clown and the acrobat; Grant and Grant, black-face comedians; Fisher and Carroll, Celtic entertainers; Joseph Adelman, the Wartenbergs and the Le Page sisters. This company is one of the best in the vaudeville field, and Ezra Kendall alone would make its engagement at the Park notable. It will start with a matinee next Thursday. Mr. Kendall was last heard here with Primrose and Dockstader's Minstrels, two years ago.

The Empire—Vaudeville.

BURLESQUE and vaudeville are announced as the bill at the Empire Theater all of next week, beginning with a matinee Monday afternoon. The entertainment will be furnished by Joe Oppenheimer's "Miss New York, Jr." company, which has never been seen here. "The Suicide Club, or the Country Merchant's Visit to Town," a farcical skit, will open the performance, and "Cleopatra at Coney Island" will close it. Vaudeville acts will be introduced between the burlesques by the Hilton Brothers, jugglers; Harry and Julia Leyson, in a comedy sketch; Clifford and Burke, a twentieth century pair; Hill and Mills, comediennes; Farnum and Nelson, acrobats, and Emma Kraus, operatic vocalist.

The Zoo.

BLAKE and Bishop's educated dog, monkey and baboon circus will play an engagement at the Zoo next week, which attraction will be the feature of the week's program. This trained animal circus comes to Indianapolis direct from Baltimore, where it has played a long engagement. The Indianapolis Zoo was to have had the attraction a week ago, but the demand in Baltimore to continue the circus until after January 1 was so great that Director-General Bostock could not refuse to listen to the requests from the public and press. The show will leave Baltimore early next week, and will be given in the arena at the Zoo when it arrives in Indianapolis during the middle of the week. It requires one big car to transport the animals and properties, and it is said the show given by the educated animals is very entertaining. There are dogs that perform seemingly impossible tricks, while the monkeys ride bicycles, walk tight ropes and do other acts.

Next week will be the last chance of seeing "Esau," the wonderful chimpanzee, that was named in Indianapolis. This clever little animal will be taken to other cities at the close of next Saturday night's performance. La Belle Selica, the pretty Algerian dancer, has been engaged for another week and will perform with her lions while giving a beautiful dance. Captain Woodford, with his trained pug dog, "Baby Lou" and "Mrs. Murphy," the aeronaut monkey, has also been engaged for next week.

English's.—The Burgomaster.

Oh, moonbeam, light and airy,
Oh, moonbeam, soft and blue,
Pray be a good, kind fairy,
For I've work to-night for you.
Seek out my distant sweetheart;
Fly swift as Cupid's dove,
Give her my heart's true message,
"You're the only one I love."

THIS chorus from the song, "The Tale of the Kangaroo," was whistled by many people in the lobby of English's last night after the performance of "The Burgomaster," one of the best musical comedies that has been seen here for a very long time. From beginning to end it is full of bright, catchy music, airs that cling to the memory, and dialogue that is witty and full of fun. "The Burgomaster" is one of the entertainments that may be commended wholly, without any reservation. It has enough of a plot to hold the sustained interest of the audience, is well staged, provided with brilliant scenic effects, is full of wit and humor, is bright with clever music of the lighter kind and has a thoroughly competent company of principals helped out by a chorus that can sing and that dances as if it enjoyed the work.

The plot of the comedy is not intricate. There is a prologue placed in the time when Peter Stuyvesant was burgomaster of New Amsterdam. The burgomaster and his faithful assistant, Doodle Von Kull, are drugged and fall asleep to wake after the manner of Rip Van Winkle, some 200 years later. They are dug up by a street gang in New York in 1900, and the sights they see in the up-to-date metropolis furnish most of the fun. With the dialogue that has been furnished by Frank Pixley and with the music provided by Gustav Linders, "The Burgomaster" could not be a bad show no matter by whom it was presented, but put on as it is, by a company excellent in all its parts, it furnishes an entertainment of marked excellence.

There is absolutely nothing serious about the show; it is fun, and fast and furious fun from beginning to end, and the beauty about it is that it is all clean and legitimate; pure comedy, helped out with tuneful music. There has not been a musical comedy seen at English's for a long time that had so great a number of clever musical numbers. It is true that the music is all light and airy, of the kind that is commonly known as popular music, but it is clever, tuneful and catchy, and that it pleased the large audience present last night is shown by the great number of encores and the insistent curtain calls that marked the close of every act.

The burden of the comedy rests on the shoulders of Gus Weinburg, who takes the part of the Burgomaster, the Peter Stuyvesant of the wooden leg, who finds after a lapse of two hundred years that his missing limb has grown out again, so that he can dance and enjoy himself as a comic opera comedian should. Mr. Weinburg has a surety of touch, a dryness in anecdote and an uctuousness of humor that appeals directly and instantly to an audience, and his presence on the stage last night was the signal for laughter and applause. Mr. Weinburg has little singing to do, but his songs in the prologue were heartily encored, and his comedy was the life of the piece. His monologue on astrology and astronomy was marked by great cleverness.

Charles Bates as Doodles has a good deal to do with the success of the play; he is an excellent foil for Mr. Weinburg and his monologue in the last act was one of the hits of the show. His parodies on popular songs were all well received, and in spite of the fact that he was hourse from a cold, he was encored again and again.

Charles Allison as E. Booth Talkington, an actor in hard luck, had a part of some importance, of which he made a good deal. When he announced his name there was much laughter in the house over the marked resemblance between his stage name and that of a well-known Indiana author, and this continued throughout the evening. Mr. Allison is also stage manager for the play, and to his work much of the success of the ensemble effects is to be attributed.

Mr. George Broderick as the Harlem Spider has a small part, out of which the player gets a good deal by the sheer force of his personality, and his song with the "tough girls" was one of the hits of the show. Among the women, Edith Yerrington carried off the honors, although she was run close by Ida Hawley, who played "The Girl From Chicago," and by Laura Joyce Bell as Phoebe Kummagin.

"The Burgomaster," however, depends largely on its music for its success and it leans on a strong reed here. Ida Hawley's "Love Can't Say No" struck the opening keynote; then came Will R. Peters as the chief Indian in the song "We're Civilized Now," and the final numbers of the prologue "I Drink from My Heart to You," by Andrew J. Lynaman, was excellent. In the first act the best musical numbers were: "The Land of the Midnight Sun," by A. J. Lynaman, "The Soubrette," by Gus Weinburg; "Merely a Matter of Form," by the chorus; "Dear Old College Days," by the quartet. This was encored five times. "The Modern Gladiator," by Mr. Broderick; "The Tale of the Kangaroo," by Edith Yerrington and chorus, and "The Liberty Girl," finale by all on the stage. In the second act the best numbers were: "We Haven't Discovered Him Yet," by Charles Allison; "I Love You;" by Ida Hawley; "In Gay Paris," by Edythe de Valmaseda, and the ensemble "Painting Chicago Red."

But it must be said that in spite of the fact that there is a great wealth of musical numbers in this musical comedy there is not one that could be spared. "The Tale of the Kangaroo" is the most catchy and the most popular, and having heard it two or three times, everybody tries to whistle it.

In short, "The Burgomaster" is a good show from the rise of the curtain to the end; there are no dull moments; the whole thing goes with a dash and vim entirely commendable; the chorus girls dance and sing as if they enjoyed their work and the stage pictures are as perfect as may be. The piece shows thorough drill and clever construction and is warranted to drive away dull care. The engagement closes with a matinee this afternoon and a performance tonight.

NEW YORK THEATRICALS.

Very Stupid This Week—Little New or Interesting.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—The theatrical managers of New York failed to contribute to any great extent to the holiday joys of their patrons. The fact is that, with the exception of last week, this has been one of the stupidest of the season—in spite of the five new productions from which the inveterate theater-goer had expected something.

First there was Jeff De Angelis's disappointment, "A Royal Rogue," which succeeded "Foxy Quiller" at the Broadway Theater, on Monday night. If the opera has any right to live, it is simply because the public likes it. There is certainly nothing about the book or the lyrics or the music to commend it. It was announced as an operatic comedy in two acts by W. T. Francis, Charles Klein and Grant Stuart. It is stupid and wearisome, and there is but one good singer in it—Henry Norman. Josephine Hall, who sang the leading feminine part, has neither voice, youth, beauty nor cleverness. De Angelis, of course, is one of the best buffoons now before the public, and if he will but strengthen the cast it is possible that the public will stand the show for two weeks.

People who remembered "What Happened to Jones" came out of the Madison Square Theater on Monday night wondering in a dazed way what had happened to Broadhurst. No one knew just what it was, but he called it "The House That Jack Built," also his latest farce. It was a queer thing, in three acts, with a plot which should have been marked "asylum made," in which everybody had a secret, and everybody else knew some one else. But one shining light came out of the mess, and that was the talent of Mr. George Henry Trader, who deserves to see all three of his names in print. The rest of the cast was left at the post.

May Yohe (Lady Francis Hope), wearing her $100,000 worth of diamonds (and another batch left in her dressing-room, mind you), was the principal attraction of the new "Review and Burlesque," by Sydney Rosenfeld, which, after numerous postponements, had its first performance at the New York Theater, on Monday night. Miss Yohe proved that she still has the same two notes with which she used to juggle songs in the days of Dave Henderson's nursery tale burlesques, and that the two notes are still in good working order. The show itself is a cluster of burlesques on the season's successes, but it is not up to the Rosenfeld standard. It was Rosenfeld, by the way, who wrote the most successful of the Casino review, "The Passing Show," but he has made a miss with "The Giddy Throng."

On the same night Manager Conried presented at the Irving Place Theater for the first time "The Wholesale Merchant," a three-act comedy, in German. Much good might be said of the play and the players, but then it is not in Broadway to tell the story of a clerk of long years' standing, who inherits a legacy, and desires to be a merchant himself. After losing his fortune in the effort he is glad to accept his old position again. An eccentric artist and several other clever characters added to the humor of the production. Manager Conried gave New York some of her best plays last season, but they were not noticed particularly until they appeared in a Broadway house.

Hamlet, by Bernhardt, and the Gravedigger, by Coquelin, were billed for the Garden Theater for Monday night, but owing to some trouble with the scenery, it was postponed until Tuesday night, when it was greeted by an audience better than the average during the engagement. "Tigerish" is the one word to express the Bernhardt conception of Hamlet. Tawny, sleek and powerful is the Prince of Denmark, depicted in utter defiance of all Saxon stage traditions, by the French tragedienne. She is vixenish, not melancholic. The metaphysical is subordinated to the melodramatic in her treatment of the tragedy. Her keynote is essentially feminine. In the technic of stage craft the production singularly surpasses familiar models. The burial of Ophelia is made the occasion for a spectacle. The Gravedigger of M. Coquelin was given with unction.

Tuesday night saw for the first time here Marie Dressler as a star in her own show—a show that has been well advertised, to say the least. It proved to be only an ordinary attraction, and is called "Miss Print." It may be said, however, that it "gives promise." Mr. George V. Hobart, the author, whose efforts as a playwright have not always been unsuccessful in the past, has done well in writing something for the ponderous personality of Miss Dressler. John L. Gilden has composed some very creditable music. Oscar Hammerstein wrote the words and composed the music for the opening choruses of the first and second acts, and the finale to the second act, and it was far the best part of the show. The performance was much too long, and a full half hour could be cut out of the piece. Miss Dressler sang two new coon songs, which are to be classed among the most attractive of the kind that have been heard this season. She can't sing "coon songs" as May Irwin sings them, but she puts up a very decent imitation. In the cast was the former wife of "Kid McCoy," who was so well gowned and so graceful that she attracted immediate attention. If "Miss Print" is properly treated it can no doubt be made into an acceptable successor to "The Star and Garter." It is being played at the Victoria.

The Grand opera company gave its attention during the week to "Die Walkuere," "La Boheme," "Fidelio," and "Romeo et Juliette," but there is nothing to say about the performances or the audiences that is new.

Liebler & Co. have contracted for an elaborate production of unusual interest for Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoyne, in which she will appear at the opening of next season. It deals with a historic celebrity new to the stage, but whose career furnishes a basis for dramatic incident and entrancing plot. The man's character is admirably suited to Mrs. LeMoyne's personality. The play, it is said, will be one of great power and strength and one which, in its very title, will appeal strongly to public interest.

Kirk LaShelle, who was formerly a Western newspaper man, and who has been touring with Frank Daniels and other good attractions, is rapidly coming to the front. He is now to build a new theater here, which, it is expected, will be finished by next October, when he will produce "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush," with J. H. Stoddard in the star part. Mr. LaShelle will produce plays of his own in the new theater. R. J. R.

Edmund Collier Dead.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Edmund Collier, the actor, is dead here. Consumption, from which he had suffered several years, was the cause. Mr. Collier supported Edwin Booth, Wilson Barrett and other stars. Later he was himself a star. He was the stepfather of Willie and Helena Collier.

Frohman's Musical Company.

CHARLES FROHMAN, up to the present time, has devoted his attention and energies to legitimate dramatic attractions for the most part. Mr. Frohman has now decided to enter a new field of theatrical endeavor—that of comic opera—and on Monday, January 7, his newest venture will be presented for the first time at the Herald Square Theater. In organizing Charles Frohman's Musical Company he has attacked the work with the plain purpose of commanding the interest of the public at the outset, for he has engaged a list of the best actors, and he has placed at the head of it Edna May, a woman who has already commanded much attention.

Maude Adams' Salary.

A NEW story of Maude Adams tells how her salary was raised just as she was on the point of becoming a star. Miss Adams made her stellar bow in New York as Babbie, in "The Little Minister," at the Garrick. On the road her salary had been $125 a week. The opening night of the play happened to be the regular pay night, and Manager Frohman added another $125 to her envelope.

Early next morning a very much excited young woman fairly ran into the Garrick Theater. "Oh, Mr. Walters!" she gasped to the treasurer. "Such a mistake you made last night. I could hardly sleep thinking how worried you must be."

"We never make mistakes here, Miss Adams," said Walters, trying to look serious. "This establishment is run on bank principles. No mistakes can occur."

"But you gave me $125 too much," almost shouted the little actress, "and I've brought it back to you."

"You admit you received your salary, Miss Adams," replied Walters, gravely. "That is all I can take official cognizance of. I repeat, we never make mistakes."

"Then I'm to keep it?"

"You received your salary," emphasizing the last word.

"Oh—do you mean—that is—has Mr. Frohman—oh, my goodness," and Miss Adams, struggling between laughter and tears, hurried away to Mr. Frohman's office to thank him in person.

The Actor's Character.

WILLIAM GILLETTE, the celebrated actor-author, was recently called upon by a young man of some talent who asked advice as to starting a stage career. Mr. Gillette said: "The stage is a world of illusion, but there are some real things associated with it. Did you ever notice how the public refuses to accept certain actors in certain parts? Well, it does because the public seems to feel that an actor's character really is at variance with the role he plays. If you desire to go on the stage and make a success of it, all things being equal, the first thing you must do is to make yourself fit. I have in mind a polished and handsome actor whom theater-goers will not accept in a drawing room part, because he is personally so fond of horse racing, billiards and all that sort of thing, that he gives the audience a shock when he appears in a genteel part. Perhaps the audience does not know just why it receives a shock, but it is conscious of the shock just the same. It is all well enough to speak of an actor's sinking his personality and absorbing completely the character he has to play. But to do this the actor must be fit. It may sound like a moral lesson to you, but you must be very careful of yourself if you wish to impress an audience in the right way. The stage is a world of illusion right enough, but never forget for a moment that there is reality in stage illusion, the paradox notwithstanding."

Joseph of Canaan.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY is greatly exercised in mind because the examiner of plays will not permit him to produce in England a piece on the subject of "Joseph of Canaan," which has been presented in Australia. In a speech at the London Play-goers' Club he said that "the reason given for the refusal to license the play was that plays avowedly adapted from Scripture were not eligible for license in Great Britain. He would like to ask how such a decision was come to. It was a state of things which seemed to him to border upon the farcical. If they might paint pictures, write cantatas, compose poems on the subject of sacred history, why should they be debarred from performing plays?" If Mr. Harvey had no more sensible or logical argument than this to offer, he might better have kept silence. In this matter few competent judges will side with him. The examiner, doubtless, knows the danger of a precedent.

Notes of the Stage.

Mabelle Gillman became impertinent to the London managers of "The Casino Girl," as she had been offered fabulous sums by outside parties. She was then discharged, and now the aforesaid "outside parties" refuse to come to time, and the little lady is without an engagement.

Mr. Haddon Chambers has finished a new comedy, which will be seen, probably, in the St. James's Theater, London, after the run of "The Wisdom of the Wise." The original name selected for it, "The Awakening," has been abandoned.

Edna May must still be popular in London. After the production of "The Girl from up There," last week, Mr. Frohman received three cablegrams from as many London managers, asking that he book Miss May at their places when he decides to take the piece to England.

Amelia Bingham is to appear early in January at the Bijou Theater, New York, in "The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch. The company engaged to support Miss Bingham includes, among others, Robert Edeson, Frank Worthing, Ferdinand Gottschalk, John Flood, George C. Boniface, Alfred Fisher, Charles Nevins, James Bennett Sturgis, Henry Stokes, Henry Warwick, Annie Irish, Clara Bloodgood, Madge Carr Cooke, Minnie Dupree, Ysobel Haskins, Maud Monroe, Florence Lloyd and Lillian Aldrich.

Harry J. W. Damm is collaborating with David Belasco on "The Red Mask" for Mrs. Leslie Carter, and on a piece on a Jewish subject for David Warfield.

Marie Tempest has come off victorious in her fight with the landlord of the London theater in which she is playing. Miss Tempest demanded that certain alterations be made in the house, and on the landlord's refusal declared she would not pay a cent of rental until he acceded to her request. The landlord placed bailiffs in the theater to protect his interests, but Miss Tempest remained firm, and as a result the improvements will be made.

"The Gay Grisette," a musical extravaganza that was kept from being produced in New York last September through the defection of Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe), is to be brought out by A. H. Chamerlyn at a Broadway theater shortly after the new year dawns. Dan Daly, Toby Claude and perhaps Mabelle Gillman will have the chief roles.

Mr. Martin Harvey is about to produce in London a dramatic version, in three acts, of Marion Crawford's story, "A Cigarette Maker's Romance." He will appear as the Russian Count Skaratine and his wife as the heroine.

Another tragic actor may take the field before long. Everett King is playing classic roles in far-off Halifax, N. S., and is receiving a degree of approval which promises well for a career in territory nearer home.

Sir Arthur Sullivan left an estate valued at $500,000, although he twice lost his entire fortune and received no royalties on the American productions of his earlier operettas, including "Pinafore."

May Robson is rehearsing with Daniel Frohman's company for a special part in "Lady Huntworth's Experiment."

The Maclyn Arbuckle company, playing the "Sprightly Romance of Marsac," will remain idle for a month after it closes its present New York engagement the 29th of this month. Prior dates shoved Mr. Arbuckle out of the Republic Theater, and Joseph Brooks, his manager, says he will reopen at another New York theater at the end of that time.

The receipts of the first week of the engagement of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin, at the Garden Theater, New York, were over $31,000.

The Dramatic Mirror is out with its Christmas edition, which is, as usual, a thing of beauty as well as a well-edited journal of information.

George Edwardes, the London manager, is reported to have compromised the Daly estate suit against him by making a cash payment of $100,000.

Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" has been adapted into a melodrama of the Boer war, under the title of "Ladysmith," and will be acted in London.

"Alice in Wonderland" was produced in London, Wednesday night, and the general verdict was that the production is only fair.

The approaching engagement of the Royal Lilliputians at the Park will be recognized as important when it is known that Franz Ebert heads the company.

Beerbohm Tree's great London production of "Herod" has been a flat failure from a box office point of view.

Clara Lipman and Louis Mann may produce "Frou-Frou" next season.

Stuart Robson, in his fifty years on the stage, has played over 500 different characters.

Poverty.

[Detroit Journal.]

"I tell you," exclaimed the wan man, excitedly, "one doesn't feel the stinging curse of poverty until one has the brightest baby in town and can spare only a beggarly $5 a month from his salary with which to buy drinks to get people to stand still while he tells about its sayings and doings!"

COLDS

The quickest relief for a cold is by Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

You will find the edge taken off in a night; and, in three or four days, you'll be wondering whether that cold amounted to anything anyhow.

That's relief. If you tackle it quick, the relief is quick; if you wait, the relief won't come—you know how colds hang on.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

GEO. W. CHILDS 5¢ CIGAR

...THE...
Lining Store
5 N. Meridian St.

TRY CINCO
A splendid 5c Cigar.
ERNST IRMER, Distributer,
Room 14 Hubbard Block.

SHE USED IT BEFORE
GLADIATOR CHEMICAL CO.:
Enclosed find $1.00. Send me two bottles of Carbonium. I am from Frankfort, Ind., visiting here, and we can not get it. Please send quick. Oblige,
MRS. KATE CARSON, Louisville, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S—JAN. 1, 2—Special Mat. New Year's Day Matinee Wednesday.
Direct from her New York triumph, the distinguished artiste,
SARAH COWELL LeMOYNE
LIEBLER & CO., Managers,
In the Fascinating Comedy Drama,
The Greatest Thing in the World
Supported by a Strong Company of Dramatic Artists, including
HAROLD RUSSELL, FANCHON C. CAMPBELL, WALTER THOMAS, EDWIN JAMES, ADELAIDE THURSTON, CHARLES STANLEY, ALPHONZ ETHIER, CORNELIA HUNTER, JOHN GLENDINNING, MRS. GLENDINNING, ANNA O'MALLEY, FRANK LANDER
"Any man who loves his mother will appreciate this play."—N. Y. Sun.
PRICES.—Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c. $1.00. Seats now on sale at Box Office.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY—JANUARY 4, 5—MATINEE SATURDAY
Second season. First time here. The great 14th St. Theater New York success,
A Young Wife
A story of intense human heart interest and wholesome comedy.
Miss Selma Herman
As the "Young Wife." Her Original Creation.
And supporting company. Original scenery, properties and effects as used during its long run in New York.
PRICES.—Night, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee, 25c and 50c. Seats ready Monday.

ENGLISH'S
This Afternoon and To-Night. The Jolly Jingle The Burgomaster —SEATS NOW READY— PRICES: Night - 25c to $1.50 Matinee - 25c to 75c

PARK
TO-NIGHT - "Man's Enemy"
MONDAY, 3 DAYS ONLY
GREAT NEW YEAR'S ATTRACTION.
Lincoln J. Carter's Biggest Hit
'THE 11th HOUR'
A STARTLING STORY OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.
Wonderful Scenic and Mechanical Effects, among which are The Old Mill By the River, The Railroad Block Tower, The Bismarck Beer Garden and the wreck of the most gorgeous interior setting ever produced, The Millionaire's Drawing Room.
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Daily Matinee. Everybody goes to the Park. New Year's Matinee Prices same as night.
Thursday—The Great Scribner Show, headed by EZRA KENDALL.

Tomlinson Hall
BICYCLE RACE
Don't Miss the Great Finish To-night
Also Matinee at 2:30 P. M.
25c TO ANY PART OF THE HALL SATURDAY MATINEE.
ADMISSION—Evenings, 25c and 50c. Reserved seats at Huder's.

THE ZOO
Only Seven Days More the Marvelous CHIMPANZEE, GRAND ADDED ATTRACTION FOR NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
Extraordinary engagement, commencing December 31, of Blake's highly educated dogs and monkeys. Coming, also, Brandea, the wonderful Snake Enchantress. The Baby Elephant, the only performing baby elephant in America will arrive January 1. Special performances daily during the holidays. Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Admission: Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
FRANK C. BOSTOCK, "THE ANIMAL KING," Director-General.

GRAND FASHIONABLE VAUDEVILLE KARA Mr. Mrs. Arthur Sidman
Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan, Bros. Herne, Polk and Kollins, 4 Huntings, James and Lucy Allison, Hayman and Hayman, Zeb and Zarrow, Edna Collins.
10—FEATURE ACTS—10. DAILY MATINEES—15c, 25c. NIGHT PRICES—15c, 25c, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATER Wabash and Delaware Sts.
ONE WEEK Commencing MONDAY, DEC. 24. Matinee Daily Every Night.
The Utopians
Prices of Admission—10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Next Week—MISS NEW YORK, JR.

This coupon and 10 cents secures lady reserved seat to any matinee for the UTOPIANS.

THOMAS ORCHESTRA
ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE
Thursday, Jan. 3
PRICES
$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c
Seats now on on sale at the box office.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
The Event of the Year
Monster Cakewalk and Ragtime Carnival
.....TOMLINSON HALL.....
Tuesday afternoon and evening, January 8
Popular Prices.
Direction Louis J. Beck, "The Carnival King"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WEEK New Year Offering Monday Matinee... DECEMBER 31
ENTICING ENTERTAINMENT FOR EVERYONE
The London and American Sensation
Lockhart's Performing Elephants
The Three Graces.
The Favorite Comedian and the Charming Soubrette
Girard & Gardner
EDDIE JESSIE
In Their Farcical Hit,
"THE SOUBRETTE AND THE COP."
The Talented Legitimate Players
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Jackson
Presenting the Charming Comedietta,
"A BACHELOR'S HOME."
JOHN A. WEST,
The Musical Minstrel Brownie.
The Clever Travesty Artists
Warren & Blanchard
Sweet Singers--Story Tellers
The Latest Novelty
The "Quality Girl"
Cantatrice Supreme
BILLY LINK
Monologuist
THE KINODROME
Presenting Sensational and Comic Reproductions from Real Life.
Every Afternoon at 2:15. Prices—Gallery, 10c; Balance of House, 25c.
Every Night at 8:15. Prices—Gallery 10c; Balcony 25c; Lower Floor, 50c

Events and Achievements of the Nineteenth Century

Art of the Nineteenth Century

BY WILLIAM FORSYTH.

The nineteenth century has been marked by many changes and great activity and progress in the field of art—in some respects, perhaps, no century since the fifteenth has seen such activity. While it has produced no single master comparable to the great creative artists of the Renaissance, it has seen the rise of a host of lesser masters, whose work is no small part of the culture of the times.

Throughout the hundred years in art one nation has steadily maintained its supremacy, France. It is true that the great school of English landscape painting was the most vital art in existence at the close of the eighteenth century, and for a few years afterward, but as an art nation France early assumed the leadership, and has kept it. It is only now at the opening of the new century that we see indications that that leadership is not likely to be maintained. A review of the art of France during the last hundred years is practically a review of the world's art for that time. The so-called classic art of David and his school, which dominated the first quarter of the century, was, strange as it may seem, born of the revolution, and though shaken from its commanding position after a bitter warfare of years' duration by the Romanticists, the spirit of it is still found strongly intrenched in the academic art of France to-day.

The sway of the Romanticists was disputed and finally overthrown by the great artists of the middle of the century, and from the struggle emerged one of the most glorious schools of French art, or of any art—the so-called school of Barbizan—which marked the return of art to nature. To the inspired poetical art of this school succeeded the realists, and the realists gave way before the impressionists. The struggles of the schools have become more frequent of recent years, and one hardly becomes dominant before it is overthrown by a new one. At the present moment art is literally free—so free that in France it is almost in confusion; a confusion which may presage the final breaking up of standards and decadence.

Nevertheless France has writtten a glorious page in the history of art in the last hundred years, and the rest of the Western world must acknowledge her their teacher in art during the century. Though the signs of decay are written large in French art, as in other things, there are indications that the world will not have to wait long for a successor. From very unpromising beginnings German art has, with the unification of Germany, advanced by strides and bounds, until to-day it stands, young, vigorous, ambitious, confident, masterful, like the nation it represents, and unless crushed by national misfortune, as has happened before, it is on the eve of a great development.

The English are not an artistic people, though always possessing worthy artists and sometimes very great ones, but in the field of the applied arts they have rapidly developed leadership in recent years, and it is probable that to them more than any one else is due the recent great activity and vast progress in the applied arts all over the Western world. The activity in other nations in Europe in art, like Holland, Sweden and Norway, for instance, distinguished as they are, seems due to the stimulus of the times, more than anything else.

But in the United States it seems a national desire, a longing for expression. Only during the last twenty-five years have we had any art to speak of, and even now the fact is in dispute, notwithstanding we have produced masters at home and abroad, equals in their own fields of any alive. The schools of Europe are full of our students, and our own schools at home have reached a degree of excellence that makes it unnecessary to go abroad for training in every field of art we are waking to great activity. Our galleries will soon rival those of Europe. Our exhibitions are numberless. We bid for the greatest pictures in the world, and are calling to our service the greatest living artists. In technical accomplishments our artists and students take equal rank with those of Europe. The fact has long been acknowledged abroad, and it seems none too optimistic to say that we shall probably succeed to the leadership in art as we have in many other things. We seem to only await upon the time when the creative spirit of art shall wake in us to accomplish our artistic destiny. The twentieth century looms before us large and vast, and from it we have the right to expect all things good and great in art as in everything else.

War.

January.

6. South African: General White at Ladysmith defeats the Boers.
21. Philippine: General Schwan takes San Diego after a bloody fight.

February.

5. French Soudan: Zantie's French expedition defeats Chief Rabah's band with terrible slaughter.
13. Lord Roberts begins his Orange Free State campaign.

March.

9. Philippine: The insurgent army defeated at Antique, Panay island, by Col. Houston.
11. South African: Boers defeated at Driefontein.

April.

7. South African: British defeated with great slaughter at Meerkatsfontein.
14. Philippine: Montenegro, the rebel general, surrenders.

May.

5. Philippine: General Otis sails for home and is succeeded by General MacArthur. Rebels repulsed at Jaro.
21. South African: Colonel Bethune's command ambushed and nearly all captured by Boers near Vryheid.
31. Chinese: United States marines dispatched to Pekin.

June.

3. Philippine: The Taft commission reaches Manila.
5. South African: Roberts's army enters Pretoria.
6. Chinese: Imperial troops and boxers fight a bloody battle near Pekin. United States marines on shore reinforced.
7. Yucatan: Rebellious Maya Indians repulse a Mexican attack upon Chan Santa Cruz.
18. Chinese: Tien-Tsin bombarded by the Chinese and the consulates destroyed.

July.

4. Chinese: Allies narrowly escape total defeat at Tien-Tsin.
8. Chinese: Missionaries massacred at Pao-Ting-Fu.
10. Chinese: Chinese at Pekin drawn by Americans into a trap and about 1,000 of them killed.
14. Chinese: Allies capture native Tien-Tsin and all its fortifications and guns.
16. Colombian: Revolutionists in possession of Colon and threaten Panama.
27. Colombian: Revolutionists surrender at Panama.
29. Chinese: The second international expedition starts for Pekin. South African: General Prinsloo surrenders a Boer army to the British.

August.

2. South African: Boers repulsed near Potchefstroom.
8. Chinese: Count von Waldersee, of Germany, nominated commander-in-chief of the allies. British troops land at Shanghai.
9. Chinese: Li Hung Chang appointed commissioner to negotiate peace.
11. Chinese: Allies capture Chang-Chia-Wan.
13. Chinese: The Empress dowager and her court flee from Pekin.
14. Chinese: The allies enter Pekin.
26. South African: Boers beaten back at Winburg and General Olivier captured.

September.

1. South African Lord Roberts annexes the Transvaal republic by proclamation. Boers besiege Ladybrand.
17. Philippine: One thousand Filipinos defeated near Sinloane, Luzon, by a small force of Americans, who lose twelve killed.

October.

14. Philippine: Captain Elliott surprises and captures the rebel General Alvarez, near Oroquieta, Mindanao island.
19. South African: President Kruger sails for Holland.
26. Chinese: Great Britain and Germany announce an agreement relating to the integrity of the Chinese empire. Pengkok villagers defeated by rebels with a loss of 2,000 lives.

November.

7. Chinese: Six thousand Reformers killed in battle with Chinese imperial troops.
22. Philippine: The fortress of the rebel chief, Geronimo, at Pinauran, taken.
30. South African: General Kitchener succeeds Lord Roberts in command of the British forces.

December.

4. Chinese: Envoys at Pekin draw up a new agreement.
15. South African: Boers invade Cape Colony.
18. Colombian: Government wins a great victory over revolutionists at Girardot Point.

Birth of This Century.

"At an epoch so strikingly singular as the present, what sensations crowd upon the reflecting mind and how forcibly occur the questions: What was the situation of this country, this day, one hundred years ago? And what is it now? Where the deep silence of the woods was disturbed by no sound but from the dread savage and the wolf, fields now smile under the plastic hand of the cultivator and the groves reply in glad responses. Long may this happy procession continue, and may the commencement of the next century witness a greater advance to virtue, power and glory than even the last."—From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, January 1, 1801.

It was the same then as now. When the eighteenth century was about to die, as the nineteenth is now doing, all America prepared to usher in its successor—as we are doing even now. The good citizen of 1801 celebrated, as the more or less good citizen of 1901 is about to do. Watch night meetings, dinners, gatherings of all kinds, fireworks, illuminations and the like ushered in the new century, that is now 100 years old. If we may judge from the publications of that time the citizens of America a century ago celebrated in much the same spirit, if with a vastly different view as the Americans of to-day.

New York was not as pre-eminent then as it is now, and the principal events took place in Boston and Philadelphia. The latter place, erroneously called "sleepy," must have been a fairly wideawake town from certain accounts printed in the "Aurora." According to this authority, on Saturday, January 3, 1801, the staid citizens met at the house of Citizen Miller, at the Sign of the Green Tree, in North Fourth street, to celebrate the "favorable commencement of the nineteenth century." Dr. Reynolds presided, and after the dinner had had its mellowing effect, sundry and various toasts were proposed. The principal one was, "The World—Our Country—Man, Our Fellow-Citizen—Benevolence Our Religion." Other toasts were to Thomas Jefferson, just elected President; to Aaron Burr, his unsuccessful rival, named for Vice-President: "Universal Toleration;" "The Constitution;" "Benjamin Franklin," and last, "Ireland: May she rise like Antæus from her fall and crush the despots who exult in her miseries."

The celebration lasted until early dawn, and Philadelphia was considerably shocked at the erratic peregrinations of her staid citizens, while on their way home. The "Aurora" added to the gaiety by printing a seven-column review of the eighteenth century.

In Pennsylvania.

At Lancaster, Pa., a tremendous celebration was held in the large hall of Franklin College. All the town turned out, bonfires were lighted, pistols shot off and as much noise made as possible. A great transparency, eighty feet high and twice as long, bearing the legend, "Liberty and the Constitution," adorned the lower end of the hall. Speeches predicting a glorious future for the new century were made, and then a bullock was roasted.

The Philadelphia German Society also celebrated, as did the prominent citizens of Easton, Pa., who assembled at the house of Mr. Heckman to watch the old century out and the new one in.

In New York, the people being more cosmopolitan, there was less celebrating. Watch night services were held in the various churches, and in some of the clubs of the day informal meetings were held. It was not until evening that the small boys, aided and abetted by the older ones, built huge fires, of whatever material was nearest at hand. All the town was illuminated, and when midnight came the church bells rang out the old and in the new century. Men and women congratulated one another and the century was born.

Congress was so busy with the contested election between Jefferson and Burr that no cognizance was taken of the change of centuries. The work of both Houses went on uninterruptedly, the treaty pending with France occupying much time.

They had the same old discussion 100 years ago that has been racking the souls of the latter-day public. All through the country discussion was rife for nearly a year as to when the new century began—just as we discussed the matter during the last twelve months. Pro Bono Publico, Veritas, Judex, A Citizen and other well-known personages who still survive, wrote to the papers in support of their respective stands, and acrimonious debates ensued. Finally it was decided that the new century began January 1, 1801. Several well-intentioned, though mistaken gentlemen, had already celebrated the occasion on January 1, 1800, and one of them wrote a harsh letter to the papers, announcing that he would take no part in any subsequent chronological jamboree whatsoever. However, the event passed off very nicely and without his abetment.

The Newspapers.

As for the newspapers, each and every one had a weighty editorial or two, welcoming the new century and regretting the old. Washington had been dead only two years and two weeks, and repeated mention was made of him in the most complimentary terms, irrespective of party affiliations. The Boston Independent Chronicle on the first day of the nineteenth century said:

"This day commences the nineteenth century. The great events which have arisen at the close of the eighteenth century are to be matured in the progress of the nineteenth. Whether the rights of men or the despotism of tyrants shall be established on a permanent basis are subjects with which the womb of the present century is pregnant. Monarchy has fallen with a rapid celerity. Hierarchy has expired in Europe in violent convulsions. Liberty, rational philosophy and Christian catholicism have assumed their native dignity. In America the prospect is peculiarly brilliant. The people begin to think and to act, unawed by the threats of monarchists or the frowns of priestly fanatics, they come forward in a manly attitude in vindication of their constitutional rights."

The "Columbian Centinel" (spelled with a "C"), published in Boston, contained a long doggerel entitled, "The Enlightened Eighteenth Century, or the Age of Reason," in which every public man of note received a back-handed compliment.

One of the most interesting of these contributions to New Century Literature was a letter to the Providence Gazette, signed "A," which ends thus:

"It would be pleasing to live one hundred years hence, in order to see what changes will take place. If any are with us who lived at the beginning of the past century it must be an entertainment for them to see the different state of things in 1701 from that of the present time. It would, I imagine, be a much more desirable object to live until the year, 1901, because a greater change in the affairs of the world seems to be promised."

"HAPPY NEW YEAH, SAH!"

[Drawn for The News by Walter H. Gallaway.]

Politics.

January.

16. The Senate ratifies the Samoan partition treaty.
23. The Empress dowager seizes the reins of Chinese government by a coup d'etat.
25. The German Bundesrath adopts the naval bill. Brigham Roberts excluded from Congress.
30. The Kentucky legislative contest board declares Goebel (Dem.) elected Governor, immediately after he had been shot by an assassin.
31. Acting Governor Taylor adjourns the Legislature to London, Ky., troops preventing the two Houses from meeting at Frankfort.

February.

3. J. C. W. Beckham, Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, succeeds to the deceased Goebel's claims to the governorship.
5. The amended Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington. The Hague peace treaty ratified by the Senate.
6. Judge William H. Taft selected as president of the new Philippine commission.
12. The Anti-Trust League's conference in Chicago begins.
15. The Senate passes its substitute for the House currency bill.
28. The House passes the Porto Rico tariff bill.

March.

1. The Senate passes the Hawaiian government bill.
25. The Porto Rican relief bill becomes a law.
29. The Delagoa bay arbitration tribunal condemns Portugal to pay 15,314,000 francs to the United States and Great Britain.

April.

4. Queen Victoria visits Ireland.
6. The Kentucky Court of Appeals decides the gubernatorial contest in favor of Beckham. The House passes the Hawaiian government bill.
17. The first Louisiana election under the new franchise law results in an overwhelming Democratic victory.

May.

2. The House passes the Nicaragua canal bill.
4. The Senate passes the army reorganization bill.

June.

3. The House passes the anti-trust bill.
7. Congress adjourns.
8. Miles promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, under provisions of the army reorganization act.
16. The first Cuban municipal election held
18. The Italian ministry resigns.
21. McKinley nominated for President and Roosevelt for Vice-President by the Republican national convention.
25. Rathbone, Cuban director of posts, removed.

July.

5. Democrats nominate Bryan for President.
6. Democrats nominate Stevenson for Vice-President. Silver Republicans nominate Bryan for President and their national committee indorses Stevenson for Vice-President.
9. President Diaz of Mexico re-elected.
29. Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of Italy.
31. The Nicaraguan government seizes the property of the Maritime Canal Company.

August.

2. North Carolina voters adopt a constitutional amendment restricting the franchise.
5. King Alexander of Servia weds Mme. Draga Meschin.
21. A treaty of amity between the United States and Spain provisionally signed at Madrid.

September.

1. Civil government inaugurated in the Philippines, under direction of the Taft commission.
15. The Cuban constitutional convention election carried by the negro Nationalist party.

October.

1. British parliamentary elections begin, the government maintaining its majority.
9. Trial by jury inaugurated in Cuba.
30. Lord Salisbury resigns as British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in favor of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

November.

6. McKinley and Roosevelt elected. Idaho women vote for the first time.
7. Liberals win Canadian parliamentary elections.
24. The Spanish-American congress in Madrid agrees upon compulsory arbitration, Chile dissenting.
28. Turkey offers to settle the American claim by ordering a cruiser in the United States, paying a sufficient surplus price to satisfy the claim.

December.

1. The Nicaragua canal treaty signed.
3. Congress convenes.
20. The Senate ratifies the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

One Hundred Events

1800—The battle of Marengo.
1801—Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1802—Treaty of Amiens signed.
1803—Louisiana bought from the French.
1804—Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French.
1805—The battle of Trafalgar.
1806—Slave trade abolished.
1807—Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1808—The peninsular war begun.
1809—Tennyson and Gladstone born.
1810—Louis of Holland abdicated.
1811—John Bright born.
1812—War between America and England.
1813—Electric light discovered.
1814—Napoleon abdicated.
1815—The battle of Waterloo.
1816—Death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
1817—Jane Austen died.
1818—The King of Denmark born.
1819—Queen Victoria and the prince consort born.
1820—Death of George IV.
1821—The first balloon ascent by Charles and Green.
1822—The deaths of Shelley and of Herschell.
1823—The Monroe doctrine declared.
1824—Deaths of Byron and of Louis XVIII.
1825—Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia.
1826—Pedro IV of Portugal abdicated.
1827—Authorship of "Waverly" acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott.
1828—Andrew Jackson becomes President of the United States.
1829—Roman Catholic relief bill passed in English Parliament.
1830—France discarded Bourbon dynasty.
1831—The Garrick Club of London founded
1832—Death of Goethe.
1833—Death of William Wilberforce.
1834—Slavery ceased in British colonies.
1836—First number of "Pickwick" published.
1837—Victoria's accession.
1838—Sir Henry Irving born.
1839—Engagement of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert announced.
1840—William Henry Harrison elected President of the United States.
1841—The Prince of Wales born.
1842—Sir Arthur Sullivan born.
1843—Adelina Patti born.
1844—Andrew Lang born.
1845—Texas annexed by the United States.
1846—Neptune discovered.
1847—Famine in Ireland.
1848—Gold discovered in California.
1849—England abolished the corn laws.
1850—Cable between England and France.
1851—Gold discovered in Australia.
1852—Jean de Reszke born.
1853—Cecil Rhodes born.
1854—The Crystal Palace opened.
1855—Capture of Sebastopol.
1856—Evacuation of the Crimea.
1857—First distribution of the Victoria cross.
1858—East India Company ceased to govern India.
1859—Death of Leigh Hunt.
1860—Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States.
1861—Beginning of the civil war.
1862—Battle of Fredericksburg.
1863—Slavery abolished in America.
1864—Grant made chief of the American armies.
1865—Lincoln assassinated.
1866—The Atlantic cable laid.
1867—Confederation of Canada formed.
1868—Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, born.
1869—The Suez canal opened.
1870—Brooklyn bridge begun.
1871—Peace declared between France and Germany.
1872—Great fire in Boston.
1873—Home Rule conference in London.
1874—The Chicago fire.
1875—Gladstone retired from the leadership of the English Liberal party.
1876—Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1877—Russo-Turkish war begun.
1878—Paris Exposition opened.
1879—Russo-Turkish peace signed at Constantinople.
1880—Revision of the New Testament completed.
1881—President Garfield assassinated.
1882—Death of Daniel Gabriel Rossetti.
1883—Brooklyn bridge opened.
1884—Siege of Khartoum begun.
1885—General Gordon killed.
1886—Revolution in Bulgaria.
1887—Carnot became President of the French republic.
1888—Benjamin Harrison elected President.
1889—Death of Robert Browning.
1890—Death of Cardinal Newman.
1891—Death of Count von Moltke.
1892—Death of Tennyson.
1893—Chicago World's Fair opened.
1894—Assassination of President Carnot.
1895—Cuban revolution began.
1896—William McKinley elected President of the United States.
1897—Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
1898—Breaking out of the Spanish-American war.
1899—Boer ultimatum received by England.
1900—The massacres in China.

A Century of Marvels.

[Copyright, 1900, by G. Torr.]

Whatever the future may bring, the nineteenth century must be looked on as a turning point in the history of the world. In material achievement it has surpassed every century that preceded it; it has been an age of scientific investigation and discovery, followed at once by practical application to the uses of man; an age of marvelous mechanical inventions, which have completely changed the habits, as they have added immensely to the powers of mankind, an age of unparalleled expansion in territory and increase in numbers for the white races which have been the bearers of civilization. The temperate regions of the globe, on the American continent, in Australia and New Zealand, in southern Africa, in northern Asia, save only in the extreme East, are all in the white man's hands, and all, too, in his sole possession, for the sparse native population has everywhere died away at his approach. He alone has the land on which to multiply and develop, and science may yet give him the power to master the climate of the tropical regions he has seized upon.

In this new conquest of the world the first and most marked factor has been the growth and development of the United States of America, the spread of its free institutions and their reaction on the political system of western Europe. The young confederacy, with its 5,000,000 inhabitants between the Alleganies and the sea, shut off from the Gulf of Mexico, and with the Mississippi for its western boundary, has become in a hundred years a compact nation of 76,000,000 souls, stretching from ocean to ocean, equal in strength and resources to any European power, with every prospect of becoming within a measurable time equal to all Europe combined. The growth has been rapid, steady and unchecked. In the half century of bondage to absolute governments in which the greater part of Europe was held for half the century, the prosperous existence of the American republic, the sole example of peaceful government by a free people, served to keep alive the hope of liberty in the old world.

The United States.

The frame of government, devised to hold together weak and disjointed colonies, proved adequate for all the needs of a great nation. It became impossible to keep out the liberties demonstrated to be beneficial, and now all western Europe enjoys in substance representative government, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, equality before the law, freedom to migrate, public education, religious toleration, popular suffrage, and the right for every one to pursue any suitable calling, regardless of class or sex. None of its hereditary rulers can regard his power seriously as derived from divine right, but must base it on the will of the people and the observance of a constitution.

The century began with the destruction by the United States navy of one historic sham, the power of the Barbary pirates, whose molestations Europe was content to put up with long after their power for harm was gone. It ends with the crushing by the same navy of another decrepit historic survival, the remnant of Spain's colonial power. In the interval the political events of lasting consequence are few. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803, through the foresight of Thomas Jefferson, doubled the area of the United States, tore down the Western bounds to settlement and left the path open to the Pacific ocean. The later purchases and cessions from Spain and Mexico removed the barriers to the Gulf and made sure the extension to the Pacific, the control of which is now secured by the possession of Hawaii and the Philippines. When Spain's oppressed colonies shook off the yoke and removed from the hemisphere the second power that might prove dangerous, President Monroe's declaration, that the American continents thenceforth were not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power sufficed to secure non-interference with the affairs of the United States and to save South America from the fate of Africa. The war of 1812 with England made clear the necessity of home manufactures, and hastened the industrial development of the country. The great civil war put an end to the causes of dissension of half a century by deciding that the Union of the States is indissoluble, and abolishing black slavery. President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, followed soon by Czar Alexander II's liberation of the Russian serfs, marks the end of slaveholding by white men.

The Political Riddle.

Russia, the riddle of the beginning, is still the riddle of the end of the century. Europe is not yet all Cossack, but the danger seems as great as it did to Napoleon. In the last fifty years Russia's progress in Asia has been amazing. She has overrun Central Asia to the Chinese boundary and to the edge of India, and the railroad has followed close on the heels of her Cossacks. She has built a railroad across Siberia and is settling the country rapidly, and she has eaten into the northern rim of the Chinese Empire. She has established manufactures and is developing exhaustless natural resources. Her immense territory is all within the temperate zone, it is contiguous, and there seems no reason why this century should not see a Russian growth to the eastward as remarkable as that of the United States to the West.

One race that is not white, and one only, has taken part in the century's progress. The sudden transformation of the Japanese people within one generation is a curiosity of history. The Japanese have shown themselves capable of taking up and using whatever the white civilization has developed. The part which this nation will play in the twentieth century is an interesting problem.

Literature, Music and Art.

In the domains of letters the nineteenth century has well held its own with its predecessors. It may not show any name of the very first rank, for Goethe, the poet, can hardly be included in it, but no past century in any literature can match the list that ranges from Scott to Tennyson, from Victor Hugo to Renan, from Heine to Mommsen. Its philosophy extends from Hegel to Herbert Spencer. In music it had the greatest of all masters, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Wagner. In art alone, creditable as its productions have been, has it failed to approach the great works of the past.

It has been a century of such astounding achievement that it is perhaps natural to believe that there will be no other to equal it, and in more than one branch of science men hold the opinion that the fundamental problems have been solved and that the future can develop only along the lines marked out in the nineteenth century. Past history, however, shows no limits to the capacities for development of the human race, and the historian of the twentieth century may have fully as wonderful a tale to tell.

Literature of the Nineteenth Century

BY CHARLES MAJOR.

There is but one test for the character of literature—its longevity. And that is measured by centuries, rather than by years. Therefore it is difficult to speak with exact truth of the literature of the nineteenth century, and to say it is greater or smaller than that of another period.

I would not, for a consideration, express my opinion too elaborate as to what books will fall, but it does seem to me that most of our so-called "purpose," "preaching" and "teaching" novels, whose vogue at one time was so great, can not appeal to a future generation, unstimulated on their behalf by energetic and erratic critics and expensive advertising. On the other hand, I can not help but feel that the writings of Irving, Scott and Thackeray, whose only object was to delight the world, rather than to reform it, and to teach it, can not die. If the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may be called the era of the drama, ours may be called the age of the novel.

I believe that among the books of the nineteenth century which will be read at the end of the twenty-first century will be found many of that class against which our grandfathers inveighed and contemptuously called novels. Perhaps the severest critic of our nineteenth century literature will admit that the world has never produced its equal, except, perhaps, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth centuries. But if we have got far enough away from our own literary output to be at all able to judge, even the great literature of the Elizabethan times must be dwarfed by comparison with ours. It is true we have no Shakespeare, but the reason is that intellect has found other literary vents. We have Carlyle and Hugo and Goethe. We have no Bacon, for which at all times of the year—Thanksgiving, Christmas and the Fourth of July—we should be thankful. But we have had our Darwin and our Draper and a score of others, beside any of whom Bacon is a pigmy.

So for the nineteenth century literature, judging by what of the past has lived, I believe that future ages will look upon our product as being as far in advance of that of any century which has succeeded us as the Elizabethan literature was in advance of any century of the Christian era which had preceded it.

Deaths.

January.

4. Freeman D. Somerby, supreme president of the Iron Hall, Philadelphia.
7. The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, celebrated Catholic priest and publicist, New York.
12. Felix Morris, character actor, New York.
12. The Right Reverend Joseph Rademacher, Catholic Bishop of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Prof. James Martineau, English Unitarian theologian.
20. John Ruskin, English essayist and art critic.
21. The Marquis of Queensbury, England.

February.

3. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, dies by assassin's bullet. William S. Hazeltine, American marine painter, in Rome.
7. Adolph Rothschild, banker, Paris.
9. Col. Richard Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Terre Haute, Ind.
19. Edwin Mayo, actor, Quebec.
22. "Dan Rice," old-time showman, Long Branch, N. J.

March.

4. Archbishop John Hennessey, Catholic, Dubuque, Iowa.
6. Alfred C. Harmer, member of Congress, "father of the House," Philadelphia.
9. Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, New Haven.
26. Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, Hebrew reformer, Cincinnati.

April.

15. The Rev. William J. Rutledge, first to suggest the idea of the G. A. R., Jacksonville, Ill.
23. The Duke of Argyll, Scotland.
27. Mother M. Annunciata, Mother General of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, South Bend, Ind.

May.

1. Michael Munkacsy, Hungarian painter.
6. William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, Boston; James A. Robinson, circus manager, Philadelphia.
22. Nathaniel P. Hill, ex-United States Senator, Denver.
25. Prince William of Hesse, Germany. Sig. Guiseppe del Puente, barytone, Philadelphia.

June.

5. Stephen Crane, American novelist, in Baden, Germany.
11. Belle Boyd, Confederate spy, Kilbourne, Wis.
14. Mrs. William E. Gladstone, Wales. Bishop Richard H. Wilmer, Episcopal, Mobile, Ala.
16. Francis of Orleans, Prince of Joinville, France.

July.

30. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany.
31. John C. Ridpath, historian, New York.

August.

10. Baron Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England.
16. John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator from Kansas.

September.

5. Arthur Sewall, shipbuilder and former Democratic nominee for Vice-President, Bath, Me.
16. Prince Henry of Hesse, Germany. Prince Albert of Saxony (by carriage accident).
23. Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos, Spanish ex-Captain-General of Cuba.
24. Gen. John M. Palmer, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator, Springfield, Ill.

October

9. The Marquis of Bute, Scotland.
20. Charles Dudley Warner, essayist and humorist, Hartford, Conn.
22. Henry Miller, inventor of steam air-

Drake, Chappaqua, N. Y. John Sherman, ex-Secretary of State and of the Treasury.

25. Sims Reeves, English singer.

28. Friederich Max Mueller, German philologist, in England.

November.

2. William L. Strong, ex-mayor, New York.

12. Marcus Daly, copper mine owner and politician, Montana.

20. Charles H. Hoyt, playwright, Charleston, N. H.

22. Sir Arthur Sullivan, English composer.

28. Rear-Admiral Frederick G. McNair, Washington.

December.

4. The Rev. Edward W. Gilman, secretary of the American Bible Society, New York.

17. Gen. John G. Parke, retired, Washington.

24. John D. Driscoll, Irish agitator, Boston. William B. Sage, playwright and critic, New York.

In Mechanism.

This has been a materialistic century, an age of mechanism. We have progressed wonderfully in our capacity for luxury, extravagance, comfort. A hundred years ago, our forebears were content to live by hand, as it were; now we live chiefly by complicated machinery. A century of progress has created demands which forced the dormant inventive skill of the world to put forth its best efforts. The world has made more progress in material things in the last hundred years than it did in all the centuries preceding. Civilized man's mode of existence has been totally altered by his inventions.

The world has gone patent mad. In the United States alone there were 623,635 patents granted in the sixty-two years from 1837 to 1898. During its existence, the patent office has received more than forty million dollars in fees. On carriages and wagons, more than 20,000 patents have been granted; on stoves and furnaces, 18,000; on lamps, gas fittings, harvesters, boots and shoes and receptacles for storing, 10,000 each. The total of patents for the civilized world is easily twice that of the United States. Thanks to these hundred of thousands of contrivances, what were luxuries to our forebears of 1800 are commonplaces of existence to all classes, rich and poor, in 1900.

With the invention of the steam engine, the world shrunk at a bound to a twentieth of its former size. Its vast distances ceased to be formidable. Where the lumbering stage coach or the plodding caravan took weeks, the flying express covers the distance in a few hours. The trip across this continent used to be a matter of life and death. Now it is a matter of $100, and take your ease as you go. Without the railroad a close-knit nation thousands of miles broad, such as this country, would have been an impossibility. In 1825 the first steam railroad was opened between Stockton and Darlington, England. A year later a similar experiment was tried at Quincy, Mass., where the engine hauled stone for a distance of four miles. The first passenger road in this country was the Baltimore & Ohio, opened in 1830, with a mileage of fourteen miles. To-day, there are 210,906 miles of railroad in this country, 163,216 in Europe, 28,834 in South America, 31,102 in Asia, 9,978 in Africa, and 14,384 in Australasia.

THE OLD STYLE OF SPINNING.

Rapid Transit.

Early in the history of railroading twelve miles an hour was considered recklessly fast. In January, 1899, a train on the Burlington route, in a run from Siding to Arion, 2.4 miles, did the distance in one minute and twenty seconds, or at the rate of 108 miles an hour. The Empire State Express made a record of 112 miles an hour in May, 1893.

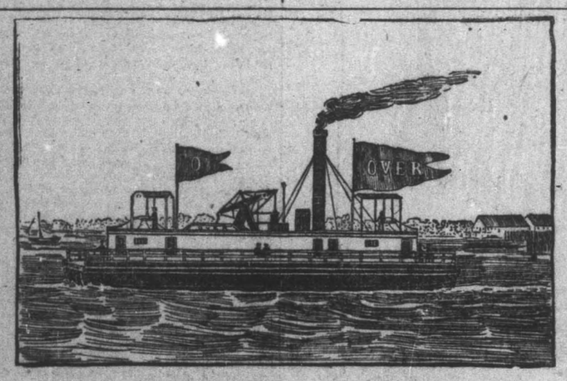
Marine travel did not make so wonderful an advance in speed, through the agency of steam, as did land travel, but the progress in comfort and safety was greater. In 1790 John Fitch constructed a steamboat—and was considered a raving lunatic. This opinion was confirmed when his experiment proved a failure. Seventeen years later, Robert Fulton, another so-called visionary, backed by Joel Barlow and Robert T. Livingston, built the steamship Clermont. She was soon dubbed "Fulton's Folly," and when she started for Albany, on August 11, 1807, all New York was out to witness her failure. She went to Albany in the astonishing time of thirty-two hours, returning in two hours less. Now, when a gigantic ocean liner, with lifeboats as large as the Clermont, crosses the Atlantic in less than six days, we read the news in a bored sort of way, displeased that steamers should be so slow. Fulton's experiment led, years later, to the building of the Savannah, which actually crossed the Atlantic, to the great astonishment of the entire world.

Communication between man and man was as expensive as it was slow in the old days. It cost a shilling to get a letter anywhere when the century began, and a shilling in those days represented far more than it now does. Now 3 cents will carry a letter to the Philippines, or around the corner. Then the mail matter handled was too insignificant for statistics; now there are 75,000 postoffices in this country, handling postal matter of all kind per annum of 6,866,310,000 pieces.

The First Telegraph.

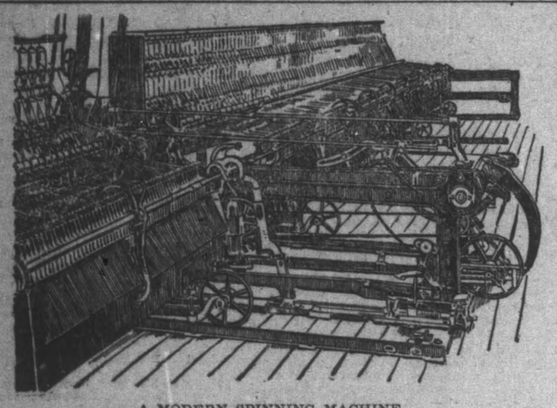
As for "hurry messages" or "rush" letters, they were unknown. Prior to the experiments of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, signaling was done by means of fires on mountain tops, or by waving flags. Morse revolutionized this in 1837, when he announced the success of his experiments. The first telegraph line in this country was opened in 1844. In 1899, there were 904,633 miles of wire in use in this country; 71,393,157 messages were sent that year. Now, we are on the threshold of an era when even wires will no longer be necessary, and when we will be able to talk or to telegraph to Boston or New Orleans, or perhaps even London, without any visible connection between the receiving and the sending instruments.

The year 1800 knew no telephone. A hundred years later sees 772,989 miles of telephone wire in use, connected with 465,180 stations and answering 1,231,000,000 calls a year. When the century was new, it took six weeks to get news from Europe. To-day it takes six seconds. To-day there are 170,950 miles of sub-marine cables—all laid since the first cable, Field's great achievement, was laid in 1857.

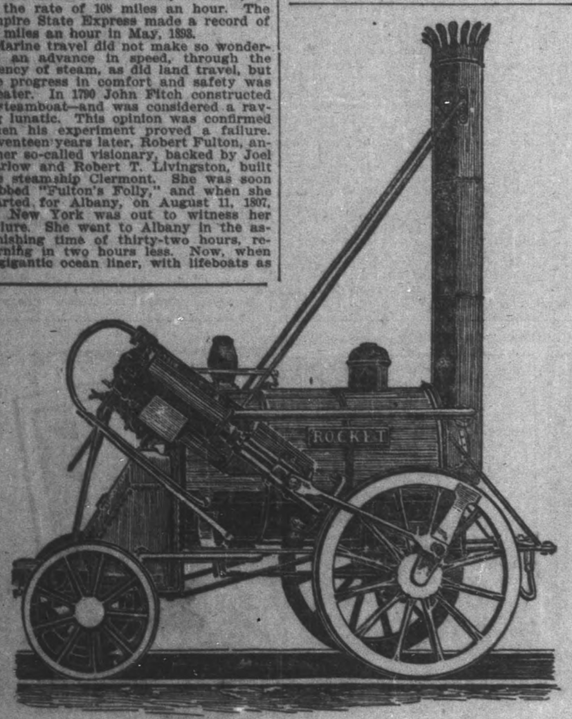


THE FIRST FULTON FERRY BOAT.

Electricity has come to the aid of steam in traffic. Edison must be credited with the construction of the first successful electric road, that which he operated in 1880 at his home at Menlo Park, New Jersey. Since then, electric traction has developed to such an extent that now there are more than one thousand such street car lines in operation in the United States, with a capitalization of $1,700,000,000. The same electric power, only dimly known before the wonderful century, now lights our cities. In the United States, there are half a million arc lights, and about twenty million incandescent lights, the latter being equivalent in light-giving capacity of 320,000,000 candle tips such as they used in 1800.



A MODERN SPINNING MACHINE.



STEPHENSEN'S "ROCKET."

Ten Master Minds.

[Copyrighted, 1900, by C. H. Levy.]

If the nineteenth century has been marked by progress in any single direction, it is emphatically that of science. Standing now at its very close, a glance at the personalities who did most toward the shaping of this tendency and the molding of men's minds, is timely. There have been great men in other departments of human endeavor, great writers, great statesmen, artists and musicians, but it is by its scientific achievements that the century will be marked out from all preceding centuries. No less a man than Alfred Russel Wallace has pointed out that the scientific achievements of the last hundred years have been greater in extent and number than those of all previous centuries combined. And it has been not only in theoretical, but in practical science as well, that most has been accomplished. In the lifting of the burden of labor by machinery, the speedy transit of men and goods, and the alleviation of human suffering this has been the century of centuries.

This has been the age of steam. One of the pathfinders in this direction was James Watt (1736-1819). The delicate boy who could not play the rough games of his fellows was to startle the world by his discovery that water, so long considered one of the elementary substances, was really made up of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. But he did not stop here. He invented the condenser of the steam engine, and the closed cylinder which has made the locomotive possible, opening the way to all the progress which the railway has brought with it. In 1769 he constructed the first steam engine that would work satisfactorily. It was he who suggested the metric system, which has been adopted all over Europe.

Electrical Advancement.

Next to steam it is electricity that has done most for the advancement of the race during this century, and foremost among the original minds that solved the preliminary problems making advancement possible was Michael Faraday (1791-1867). He may well be called the first electrician, for his discovery of the principles of voltaic and magnetic induction laid the basis of the science of applied electricity. Before his time, scientists knew that there was a force which they agreed to call electricity, but what could be done with it remained to be proved by Faraday's experiments. That electricity was possessed of a chemical quality had not even been suspected until his experiments in what has since been known as electrolysis.

John Ericsson (1803-1889) was a competitor of Stephenson in the trial of locomotives in 1829, but his work was to be connected more with the development of locomotion by water than on land. By the time he was ten years old his inventive genius had begun to work, but it was only after his coming to the United States in 1839 that his most famous work was done. He had previously invented the hot air engine which has been so well utilized in our modern gas machines, but he will live longest in the memory of men as the inventor of the screw propeller for ships. The first vessel to which he applied this original device was the Princeton, in 1843. His place in history will always be connected also with his conception of the monitor which played so great a part in the naval engagement in Hampton roads. The type of vessel modeled after this first example is called a monitor even now. In the later years of his life, Ericsson devoted his inventive genius to the perfecting of torpedoes and torpedo boats.

Natural Science.

Natural science has progressed marvelously in these hundred years, and it is to the mind of George Cuvier (1769-1832) that much of it is due. What Linnæus had done in the previous century toward the classification of animals was now put on a scientific basis. Cuvier established the history of the animal kingdom in the light of comparative anatomy, and laid the foundations of the study of prehistoric animal life by his wonderful restorations of extinct species from single fragments. It is a commonplace now to speak of the age of the mammoth or the plesiosaurus. Cuvier was the first to grasp the fact that our age is only the latest in a long series of geologic ages.

The natural successor of Cuvier, profiting by his researches and at the same time bringing to bear a new theory by which he explained the relationship between the different species in the animal kingdom was Charles Darwin (1809-1882.) It seems strange to us that it is less than fifty years since the publication of the "Origin of Species" in which the principle of evolution was laid down explicitly for the first time, for it has been so generally accepted that it is as familiar almost as our A, B, Cs. Others had dimly perceived something of this universal law, but Darwin made it clear and furnished the key to the many problems of zoology which had been considered unsolvable before his time. His work crowned that of Cuvier.

Medical science has progressed along the pathway of bacteriology chiefly during the century and among the leaders in this work has been Louis Pasteur (1822-1895.) As a young man he succeeded in solving more than one difficult problem in chemistry, interesting the world of science by his discoveries in the field of bacterial life. He devised a method of filtration of water which has stood the best tests, based as it is upon solid scientific principles. His work best known to the public, however, is his discovery of the virus by which rabies is prevented.

Surgical Science.

If medical science has made some steps forward, surgical science has advanced by leaps and strides. Much of this has been made possible by the discovery of anæsthetics and antiseptics, but chiefly by the latter. No one has done such pioneer work in this direction as Sir Joseph Lister, born in 1827. As early as 1863 he had suggested the valuable method of guarding against danger from the use of chloroform in operations by noting the breathing of the patient. His study of micro-organism led him to present some startling conclusions in 1867 when he suggested that wound fever was caused by the little germs in the air, and that if operations were performed under proper conditions there need be no fever. Carbolic acid was first used for this purpose, and later other drugs were found useful. The surgeons of Germany accepted the new idea immediately, but it was only after years of demonstration that the conservative British practitioners were convinced of a fact now accepted by every student in the world who knows anything at all about the subject.

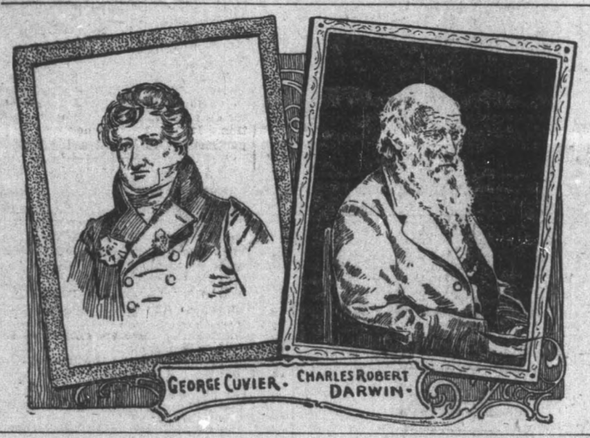
The man who did most to alleviate the woes of a certain class of workers was Elias Howe (1819-1867), the inventor of the sewing machine. It may seem that he has only substituted mechanical slavery for manual, but the possibility of cheap clothing arose with his invention, and if the machine has been abused it is not the fault of this most useful invention. It is only forty-eight years since the first machine factory was opened in Bridgeport, but what a change it has made in the industrial and commercial world!

A discovery which has done much for science as well as art during the century is that of photography, due to Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre (1787-1851). It is true that it was an accident by which he found the combination of chemicals which would fix sun pictures permanently on a plate, but he had been working to find this agent for many years, perfecting the camera obscura, and laboring with might and main toward this end. The accident only hastened a discovery upon which Daguerre was bent, and which has proved invaluable, with all of the improvements which have followed upon his primary labors.

In geography the century's advance has been extraordinary. The greatest of the leaders in this work was David Livingstone (1813-1873), who began as a medical missionary to Africa and ended by adding wide areas of the Dark Continent to the map of the world. In 1849 he found the Ngami, the great inland lake or central sea of South Africa; by 1856 he had traversed South Africa from ocean to ocean, and by 1859 had discovered Nyassa lake. For thirty long years he had been under constant pressure, fighting his way through the wilds of Africa—not with mighty guns and hosts of carriers—but by the might of enthusiasm and the gentleness which wins when all other means fail.

CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER.



GEORGE CUVIER. CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

Skim Milk Used in Paper Making.

[New York Sun.]

One of the most profitable side industries growing out of the manufacture of paper came from the discovery of the fact that casein was vastly better than the glue formerly in use for putting the heavy coating on the finer grades of paper. The discovery was not only a bonanza for the man who made it and for those who backed him, but also for the dairies. The skim milk which is left after the cream has been taken off for butter and other purposes, and was in the nature of mere refuse for the big dairies, is now turned into a source of profit almost as great as that from butter itself, from its use in the manufacture of casein for paper coating and sizing.

HOW ZULU WOMEN SEW.

What a Distance from Primeval Maids to the Sewing Circle!

[Stray Stories.]

The skill of the Zulu of South Africa in sewing fur is a household word in South Africa, and some of the other tribes compete with them. The needle employed is widely different from that used by the ordinary needlewoman. In the first place, it has no eye; in the second, it is like a skewer, pointed at one end and thick at the other.

The thread is not of cotton, but is made of the sinews of various animals, the best being made from the sinews in the neck of a giraffe. It is stiff, inelastic, with a great tendency to "kink" and tangle itself up with anything near it. Before being used it is steeped in hot water until it is quite soft, and is then beaten between two smooth stones, which causes it to separate into filaments, which can thus be obtained of any strength and thickness. Thus the seamstress has a considerable amount of labor before she commences with the real work in hand.

Finally she squats on the ground (for no native stands to work or do anything else who can possibly help it), and, taking her needle, bores two holes in the edges of the rug or garment on which she is working. The thread is then pushed through with the butt of the needle, drawn tight, and two more holes are made with a like result, the skewer progressing very slowly compared with an English needlewoman, but fast enough for a country where time is of no value whatever.

The skin upon which the seamstress is working is dampened with water before she commences, and as the damp thread and hide dry out it brings the work very closely together. This is carefully attended to, and the work is not allowed to get dry until finished, when the seamstress lays it flat upon the ground, pulling it this way and that and mitring and arranging the hair for several hours, until, the skin being generally dry, it is impossible to find the joint or hem with the naked eye.

THE MIX-UP IN NEW YORK

ALL THE POLITICIANS WEARING FIGHTING CLOTHES.

Nixon's Campaign for Tammany—Roosevelt at Outs with Platt—Gen. Greene's Resignation.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—Everybody, even the politicians, is wondering where it is all going to end. Every politician in the business seems to be fighting some other politician, or if he can't find a politician to fight with, he looks for a "cop" or a gambler. Gen. Francis V. Greene, president of the Republican county committee, and Platt are at odds, and the former has resigned; Platt is fighting Chief of Police Devery, in the interests of his State police matters; Roosevelt has had his fight with District Attorney Gardiner, and has Senator Platt after him for the action; Lewis Nixon, chairman of the Tammany vice committee, is making the Tammany fight on the gamblers; boss McLaughlin, of Kings county, is keeping up his fight against the police shake-up, and the reform committee of fifteen goes on fighting vice and the politicians who protect it; to say nothing of the Merchants' Association fight against sinecure office-holders.

The committee of fifteen may safely be placed at the head of the list as doing the most effective work. It has now in its possession evidence which it claims will prove conclusively that vice is being protected for a consideration, and they know just where the money has gone finally.

o o o

Lewis H. Nixon, designer of the battleship Oregon and acknowledged Tammany candidate for the mayoralty next fall, is determined that neither the committee of fifteen nor the new district attorney shall wrest from the Tammany vice committee, of which he is chairman, the credit of waging successful warfare on protected vice. Fully fifty gambling houses out of the three hundred or more in the city, closed for fully an hour when he sent out his edict that they must stop for good and all. Then he gave out to the press that there was no gambling in the city, but before the reporters reached their various offices with their copy these same places were again doing a rushing business. A few raids have been made, as in the past, but the tip to the proprietors has gone in advance, as in the past, and the police rarely catch any one but the watchman. It is believed by Devery's opponents in Mulberry street that Nixon's action in ordering the fifty gambling houses closed while the chief was away on his vacation was intended to be one more nail in Devery's coffin. If they were successful in keeping the places closed for a while, they could declare with some pretense to reason that it was all Devery's fault, and then argue that in the two or three weeks that Cortright was in command of the police all the gambling houses, except the "clubs," were kept closed.

The Tammany purifiers who are to save the city to Tammany next fall realize that it will be necessary to sacrifice some heads. Some fitting climax must be worked up to rivet the attention of the voters to Tammany's desire to purify the city.

o o o

The appointment of a new district attorney in place of Asa Bird Gardiner, removed by Roosevelt, is worrying the gamblers far more than the Tammany purification ultimatums, or police orders. The first thing Mr. Philbin, appointed by Roosevelt, did was to make the announcement that there was to be no politics in his conduct of the office. There are now a great number of indictments against saloon keepers, keepers of gambling houses, poolrooms and disorderly places, which have been slumbering for a long time in the district attorney's office, and the men affected fear that the new incumbent will stir up a lot of trouble for them.

It is a well-known fact that Governor Roosevelt has never been able to swallow Platt's machine politics, and the result has been a sort of a Roosevelt machine. His appointment of Philbin as a successor to District Attorney Gardiner, without even a hint to Platt of what he was about to do, has so exasperated the old Tioga statesman that he is making all sorts of threats, and it is probable that he may, through Governor Odell, begin to break up the Roosevelt machine the moment the new executive qualifies, by turning the Vice-President-elect's friends out of office.

Early this month Governor-elect Odell announced that he would reappoint Roosevelt's Superintendent of Public Works, John N. Partridge, but at that time he did not dream that Roosevelt, during the closing days of his administration would, without consultation at least, make appointments offensive to the machine. So it is probable that Senator Platt will direct Odell to recall the announcement. With the public works department in control of his machine, Platt would have much to say as to the expenditure of the $62,000,000 which it is proposed to raise for the reconstruction of the existing canals and the building of the Barge canal from the lakes to New York and the Atlantic. This would give employment to tens of thousands of Platt henchmen.

o o o

Gen. Francis V. Greene's resignation as president of the Republican county committee, has upset the politicians. The reasons given for the resignation are legion, but they all point in one direction—to the fact that Senator Platt has shorn the place of its power. General Greene has heard that the recommendations of the canal investigation committee, of which he was chairman, are to be ignored by the Legislature. The vacated position is considered to be a "political graveyard," and there is not likely to be a scramble for the place. When Quigg held the office, however, he had almost unlimited patronage.

Just to show that he is not afraid, Chief of Police Devery has made several brief visits to his office since his "vacation" began. He has practically defied every one from the ward man up to the Governor, and the flat now is "Devery must go." Devery replies by saying that he will not go. The worst thing he did was to excite the enmity of Chairman Nixon of the Tammany vice committee and Police Commissioner Sexton. Senator Platt says that Devery will be removed from office within the next thirty days by legislation, but the trend of Mr. Nixon's conduct portends the removal of the chief before the Republican Legislature can get in its work. Senator Platt's statement was made at the end of a three hour conference with Odell, Woodruff, Nixon and Chairman Dunn, of the State committee. The Senator stated positively that the new police bill would be passed within thirty days, and that the single-headed arrangement appeared to be the least objectionable.

o o o

It is insisted at the Democratic Club that Richard Croker is still in complete ignorance of the conditions of affairs which exist in his police department. It is said that half a dozen telegrams to Croker have been returned, and that his lieutenants here do not know his present whereabouts. Corporation Counsel John Whalen is now recognized as the real acting leader of the organization. The organization is now strongly impregnated with the spirit of Bryanism that cries out against suddenly acquired wealth. Members of the rank and file are saying that Croker, Carroll, Whalen, Sexton, Devery and others on the inside are now so rich that they do not care anything about the future of the organization, and will run away from the local fight next year if they see defeat ahead. When Tammany goes outside of the organization for a candidate for any office, the rank and file know it is a confession of weakness and fear of defeat. Any such move next year, it is admitted, would lose the organization thousands of votes.

o o o

Former District Attorney Gardiner's statement to his successor, that Roosevelt's action in ousting him has no authority in law, is taken as evidence that he does not intend to relinquish the fat position without making a bitter fight.

o o o

One of the most important social functions of the winter season will be the coming out ball given by William C. Whitney in honor of his niece, Miss Helen T. Barney, on January 4, at Mr. Whitney's palace, at Sixty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. A brigade of florists have already made their plans to decorate the Whitney house. The ball room is modeled and arranged after a salon in the mansion of Phœbus d'Albert Baron de Paris, and Field Marshal of France, whose castle was in Bordeaux. The cotillion will be led by Worthington Whitehouse, champion and record-breaking cotillion leader for New York's 400.

o o o

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller has additional trouble. The latest information to add to his unhappiness was to the effect that the infant charges of his department have been allowed to die by scores just to make the books of the various institutions balance nicely. Upon investigation Mr. Keller discovered that in one instance eleven foundlings suffering with measles at the Infants' Hospital, on Randall's island, were removed in an ambulance and ferry boat to a hospital for contagious diseases. All of them died as a result of the exposure. The transfer was made in order to keep down the death rate at the Infants' Hospital. This is said to be a common practice among the hospitals in New York. If one of them has a high death rate and another one a low death rate, patients for whom there is little hope are transferred from the former to the latter.

RALPH J. ROCKWELL.

Public Sentiment and Lynching.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The way to put a stop to mob violence is to create a public sentiment which will compel the punishment of the men who indulge in it. The lynching class is small in any community. But it trusts for protection and encouragement to the fear and supineness of the much more numerous non-lynching class. The members of the mob are sure that they will not be prosecuted for their crime, no matter how well known they may be. Fear on the part of some, indifference on the part of others and the hopelessness of accomplishing anything on the part of still more will prevent anything being done. How difficult it is to get even a money recompense for a lynching is shown in both Ohio and South Carolina. In the former State there is a law and in the latter State a clause in the constitution, assessing damages on the county where a lynching occurs, the money to be paid to the heirs of the person lynched. But in both States it has been found impossible to carry out these provisions.

Public sentiment needs a thorough and systematic education on this subject. A few years ago the subject appeared to concern the North but little, nearly all the lynchings happening in the South. Now, however, mobs are becoming frequent in the Northern States, and the question of lynching is one of home concern. And yet it will be still more a personal matter now that it has been shown in Indiana that Northern mobs are making the same mistake as Southern mobs and lynching innocent persons.

THE CENTURY IN FASHION.

Easy Colds

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always the harder to cure.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TO-NIGHT After Supper —AT— Brosnan's

MISSES' AND LADIES' HOSE.

Finely ribbed, heavy cotton, 25c hose, for 18c

SOILED UNDERWEAR must be closed out; so must ...EVERY DOLL... The same is true of all Books and Holiday Goods to-night, all at ½ PRICE

BROSNAN BROS.

68 West Washington.

Merritt's Health Comforts

Made of PURE SNOW-WHITE WOOL, PERFECTLY CLEANSED and STERILIZED.

WARMEST AND LIGHTEST BED COVERING MADE.....

Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for samples or call and see them.

GEORGE MERRITT & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Retail and Mail Order Departments. No. 811 West Washington Street.

ALADDIN LIGHTS 35c, 40c and 50c COMPLETE. . .

Mantles, 10c to 25c.

C. W. MEIKEL

122 North Pennsylvania St.

Comstock & Coonse Co. Jobbers of PLUMBING

Supplies, Iron Pipe and Fittings. Manufacturers of Wood Pumps. 371 South Meridian St.

★ "The Saks Stores" ★

WASHINGTON AND PENNSYLVANIA STS.

BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

INDIANA'S LARGEST MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS

FASHIONABLE FURS

Furs of all kinds. Largest stock. Also make to order from the skins. Will save you 50 per cent on furs.

L. KLINE, Ladies' Tailor, Ingalls Block (over Saks & Co.)

TAFT'S DENTAL PARLORS 25 W. WASH. ST. ONLY THE BEST WORK

Doan's Kidney Pills won't cure Bright's Disease in its advanced stages—nothing will—but what's the use of allowing the disease to reach the advanced stages?

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

A trial will convince that W. L. Douglas shoes are the best in the world.

INDIANAPOLIS STORE: 4 East Washington St.

Only Cut-Price Drug Store PEARSON

PHERSON'S ARMY SERVICE

LOST HIS HEALTH WHILE A SOLDIER IN CIVIL WAR.

Testimony Given in the Franklin Murder Case as to the Defendant's Mental Condition.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

FRANKLIN, Ind., December 29.—During the murder trial of Pherson, late yesterday afternoon, the time was given to hearing testimony as to his army record and the impairment of his health caused by military service. William Wallace, of Southport, captain of Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana, said Pherson was in his company, and served from 1861 to 1864, and was a good soldier. Pherson, he said, participated in every battle with the company, until he was captured by the Confederates at Vicksburg, in September, 1863. The company was marched to Tyler, Tex., a distance of 300 miles, and while en route lived for four days on sugar cane. The fare, he said, caused afflictions from which some of the members never recovered, Pherson being among the number. Other men in the company testified as to Pherson's service, and said he left the army in a weakened condition. He was thin and emaciated, and his physical condition has not since improved materially. George S. Overstreet and Benjamin Draper, two of Pherson's neighbors, testified that his health has been much worse since the war than it was before.

Mrs. Sarah Burge, of Greenwood, testified that Pherson was at her house for dinner the day before the murder. "He would get up suddenly," she said, 'and walk about the room. He acted like he was wild. He was very restless during dinner, and often changed the topic of conversation." She thought he was insane, or was losing his mind. She said he had acted in about the same manner for a year. Mr. Burge gave testimony along similar lines and said he did not think Pherson's mind was sound.

Abner Carson, the husband of Pherson's sister, identified a leter written in January, 1898. It was not read, but the contents are said to concern Knapp and Pherson's daughter. Carson said he kept it a month after he obtained it, and then gave it to Pherson. He could not remember what Pherson said about it.

A Letter Presented as Evidence.

Mrs. Charles E. League, a daughter of Pherson, was the first witness to-day. She said that about three years ago she received a letter from her sister, Mrs. Mitchell, of Fordsville, Ky., which she identified. She gave the letter to her brother, John Pherson. The address was in the handwriting of her sister, and the letter was partly written by her sister and partly by her sister's husband. John H. Pherson said that his sister had given him the same letter, and that in two or three days he gave it to his father, at his own house in Greenwood. He said he called his father's attention to its contents, and that his father appeared to read it, keeping it before him fifteen or twenty minutes.

On cross-examination, he said his father was a poor reader, but that he could read writing. The letter was offered in evidence. The State resisted, because it had not been shown to have been read by Pherson. The court said he was in doubt, and he would give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and admit the letter. The letter was then read to the jury. It was dated January 19, and had reference to the alleged betrayal of Ruth Pherson by the murdered man.

A Second Letter Introduced.

A second letter, received by Abner Carson, was also admitted, referring to the relations between Ruth and the murdered man.

O. W. Tingle, ex-county commissioner, said that two or three years ago Pherson came to his house to ask about putting Esteb's children in the orphans' home. He showed Tingle the letter Esteb had sent Carson. He said he didn't know whether Esteb was telling the truth or not; that he was a bad man, and might be trying to cause trouble between himself and Knapp. Pherson was distressed and cried.

H. C. Williams, trustee of Clark township, testified as to the care Pherson gave to the graves of his children. John J. Alexander said that Knapp lived across the alley from him. Alexander moved to Franklin on November 7. He was asked as to negotiations undertaken by Knapp for the renting of his house for Pherson, but objection was made and the court took the question under advisement.

THE LYDA POISON TRIAL.

The Relations Between Man and Wife Were Pleasant.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MONTICELLO, Ind., December 29.—In the Lyda poison case, almost the entire afternoon, yesterday, was devoted to the introduction of evidence in support of the character of the defendants. A large number of witnesses from Fowler and vicinity, who have known Mrs. Lyda since her girlhood, testified that her reputation for morality was good. Many who knew them intimately said that the relations between Mrs. Lyda and her husband were always kind and considerate. Several witnesses from Tippecanoe, Warren and Benton counties testified that Cox had always borne a good reputation.

In support of the suicide theory, the defense offered to prove that Mr. Lyda's grandfather had killed himself by cutting his throat. A witness was introduced from Kankakee, Ill., who claimed to have seen the act, but her testimony was not permitted to go to the jury.

To-day closes the term in White county, and next Monday court opens at Delphi, Carroll county being included in this judicial circuit.

The defense continued its evidence this morning, introducing a number of witnesses who testified to the high esteem in which the defendants had been held. There was also some evidence in support of the suicide theory, showing that Lyda was financially involved. Judge Palmer then entered an order prolonging the term of court until the trial could be closed. The case was adjourned until Monday.

SHOT FOR HIS MONEY.

A Young Italian Fatally Wounded at Marion.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MARION, Ind., December 29.—James Dwyer, a sixteen-year-old Italian, who has been making Marion his home for some time, was shot in the stomach by an unknown man, while walking through the Pan-Handle yards, shortly after midnight last night. The young victim is now at the Marion Hospital, and his recovery is hopeless. Attempted robbery is thought to have been the cause, but the young Italian had no money with him.

THE DETECTIVE FARES BADLY.

Recovers a Book and is Convicted of Larceny.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., December 29.—William Randolph, a detective, was employed by a Chicago patent medicine house to recover a record book which contained a formula of a patent medicine; alleged to have been stolen from the Chicago house. Otto Kanuth, who had the book in his possession, prosecuted Randolph for larceny, and last evening he was convicted. An appeal has been taken.

HELD FOR GRAVE OFFENSE.

A Negro at Lafayette Attempts Criminal Assault.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., December 29.—Claude Hunt, colored, was arrested Christmas night, and was committed to jail with the charge of "suspicion" resting over him. The police refused information. Yesterday afternoon he was given a preliminary hearing, and it developed that he was accused of attempting to criminally assault Miss Blanche McGinley, granddaughter of F. E. D. McGinley, who served as mayor of this city for twelve years. Miss McGinley identified her assailant, and the evidence disclosed that, as she was returning home Christmas evening from a call on a friend nearby, she was seized and dragged into an alley, but her resistance and screams for assistance compelled the scoundrel to release her and seek safety in flight. Hunt was recommitted in default of $3,000 bond. The feeling against him is intense.

TRACING THE FORGERIES.

Willie Hammell, of Portland, is Charged with the Crime.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PORTLAND, Ind., December 29.—The local police have received information which indicates that the numerous forgeries committed in Indiana within the last few weeks can be traced to Willie Hammell, a Portland boy, now under arrest at Celina, O., on a similar charge. Mrs. Good, of Winchester, was here yesterday to look for a young man who passed a check on her, which was signed Smith, and William Hirsch, a Union City jeweler, writes that he has been caught by a forged check for $12, by C. S. Smith. He also sent a card from E. B. Porter, cashier of the Indiana National Bank, of Indianapolis, warning persons against the forger, and giving a description of him, this tallying very much with Hammel. A tip has been received that young Hammel had a book of checks of the Indiana National Bank in his pocket when arrested, and the sheriff of Mercer county, Ohio, has been communicated with. Young Hammel's mother claims that her son is mentally unbalanced.

The Beall Trial Postponed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, Ind., December 29.—The trial of Archibald Beall, for attempting to kill Frank Miller, has been postponed until March, because Senator Ball, who is Beall's attorney, will be engaged in the Legislature. Miller is said to have been struck with a stone thrown by Beall, while Miller was hunting on Beall's farm, fracturing his skull. The alleged offense happened nearly a year ago, and this is the third time the case has been postponed.

Compromised and Dismissed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BLUFFTON, Ind., December 29.—The $50,000 damage suit of Albert Neichter vs. the Ft. Wayne Gas Company, removed to this county from Ft. Wayne, has been compromised and dismissed. The case was set for next Monday. A gas explosion in the cellar of his home was the basis of the suit, the plaintiff having been injured in the explosion.

An Escape from Jail.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, Ind., December 29.—Frank Cook, a prisoner in the county jail, made his escape last night, and his whereabouts is not known. Cook lives at Dayton, and was awaiting trial for bringing stolen goods into the State.

NO MOB AT BURLINGTON.

Two Disorderly Men Ejected from the Blue Goose.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

DELPHI, Ind., December 29.—The correspondent at Flora was evidently misinformed concerning the alleged raid on the Burlington saloon Christmas night. There was no raid, no doors were broken, nor was any effort made to stop the sale of intoxicants in the village. Two men who had become disorderly were ejected from the place, and one of them threw a stone through the window, which broke four bottles and glasses behind the bar. This was the extent of the "mob" work. George Black, proprietor of the place, is more acceptable to the people of Burlington than any one who has heretofore tried to sell intoxicants there. There have been a good many stories printed about Black and his saloon, most of which are exaggerations, and he has treated the newspaper stories with the same good nature that has made it possible for him to do business in Burlington, where others failed.

RESORTED TO FLAXSEED.

He Harvested a Crop Which Yielded Him $333.25.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

SOUTH BEND, Ind., December 29.—Edward Goll, of Nappanee, had fourteen acres of wheat that was a failure last spring. He came here and bought nine bushels of flaxseed, which cost him $13; sowed the seed April 10, and from the fourteen acre field thrashed in August two hundred and fifteen bushels of flaxseed, which he has just sold here for $333.25. His example is likely to find many imitators next year.

Operating Under an Old Charter.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

NEW ALBANY, Ind., December 29.—The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, which operates under the charter of the old New Albany Banking Company, held its annual meeting in this city last night, and elected the following directors: M. V. McGilliard, Joseph A. Stutesman, John F. Wood, Frank P. Archer, Everett Wagner and Glidford Deitch, of Indianapolis; C. E. Lambert, of Rockville; Chapen Wagner, of Vernon; L. T. Woodward, of Bloomington, and Adam Heimberger, of this city.

Judge Biggs May Arbitrate.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

ELKHART, Ind., December 29.—It is very probable that Judge Biggs, of Warsaw, will be agreed upon by the defense and prosecution in the criminal libel cases against W. H. Reagan and Walter S. Gard, who fought Lou W. Vail so bitterly during the contest for the Republican nomination of judge last summer.

Automobile Along New Lines.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, Ind., December 29.—Isham Sedgwick, the inventor of the Sedgwick wire fence machine, has been at work for a year or more on an automobile, to be constructed on an entirely new principle. His device is perfected, and it is possible that he will interest local capital in the invention.

All the Bids Rejected.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

ROCKVILLE, Ind., December 29.—The Board of Commissioners will again advertise for bids for the books and stationery for this county for the ensuing year. Four bids were filed, ranging from $1,400 to $750, but none except the highest was in proper form, and all were rejected.

Modern Woodmen Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 29. — The convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, scheduled for the week of June 3 to 8, at St. Paul, may be transferred to this city, owing to a conflict of dates with the National Medical Association, which also meets at St. Paul. Both expected to use the auditorium in that city.

Enforcing the Cigarette Law.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BLUFFTON, Ind., December 29.—M. Gavin, the new trustee of Liberty township, has served notice that he will prosecute any person who sells cigarettes to pupils in the township. Cigarette smoking is on the increase in this county, and he proposes to check it in his bailiwick.

TWICE DIVORCED; ONCE REJECTED

EVANSVILLE, Ind., December 29.—George Boyden, of Newburg, twice divorced from the woman upon whom he was calling, and who positively refused to accept his third offer of marriage, committed suicide by drowning himself in the cistern attached to her home. He was fifty years old, and well-connected in this city.

PHYSICIANS NOT CALLED

THE PATIENT'S CREED FORBIDS MEDICAL ATTENTION.

The Villagers Excited and Threaten Extreme Measures if the Sick Continue to be Neglected.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LAPORTE, Ind., December 29.—The little town of Coloma, near the State line, has been thrown into crazed excitement by the death of two of its residents within the last ten days. Some days ago a child of Charles Moshier died of typhoid fever, and later the father died, each without medical attendance. The latter was a follower of Thornton Carter, the head of a new religious creed, which forbids the calling of a physician in cases of sickness. The citizens are indignant, and threaten to enforce measures to protect the lives of those who are ill, with the services of physicians. Carter defies the law, and is firm in the stand he has taken, and in his belief to his right to forbid the adherents of this church to call in medical aid. A daughter of Mr. Carter has been stricken with typhoid fever. Carter has been warned by a committee to desist from further interference with the lives of those who believe in his faith. Serious trouble is feared.

FIGHTING A REQUISITION.

Difficulty in Bringing an Alleged Bigamist to Indiana.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, Ind., December 29.—Prosecutor Bond went to Dayton, O., last night, to look after the case of Benjamin F. Sackett, the alleged bigamist, who will be brought here for trial unless there should be a hitch in the proceedings. Judge Fox, of the Wayne Circuit Court, was out of the city yesterday, and time was lost in procuring a certificate from the court to present to Governor Mount for a requisition. Sergeant Krone, of the police force, went to Indianapolis yesterday evening, and after procuring the requisition, started for Columbus, O., to present the same to Governor Nash. In the meantime word was received from Dayton that habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted on behalf of Sackett, and the court instructed that the prisoner be discharged at 11 o'clock this morning, if requisition papers are not presented. Prosecutor Bond intends to have Sackett arrested on some other pretense if he is released to-day, in order that he may be held until the arrival of the officer. Sackett's second wife, to whom he was married in this city, is said to have considerable money, and she is giving him assistance in his present difficulty, as she believes his story that he is not legally married to the other Mrs. Sackett.

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED.

Defendants Claim a Right to Remove Property.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PORTLAND, Ind., December 29.—Argument is in progress before Judge Smith, on the petition of the city of Dunkirk for an injunction against the Dunkirk Fuel and Light Company, the Bantz-Patterson Company, the Kerlin Bros. and Clyde McCahan, to prevent the defendants from removing their mains from the corporate limits of Dunkirk. The defendants have filed affidavits which throw new light on the situation. The Dunkirk Fuel and Light Company sets forth that the Kerlin Bros., as a company, did not purchase the plant formerly owned and controlled by the Bantz-Patterson company, but an acknowledgement is made that Richard K. Kerlin, as an individual, owned a large part of the stock; also that Clyde McCahan is owner of part of the stock. In the affidavit a purpose is admitted to take up the pipes from the streets and alleys, dismantle the plant and surrender their corporate rights, a move which they maintain they have a right to do. The city of Dunkirk claims there is a conspiracy to purchase the opposition, so as to be given a clear field. Many attorneys are engaged on both sides.

THE COLLIERS' SAD MESSAGE.

Compelled to Make Money While Their Father Lay Dead.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LOGANSPORT, Ind., December 29.—Willie Collier and Helena Collier, leading members of "On the Quiet" Comedy Company, made merry in the comedy presented here last night, although every moment of the play was full of sorrow for them, a message having been received just before the curtain went up, apprising them of the sudden death of their father, in New York. Mr. Collier was as effective as usual, but there were tears in Miss Collier's eyes and voice. The audience knew nothing of the sad message, and ascribed the little exhibitions of feeling to artistic ability. Collier must continue to fill his engagements, but his sister has started for New York to attend the burial.

DEMANDING HER PORTION.

Promised Extra Compensation for Staying at Home.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

DELPHI, Ind., December 29.—Margaret Knettle has brought suit in the Circuit Court, asking that she be paid $14,000 from the estate of her father, Jacob Knettle, who died last January. Knettle left a large estate in lands and money, but several claims have been filed against it, which were compromised by the administrator. Miss Knettle's claim is based on an agreement between her and her father, made in 1880, which gave her the old home place of two hundred acres on condition that she remained at home and cared for him. She asks for $14,000, the value of the farm, in addition to what she is entitled to as an heir-at-law.

THE ELKS ON RECORD.

No Intoxicants Permitted in the Lodge Rooms.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WABASH, Ind., December 29.—The local lodge, B. P. O. E., at its meeting last night, adopted a resolution which involves a radical departure from established customs. The resolution provides that wine, beer and all other intoxicants shall be banished from the lodge room. It is not to be served at any meeting or at any banquet, and the lodge is to inculcate strict temperance principles among its membership. The resolution was adopted without dissent.

OVERCOME BY SEWER GAS.

Dragged Out Barely in Time to Save Life.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., December 29.—While William Green was laying a cable line through a sewer, and was half a block away from the manhole, there was a rush of water, driving the sewer gas ahead, and causing him to fall unconscious. Finally the men at the other end of the line became alarmed and hauled away on the cable, which Green had attached to his body, and in this way dragged him back to safety. He was resuscitated after great difficulty.

BLINDED IN ONE NIGHT.

There is No Defect Noticeable in His Eyes.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LOGANSPORT, Ind., December 29.—Walter Sellers, a hostler, became blind, Thursday night. He retired as usual, his eyes giving him no trouble. When he awoke in the morning he was stone-blind. Physicians have examined his eyes, but can discover no cause for the distressing condition.

ENFORCING THE AGREEMENT.

Old Stockholders Not Allowed to Re-Enter Business.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., December 29.—When the Indiana Wire Fence Company, of Crawfordsville, sold to the trust a year or so ago, the heaviest stockholders, O. M. Gregg, C. M. Crawford and I. C. Elston, signed an agreement not to engage in the wire business for ten years. When the new wire and nail company was organized last week, Mr. Crawford was very desirous of entering as a stockholder, and the secretary of the company made a trip to Chicago to see if the managers of the trust would not release him from his obligation, in view of the fact that mills in opposition to the trust were in successful operation all over the country. The officers of the trust refused to entertain the proposition and declared that they would hold every man they had obligated in Crawfordsville and elsewhere strictly to the agreement. While there is no legal obligation on these men not to enter the business again, the officers of the trust say that they have no fear of any of them re-engaging in the business.

Returning to the Editorial Chair.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

ELKHART, Ind., December 29.—The fact that Lincoln H. Beyerle, of Goshen, will not rebuild the sawmill belonging to him, which was burned by incendiaries, some weeks ago, at Offut, Tenn., gives strength to the rumor that Mr. Beyerle may succeed Walter S. Gard, who has resigned the editorship of the Goshen Times. Mr. Beyerle was connected with the Times in various capacities for many years, being the editor when it was sold to Ragen & Gard, of Frankfort.

New Lodge Hall at Lafontaine.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LAFONTAINE, Ind., December 29.—The local lodge of Odd Fellows has dedicated a new temple. The building is eighty by thirty-eight feet, and the lodge room sixty by thirty-six feet. The first floor rooms are used for business purposes, while the lodge occupies the upper floors. A delegation of Mississinewa Odd Fellows had charge of the dedication, and the address was made by Past Master M. A. Chipman, of Anderson.

Treasurer Not Given Proper Credit.

PORTLAND, Ind., December 29.—An investigation of the tax settlement sheet by deputy Lockhart, of the Attorney-General's office, practically sustains the contention of Rodney D. Hutchens, county treasurer, in his petition for refunding taxes amounting to over $10,000. The error occurred in the settlement sheet of 1898, the treasurer not receiving credit for extensions of railroad, telegraph and telephone tax.

Changed to a Corporation.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MARION, Ind., December 29.—The Osborn Paper Company, of this city, of which Senator George Osborn, one of Indiana's best-known Republican politicians, is the principal stockholder, has been changed from a firm to a corporation. One new stockholder, Arthus E. Jay, an employe, is added. The incorporation is for $50,000.

The Hunters' Annual Banquet.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PORTLAND, Ind., December 29.—The second annual banquet of the Portland Hunters' Club took place last night at the New Portland Hotel, attended by fifty hunters and their wives. The menu included a variety of wild game served in divers ways.

A Prize for a Short Poem.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TELL CITY, Ind., December 29.—Dr. Francis Anson Evans, of this city, recently won the second prize offered by a Boston magazine for the best short poem. The prize consists of a handsome cloth-bound set of Thackeray's works.

General State News.

The Ladoga Masons have dedicated a new temple.

Nearly forty Christmas weddings occured in Anderson.

The new I. O. O. F. hall at Lafontaine has been dedicated.

The Attica postoffice has been moved into a handsome new building.

Valentine Kress, head of a large family at Evansville, was kicked to death by a horse.

The fair grounds at Newport have been abandoned, and no more exhibitions will be held.

Newly-married Greensburg couples think Indianapolis is the place to spend a honeymoon.

Richmond has a theater trust, and the people are making a demand for a higher grade of performances.

Charles Reiser, near Deep River, fell from his hay mow, receiving injuries which terminated fatally.

The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sauers, near Valparaiso, drank concentrated lye and died.

John Schmuck has been elected president of the Jay County Fair Association, with C. O. Hardy, secretary.

The charity ball by Ft. Wayne society realized over $1,000 for benefit of the Allen county Orphans' Home.

The coroner of Grant county, in the case of Irwin Dye, of Marion, finds that he was murdered by unknown persons.

Burglars raided the Catholic parsonage at Chesterton, stealing $200 worth of gold and silver altar vessels and furnishings.

The Zionsville Times flaunts beneath its heading each week "Advertising is the oil that makes the wheels of business go round."

Girls at Muncie are marrying so rapidly that the young men want to be vaccinated, to keep from being caught by the contagion.

The men at Marion have loaded their pistols for a porch-climber, who delights in looking in second-story windows and frightening women.

"Dobber" Richey, in jail at Muncie for alleged robbery, and Miss Bertha Arthur, of Anderson, were married in the Delaware county jail.

Aaron Miller, of Kosciusko county, who cultivated sugar beets along scientific lines, raised 112 tons on twelve acres, for which he realized $448.

The assaults which have been made upon barbers at Marion are said to be the outgrowth of a bitter fight over the election of officers in the barbers' union.

Tipton people are listening for the ringing of the street-car gong. They predict that an interurban line will be running through there within eight months.

Charles Chanler, palmist and clairvoyant, pleaded guilty at New Albany to kissing Miss Lizzie Kintner against her will, and was fined by Judge Richards.

Dr. A. J. Irwin has purchased 500 acres of land from the Goshen Cement Company, in which heavy marl beds are supposed to lie, and will develop the same.

The Consumers' Gas Trust Company, of Indianapolis, while boring for gas on the William Misner farm, near Anderson, struck a flow of oil, the output estimated at 250 barrels daily.

The census shows that Hendricks county lost in population in the last ten years, and the Danville Republican says "Hendricks county is all right, but there is a need of more babies."

A Wells county justice of the peace held court all night recently to try a young man who was charged with disturbing a religious meeting at Loafers' Corner. The defendant was acquitted.

The Ft. Wayne Commercial Club has appointed a comittee of twenty-six members, headed by George W. Beers, to canvass for subscriptions to build an auditorium, estimated cost, $60,000. The structure is intended for mass meetings and great gatherings, and it will have a bathing pool attached.

Augustus Lynch Mason, of Indianapolis, was the guest of the Shelby County Bar Association at Shelbyville last evening, at which he delivered his lecture on the "French Revolution and the American Commonwealth." After the lecture came a banquet, with Judge K. M. Hord as toastmaster, and responses to toasts by H. S. Downey, E. H. Chadwick, Alonzo Blair and ex-Mayor D. L. Wilson.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

PREACHER FOUND DEAD

IDENTIFIED AS THE REV. M. E. PALMITIER.

Evangelist Who Preached at Princeton—Said His Home was in Ohio.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PRINCETON, Ind., December 29.—The body of the man found near here Wednesday has been identified as that of the Rev. Miles E. Palmitier, an evangelist. He preached here last fall, and gave his home as Ohio. He said his parents had been dead many years, and that his wife had died fifteen years ago. He claimed to have no home and no relatives.

THE EXPENSE GUARANTEED.

The Voters will Pass Upon a Subsidy Proposition.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

FT. WAYNE, Ind., December 29.—Projectors of the Ft. Wayne & Butler railroad, which proposes to take the place of the Eel river division of the Wabash, and will bring the main line of that road through this city, applied to the county commissioners to order an election to vote upon a $100,000 subsidy. The commissioners refused, on the ground of the large expense. To-day the projectors of the road deposited with the county auditor $2,500, with which to pay the expense of the special election, and it will be ordered.

ATTENDING A SICK WIFE.

The Husband Stricken and Dies in Brief Time.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

RICHMOND, Ind., December 29.—John T. Smith, of Fountain City, died suddenly this morning. He had been in usual health, and had arisen early to care for his wife, who is seriously ill. While waiting upon her he was stricken and died in twenty minutes. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. Smith was sixty-one years old, and a veteran of the civil war. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias.

AUTOMOBILE DEMOLISHED.

A Gas Engine Lets Go on the Thornburg Farm.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., December 29.—An explosion of natural gas occurred in the stock barn on Oliver T. Thornburg's farm, yesterday, causing considerable damage. Mr. Thornburg had an engine in a small shed attached to the barn, with which he run feed-cutting machines. He had just left the engine-room when the explosion occurred, which wrecked a part of the barn. The principal loss was an automobile, which Mr. Thornburg purchased last summer, and for which he paid $1,000. The machine was destroyed. The total loss is $1,500.

A WELL-KNOWN DETECTIVE.

Long a Member of the Terre Haute Police Force.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 29.—Isaac Trail, a city detective, died at 10 o'clock this morning of apoplexy. He was apparently in good health when he left police headquarters in the evening for home. Death came so suddenly that a physician could not be summoned. Detective Trail was a member of the force for some years prior to 1895, when he took a position at the Union railway station. In 1898 he returned to the city department. He leaves a family.

A Quiet Wedding at Colfax.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

FRANKFORT, Ind., December 29.—There will be a quiet wedding in Colfax this evening. Elmer J. Daily, of that place, approached the county clerk yesterday afternoon and smilingly wrote a note, which read, "I want a permit to commit matrimony." The clerk tossed the usual number of jokes at the young man, but the applicant failed either to enthuse or become embarrassed. The man was a mute, and the bride-elect, Miss Ida J. Fellows, of Burlington, is also a mute. The wedding ceremony will be performed by the sign language.

Waiting for the War to Close.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

TELL CITY, Ind., December 29.—Jacob Senn, eighty years old, a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, died recently at his home near Branchville. There is now only one man left in this county who was in the Mexican war, and that is Capt. A. P. Batson, of Don Juan. The captain is in good health for one of his advanced age. He says that he hopes to live to see the end of the war in the Philippines, so that he can die with his country at peace.

Entire Stock Taken in Two Grabs.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., December 29.—Burglars last night entered the jewelry store of H. W. Hicks, and stole his entire stock of watches and rings, amounting to $400. Hicks returned to his store from the theater and found half of his watches gone. He went out for the police, and when he returned the remainder had been stolen.

Already Served Ten Years.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WABASH, Ind., December 29.—The Hon. Alvah Taylor, for the last ten years attorney for Wabash county, was last evening re-elected to that office by the county commissioners.

Coming to the Banquet.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—Supervising Architect Taylor left for Indianapolis to-day. He will attend the Columbia Club banquet Monday night.

Big Pigs Marketed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BLUFFTON, Ind., December 29.—Frank Roe, of Union township, has marketed twenty ten-month-old pigs, that averaged 306 pounds each. He received $4.80

THE CANTEEN.

[New York Evening Post.]

According to such well-known supporters of it as General Corbin, Gen. Theodore Schwan, Gen. J. M. Wilson, and a host of others, the canteen has brought with it greater contentedness on the part of the enlisted man, together with less drunkenness, less desertion, less sickness, and less temptation to immorality. It must be pointed out here, however, that a true comparison with the decade previous to 1889 is impossible. Between that year and 1898 the army was concentrated in larger posts near the great cities, and there was an immense improvement in morale and discipline, as the younger officers gradually took the places of much deadwood forced upon the service by the reorganizations of 1866 and 1870, which improvement had no connection with the canteen. Practice marches and more frequent drills were instituted. The construction and garrisoning of Eastern posts brought the army more and more into contact with the public in the large cities, to which it had been hitherto unknown. The resultant benefit to officers and men from these changes was well shown at Santiago on July 1 and 2, 1898. The time-worn adage as to Satan, mischief and idle hands, has a special significance for "single men in barracks," and it is significant that there is little anxiety about wholesale drunkenness in the German army, where men work, day after day, from 4 a. m. until 6 p. m., or until ready to drop from a wholesome fatigue which of itself puts temptation far aside. In the midst of wars since 1898 the canteen has come in for praise and criticism of all kinds. Its working in the camps of regulars in 1898 was highly spoken of; its effect in little-disciplined regiments of volunteers has also been censured. As an offset to the terribly injurious and even maddening native liquors and wines in the Philippines, returning officers, notably General Schwan, a brigade commander, have called for its retention as an almost necessary aid to discipline and health.

It must not be thought for an instant that the antagonists of the canteen are opposed also to the highly desirable social features, such as the reading room and billiard room. In common with all who have the interest of the soldier at heart, they would undoubtedly urge the Government to pay for these features itself if temperance canteens should fail of financial success, even with the co-operative-store feature. Such an outlay would pay the Government many times over in increased efficiency. The War Department could contribute most valuable facts to the present discussion if it were to experiment at once with a temperance canteen in some large post near a big city, such as Fort Thomas, Ky., near Cincinnati, and if the Senate provision for a beer canteen is lost in conference, the department should be compelled and enabled to continue the institution in all other respects.

The main objections to the canteen will continue to be its placing temptation directly in the path of the soldier in a place which he must pass perhaps fifty times daily; and the fact that the use of beer and light wines is too often a stimulus to indulgence in strong liquor. In a place like Fort Warren, an island in Boston harbor, this consideration is a serious one. Intelligent soldiers stated there in 1896 that the abolition of the canteen would be very beneficial, and cited one death by violence, considerable guard-running and other offenses against discipline as proofs of their statement. But most important of all is the fact that in the canteen the Government engages in the liquor business. It is a mere quibble to deny this by saying that the companies embark in it on their own account. The power which authorizes the sale of beer and wine, and which can curtail it or end it any moment, can not shirk the responsibility for it. Nor is it a just comparison to contrast the abolition of this sale of liquor with prohibition by States and cities. As long as the opposition to the canteen sticks to its principle that the Government shall not engage in the liquor traffic, it will continue to wield great influence. It will have an excellent chance to win an even greater victory than the abolition of the sale of light wines.

PROF. ROSS AND FREE SPEECH

[Chas. F. Lummis in Los Angeles Land of Sunshine.]

Mrs. Stanford is not a professor. She is a lonely old woman—now seventy-one—who was rich until she gave up her fortune to the cause of learning. She used to have a husband, the war Governor of California. They used to have a son. Now all she has is a university. For love of that dead boy these two old people founded that college which offers a free education to any boy or girl. They had millions, and they put them all here. Over twelve hundred young men and women are in that university, with as good instructors and incomparably nobler buildings than Harvard has. And Professor Ross was a young man, paid a larger salary than he ever got before, as an instructor in this university.

The precise words Professor Ross may have used, I do not know; but I do know that he has said in his classes in Stanford many things which his students understood to be reflections on Senator Stanford, the founder of the university, the dead man whose widow's personal fortune paid Professor Ross' salary. And I know also that Mrs. Stanford firmly believes that he did slur her husband's memory. Whether she is right or wrong in this belief, Professor Ross has put it beyond my power to care. If she were mistaken, and he fit to hold his trust, he would try to convince her personally, instead of seeking his level in the newspapers.

Mrs. Stanford is a very peculiar woman. Incredible as it may seem, she loves her husband and her child even after they are dead. She lives in her memory of them. The university is all she has left of them, and it is to her sacred for their sake. When Senator Stanford died, he left her at least the second richest woman in America, and the university was as well endowed as Yale was. It is now the best endowed institution of learning in the world. And Senator and Mrs. Stanford have not only given it more than twice as much money as anyone ever before gave for scholarship—or as any institution ever before received—they gave all they had. And not only money, but love.

I disbelieve in millions as heartily as Professor Ross can. But I find it useful not to be totally ignorant of history and of the facts that all these things are comparative. I deprecate the social organization which permits even a well-meaning, big-hearted man to lay up forty millions. But I do not know of any other American millions so cleanly made or so nobly spent as Stanford's. Certainly there is no other case in all human history where a millionaire husband and wife have slapped down their whole substance to educate American boys and girls.

Plutocrats! What intelligence on earth, except a newspaper one, would ever conceive that free speech is endangered by this old woman? She is not a plutocrat now, for she has given away her millions. Many a newspaper editor is richer now than she is. What one of them would keep a reporter on his staff who should go around criticising the paper for its abuse of Mrs. Stanford? Free speech, eh?

Now, of course, you and I, if we were fat enough to endow a college with half our fortunes, would expect our widows to use their half to found a professorship to abuse our memory! If we are men, we tolerate decent free speech among what employes we may have. We let them know how to run the business better than "the old man" does. But when one of them thinks he is free to attack what we hold as sacred even against "free speech"—to discuss our wives and daughters—why, out he goes.

This is precisely what Mrs. Stanford has done; and I like her for it. Thank heaven for a wife more loyal than even the King of Thule, for she is true beyond the grave. She will never hurt Free Speech. Only a scrub can hurt a principle—and he not for long.

As for Professor Ross, he has proved to all right-minded persons that he ought to have been decapitated anyhow. Against this lonely old woman's deathless loyalty, he has set selfishness. He doesn't like the way Stanford made his money, I believe. But Stanford's money was good enough for him to take so long as he could. He even wishes to keep on taking it. I think that is about all that needs be said of him. It is sometimes well to remember that even "academic questions" are merely matters of common horse sense. And a fool in a college is to be shut up quite as shortly as a fool on the street corner.

If they live, and its president lives—or if his soul shall still go marching on, there—my children will go to Stanford; for the precise reason that it is more free, and more earnest, and less plutocrat than any other great university in America. I have tender memories of my own college; but I would far sooner have my boys and girls in the atmosphere of Stanford than in that of Harvard; because it is braver, freer, cleaner, and in nobler earnest. It has no political regents, no time-serving faculty. It is inspired and guided by one of the manliest men in America, and one of the recognized greatest educators. And his hands are freer than those of any other college president in America.

Most Attractive
route between Chicago and New York and Philadelphia, via Buffalo and Niagara Falls, is via the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

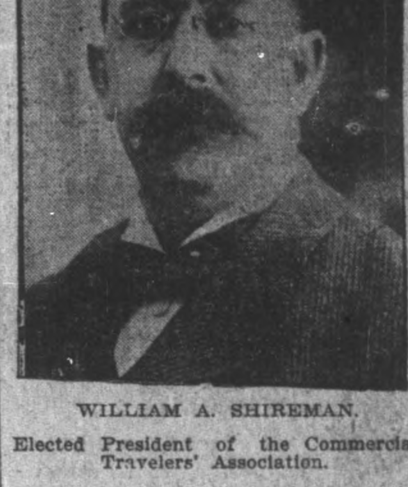
TRAVELING MEN MEETING

ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION AT BOARD OF TRADE.

Address of President White—Reports of Officers Made—Benefit of Large Surplus.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the State of Indiana was held this forenoon, in the Board of Trade hall. It was called to order by the president, George W. White, of Indianapolis. The Rev. J. Cumming Smith opened the meeting with prayer, following which he extended a cordial invitation to the members to attend services at the Tabernacle Church, at some time to be agreed on, Mr. Smith promising at such time "to give the best sermon that I know how to give." On motion of Carey McPherson, the invitation was accepted with enthusiasm.

President White, in his address, said in part that the little coterie of commercial travelers who twenty-six years ago met in the office of the late Charles Talbott, in South Meridian street, builded far better than they knew. Since that day the association has paid to the heirs of deceased members over $260,000. In many cases, more than could be imagined, the amount received from the association was their all, and relieved a necessity in their greatest hour of need, driving from the door the specter of want, following closely upon the shadow of death.



WILLIAM A. SHIREMAN.

Elected President of the Commercial Travelers' Association.

The extraordinary mortality during the year, he said, had made it necessary to draw on the surplus fund, and the report of the secretary-treasurer would show a decrease, compared with last year. He said that this insurance had cost little more than 7 cents a day. "In the coming year," he continued, "we will be able, we hope, not only to replenish this fund, but to increase it. We must guard that fund, and our policy should be steadily to increase it, for therein lies our safety and perpetuity.

He suggested that an assessment of $3 a month would not be burdensome. He recommended that a change be made in the constitution to add to the membership by taking in bookkeepers and others of the houses with which commercial travelers are connected; and that the Legislature be asked to enact a law providing for a uniform 2-cent mileage rate on all railroads. In conclusion, he feelingly alluded to the death of two members of the board of directors, who have died within the year—George W. Geiger and Col. James R. Ross.

Report of Charles A. Ross.

Charles A. Ross, of the board of directors, reported emphasizing the recommendations made by the president. "This year," said the report, "has shown the benefit of a large surplus and has proved that it can not be too large. We have not added to our membership as we should have done. We earnestly urge all members to try to make the coming year the banner year for work for the association." The report approved the request from members of other cities that the annual meetings from time to time be held elsewhere than in Indianapolis. This may only be done by a change in the present by-laws.

W. F. Henley, secretary-treasurer, made his annual report, showing the membership as follows: Decemeber 30, 1899, 1,069 new members admitted, 21; reinstated, 1; total, 1,091; died, 15; dropped, 26; present total, 1,050. The present cash assets are as follows: Barrett law bonds, $15,321.51; mortgages, real estate, $16,400; cash balance, $3,365.03; membership fund, $589.73; total, $35,678.27. Amound paid out for death benefits during the year, 15 deaths, $2,000 each, $30,000.

The memorial report was made by Geo. C. Webster. It showed that three ex-presidents of the association, George W. Geiger, James R. Ross and Thomas B. Swain, had died. The mortality list was as follows:

A. T. Laduque, January 18; Charles G. Morris, February 11; Douglass Field, February 11; George W. Geiger, February 22; J. F. Burt, March 10; Edward Grill, March 5; Thomas B. Swain, March 28; George S. Shires, April 13; W. G. Cook, April 28; L. E. Clark, May 2; John Flahavin, May 22; M. D. Kelly, June 6; John T. Creed, August 9; F. W. Baugher, August 28; J. R. Ross, October 27.

Unselfishness of Members.

"The very fact of their membership in this association," said the memorial, "maintained in many institutions under difficulties and at the cost of no little self-denial, attests the unselfish character of their lives. Their dependent ones were ever uppermost in their thoughts, and it was for these that they struggled and endured and conquered difficulties. We recall from the long ago a night when we stood at the bedside of one of our members, whose earthly ministry is now closed.

"His poor body was racked with pain, and his mind wandered in delirium, but at every interval of returning consciousness his chief concern was was for his loved ones and his membership in this association. Holding our hands in his feverish grasp, with a wistful look of the eye and an appealing tremul of the lip, he said, 'Oh, don't let me be dropped from the roll. It is all I have to leave Mary and the children.'

"In the matter of religion they were neither clamorous nor pretentious. They seemed to rest their hopes on the simple faith taught them at their mother's knee, feeling it were better to drop the useful inventions of the world, and turn all discovery back into barbarism than to throw away the precepts of this faith, which has never become less new for being so old, and to abandon which would be to cast off the authority of God.

"In all the better meaning of the name
They were men, their sterling sense of right
Was gently tempered by a tenderness
Of charity for those debarred the light
Of their quick intellects; they were the same
To all, for they despised the bitterness
Of hate and envy, and the petty strife
Which tramples flowers from the path of life.

"The day is quick with the memories of the boys who are gone, all unseen and unheard, from the sweet loitering places of the past they seem to come forward and occupy their familiar places and take part in the day's proceedings. As we write their errors on the sand and engrave their virtues on our hearts, we can not feel that they are far away."

Two Indianapolitans Married.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

COLUMBUS, Ind., December 29.—The Rev. E. B. Widger, of the Central Christian church, performed, last evening, the ceremony uniting Mr. Joseph Hilletts and Miss Ethel Konz, both of Indianapolis. The wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Crane, in Tenth street, and was witnessed only by Mr. and Mrs. Crane. Every precaution was taken to keep the wedding from leaking out. The reason for wishing to keep the affair a secret was that Miss Konz is, in about five days, to receive a diploma from the State Normal School, and as she was very anxious to get the paper, did not care for her marriage to be known, for fear it might injure her prospects. She has been visiting in this city for a week. Mr. Hilletts came yesterday morning.

MIDDLE-ROADERS MEET.

Conference at St. Louis to Decide on Future Action.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 29.—A conference of middle-of-the-road Populists convened at the St. James Hotel to-day for the purpose of discussing future policy. About ninety members of the national committee were on hand. Among those present is Thomas Wadsworth, of Indiana. Chairman Parker, in calling the gathering to order, said he believed in divorcement from both the old parties, and declared that the fight should be carried forward without compromising.

Invited to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—The United States has been invited, through the German ambassador at Washington, to take part in the international exhibition of fire-preventing and fire-saving arrangements, to be held in Berlin during the months of June and July next.

BRIEF CITY AFFAIRS.

West Indianapolis Lodge, No. 244, K. of P., remembered every minister of West Indianapolis with a present of a turkey, celery and cranberries, and gave groceries to sixteen families Christmas day.

The annual meeting of the Indianapolis division of the Central Association of Railroad Officers will be held at the Union station, January 7. Officers are to be elected. A. Zion is now the president.

The members of the committee investigating the books of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, say they will complete their work next week, and will then visit the pumping stations and wells in the gas field.

The Council committee on sewers, streets and alleys met last night, and decided to report favorably on the ordinance permanently to improve West New York street, from Walters street to a point west of Lansing street.

City Comptroller Johnson has sent to Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, bankers, a draft for $10,000, to pay part of the principal of the 1895 improvement bonds, and another draft for $40,240 for the semi-annual interest on the city's bonded debt.

In an inspection of the new bridge at Fall creek and Illinois street, yesterday afternoon, the members of the Board of Public Works found that it will be ready for travel in a few days, as the street railway company has nearly completed its work.

The county commissioners have transferred Fred Weise, gardener at the Asylum for Incurable Insane, at Julietta, to the work house, where he will become the assistant night watchman. Otis Day, who has been employed at the work house, will take his place at Julietta. All of the appointees in the county institutions will assume their duties after next Tuesday.

Banner Temple, Rathbone Sisters, has elected the following officers: Most excellent chief, Ida Upjohn; excellent senior, Mrs. Collins; excellent junior, Mrs. Williams; manager of temple, Mrs. Milo Tucker; K. of R. and S., Minnie Johnson; M. of F., Mrs. Kern; protector of temple, Mrs. Peckover; guard of outer temple, Mrs. Edna Hayes; past chief, Mrs. Ruth Thompson.

"The One That's Copied"
PERPETUAL LOOSE LEAF
BAKER-VAWTER LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS
SAVE TIME. SAVE MONEY. SAVE LABOR
J. O. COPELAND, 937 Stevenson. Tel. 2250
LEDGERS

DIED.

HAMMOWN—Elizabeth Hammown, at 9:15 p. m., December 27, age 60 years, 7 months, 3 days. Funeral service at late residence, 217 N. Senate ave., Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Friends invited. Burial Monday, December 31, at Troy, O.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — WHITSETT & CULVER, 531 N. Meridian.

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

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—TUTEWILER, Undertaker. 124 W. Market st. Tel. 216.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—SHIRLEY & LILIOTT, 2118 W. Michigan. New phone 1944.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—HORTON & JACKSON, 446 Mass. ave. New phone 969. Old 1 on 3201.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—M. L. Wells, associated with C. E. KREGELO. 1606 College. New phone 2939.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — RENIHAN & BLACKWELL. Removed to 128 and 130 W. Ohio st. Telephone 115.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—A. M. RAGSDALE CO., 326 Massachusetts ave. Phone 608. J. N. GUNDER & SON, agent, North Indianapolis.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker. Lady attendant. Southeast corner Ohio and N. Delaware. Phones: Office, 411; residence, 659.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR—Old phone 250. KREGELO. New phone 250. 223 N. Delaware. Residence 128 E. Vermont st. (Colonial Flats). New phone 1749.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—(Licensed.) Can ship diphtheria and scarlet fever. Lady embalmer for ladies and children.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, 320 N. Illinois st. Both phones 641.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. DIENER, 449 E. Washington. Telephone 2525.

MONUMENTS—At lowest prices. M. H. FARRELL, 411 W. Washington.

MONUMENTS — INDIANA MARBLE AND GRANITE-WORKS, 147 N. Delaware. Old phone 998.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Entertainment and dance, given by Alfaretta Council, No. 5, D. of P., Monday evening, 31, 1900, at Red Men's Hall, 38 W. Washington st.

SOCIETY—The installation of officers of Deborah Temple, No. 3, will take place Sunday afternoon at their hall, December 30, at 3 p. m. Hope all the members and friends will be out.

MASONIC—Capitol City Lodge, No. 312, F. and A. M. Special meeting Saturday evening, December 29 at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple. Work in third degree. Visitors welcome.
F. H. SCHOPPENHORST, W. M.
TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Special meeting of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., Sunday evening, December 30, 1900, at 7 p. m., sharp. For the purpose of attending service at St. Paul's church. Sermon by our brother, Dr. Brown, subject, "Free Masonry." Brothers from all lodges are requested to meet with us.
C. F. CRAIG, W. M.
W. R. MINER, Secretary.

LOST.

LOST—O. E. S. badge, initials N. H. Return 808 W. North; reward.

LOST—Physician's black medicine case. Return 148 N. Delaware. Reward.

LOST—Black silk mit, at postoffice, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Return 72 Winsor Block.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond studded gold locket; initial H. Liberal reward if returned to 52 N. Delaware st.

LOST—A pair of otter fur gloves, on 28th day of December. A liberal reward for them. 461 W. Washington. WM. HENRY.

LOST—Picture, three children, with round gilt frame; lost on Ohio, New York or Walcott st. Return 428 Walcott st. Reward.

LOST—Envelope containing cabinet photograph and small photo album, on E. Washington st., Friday p. m. Reward for return to News office.

LOST—An English beagle bitch, three miles northeast of Millersville; color, white and black; little undersize; answers to the name Bessy. Please return to Beach Grove poultry yard, and receive reward, one mile north of Brightwood.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD—THE MALOTT COAL AND LIME CO. Both phones 28.

COAL AND WOOD—COLUMBIA COAL CO., S. State ave. and Deloss st. Both phones 1169.

COAL AND WOOD—Dry, hard block and stove wood for sale; prompt delivery. Old phone 1 on 26500.

COAL AND WOOD—W. H. RYAN, Coal and Wood. Yard and office, 1225 Pleasant st. Telephone old, 2 on 24120.

COAL AND WOOD—Wood, Wood. Dry wood in abundance. MERIDIAN WOOD YARD, 432 S. Meridian. New and old phones 366.

COAL AND WOOD—Dry hickory stove, beach, birch, hard coal and coke. FRED GOEPPER, 429 Holmes ave., Telephones, new, 434; old, 26550, one ring.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT — BENJAMIN BOOTH, public accountant. Books opened, posted and balanced. Investigation and audit of books and accounts a specialty. 134 E. Washington street.

WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Good cook. 225 E. Vermont.

WANTED—Girl for housework. 424 E. Ohio.

WANTED—Girl wanted. 1130 N. Capitol ave.

WANTED—Second cook, white. 325 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Moving. $1 load. Either phone 213.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1711 N. Alabama.

WANTED—Dining-room help, immediately. 518 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1802 Central ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework 2538 Central ave.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 104 W. New York st.

WANTED—ALICE DAVIS, 1440 Martindale ave., cateress.

WANTED—Girl; general housework. Apply 2309 College ave.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2109 N. Alabama.

WANTED—Girl for light housework. 1117 Olive st. Small family.

WANTED—Girl to help starch. EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY, 17 S. Capitol.

WANTED—Rainy day skirts made at 503 N. Alabama st., from $1 to $1.50.

WANTED—Cook and housemaid, white. 95 Middle Drive, Woodruff Place.

WANTED—Go to GANT, the leading painless dentist. 36 W. Washington st.

WANTED—Competent German girl for general housework. 966 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Neat colored girl to assist in housework. Apply 18 E. Pratt st.

WANTED—Girl wanted for second work in boarding-house. 533 S. Capitol ave.

WANTED—Dress cutting and sewing school. 311 S. East st. EMMA EDWARDS.

WANTED—White cook; references; must be experienced. Address box 961, News.

WANTED—Hair on ladies' faces removed forever. VARIN, 35½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Girl, white; small family; good references and good pay. 412 E. Walnut.

WANTED—Good cook (female); no other need apply. Call at once at 447 Indiana ave.

WANTED—Ladies, have your tips made into long plumes by FAILLES, 30 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Reduced rates to-morrow. Sewing School, 311 S. East st. EMMA EDWARDS.

WANTED—Have good location for millinery store; rent $10. Call room 6, No. 7 S. Meridian.

WANTED—A competent girl to do cooking and washing, in family of two. 1325 N. Delaware street.

WANTED—Experienced cook and housekeeper, in new flat; good wages. 128 E. Vermont street.

WANTED—A cook and second girl, and girl for general housework; good wages. 117 W. Walnut.

WANTED—Ladies needing a regulator that never fails call on MRS. JOHNSON, 122 E. New York.

WANTED—Dishwasher and experienced kitchen girl. VIRGINIA CAFE, corner Illinois and Georgia.

WANTED—Good German cook for family of three; good home. 1146 E. Market. FRED OSTERMEYER.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; one who will sleep at home preferred. 1609 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Money loaned on watches, diamonds, etc. Cash for old gold. WARD & CO., 11 N. Meridian.

WANTED—A1 bookkeeper, who is capable of taking charge of office for factory plant. Address box 944, News.

WANTED—Man and wife to rent two furnished or unfurnished rooms, and pay rent in work. 315 E. South.

WANTED—Dressmaking wanted in private families, by the week. Best of references. Address box 962, News.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework in small family; with reference required. 1422 Central ave.

WANTED—Good, experienced dining-room girls. No others need apply. BARTON'S CAFE, 136 W. Washington st.

WANTED—By lady, two rooms, partly furnished; light housekeeping; state price. Reference. Address box 1017, News.

WANTED—Cooks, waitresses, maids and general house girls. BECKNER'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 49 Monument.

WANTED—For his feed, trusty horse, to drive to light wagon about four hours daily. Good care. Good stable. Address box 1009, News.

WANTED—First-class home cook; one who can cook for 75 people; none but first-class need apply. Good wages. 332 N. Delaware.

WANTED — BESSIE PATTERSON, dressmaking, art needle-work; children's and infants' clothing a specialty. 24 Pembroke Arcade.

WANTED—Saleslady, salary $9 per week; guarantee. Bring recommendations. NEW YORK IMPORTING CO., 1001 Stevenson Building.

WANTED—Confidential consultations free to ladies; 2 to 5 p. m. DR. STODDARD, Specialist, Baldwin Block, corner Market and Delaware.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen, everywhere, to do copying at home; $15 weekly; no capital required; inclose stamp. W. ROOSE, Corydon, Ind.

WANTED—Mrs. Stevens's private sanatorium for ladies before and during confinement; skilled physician and nurses in attendance. 418 N. New Jersey.

WANTED—The Joy system of dress-cutting sewing taught at your own home. You can learn to make your own dresses at 7 Odd Fellows' Building.

WANTED—Women in need of medical attention or advice may consult free and in confidence. DR. BULA, over drug store, corner Illinois and Ohio sts.

WANTED—Competent woman can make $60 month and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. CLARK & CO., 234 S. Fourth st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Experienced tuckers, corders and operators on ladies' silk waists; power machines; steady work and highest pay. 134 E. Washington, fourth floor.

WANTED—Intelligent ladies, home work or traveling; $10 to $40 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Write immediately. REJANE CO., 303 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Rapid and accurate stenographer; married lady preferred; some knowledge of bookkeeping necessary; high salary for right person. Address box 1007, News.

WANTED—A place to work mornings, evenings and Saturdays for room and board, by a young lady of refinement. Address VORIES BUSINESS COLLEGE. Phones 1254.

WANTED—Ladies to do piecework for us at home. We furnish all materials and pay $7 to $12 per week. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies; copy letters at home; everywhere; pleasant work; good pay; full particulars, terms, etc. Reply with stamp. THE N. CUTLER CO., Station C, Chicago.

WANTED—Begin the new century right by entering Indianapolis Business University, day or night school. When Building. Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, illustrating.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain needlework for us at home; we furnish materials and pay $7 to $10 per week; send stamped envelope to STANDARD CO., 4249 Indiana ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Try the "Champion Mop." It will scrub in corners; the round mop will not. It being flat, you can wring it perfectly dry. Agents wanted. A. J. COCHRAN & CO., 235 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Lady representatives in cities and towns throughout Indiana; also general agent for Indianapolis, capable handling other agents; for particulars inclose stamp. Box 721, Greensburg, Ind.

WANTED—If unemployed, or present wages unsatisfactory, let us interest you; steady employment; satisfactory wages; either sex. For full particulars address C. FRANK KING, 410 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Good, intelligent lady typewriter; must be able to interest callers in the office business and take sole charge of office during manager's absence; give reference and residence. Address Box 1020, News.

WANTED—DRESS-CUTTING AND SEWING SCHOOL. EMMA EDWARDS has opened a branch school at 1211 Lewis st. Mrs. Minnie Green, Manager. A special class for colored ladies. Also an evening class.

WANTED—Lady who has had experience in keeping double entry set of books, reference from last employer required; answer in own handwriting. Position open at once. State salary wanted. Address box 375, News.

WANTED—Box couches, dress and shirt boxes, beds and bedding is all we bother you with, but then we have styles and prices that suit you; try us once; we also solicit your upholstering work; mattresses made over. MAKORNEY, 342 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Lady cleared $920, man $1,182 last six months introducing Holladay's Marvel Waterproof shoe polish, self-shining, russet and black. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. HOLLADAY & CO., room 420, 188 Monroe st., Chicago, sole manufacturers.

WANTED—

SEWING SCHOOL.

We teach the latest improved ladies' tailor system of dress cutting, children's garments a specialty. Seamless waists, French bias darts, double under arm gores, double hip springs, hand and machine sewing, basting, joining, designing, draping, fine finishing, pressing, boning, fancy collars and cuffs, fancy fronts—in fact, everything worn by women and children; time and instructions unlimited; bring your own material and cut and sew for yourself while learning, or we will furnish work; an evening class; also a demonstrator will call at your home. See our terms for Monday. 311 S. East street.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Florida Seal.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Florida Seal.

AGENTS WANTED—Don't accept an agency until you get my samples and particulars. SAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Four live, wide awake agents to work city. Fast selling article; we want hustlers. Address Box 1099, News.

AGENTS WANTED—Catholic agents' outfit free; men or women; town or country. Write at once. C. P. & L. CO., 324 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 per week made selling groceries from house to house. No experience required. Address MATTERNIS & CO., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $5 a day and expenses to men and women with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO., Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED—Send one dime for sample portable rubber hat hook, sticks on glass or wood. Astonishes anyone. WILSON & CO., 546 Rialto Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Best seller in the world. Every house, store and hotel needs it. Big profits and quick sales. Particulars free. FITCH CHEMICAL CO., Bay City, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—House to house canvassers wanted; household necessity; quick seller; exclusive territory to hustlers. LINNARD MFG. CO., 177 Norwood ave., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Investigate our new mail order money-making system. Success assured under our direction. Prospectus and particulars for stamp. W. B. IRONS CO., 278-280 State st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell to the latest invention for producing LIGHT; beats electricity; cheaper than kerosene. Agents coining money; largest factory; prompt shipments. The BEST LIGHT CO., Canton, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Our secret processes, recipes, formulas, etc.; teach how to start paying business in spare time your locality; instructions and sample free. Address WHEATON & CO., New Bedford, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—Energetic man as agent in city and vicinity for "bicycle" rolling store ladders; good commission; ladders heavily advertised; catalogue only required. Address H. N. YOUNGS, 9 Clinton Place, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—We do not want boys or loafers to write us; men of ability only; $300 to $500 per month; salesmen and general agents; salary or commission; special inducements. RACINE FIRE ENGINE AND MOTOR CO., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X-128, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents; good, reliable, energetic men to sell our high-grade line of lubricating oils, greases, paints, belting and mill supplies, either exclusively or as a side line, locally or traveling, on commission. THE INDUSTRIAL OIL AND SUPPLY CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED — New Model Gasoline Lamp; just out; requires no torch; one-piece burner; never clogs; 100-candle power; for simplicity, brilliancy and economy excels all others; every lamp guaranteed; exclusive territory; book and particulars free. PEOPLE'S LIGHTING CO., Dept. 45, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents or business men. My $5 captivating hanging mantle lamps, "b" (with new invention coil generator) C. O. D., $3, to advertise it. Privilege of evening's test and return my expense. Morey's Everlasting Mantleless lamps clean themselves automatically. Mantleless city gas burners, $1. MOREY, Lagrange, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—In every water-works town in the United States for the "Modern" filter; latest and most novel design; first ever made to recharge in one minute; one gross "fiber cotton" fillings (a year's supply) free with each; light, neat, handsome; sells soon as sediment taken from the water is seen on cotton; reserved territory; send for circulars and terms. MODERN FILTER CO., 242 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION WANTED—As collector. 1731 N. Arsenal ave.

SITUATION WANTED—A first-class good man and wife. 117 W. Walnut.

SITUATION WANTED—Good scribe; accountant; references. Box 953, News.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced office clerk and shipper. Address box 740, News.

SITUATION WANTED—German family; cook, general girls; wash. 149 N. Delaware, room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—As grocery clerk, experienced and references. Address box 956, News.

SITUATION WANTED—As hotel clerk; best of reference. Address 832 W. Twenty-seventh st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—In private family; housework, by reliable person. 323 Massachusetts ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Position; preferably clerical; experienced bookkeeper; references. Box 324, News.

SITUATION WANTED—As night watchman or collector, by man of experience. Address Box 946, News.

SITUATION WANTED—Office work, assist with books, stenography, etc., by young lady. Address Box 917, News.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper for old people, or nurse for invalid; references. Address Box 747, News.

SITUATION WANTED—By practical bookkeeper; fifteen years' experience. Best of references. Box 994, News.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, young lady; second work in small family; widower's home preferred. 437 E. Tenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent white girl, second work, in a private family; good references. Address Box 964, News.

SITUATION WANTED—As stenographer, by competent young lady; moderate salary; owns typewriter. Address 1019 N. Illinois st.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced shipping clerk, or any kind general office work; German married man; references. Address box 1013, News.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady bookkeeper and stenographer; six years' experience; insurance preferred; references. Address Box 688, News.

SITUATION WANTED—Educated woman of thirty desires position as traveling companion; good reader. Experienced. Address box 1012, News.

SITUATION WANTED—As bookkeeper, bill clerk or shipping clerk; by a gentleman of first-class qualification. Good references. Address box 914, News.

SITUATION WANTED—By a reliable lady of forty, in city or out, a situation as housekeeper in hotel, institute or family. Can give the best of references. Address box 1001, News.

SITUATION WANTED—Bookkeeper or office assistant; married man of highest integrity; broad literary, general, and business education; competent as bookkeeper; fair knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good penman, moderate salary for right position. Address box 981, News.

WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Dining-room help, immediately. 518 N. Illinois.

WANTED—Night counter and short order man. 49 Monument.

WANTED—Cigar salesman, with his own rig, preferred. Address Box 1100, News.

WANTED—A teamster. WHITE RIVER SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY.

WANTED—Boys with bicycles. AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WANTED—Partner with small capital; good solicitor preferred. Address Box 990, News.

WANTED—First-class barber; must be sober; 10 and ½ over $15, by O. L. BOHAYAN, of Tipton, Ind.

WANTED—Money loaned on watches, diamonds, etc. Cash for old gold. WARD & CO., 11 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to canvass; salary and commission; permanent position. Call 1602 E. Washington.

WANTED—Partner with $5,000 capital to aid in the manufacture of a new and useful invention. Address Box 1,010, News.

WANTED—Reliable agents; salary, commission. ELECTRIC CHEMICAL COMPANY, 209 Seventh ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Up-to-date farming and gardening. 227 W. Washington st., want to engage young man with some knowledge of advertising.

WANTED—Men to learn trade; only eight weeks. Special rates Monday. INDIANAPOLIS BARBER COLLEGE, 13 S. Alabama st.

WANTED—Salesman for fine Kentucky whiskies and wines; barrel and case goods; salary or commission. The H. M. RYE CO., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—Experienced, upright men to represent us in this territory; good salary. Address MARYLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. SUN ADVERTISING BUREAU, Chicago.

WANTED—Begin the new century right by entering Indianapolis Business University, day or night school. When Building. Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, illustrating.

WANTED—Trustworthy man to travel and appoint agents in Indiana; $65 month and expenses; permanent. References required. TRAVELERS' DEPT., Star Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Active man to manage established hardware specialty jobbing business, of Muncie, employing twelve successful salesmen; $1,200 yearly guaranteed and commission on sales additional; capital required, $200; thoroughly secured. Address Box 1023, News.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY—EARHART'S DENTAL PARLORS, 16½ E. Washington st. Call and get prices before going elsewhere.

WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Times Cigar.

WANTED—Drug clerk. CLARY, 701 Shelby.

WANTED—Filler rubbers. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—Boys at $4.50 week, at PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—Stout men to paint buggies. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—500 men. Hair cut, 10c; shave, 5c. 138 Virginia ave.

WANTED—For health or for fun, chew PURITAN GUM.

WANTED—CHOP SUEY HOUSE, 212 Indiana ave. MOY KEE, Proprietor.

WANTED—WARD & CO. pays cash for old gold and silver. 16 E. Market.

WANTED—White boy to assist with housework. 2339 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Gear and wheel painters. REX BUGGY CO., Connersville, Ind.

WANTED—Window trimmer for dry goods and clothing. Address Box 927, News.

WANTED—Our work will please you. Packages called for. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

WANTED—At once, two metal pattern-makers. INDIANAPOLIS PATTERN WORKS.

WANTED—Young man to learn newspaper sketching and illustrating. Address box 746, News.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged man to study law during spare time. Address box 747, News.

WANTED—Stark nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N. Y.

WANTED—Heavy, all-wool tailor-made pants at $2.50 and $3. W. G. SCHNEIDER, 44 Monument Place.

WANTED—A1 bookkeeper, who is capable of taking charge of office for factory plant. Address Box 941, News.

WANTED—A1 bookkeeper, who is capable of taking charge of office for factory plant. Address Box 944, News.

WANTED—Night man in restaurant; state wages and references; elderly man preferred. Address box 736, News.

WANTED—Machine hands; state age and experience; steady work. PERU STEEL CASTING CO., Peru, Ind.

WANTED—Experienced firemen; state age, experience and references. PERU STEEL CASTING CO., Peru, Ind.

WANTED—Before buying a typewriter, examine the "OLIVER," "OLIVER OFFICE," 35 Virginia ave. Phone 3196.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to sell highest grade typewriter on good commission. References. Address box 762, News.

WANTED—Salesmen wanted. Full line of nursery stock; pay weekly; outfit free. LAWRENCE NURSERY CO., Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED—Salesmen for cigars; new plan; quick sales; good business; big money. CONSUMERS' CIGAR CO., 634 S. Seventh st., St. Louis.

WANTED—Horse shoeing, $1; first-class work. Special attention to lameness and interfering. FELLS & BERTELS, 838 E. Washington.

WANTED—First-class salesman for lubricating oils and greases; big line salary or commission. EQUITABLE REFINING CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Salesman for fine specialty, good seller, in great demand; big commission or salary. EQUITY OIL SPECIALTY CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Faithful persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; absolutely no canvassing; inclose self-addressed envelope. COLONIAL COMPANY, Chicago.

WANTED—Oil salesmen to sell lubricating oils and greases on salary or commission. Excellent side line. THE A. G. HARBAUGH COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell perfumes, toilet soaps, etc., to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. PLUMER PERFUMERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Mason of ability to solicit subscriptions to the American Tyler. Liberal proposition to the right man. Address THE AMERICAN TYLER, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—At once, students for permanent position; shorthand, bookkeeping, typewriting by touch. THE SANDERSON SCHOOL, Big Four Building, Washington and Meridian.

WANTED—Expert bookkeeper, to open set of books, who understands the safe-guard system; must be thorough and give highest references. Address Box 982, ABILITY, care News.

WANTED—Molders; those experienced in steel preferred. Also men for snap flask work. Steady employment. State age and experience. PERU STEEL CASTING COMPANY, Peru, Ind.

WANTED—Reliable people everywhere to distribute small books and circulars; $2 per thousand paid for distribution; no canvassing. NARDER ADVERTISING CO., 611 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Energetic men and women to represent us in every section; steady employment; good wages; for full particulars address C. FRANK KING, 410 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A place to work mornings, evenings and Saturdays for my room and board. Am a young man of good habits. Address VORIES BUSINESS COLLEGE, Monument Place. Phones 1254.

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers. Sent free. GEO. A. ZELLER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$20 weekly easily earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples, tacking signs, bill posting; send 4c for particulars. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Good, live, hustling business man with $1,500 capital, to invest, to take a position with an established manufacturing corporation, to travel or take charge of branch office. Address box 774, News.

WANTED—Several experienced traveling salesmen for 1901, by old established house; a guarantee of $50 per week above expenses to right parties. State experience. Address room 1613, 315 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Man with good habits, with $1,000, to take interest in reliable brokerage that handle liquor specialties; need good man for general work; good salary and big profits, with references. Address box 748, News.

WANTED—Traveling man in Indiana, to advertise and collect; $60 monthly to start, and all expenses; steady employment. Self-addressed envelope for particulars. ROAD MANAGER, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Government positions; don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information, sent free. COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Learn to write advertisements; positions always open for competent "ad.-writers." We will teach you this business by mail thoroughly and practically. Send for particulars. PAGE-DAVIS CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address CANDEX MFG. CO., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Government position. Where they are, how obtained, salaries paid, examinations required, etc. Circular 127, giving full particulars sent free. Write to-day. NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Machinery molders can earn from $4.75 to $7 per day in the jobbing or machinery foundries at Cleveland, O. Contract given guaranteeing permanent employment. Address NATIONAL FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION, box 177, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A competent man to represent manufacturers of independent lighting plants for heating, cooking and lighting. Has been in constant use fifteen years. Cheaper than city gas. Will make terms for city, county or State. Address box 998, News.

WANTED—Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "THE TEXAS BUSINESS BUREAU, J. W. HUDNALL, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.; established 1892; member of the Dallas Commercial Club.

WANTED—Earn a better salary and position. Study electricity, mechanical engineering, mechanical drawing at home, by correspondence. Thousands successful. Thos. A. Edison indorses institute. Book "Can I Become An Electrical Engineer?" mailed free. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER INSTITUTE, New York.

WANTED—For U. S. Army: Able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English; recruits are specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 N. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Industrious men and women in every town to work for us at their homes; no canvassing; we will send work any distance; we have several lines of work to give out, some of which requires no experience. If you can't devote the whole day to our work, you can earn $5 or $6 a week by working an hour or two evenings. Address STANDARD MFG. CO., 142 W. Twenty-third st., New York.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required by our method of steady practice, expert instructions and lectures; we grant diplomas, present complete outfits of tools and give wages and shop experience Saturdays from start; we have demand for our graduates in country and city shops everywhere, and guarantee positions when competent; we want 500 men to take up the work at once; comparatively little expense. Write for catalogue to-day. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—

HOW TO OBTAIN
A COMPETENCY IN THE
BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE.
Address JNO. I. D. BRISTOL,
NO. 1 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Times cigar.

WANTED—Two good trunks. 1113 Central ave.

WANTED—Fifty gallons milk daily. 1101 Virginia ave.

WANTED—1,000 business cards, 70c. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Good papers, 3 cts.; hanging cheap. BIGGS, 904 N. East.

WANTED—Second-hand overcoat; size 40. Address box 949, News.

WANTED—Boarders in a private family. Call at 1133 S. Linden st.

WANTED—$1,000 or $2,000 State Bank stock. Address box 723, News.

WANTED — IND. ELECTROTYPE CO., Engravers. 23 W. Pearl.

WANTED—Stereopticon outfit; state price. Address Box 985, News.

WANTED—Pupils for instruction in Spanish. Address Box 976, News.

WANTED—Iron vase; state size and price. Address Box 945, News.

WANTED—Experienced lawyer as partner. Address Box 567, News.

WANTED—Small modern house, north, at reasonable rent. 732 Lemcke.

WANTED—Everybody to see us on trades. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson.

WANTED—Good home, with board, for little boy. Address Box 910, News.

WANTED—PURITAN GUM aids digestion and improves the complexion.

WANTED—Violin case, leather, three-quarter size. Box 139, Shelbyville, Ind.

WANTED—Suits to clean and press. NICK, THE TAILOR, 121 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—Good work team; mares preferred; and harness. 2016 Bellefontaine st.

WANTED—Teeth, $5. SELLERS, Dentist, 33 W. Washington, over News office.

WANTED—Highest cash prices for furniture, carpets, etc. 245 W. Washington.

WANTED—Any one desiring circular work done please address Box 948, News.

WANTED—Fine household goods to store. New store house, 105 N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Family sewing in private family; can cut and fit. Address box 766, News.

WANTED—Room-mate; good location, north, or small room. Address Box 993, News.

WANTED—To buy good diamond; must be one karat or over. Address Box 938, News.

WANTED—To Let: Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath. 512 N. New Jersey.

WANTED—Our work will please you. Packages called for. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

WANTED—Good location for good doctor; German preferred. Address Box 986, care News.

WANTED—Regina or Symphonion music box, 15 inch sheet or larger. Address Box 992, News.

WANTED—To sell Jersey cow and eight months' old calf; cheap. Address Box 923, News.

WANTED—Tenant for new grocery room at Park ave. and Twentieth st.; excellent location.

WANTED—To buy small property, north; worth $2,000 to $2,500. B. H. DUGDALE, 330 Lemcke.

WANTED—Fruit or garden farm, near Irvington. W. E. JOHNSON, 472 S. Arlington ave., Irvington.

WANTED—Party to occupy part of a house with owner; rent reasonable. Address Box 979, News.

WANTED—To buy good second-hand oak roll top desk; state size and price. Address Box 963, News.

WANTED—Ladies' and gents' garments to clean, dye, press and repair. 223 E. Sixteenth st.

WANTED—Gentlemen for two furnished rooms; modern; board if desired. 609 E. Twelfth st.

WANTED—POOR PEOPLE'S BANKING CO. Loans $5 or more 6 to 8 per cent. a year. 20 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Want a bargain in good rental investment, for cash. J. C. MITCHELL, 1119 Law Building.

WANTED—Writing or copying, by a lady; read and write German also. Address C., 629 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Our patrons to understand that WARD & CO., pawnbrokers, are now located at 16 E. Market st.

WANTED—Stranger in the city wants to buy a nice furniture outfit to go to housekeeping. Address Box 980, News.

WANTED—WELCH AND WIFE, the only painless chiropodists that remove corns for 25c. 36 W. Washington.

WANTED — ADVANCE TRANSFER AND BOARDING STABLES. Special prices. 238 Arch st. Old phone 3266.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; central; references exchanged. Address box 965, News.

WANTED—Leaky cisterns cleaned and cemented, $1.50. Phones 1791. FRANK BUTTZ, Indiana and Capitol ave.

WANTED—Cash paid for lapsed policies if insured now dead; information free. INVESTORS, Postoffice Box 167, Indianapolis.

WANTED—Nicely furnished room and board, in private family; centrally located; modern, by young lady. Address box 1011, News.

WANTED—5,000 houses to rent, at less commission than any other reliable and responsible real estate firm. W. E. MICK & CO.

WANTED—I will do carpenter work, painting or paper hanging; take plug horse or pony part pay. L. E. DICKSON, 1122 Reisner.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife (no children), two or three unfurnished rooms; references exchanged. Address Box 975, News.

WANTED—Occupants for rooms; large and medium; newly furnished; elegant bath; first-class board. Address box 1015, News.

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen with cancers or tumors, to call or address No. 1419 Montcalm st., city. Riverside park car. No charge.

WANTED—Front room, furnished or unfurnished, in flat or residence; centrally located; modern conveniences. Address Box 987, News.

WANTED—Have customer with $400, lot and $1,000 cash for acceptable cottage in Cerealinetown; come quick. HILGENBERG, 29 W. Ohio.

WANTED—Two down-stairs rooms, by elderly lady, for light housekeeping; state terms and location. Address MRS. TUCKER, 1406 College ave.

WANTED—Liberal advance made on watches, diamonds and bicycles, at reasonable rates; strictly confidential FLETCHER M. NOE, 110 W. Market.

WANTED—Carload of good second-hand furniture for Southern market; describe what you have for sale. Address MANAGER C., Box 968, News.

WANTED—Dental work free at CENTRAL COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY; charge for cost of material only. Southwest corner Ohio and Illinois sts.

WANTED — ITEN'S Steam Dye Works, 47 Monument Place; clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired; ladies' cloaks altered, relined. Phone (old) 3209.

WANTED—Name of any passengers on Fair Grounds car when a passenger was hurt on Central ave. bridge September 23, 1899. Address 617 Law Building.

WANTED—Money loaned on watches, diamonds, etc., CENTRAL LOAN COMPANY, 203 Stevenson Building.

WANTED—First-class, thoroughly modern residence, Morton Place. Who will take another residence part payment. Balance cash. See us at once. W. E. MICK & CO.

WANTED—$5,000 in GOLD. We pay cash for old gold of any kind; bring in your broken and out-of-date jewelry; and turn it into cash. FLETCHER M. NOE, 110 W. Market.

WANTED—500 feather beds; pay full value; make feather bed into roll-up mattress, $2.50; best bed on earth. Feathers renovated. Drop postal. J. W. GOUDY, 503 N. New Jersey.

WANTED—I will go in with some honest man to buy and sell second-hand engines, boilers and machinery; must have some money and know the value of such articles. Address Box 808, News.

WANTED—E. LUNG, Chinese hand work laundry, 221 Massachusetts ave.; work called for and delivered; old phone 3 on 28190; our prices are very reasonable; shirts 8c, collars and cuffs, 1½c each.

WANTED—By a reliable actor, a man with $100, to act as advance agent. To an honest, sober man, I will give one-fourth of profits of well-known show. No fakirs wanted. Come and see what kind of a man I am. Not looking for angels, but a good, hard-working man. Box 327, Frankton, Ind.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Florida Seal.

STORAGE—Moving, $1 load. Phones 213.

STORAGE—Moving. $1 per load. Telephone 768.

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

STORAGE — PACKING AND HAULING. HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO., 33, 36 W. GEORGIA SA. PHONE 675.

STORAGE—Will get your goods free if stored with us four months. BORN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO., 318 E. Market st., either phone 213.

STORAGE—Central Public Warehouse, 110-113 S. Alabama; first-class storage wanted. CHARLES McINTOSH, Manager. Old phones 2410 and 1636.

STORAGE—Household goods packed at lowest prices; oldest established stand. OTTO SUESZ, corner Massachusetts ave. and Delaware st., phone 2353.

STORAGE—IND'P'L'S WAREHOUSE CO., W. E. Kurtz, Pres.; H. A. Crossland, Mgr.; 517-522 S. Pennsylvania. Phones 1343. We store, pack and haul.

STORAGE—UNION TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO., phones 725. Only first-class household goods and merchandise solicited. CRATING AND PACKING a specialty.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—See list. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Moving $1 load. Both phones 213.

TO LET—Two front rooms. 628 S. East st.

TO LET—Eight rooms. Inquire 520 N. Liberty.

TO LET—Furnished front room. 13 W. Market.

TO LET—Furnished front room. 833 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished front room. 423 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—First floor. 324 E. Sixteenth st. Bath.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 216 S. East street.

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

TO LET—Furnished, modern room. 903 N. Senate.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 401 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET — Six unfurnished rooms. 121 E. Michigan.

TO LET—Four unfurnished rooms at 1501 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms or board. 720 Ft. Wayne ave.

TO LET—Unfurnished, housekeeping. 232 E. New York st.

TO LET—Furnished front room; bath, gas. 411 E. North.

TO LET—See hot-water warmed rooms at 122 E. Vermont st.

TO LET—Room and alcove for gentleman. 933 N. Meridian st.

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

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, bath. 508 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Large furnished room, with bath. 409 E. North st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, housekeeping. 426 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; modern. 608 N. Senate ave.

TO LET—Furnished front room; bath, modern. 518 N. East st.

TO LET—Large room, with bath. 512 N. New Jersey st.

TO LET—Furnished room to gentlemen. 712 Ft. Wayne ave.

TO LET—Warm, comfortable, modern rooms. 111 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Rooms; 225 E. Washington st., opposite court-house.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms for rent. 234 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Front alcove room, steam heat. 903 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front rooms, with bath. 15 W. Pratt st.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms; storage rooms. 429 N. East st.

TO LET—Room and board, modern conveniences. 447 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 528 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Furnished room; gentleman; plenty heat. 419 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Furnished room; register, telephone and bath. 2121 College.

TO LET—Furnished room and light housekeeping. 531 N. Noble.

TO LET—Large furnished room, housekeeping or sleeping. 213 N. East.

TO LET—Modern rooms; furnished; bath; very cheap. 917 College.

TO LET—Finely furnished rooms, en suite or single. 115 E. Michigan.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, for light housekeeping. 329 S. Alabama.

TO LET—Nice, furnished rooms; housekeeping. Inquire 323 E. South.

TO LET—Furnished room; modern; gentleman. 220 E. New York st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board; $3.50 per week. 123 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished front parlor; small room; $1. 353 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms; light housekeeping; $6.50. 29 W. Ohio.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room; modern; good heat. 825 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Room, heat and bath; references exchanged. 301 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Furnished front room; modern; plenty of gas. 20 W. Michigan.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with modern conveniences. 141 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished room in private family, on car line. 447 E. Tenth st.

TO LET—Wanted: Furnished room, ground floor. 629 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; ground floor. 18 W. New York.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with bath and plenty of heat. 415 Muskingum.

TO LET—Suite front rooms, furnished for housekeeping. 306 E. Michigan.

TO LET—Three furnished, down-stairs rooms; light housekeeping. 816 Greer st.

TO LET—A furnished room, up-stairs; all conveniences. 702 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Furnished front room; steam heat; gentlemen. 903 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET — Two unfurnished housekeeping rooms; Trust gas. 1342 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Desirable, unfurnished alcove room; bath, furnace. 110 E. Vermont st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; bath; good beds; $1 and up week. 19 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Excellent loundering. Telephone 1121 for wagon. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

TO LET—Lady and gent who called 901 N. Senate, Friday afternoon, please call.

TO LET—Furnished room for two gentlemen, with or without board. 518 S. Meridian.

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping, with furnace heat and bath. 1802 Central ave.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, housekeeping; neat, modern, reasonable. 901 N. Senate.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, warm room; modern conveniences. 137 W. Market, room 7.

TO LET—521 E. North st., three furnished rooms for housekeeping. Call after 7 p. m.

TO LET—Large, furnished room; 840 N. Meridian st.; gases; bath, etc. Gentleman only.

TO LET—Five rooms, furnished for housekeeping. Call at 1905 Park ave. in forenoons.

TO LET—Two front rooms, for light housekeeping; use of piano. 1401 Southeastern ave.

TO LET—Front room; all modern conveniences; private family. Room 6, I. O. O. F. Block.

TO LET—Large front room for two. N. Alabama, near Sixteenth. Address Box 1014, News.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, large room, ground floor; housekeeping; central. 615 S. New Jersey.

TO LET—Two or three furnished or unfurnished; close to car line; cheap. 909 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, cheap; opposite Military Park. 204 Blackford street.

TO LET—To gentleman, warm, pleasant, furnished room; private house; modern. 607 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Unfurnished or furnished room; modern conveniences; excellent board. 4 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—Large, furnished room on second floor, with bath; with or without board. 624 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, with alcove; both gases; hot and cold water; bath. 1703 Park ave.

TO LET—Front alcove rooms, for three or more gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water. 220 E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Members of the Legislature can find nice warm rooms, with first-class board. 521 N. Meridian.

TO LET—Three furnished, connecting rooms; also alcove rooms for light housekeeping. 226 W. Tenth st.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front room; bath, Trust gas, central; suitable for two; $10. 8 E. Michigan.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, one front and one side room; coal furnished and bath. 934 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—A nice large unfurnished room, in modern house; $6, with heat and light. Inquire 1909 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, $1 per week and up; meal tickets; $3 for 21 meals. HOTEL ENTERPRISE.

TO LET—Pretty, front room; nicely furnished, easy walking distance to business. Call and see it. 709 Ft. Wayne ave.

TO LET—Elegant suite of rooms, ground floor; private entrance; suitable for married couple. Modern. 48 W. North st.

TO LET—Pleasant furnished rooms, $1 week up; also unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping; adults. 25 E. St. Joe.

TO LET—Down-stairs housekeeping rooms; references; private family; both gases; no children. 312 N. New Jersey.

TO LET—Nicely, furnished rooms, modern; elegant board; feather bed and washing included. 226 N. Senate ave.

TO LET—To gentleman, nice, warm front room; every convenience; private family. References. 130 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Wanted: Small room for lady occupant; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address Box 1098, News.

TO LET—Four-room second floor flat; modern, at 1528½ Garfield Place; reasonable. Inquire at 1445 N. Alabama st. New phone 2640.

TO LET—Board and room, with fire; $3.50 per week. 310 W. Maryland st. Lodging 25c. MRS. E. SHEPHERDSON, Proprietress.

TO LET—Steam-heated and electric-lighted furnished rooms; $1.50 to $4 per week. IROQUOIS STAG HOTEL. Circle and Market.

TO LET—Large, warm, nicely furnished room, with board; walking distance; north; modern conveniences; $5 week. Address Box 1,004, News.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 415 E. Ohio.

TO LET—Two splendid living rooms, second floor, over 3002 N. Illinois st.; modern accommodations on same floor. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—Two large, furnished rooms and one small, separately or together; plenty heat; warm bathroom; excellent table. 713 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Modern furniture, nine rooms, including lease on house; rent absolutely free; nine blocks north Monument. Address Box 943, News.

TO LET—Three large rooms, closets, pantry, every convenience for light housekeeping; very reasonable to couple without children; references. Owner, 221 W. Eleventh.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—See list. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—Store and rooms. 601 N. West st.

TO LET—Office in good building; cheap; fine location. Address box 758, News.

TO LET—Desk and room, Lemcke Building; $4.50 month. Address Box 1002, News.

TO LET—123 E. Washington st., large storeroom. INDIANA TRUST COMPANY.

TO LET—Large storeroom, 446 E. Washington st. INDIANA TRUST COMPANY.

TO LET—Large storeroom, with toilet room and fire-proof vault. 47 Monument Place.

TO LET—Office room, 315 N. Pennsylvania st.; basement of Pressly Flats. THE MARION TRUST CO.

TO LET—Desirable storeroom, 130 E. Washington st.; two fronts. Apply 20 N. Meridian st., room 11.

TO LET—Established saloon; location, with dwelling, on W. Washington. Inquire 328 W. Washington.

TO LET—Storeroom; good location for saloon; on Madison ave. Rent cheap. J. S. CRUSE, 154 E. Market.

TO LET—Desirable office rooms, opposite postoffice; will put in water immediately. 20 N. Meridian st., room 11.

TO LET—One new storeroom, 46 S. Senate; room is 40x60, with cement cellar 40x60. Inquire at 215 Kentucky ave.

TO LET—Small office room in Von Hake Block; second floor; $5 per month. DENNY & DENNY, 30 N. Delaware st.

TO LET—Have good location for doctor; will build office for party who will advance few months' rent. Call room 6, No. 7 S. Meridian.

TO LET—Nice, light, large room on Court st., suitable for saloon, bowling alley, printing office or store. Apply 20 N. Meridian st., room 11.

TO LET—Nos. 330 to 336 S. Pennsylvania st., two-story and basement, brick building, suitable for manufacturing business; will rent all or part. J. G. M'CULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

TO LET—CHOICE OFFICES IN THE BALDWIN; modern elevator service, heat and janitor. Some excellent rooms in this BEST OFFICE LOCATION low as $6 to $8 per month. See them. EDSON T. WOOD, Agent.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Nineteen acres, near city; cheap. CRAWFORD, 8½ E. Washington.

TO LET—About eleven acres, with good buildings, near city, north. Address Box 972, News.

TO LET—Building 40x38 feet, 118 E. Court; central, cheap. Improvements will be made. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Manufacturing building, with power; best location in the city. Apply BRYCE'S BAKERY.

TO LET—Fifteen-acre farm and five-room house, on Bethel ave., at city limits. J. G. M'CULLOUGH, 162 E. Market st.

TO LET—Barber shop and fixtures, at $1.50 per week; good chance for the right man. See or write BEN NEWBERGER, East Matthews, Ind.

TO LET—Forty-acre fruit farm, near city; good improvements; also five-room house, 331 Hamilton ave., cheap. OWNER, Basement, 9 W. Market st.

TO LET—Four acres, Central ave., near Forty-third st.; good, six-room house; large barn, chicken houses; about 250; fine variety bearing fruit trees; blackberries, currants, raspberries; fine garden soil. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Florida Seal.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Good, corner drug store. Address Box 986, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—See McKINNEY for quick deals. 1115 Stevenson Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Good openings for hustlers. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Partner with small capital; good solicitor preferred. Address Box 990, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—MOLER & WILLIAMS, successor to Likely & Williams, 927 Law Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—I want to invest $15,000 in good paying lumber business. Address Box 930, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—$3,500, Washington st.; furniture and stove store; a money-maker. Apply 905 Law Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Office; collecting and reporting. Office free. MOLER & WILLIAMS, 927 Law Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Department store in city of 2,000; invoice $5,000 last year. Business $16,000. MOLER & WILLIAMS.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Party with $25,000 to take interest in manufacturing enterprise. Address box 958, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Cigar store, billiard and bowling room for sale; will trade for city property. Address box 728, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—All or half interest in good paying grocery and meat market. MOLER & WILLIAMS, 927 Law Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Call up The Pantatorium, 45 Kentucky ave., if you have any clothes that need repairing; new phone 3250.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Party with $50 to invest; no loss, and prospect for good returns; best references. Address Box 1,016, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Partner with $5,000 capital to aid in the manufacture of a new and useful invention. Address Box 1,010, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Elegant rooming-house; desirably located and full of roomers; price reasonable. MOLER & WILLIAMS, 927 Law Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Good retail business; clearing $2,500 per year; will require $3,500 investment. CHARLES P. DONEY, 731 Lemcke.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Bookkeeper with $5,000, 12 per cent. and salary; old, prosperous concern; give age and experience. Address box 3578, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Bookkeeper, up-to-date in office work; with $1,500; can obtain permanent position; references required. Address box 809, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Experienced physician, who is also registered pharmacist, wants position in city requiring above qualifications. Address Box 959, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For reliable young man, office work, established, one-third interest, $1,000; money to enlarge business; references. Address Box 1,002, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: An energetic salesman with $2,000 to $3,000 for grocery trade in old established firm; give age and experience. Address Box 4167, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: To invest about $1,000, with services, for half interest in good established manufacturing business; no schemes considered. Address Box 807, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—For Sale: Corner drug business, city, established, cash trade, excellent locality; having other business, will sell at a sacrifice. Address Box 1,008, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Stocks booming; wheat and provisions next; send order now; write for book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK & CO., Traders' Building, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Exceptional opportunity; profitable interest in manufacturing plant, for hustler with $7,000 to $10,000; might consider some real estate; bad health. Address Box 1019, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted: Representative with $500, to carry ladies' goods; monopoly; indispensable; monthly salary $50 and commission. References. HYGIENIC FIBRE CO., 43 Leonard st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Entire laundry outfit; all good condition; must be sold at once; very cheap.
EDWARD SEGUIN, Receiver,
Phones 22. 7 and 8 When Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A practical hardware man wants partner with $10,000 to $15,000 to establish a general hardware and factory supply house in Indianapolis. Good office man with some experience preferred. Address general hardware. Box 806, News.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Successful, thorough business man, with $5,000, with a manufacturing pharmacist of twenty-five years' experience; want a partner with $5,000 to buy five-year established pharmacy plant, doing $36,000 year, which can be doubled. PRATHER & CO., 201 Lemcke Building.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Man capable of keeping books, handling correspondence and with business experience, can acquire interest in and secure permanent employment with established business having splendid future; references required as to habits and responsibility; must have at least $1,500 in cash to invest. Address Box 535, News.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL—Piano tuning. WALKER, 1239 N. Illinois st. Old phone 2124.

MUSICAL—Piano tuning $2, $2.50; high grade work; yearly contract work a specialty; prompt attention given to postal communications; reference, Starr Piano Co. J. W. MATTHEWS, 1242 W. Market.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—List. 83 Circle.

TO LET—See list. SPANN & CO.

TO LET—See list. INDIANA TRUST CO.

TO LET—See list. CENTRAL TRUST CO.

TO LET—House, four rooms; $10. 520 E. Ohio.

TO LET—1040 Chestnut; seven rooms. See premises.

TO LET—Seven-room house; cheap; clean. 704 E. New York.

TO LET—Five-room house, newly papered. 1021 S. Illinois.

TO LET—Fine 10-room, modern house, 339 N. East st. Apply 337.

TO LET—Three-room house; gas; 1308 S. Illinois. Apply 21 W. Morris.

TO LET—Three-room house, in good repair; $6.50. 1423 Martindale ave.

TO LET—No. 7 Kensington Court, Illinois, near Twelfth; six rooms and bath.

TO LET—See list at 131 E. Market, ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL.

TO LET—2154 N. Illinois, new house, papered; furnace bath; natural gas; $26.

TO LET—111 McLean Place, old Thirteenth st., five rooms; natural gas; $9.

TO LET—528 E. South st., two-story frame, six rooms; Consumers' gas; $15.

TO LET—House of six rooms. Inquire 526 Buchanan st. Cellar, city water.

TO LET—Nine-room house, down-town, $12. CRAWFORD, 8½ E. Washington.

TO LET—Modern, five-room house, with bath; $12; couple only. 255 Highland ave.

TO LET—House, eight rooms, Trust gas, bath and furnace. 849 N. East st.

TO LET—Excellent loundering. Telephone 1121 for wagon. PROGRESS LAUNDRY.

TO LET—New, six-room house, 333 Hamilton ave.; cellar, well, cistern; rent cheap.

TO LET—New, nine-room house; bath, furnace; $30; bargain. 1505 Bellefontaine st.

TO LET—House of eight rooms in Woodruff Place, modern. Call at 329 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—House, ten rooms and kitchen; bath, modern; best condition; cheap. 1308 N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—630 E. Eleventh, eight rooms, bath; in fine condition; $22. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Modern house, 1520 E. Olive st., seven rooms; water paid; $18. Call 701 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—No. 1117 Ash st., eight rooms, with bath, stable; Trust gas; large lot. POMEROY'S drug store.

TO LET—Four-room house, on Lexington ave., good condition; rent only $9. STILZ & MILLER, 151 E. Market.

TO LET—1408 Park ave., nine rooms, bath, furnace, stable, plenty gas; $35. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

TO LET—310 E. St. Clair, ten rooms, finely furnished; modern house; $50. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Rooming-house; brick building; 11 rooms and bath; down-town; low rent. M. H. SPADES, 111 W. Market st.

TO LET—Cottage, six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, both gases; plenty Trust gas; in good repair. 836 Broadway.

TO LET—Cottage, three rooms and alcove; well, cistern, cellar and sewer connections; $9. 916 E. Nineteenth st. Consumers' gas.

TO LET—$45 month, one of choicest flats in city; six rooms, bath; kitchen range, heat, water furnished. I. N. RICHIE, 108 E. Market.

TO LET—Six rooms; bath, furnace; delightfully located; one mile out; opposite new park; low rent to desirable tenants. 255 Highland ave. Also flat.

TO LET—For Sale: Modern furniture; nine rooms, including lease on house. Rent absolutely free; nine blocks north of Monument. Address box 943, News.

TO LET—Convenient, cozy house, nine rooms, hot and cold water, laundry, electric gas lighting; price $25; No. 20 E. Twenty-second st. GREGORY & APPEL.

TO LET—1433 Central ave.; modern, eight-room double house; fine location; only $36. Will put in perfect order to suit tenant. A. METZGER AGENCY, 102 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Landlords and property-owners: Take notice that we rent houses and collect rent at less commission than any other reliable and responsible real estate firm. Try us. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—Eight handsome cottages, just being finished, four and five rooms, four presses, cellar, porches, wells, cisterns, very desirable; see them; $10 and $12; Ohio st., just west of river. C. F. SAYLES, 127 E. Market st.

TO LET—2213 Central ave	$35 00
2314 Talbott	20 00
1102 N. Alabama st	25 00
214 W. North st	20 00
218 W. North st	20 00
119 S. Noble st	25 00
711 Meek st	15 00
32 S. State st	14 00
631 W. Eleventh st	12 50
1109 S. East st	16 00
501 Harding st., West Indianapolis	12 00
926 Belmont ave., Haughville	8 00
OFFICE AND STORE ROOMS.	
315 N. Pennsylvania	
218 E. Sixteenth	12 50
339 E. Georgia	8 00
Room in Fitzgerald Building.	

THE MARION TRUST CO.

TO LET—

RENTAL LIST.
A. J. MEYER & CO., 144 E. MARKET ST.

6 McLean Place	$40 00	1709 N. Meridian	$40 00
810 N. Penn	40 00	428 N. East	35 00
832 N. Alabama	25 00	1601 N. Delaware	35 00
835 N. East	25 00	1401 N. Alabama	35 00
2114 N. Penn	30 00	1102 N. Alabama	27 50
830 N. Alabama	26 00	828 N. Alabama	25 00
2352 N. Penn	25 00	903 E. 15th st	25 00
765 E. 11th	25 00	2416 N. N. Jersey	25 00
2328 Talbott ave	25 00	912 Fletcher	22 00
1117 Ashland	22 00	910 Fletcher	20 00
1011 Ashland	18 00	209 W. St. Clair	18 00
822 College	18 00	904 E. Michigan	18 00
2122 N. Senate	17 00	544 Virginia	15 00
1035 Dawson	13 00	1225 E. Vermont	14 00
1106 W. N. York	14 00	130 S. Noble	13 50
818 Daly	13 50	1015 Dawson	13 00
902 S. West	12 50	1066 W. New York	12 50
1068 W. N. York	12 50	1110 W. N. York	12 50
1108 W. N. York	12 50	1713 Fletcher	12 50
875 W. Michigan	12 50	530 S. Delaware	11 00
1627 English	11 00	1629 English	11 00
22 N. LaSalle	10 00	1720 Sheldon	9 00
2232 Valley Drive	7 50	716 Huron	10 00

FLATS, MODERN.
724-728 N. Senate ave.

Suite 1, 2d floor	$23 00	Suite 1, 3d floor	$28 00

N. W. Corner Meridian and Michigan sts.

1st floor, No. 24	$42 00	2d floor, No. 34	$50 00
4th floor, No. 50	59 00		

A. J. MEYER & CO., 144 E. Market st.

TO LET—	Rooms.	Rent.
2234 N. Meridian; mod	8	$40 00
1601 N. Delaware, mod	11	35 00
1431 Central ave., mod	8	25 00
27 E. St. Joseph, mod	8	25 00
1713 N. Delaware, stable, gases and bath	7	22 50
13 E. North st., gases	5	18 00
2110 Highland Place, gases, stable	8	16 00
328 Hamilton ave, bath, gas	7	15 00
1201 Polk, gases	6	13 00
837 Fayette, natural gas	5	12 50
918 Broadway, natural gas	4	12 00
1204 Blaine ave., natural gas	7	12 00
223 Roanoke, natural gas	3	10 00
2605 Defrees	5	10 00
302½ E. St. Joseph, including natural gas	4	10 00
1317 Shepard st., natural gas	6	10 00
733 Elm, natural gas	5	9 00
220 Miley ave	5	9 00
333 Forest ave	5	9 00
1334 Kappes, natural gas	5	8 00
1662 W. Market, natural gas	4	8 00
1631 Yandes st., natural gas	4	8 00
1806 McCormick	6	8 00
1306 Madison ave., natural gas	5	10 00
Offices: The Central Trust Bdg., mod...$8 to		$12 50
The Surrey Flats, bt. Vt. & Mich $62 50 to		$65
The Dollman, Flat 2, vacant		$40 00
Storerooms, 2233 E. Tenth		17 00
Storerooms, 255 E. Washington		45 00
Storerooms, 245 Virginia ave		16 00

Complete printed list at office.
CENTRAL TRUST CO., 150 E. Market st. Phones 518.

TO LET—

NORTH.		NORTH.	
2018 Meridian	$60 00	712 New Jersey	$50 00
1317 Penn	55 00	920 Capitol ave	40 00
1727 Illinois	55 00	702 Illinois	40 00
1503 Park ave	40 00	339 East	40 00
2224 Meridian	40 00	719 Delaware	35 00
1601 Delaware	35 00	620 E. 15th	32 50
2123 Alabama	35 00	30 W. 20th	30 00
2107 Alabama	35 00	161 Woodruff Pl	30 00
2245 Meridian	35 00	1013 New Jersey	30 00
2339 College ave	35 00	1536 Illinois	30 00
1405 College ave	35 00	1803 Illinois	27 50
1702 Central ave	35 00	1520 Illinois	27 50
2213 Central ave	35 00	542 E. New York	28 50
1706 Central ave	30 00	610 E. North	25 00
2334 Talbott ave	28 00	612 E. North	25 00
2324 Talbott ave	27 50	2204 Delaware	25 00
1802 Central ave	26 00	2307 Meridian	25 00
1431 Central ave	26 00	2213 Bellefontaine	25 00
1433 Central ave	26 00	2146 Penn	25 00
2125 Central ave	25 00	2453 Penn	25 00
2214 Central ave	25 00	2418 Penn	25 00
1117 Ashland ave	22 00	1019 Park ave	22 50
2411 Talbott ave	20 00	905 E. 11th	20 00
2703 Ashland ave	22 00	30 W. St. Joe	20 00
1638 Hall Place	18 00	4 Eastern ave	20 00
1103 W. N. York	17 00	32 W. St. Joe	20 00
2365 Bellefontaine	16 50	423 W. New York	20 00
2309 Bellefontaine	16 00	1533 E. Michigan	16 00
2307 Bellefontaine	16 00	2319 Dewey ave	16 00
2311 Bellefontaine	15 00	115 W. 12th	15 00
2313 Bellefontaine	15 00	520 Liberty	15 00
2810 Cornell ave	12 50	534 Leon	12 00
1626 Hillside ave	10 00	220 Walcott	12 00
1120 E. St. Clair	10 00	716 Dorman	12 00
1116 E. 19th	9 00	318 Minerva	11 00
1510 Lewis	8 00	228 Indiana ave	11 00
1540 Columbia av	6 50	537 Keystone ave	10 00
1942 Yandes	6 00	541 Keystone ave	10 00
1015 Broadway	5 00	543 Keystone ave	10 00
SOUTH.		404 Dorman	7 50
2010 Meridian	20 00	SOUTH.	
1602 Shelby	15 00	836 Noble	$14 00
1209 Pleasant	12 00	813 Huron	12 50
1908 Harlan	10 50	1023 E. Morris	12 00
2034 Shelby	10 00	236 Arsenal ave	12 00
1040 Hosbrook	10 00	238 Arsenal ave	12 00
1432 Belmont ave	9 00	822 Harrison	12 00
1813 Applegate	9 00	505 Daugherty	11 00
1815 Applegate	9 00	319 E. Norwood	11 00
1619 Olive	9 00	506 E. Georgia	10 00
1053 East	8 00	510 E. Georgia	8 50
1617 Orange	6 00	638 Prospect	8 50
1605 W. Morris	6 00	823 Mulberry	6 00

Call at our office for a complete printed list. A. METZGER AGENCY, 102 N. Penn. st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—1428 N. New Jersey, cottage, five rooms; $15.

TO LET—Seven-room house. 1424 E. Market st. Both gases.

TO LET—Nice five-room house, good condition, bath. 311 N. Keystone ave.

TO LET—Five-room, double-lined cottage. 1808 Shelby; $10 to small family.

TO LET—Six nice rooms, with bath, and all modern. Inquire 210 Kentucky ave.

TO LET—House, in good location for drug or grocery store. Address 1019 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Ten-room thoroughly modern N. Meridian residence, No. 1709; $30. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—Six-room house, grate, gases, bath, newly papered; no children. 511 E. Walnut street.

TO LET—816 E. Nineteenth st.; four rooms, $9. Trust gas. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

TO LET—120 S. Davidson, two-story brick house, seven rooms, in good repair. 110 Highland ave.

TO LET—528 E. South st.; two-story, seven-room frame; Trust gas; $15. J. G. McCULLOUGH, 162 E. Market.

TO LET—Physician's house, office and location; will introduce good doctor. 1734 W. Washington st., Indianapolis.

TO LET—1211 Park ave.; seven rooms and bath; plenty of gas; house in choice location. J. G. McCULLOUGH, Agent.

TO LET—2214 Central ave.; modern, seven-room cottage; nicely papered; worth $25; less to small family. Call at once. A. METZGER AGENCY, 102 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—

1013 Windsor, seven rooms	$10 50
1015 Windsor, four rooms	5 50

Plenty of gas in these houses.
J. G. McCULLOUGH, Agent.

TO LET—528 E. North st., 9 rooms and bath	$16 00
1531 E. Nineteenth, four rooms	8 25
739 S. Missouri st., five rooms	7 00
415 W. Eighteenth st, 4 rooms (colored)	6 50

JAY G. VOSS, 9 W. Market st.

TO LET—

2031 Talbott av	$25 00	542 E. Market	$30 00
1211 Park ave	25 00	1519 N. Alabama	25 00
2407 Broadway	25 00	2150 N. Penn	25 00
2213 Bellefontaine	25 00	1421 Central ave	25 00
825 Broadway	17 00	1433 Central ave	25 00
1012 Beville ave	15 00	908 E. 15th	25 00
1406 Columbia ave	13 00	1206 N. Capitol	25 00
932 E. 17th	12 00	1621 College ave	14 00
1032 Arrow ave	11 00	2542 N. Alabama	16 00
575 Beville ave	11 00	2319 Dewey ave	16 00
1426 Columbia ave	10 50	538 E. Market	14 00
1124 W. New Y'rk	10 00	1020 W. New York	8 00
309 Decatur	10 00	1520 Lewis	8 00
1015 Windsor	9 00	1726 Yandes	7 50
1012 Windsor	10 50	2016 Alvord	7 00
916 E. 19th	9 00	1510 Martindale	7 00
1738 Yandes	8 50	1727 Columbia ave	6 50
2208 Sheldon	8 50	830 Cairo	6 00
3116 E. Vermont	8 50	322 N. Davidson	6 00
Rr. 719 Chadwick	5 00	1230 W. Wash	12 00
719 Chadwick	7 00	350 Middle	8 00
Rear 635 S. Ala	10 00	1311 Bismarck	6 00
1304 Blaine ave	12 00	347 S. East	7 00
528 E. South	15 00	1124 Cannon	6 00
634 Eddy	7 00		
232 Lincoln Lane	5 00		

Complete printed list at office.
J. G. M'CULLOUGH,
162 E. Market st.

TO LET—

W. E. MICK & CO.,
118 E. Market st.

1409 N. Alabama	$30 00	905 N. Capitol	$40 00
1709 N. Meridian	30 00	1307 Broadway	35 00
1601 N. Delaware	32 00	1405 College	30 00
1129 College	30 00	303 E. Michigan	30 00
2213 Bellefontaine	25 00	219 E. 11th	25 00
2307 Bellefontaine	16 50	2908 Kenwood	18 00
2311 Bellefontaine	16 50	1601 Shelby	17 00
2313 Bellefontaine	16 50	926 Jefferson	17 00
3734 N. Meridian	15 00	2209 Bellefontaine	16 50
37th E. of Penn	15 00	1415 Prospect	15 00
2120 N. Senate	15 00	1525 Hoyt	15 00
850 Ft. Wayne	15 00	2132 N. Senate	15 00
1713 Fletcher	12 50	819 Jefferson	12 00
401 Dorman	12 00	1732 Spann	12 00
1729 English	11 00	1627 English	11 00
1107 W. 31st	11 00	147 S. Oriental	11 00
181 Quincy	10 00	2014 N. Senate	10 00
384 Shelby	9 00	2118 Lexington	10 00
1720 Sheldon	9 00	1609 Barth	9 50
617 Arbor	6 50	2214 N. Western	9 50
2431 Baltimore	6 00	619 Arbor	6 50
305 N. N. Jersey	33 00	934 Rhode Island	6 50

DWELLING ROOMS.
Corner Illinois and Thirtieth ... $7 00

STOREROOMS.

3006 N. Illinois	$12 50	113 N. Alabama	$25 00

PUBLIC HALL.
Mick Hall, Illinois and Thirtieth, for lodges and public entertainments; low prices.

TO LET—

PROPERTY FOR RENT BY INDIANA TRUST COMPANY.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

Dwellings North.		Rooms and Apartments.	
1315 N. Delaware, 9 rms. mod	$45 00	2d floor, rooms 3 and 4, Griffith Block	$35 00
6 McLean Place, 9 rms. mod	40 00	745½ N. Noble st., 4 rms	12 00
Delaware and 16th st.; 11 rms mod	35 00	610 E. Washington st	11 00
1109 Park ave., 10 rms	35 00	446 E. Washington st., 3 rooms	5 00
446 Indiana ave	35 00	329 W. 21st. st., 3 rooms	7 00
118 W. Walnut, 8 rms	35 00	1122 W. Morris st	6 00
1611 Park ave., 7 rms. and bath	20 00	1243 E Washington st	7 00
2019 Bellefontaine, st., mod	25 00	446 E. Wash. st	5 00
7 Kensington Court	18 00	850 Virginia ave	2 50
1706 E. 12th, 7 rms. and barn	16 00	Schreaver Block	3 00
1432 Hill ave	12 00	1440 Hill ave	2 00
120 N. Davidson st	10 00	Storerooms.	
21 Decatur st	9 00	30 W. Wash. st., per year	$150 00
220 N. Spring st	9 00	220 S. Pennsylvania st	100 00
1636 Guffin st	7 00	243 N. Delaware	52 00
823 W. 29th st	7 00	446 E. Washington st	25 00
238 Detroit st	5 00	745 N. Noble st	25 00
2054 Catherine	5 00	801 Klondyke ave	25 00
Dwellings South.		808 Virginia ave	20 00
28 S. State st	24 00	1243 E. Washington st	18 00
1219 Madison ave	15 00	1059 Virginia ave	15 00
1725 Orange st	12 00	1411 E. Washington st	12 00
843 Bradshaw st	11 00	33 W. South st	10 00
1801 S. Olive st	10 00	1438 Hill ave	6 00
241 W. Morris	10 00	1444 W. Washington st	5 00
203 Minerva st	8 50		
1128 Chestnut	8 00		
1634 Guffin st	7 00		
1025 Maple st	7 00		
529 E. Georgia	5 00		
718 Lafayette st	5 00		
630½ S. West st., 2 rms	4 00		

NEW LIST EVERY SATURDAY.
TELEPHONE 1456.
Agent for the Willoughby Building.
Agent for Apartments in the "Victoria."
Offices for Rent in Indiana Trust Building.
City Property for Sale. Loans Negotiated.
Fire Insurance at Lowest Rates.
Savings Department, Indiana Trust Company.
Deposits received $1 and upward. Pays 3 per cent. interest.

TO LET—By J. S. CRUSE, 154 E. Market st.:

118 W. 22d, modern		1503 Park ave., modern	
1919 N. Cap. ave., mod		43 Woodruff, modern.	
2211 Dewey ave., mod		2107 N. Alabama, mod.	
916 Fayette	$12 00	322 N. East, modern.	
529 California	$12 50	620 E. 15th., modern.	
604 W. 11th	12 00	323 N. N. Jersey, mod.	
405-7 W. Pratt	11 00	2501 Ashland, modern.	
2511 Northwest'n	11 00	2516 N. N. Jer., mod.	
29-35 Bloomingt'n	10 00	1418 Bellefontaine, mod	
113 Decatur	10 50	610-12 E. North, mod.	
314 W. 16th	10 00	1487 N. N. Jersey, mod	
1666-70 W Market	10 00	1117 College, modern.	
512 Minerva	10 00	2711 Bellefontaine, mod	
105-11 Wilmot	10 00	909 Mass. flat, modern.	
425 Agnes	9 00	2717 Cornell, modern.	
1660-62 W. Market	8 00	705 E. Eleventh, mod.	
614 Chicago	8 00	1503 N. Meridian	$30 00
816 W. 28th	7 50	916 Ash	16 00
513 Drake	6 00	1510 Talbott	15 00
1010 N. N. Jersey	15 00	1225 E. Vermont	14 00
1401 Bellefontaine	15 00	2214 N. N. Jersey	12 50
607 Cincinnati	15 00	1221 Yandes	12 00
1627 Ingram	12 50	21 N. East	10 00
505 Bell	10 00	1901½ Cornell	9 00
1814 E. 11th	9 00	2029 Columbia	7 50
314 Lasalle	8 00	1631 Nevada	7 00
1630 Columbia	7 00	520 Fulton	7 00
1002-4-6 E. 19th	7 00	1517-19 Nevada	15 00
2413 Hovey	7 00	3734 N. Meridian	15 00
1935 Yandes	6 00	123 E. Michigan	15 00
1571 E. Market	9 00	1137 Laurel	10 00
1526 Fletcher	15 00	1413 Hoyt	10 00
517 Wilkins	7 00	1522 Lexington	9 00
811 Lord	8 00	805 Bates	11 00
278 Bicking	8 00	323 S. N. Jersey, mod.	
1222-6-8-30 Calhoun	6 00	425 Irving	18 00
1403 Lexington modern		627 Virginia	18 00
737 Fletcher	18 00	529 Prospect	14 00
739 Fletcher	15 00	235 S. Arsenal	12 00
836 English	12 00	620 E. Georgia	12 00
1417 Williams	12 00	1222 Lexington	12 00
1222 S. Meridian	12 00	1301 Harlan	12 00
709 Greer	12 00	609 S. N. Jersey	11 50
1814 Woodlawn	12 00	48 S. State	11 00
1419 Woodlawn	12 00	329 Erie	10 00
815 Laurel	11 00	601 Daugherty	10 00
1424 Lexington	10 00	817 Wright	10 00
817 Laurel	10 00	710 Lord	9 00
1204-6 Barth	9 00	321 Caven	8 00
232 S. East	9 00	813 Lord	8 00
917 Prospect	8 00	1022 Hosbrook	7 00
825 Grove	8 00	324 Downey	7 00
1015 Harrison	7 00	1526 S. Linden	7 00
554 Hosbrook	7 00	1710 S. Linden	6 00
543 W. Morris	7 00	810 Maple	6 00
1506 E. Pearl	6 00		

1209-11-13-15 Newman st., new, modern, seven-room houses $20 00
925 E. Market st., gas, 7 rooms .... [illegible]
Complete printed list at office. Houses in all parts of the city.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—A. M. HANSON, Notary. Denison Hotel.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Hardy's Shorthand School, 729 Lemcke.

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

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Telegraphy, touch typewriting, English bookkeeping. VORIES'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Phones 1254.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Begin the century right by entering Indianapolis Business University, day or night school. When Building. Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, illustrating.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—Private and class instruction; positions secured; bookkeeping, telegraphy, penmanship, English free. Call or write (Heeb's, Bryant & Stratton) INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, When Building.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—$200 and over, mortgage loans, 6 per cent. H. L. WHITEHEAD, 406 Indiana Trust Building.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Florida Seal.

FOR TRADE—See McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR TRADE—Vacant lot for cigar store. J. W. FRIDAY, 401 Lemcke.

FOR TRADE—Farms, mills, stores. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR TRADE—Small rentals for merchandise or vacant lots. Address Box 989, News.

FOR TRADE—Well located lot and $900 cash for cottage. HILGENBERG, 29 W. Ohio.

FOR TRADE—Nice home in Atlanta, Ind., trade for drug store. Owner, 231 E. St. Joe.

FOR TRADE—Forty acres for store house and goods in country town. Box 24, Queensville, Ind.

FOR TRADE—Equity in three-room cottage for buggy or gas engine. Address Box 973, News.

FOR TRADE—Large, double house, seven lots, for small farm. BAILEY, 148 E. Washington.

FOR TRADE—Franklin property for city property; pay cash difference. LEACH, 14 Lombard Building.

FOR TRADE—Well improved farm, sixty miles of city; clear, for city rentals. Address Box 989, News.

FOR TRADE—Four-room cottage, small mortgage, for outside property, clear. Address Box 922, News.

FOR TRADE—Good horse, worth $40; trade for any kind of building material. No. 18 S. New Jersey st.

FOR TRADE—Five acres at Broad Ripple, clear of incumbrance, for good lot north. Adress Box 992, News.

FOR TRADE—Lot, near Twenty-fourth; street car, gas, clear, good location; $500. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—800 acres of unimproved land in central Tennessee, for city property or business. J. W. FRIDAY, 401 Lemcke.

FOR TRADE—Come and see us, or write to us on trades. We can fit you out quick. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR TRADE—Equities in one or two cottages near Atlas works, for cottage south of Brookside. Address Box 932, News.

FOR TRADE—Two houses in center good gas town; clear of incumbrance; paying good per cent. Address Box 1018, News.

FOR TRADE—A lot, for a good diamond, an upright piano, or a pony, cart and harness. JOHN T. PLUMMER, 155 E. Market st.

FOR TRADE—Two quarter sections good, clear, in Kansas, for Indianapolis property; north; will assume small amount. Box 204, Greencastle, Ind.

FOR TRADE—Desirable income property in Alexandria to exchange for lots north of Fall creek; $2,500. L. BINFORD & SON, 15½ N. Pennsylvania.

FOR TRADE—35 acres, all tillable; first-class farm; three-room house; six miles from court house; $125 per acre; want rentals. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—Good equity in rental property for vacant lots; also good equity in residence on Central ave. for well-located lot or lots. J. C. MITCHELL, 1119 Law Building.

FOR TRADE—A stock of shoes, about $2,000; one of the best locations; will trade for Indianapolis real estate or farm land near city. Good reasons. Address box 801, News.

FOR TRADE—Auction sale of lot, 40x130, fronting on Washington st. (Tuxedo Park), between Colorado and Gladstone aves., New Year's day, 2:30 p. m. Auction sign on lot.

FOR TRADE—Wanted: First-class, thoroughly modern residence, Morton Place; who will take another residence part payment, balance cash. See us at once. W. E. MICK & CO.

FOR TRADE—Good home in this city, located north, on car line; clear of encumbrance; worth $3,300; will take property in smaller town or good farm. J. C. MITCHELL, 1119 Law Building.

FOR TRADE—An excellent prune orchard; full bearing; delightful and healthy location, near Salem, Ore. Will trade for farm near Indianapolis or Danville, Ill.; $2,000. L. BINFORD & SON, 15½ N. Pennsylvania.

FOR TRADE—196 acres, $4,000; 402, $8,000; clear of incumbrance; want Indianapolis or other good rentals; good location on good pikes and well improved. The 400 is grand stock farm. W. W. OLCOTT, North Vernon, Ind.

FOR TRADE—Six and a half acres, near Westfield; one-story frame house; five rooms; good barn; chicken park and houses; plenty fruit; $1,500. Will trade for larger central Indiana farm. L. BINFORD & SON, 15½ N. Pennsylvania.

FOR TRADE—Neat cottage, six rooms, well located; well, cistern, cellar, sewer, veranda, shed, fenced, newly painted and papered; rents $12; price $1,700; want farm 40 to 50 acres, near city, and pay cash difference. ROBBINS BROS., 531 Lemcke Building.

FOR TRADE—Residence, eight rooms, Hamilton ave., near Tenth st.; east front, well, cistern, cellar, barn, porches, pantry, closets, reception hall, lot 40x160; price $2,500; want property southeast; pay some difference. ROBBINS BROS., 531 Lemcke Building.

FOR TRADE—An up-to-date, nine-room, modern house; one of the best locations in the city; corner lot, 45x160; room for double house on the side; and will pay 12 per cent.; it is seldom you get such property offered for trade. W. P. MAINE, 44 N. Delaware.

FOR TRADE—
Clear outside property for vacant lots.
Elegant property, Talbott ave., clear of debt, for cottages.
Double house, Sheldon st. and English ave., for lots.
Meridian st. lots and residence property and cash for business block.
32 nice, vacant lots, West Indianapolis, for outside property or farm in southern Indiana.
40 acres near Cumberland, for property northeast.
70 vacant lots, northeast, and cash, to trade for rental properties.
Two double brick dwellings, centrally located, renting $48 per month, and cash, for good farm.
64 acres fine land, Greene county, for rental property.
12 lots, Arbor ave., for rental property; will assume or pay cash difference.
165 acres, Franklin township, for rental property.
46½ acres, near insane asylum, for vacant lots.
New, modern flat, well located, renting $11,000 per year; will trade.
Modern, ten rooms, Ash st., clear, for small cottages.
WEBB & CO.,
823 Stevenson Block,
Old phone 3168.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—See McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good stereopticon outfit. Call evening, 814 Iowa st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good saloon. A money-maker. Address box 1005, News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Full-blood Clydesdale filly, fine heifer, care good cow. 1138 N. Bismarck ave.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Big bargains in small rental properties. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—See our big list of Indiana farms. Big bargains. McKINNEY, 1115 Stevenson Building.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Brick business property in first-class condition, that rents for $480 per year. Address OWNER, Box 951, News.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 acres improved, in Jay county, for rough land in Brown or Morgan county. Address CHARLES MUELLERSCHOUR, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six six-room dwellings, $6,500; rental $720; encumbrance $3,000; will trade equity for good lots. HENRY H. FAY, over Big Four ticket office.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fine residence, Lebanon, Ind.; 160 acres, Kansas; 300 acres timber, Tennessee; $700 stock goods, for farm, or offers, 1425 E. South st., Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good homestead farm, adjoining the town of Miami; fine brick house and other buildings; $50 per acre. Address AUSKIN HERRELL, Miami county, Indiana.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Eight and four-room dwelling houses in Kokomo; one lot, 140 feet front, fine business location; Alexandria.
A good farm, 160 acres, all in cultivation; seven-room house and cellar; good barn and sheds, large double cribs, good well, with wind-mill pump; 14 acres walnut grove, thirteen years old; one and one-quarter miles from railroad town of 1,600 people, in Red Willow county, Nebraska. N. A. FULLENWIDER, 2527 Station st., Brightwood, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Half interest in paying grocery, or will sell all, $1,200; six new six-room houses; 10 per cent. investment; want vacant lots and cash. Dry goods stock for cash or Indianapolis property, $2,000. Money-making saloon, fine opening; sell for cash or exchange for real estate. Medicine business, making money; splendid mail order opening; price $2,000. Established newspaper and job office; good town; will exchange for real estate. $1,500 millinery stock for real estate. $7,000 stock of farm implements, for real estate. $2,000 equity Indianapolis business property, for small farm; 51-acre farm; near Indiana city of 8,000; for city property or merchandise. Twenty Greenfield lots for Indianapolis equity or merchandise. INDIANAPOLIS MERCANTILE BROKERAGE CO., 1012 Stevenson Building.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—F. S. BIDDLE, photographer, to 231 E. New York st., all ground floor.

REMOVAL—City Directory, 1901. Change of residence or business since October 1. Address R. L. POLK & CO., Fitzgerald Building.

REMOVAL—DOCK LUNG removed to 207 Indiana ave., Chinese hand work laundry; shirts, 8c; collars and cuffs, 1½c each; underwear 5c each. Work done quickly and neatly. Please call and give us a trial. Old phone 2 on 17910.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADVENTIST.

Seventh-Day Adventist—1315 Central ave. Having noticed from a prophetic and historical standpoint, evidences of "the soon coming of Christ," we will to-morrow night speak upon "The Intellectual Signs of the Soon Coming of Our Savior." All are welcome.

BAPTIST.

South Street Baptist Church—Rev. J. A. Knowlton, pastor. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:45; subject, "Vanishing of the Old." J. U. at 6 p. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening sermon, 7:30. Subject, "Decision of the Two Judges." Mid-week prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services.

First Baptist Church—Northeast corner New York and Pennsylvania sts. The Rev. Thomas J. Villers, pastor. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Morning service, 11 a. m. Pastor's topic, "The Century Sunset and Dawn." B. Y. P. U., 6:30. Evening service, 7:30. Topic, "The Years That the Cankerworm Has Eaten." Watch meeting Monday evening from 9 to 12. Midweek prayer and covenant meeting Thursday evening. The public invited to all of our services.

CHRISTIAN.

Olive Branch Christian Church—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by A. L. Orcutt, secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are invited to these services.

Fourth Christian Church—N. West, betweeen St. Clair and Pratt sts. Rev. G. M. Anderson, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday-school 2:15 p. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Sixth Christian Church—Corner of Elm and Pine sts. O. W. McGauhey, pastor. Services at 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Ray Barnes, superintendent. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., V. P. Rupe, president. You are welcome to all these services.

Englewood Christian Church—Rural street, near East Washington. Regular services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. Robert Sellers, of Terre Haute, Ind. Bible school at 9:30 a. m. C. E. prayer meeting at 6:15 p. m. At the morning services the question of extending a call to S. A. Brown, of Edinburg, Ind., will come before the congregation for consideration.

Central Christian Church—Corner Delaware and Walnut sts. Rev. Allan B. Philputt pastor. Music by quartet. Services to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m. Intermediate Society at 4 p. m. Junior Society at 2 p. m. Thursday evening, prayer-meeting at 7:30 o'clock. Every one welcomed to all these services.

Third Christian church, Thirteenth street and Ashland avenue.—Services appropriate to the season at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Carlos C. Rowlison. Sermons: Morning, "Old Things Have Passed Away;" evening, "Problems Left Unsolved by the Nineteenth Century. The Sunday-school meets at 9:15 a. m. C. E. meeting at 6:15 p. m. A cordial welcome for all. Take College ave. car to Thirteenth st.

CONGREGATIONAL.

North Congregational Church—O. C. Helming, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. in Fellowship church, corner Broadway and Twenty-first street. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m., in the same place.

Mayflower Congregational Church—Corner Sixteenth and Delaware sts. Robert S. Osgood, pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. Morning service 10:45 a. m. Sermon by the pastor, "The Eternal Verities." C. E. meeting 6:30 p. m. Evening service 7:30. Sermon by the pastor on "Buying Up Opportunity."

Plymouth Congregational Church—Southeast corner New York and Meridian sts. H. C. Meserve, pastor. Residence, 1411 Park ave. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m., morning worship, with sermon by the pastor; 7:45 p. m., vesper service, with short address by the pastor. Seats free. All are welcome.

Trinity Congregational Church—Corner Pleasant and Spruce sts. Rev. Levi White, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Admonitory Voice of the Irrevocable Past." Evening subject: "The Language of Time." Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Junior C. E., 3:30 p. m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. The annual meeting of the congregation will be held Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Indianapolis—Services Sunday morning at 10:45. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening, meeting at 8 o'clock, at the Propylaeum, on North st., opposite Blind Asylum. Reading room open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Room 17 Lombard Building, 24½ E. Washington st.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ Church—Monument Place. A. J. Graham, rector. Services in the new church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Grace Cathedral—Sixteenth and Central ave. Sunday—Holy communion 7 a. m.; Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.; morning prayer and litany 10:45 a. m.; evensong 7:30 p. m. Tuesday (Christmas day)—Holy communion 7 a. m.; morning prayer and holy communion sermon by Bishop Francis 10 a. m. Wednesday (St. Stephen's day)—Holy communion 9 a. m.; Sunday-school celebration and Christmas tree 7 p. m. Thursday (St. John, Evangelist)—Holy communion 7 a. m.; Christmas tree and entertainment for poor children 7 p. m. Friday (Holy Innocents' day) — Holy communion 9 a. m.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

First Friends' Church—Corner of Alabama and Thirteenth sts. Rev. A. J. Brown, pastor. Sabbath-school, 9:15 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Evening services 7:45. Pastor will conduct both services.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION—H. E. AYER, general auctioneer. 424 E. Washington st.

AUCTION SALE—LEW SHANK, General Auctioneer, 336 E. Washington st.

AUCTION—G. W. McCURDY, Real Estate, General Auctioneer. 245 W. Washington.

AUCTION SALE—T. J. SEMANS, Real Estate, General Auctioneer, removed 157 N. Illinois, room 13.

AUCTION SALE—MITCHELL & THOMAS, Real Estate Agents and General Auctioneers; also buys and sells all kinds of mercantile business, household goods, etc. Money advanced on consignments of goods. Office, 135½ E. Market, second floor, room 3.

AUCTION SALE—New Year's Day, January 1, at 2:30 p. m., we will sell an elegant lot, 40x130, fronting on E. Washington st., between Gladstone and Colorado ave. A beautiful lot to build on; seven-minute car service. Must be sold. Auction sign on lot. MITCHELL & THOMAS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—Of grocery stock and fixtures, corner of Howard and McLain sts., West Indianapolis, on Monday, December 31, at 2 p. m., consisting of all kinds of canned goods, cigars, sugars, starch, vinegar and other staple goods; also counters, shelving, scales; sale positive, as parties are going out of business; terms cash. LEW SHANK, auctioneer, 336 E. Washington st.

AUCTION SALE—Of furniture, carpets, etc., will be sold on Monday morning, December 31, at 9:30 o'clock, at No. 933 Huron st.; splendid bedroom suite, with toilet washstand (cost $75); fine extension table (round), a variety of rockers, chairs, stands, safe, lace curtains, pictures, body brussels and ingrain carpets, dishes and a great many other articles. G. W. McCURDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—I will sell, Thursday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at corner of Rural and Massachusetts ave., a lot of horses, wagons, harness and several head of Jersey cattle; the stock can be seen before day of sale at McDonald's, one square west of Rural st.; credit of nine months on all purchases of $5 and over, without interest; watch this column for larger ad. next week. LEW SHANK, auctioneer, 336 E. Washington st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WARD & CO., the pawnbrokers, 16 E. Market st.

PERSONAL—1,000 business cards 70c. VICTOR, 26 N. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—New lot of $15 female braces at $7.50 each. 42 Baldwin Block.

PERSONAL—Rector wishes all chronic patients not satisfied with their condition to call. 613 E. Ohio.

PERSONAL—Clairvoyant; readings and advice on all subjects; 25c. MRS. ALLISANDRE, 1631 Shelby st.

PERSONAL—Anyone wanting lovely satin skin should apply fragrant Satin-Skin cream and powder; only 25c. New York store, Huder's.

PERSONAL—MRS. PETERS moved to 806 Daily st., corner Davidson; half square south E. Washington. Meetings Monday and Thursday nights. Clairvoyant.

PERSONAL—Morphine, opium, laudanum, cocaine habit; myself cured; will inform your of harmless, permanent home cure. MRS. BALDWIN, box 1212, Chicago.

PERSONAL—Cancer cured at home by internal treatment; no knife, plaster or pain. Book and testimonials mailed free. CANCER INSTITUTE, 121 W. Forty-second st., New York.

PERSONAL—I have found a positive cure for drunkenness; can be given secretly; will gladly tell you what it is; don't send money. MRS. MAY HAWKINS, Lock box J. K., 131, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PERSONAL—KAPPELA, Palmist and Clairvoyant. If you are contemplating a change in business, travel or an affection, you should consult this man. Advises on all affairs of life. Reading, 25c. 341 Indiana ave.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Dark yellow Jersey cow; leather strap around horn, with rope attached. From 2015 Cornell ave. Reward.

STRAYED—One yearling Jersey heifer, with horns; short neck; broad forehead. ALEXANDER, 3308 Bloyd ave., city.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

LUTHERAN.

Second Lutheran Church—Cor. Woodlawn ave. and Hosbrook st. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Luther League prayer-meeting Thursday evening, 7:45. Harvey E. Simon, pastor.

First Lutheran Church—Corner N. Pennsylvania and Walnut sts. Rev. W. W. Criley, D. D., pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Permanence of Christian Work." Evening subject, "Forgetting the Past and Pressing Toward the Mark." Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening.

METHODIST.

Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church—The pastor, William A. Quayle, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Hall Place Methodist Episcopal Church—Illinois and Sixteenth sts. Rev. George M. Smith, pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Watch night services will begin at 9 p. m. Strangers always welcome.

Central-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner Central ave. and Twelfth st. Sermons by the pastor, the Rev. Charles C. Lasby, D. D., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Broadway M. E. Church—Twenty-second st., near College ave. C. W. Tinsley, pastor. Class at 9:30 a. m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Preaching by pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League Tuesday evening. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. All cordially welcomed to these services.

Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church—Virginia ave. and South st. Virgil W. Tevis, D. D., pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Revival services at night. Classes at 9 a. m. Sunday-school, music led by Cameron's orchestra, at 2 p. m. League social service at 6:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

Madison-avenue M. E. Church—Madison ave., Union and Merrill sts. R. H. Moore, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 by Dr. Rawls, followed by Lord's supper. Preaching by pastor at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "The Past as Prophetic of the Future." Watch night services Monday night. The Little Light Bearers will keep open house New Year's afternoon. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening.

Roberts Park M. E. Church—Corner Vermont and Delaware sts. Sunday services: Preaching by the pastor, Dr. C. E. Bacon, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Bequest and Message of the Nineteenth to the Twentieth Century." Classes, 8:30 and 9 a. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League 6 p. m. Supper, literary and devotional features, lasting till 12 o'clock. Midweek service Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

Edwin Ray M. E. Church—Corner Woodlawn ave. and Laurel st. C. C. Edwards, D. D., pastor. Class, 9:30 a. m. Preaching by the pastor 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of evening discourse, "Resolutions: Good and Bad." Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Watch night service to begin at 8:30 p. m., Monday, and continue until 12 midnight. An interesting and varied program has been arranged. Mid-week prayer-meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Every one is invited.

Blackford-street M. E. Church—Corner Blackford and Market sts. Rev. J. T. Jones, pastor. Revival service will continue all next week. Services as follows: On Sunday, class-meeting, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 2 p. m. Epworth League meeting 6:30 p. m. Rev. B. Carradine, D. D., of St. Louis, the famous evangelist, will preach at 10:30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, and 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. each day the following week.

MORAVIAN.

Moravian College-ave. Church—Corner Twenty-fifth, the Rev. Wm. H. Vogler, pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Public worship, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Watch night service Monday evening, beginning with a love feast, at 9 o'clock. All welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First United Presbyterian Church—Park ave. and Twenty-second st. Rev. C. M. Lawrence, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.45. Visitors and strangers in the city are cordially invited.

Sixth Presbyterian Church—A. R. Woodson, pastor. Regular service on Sabbath. Watch meeting Monday eve. Revival meetings January 1st to 13th. Rev. J. O. Reavis assists in revival meeting. You are earnestly requested to join us in the "Watch." Come to the revival meeting. Good music.

Tabernacle Church—Corner Meridian and Eleventh sts. Rev. J. Cumming Smith, D. D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. Preaching in West Washington-street chapel at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the Rev. C. L. Lucas.

Seventh Presbyterian Church—Corner of Cedar and Elm streets. Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor. Communion service next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., conducted by Rev. S. C. Dickey, D. D. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. Cumming Smith, D. D., of the Tabernacle church. S. S. at 2:30 p. m.; C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer and social meeting on Thursday evening.

Woodruff-Avenue United Presbyterian Church—In Arsenal ave., one square north of E. Tenth st. The Rev. J. P. Cowan, D. D., pastor. Communion at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m., the young people will have charge of the meeting. E. T. Howe, W. B. Jones, James Crawford and Walter Zimmerman will speak on topics relating to the nineteenth century.

Memorial Presbyterian Church—Ashland ave. and Eleventh st. Rev. Frank O. Ballard, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m. Special sermons at 10:30 a. m. and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The annual meeting of the church and congregation for the election of trustees and other officers on Thursday, January 3, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock. Sunrise prayer meeting on New Year's morning, at 7:17 o'clock.

Second Presbyterian Church—Corner Pennsylvania and Vermont sts. The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Dr. De Motte's class for deaf mutes, 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, on Thursday at 7:30. Mayer Chapel—Corner West and Catherine sts., in charge of the Rev. Samuel Sawyer. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—Morton Place, Alabama and Nineteenth streets.; terminal Alabama street car line. Rev. G. L. Mackintosh, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. in the main room, and 7:45 p. m. in the chapel. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Charles W. Moores superintendent. Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all of these services. Strangers especially invited. All seats free.

First Presbyterian Church—Southwest corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. The Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., pastor. The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., of Chicago, will preach to-morrow at 11 a. m. At 7:45 p. m., the pastor, the Rev. M. L. Haines, will preach. Special music by chorus choir. Sunday-school meets at 9:45 a. m. Society Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Midweek prayer and conference meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritualist Church—Corner Alabama and New York sts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. prompt. Rev. Edgar W. Emerson, the widely known speaker and delineator of spiritual phenomena, occupies the rostrum after the lectures. Mr. Emerson gives tests. Regular Wednesday evening meeting at 7:45 o'clock. All welcome.

Spiritualist—Theme for Sunday's discourse, "Our Resolutions: Why So Easily Broken? Shall We Be Held Responsible for Vows Not Held?" This lecture will be given under the power of inspiration of the spirit. Preceding the lecture, psychometric or life reading will be given from the holding of articles. Also individual tests. Let all interested in this law of spirit control attend. As the gift is of God, and worketh all-in-all for our spiritual development. Services held in Pierson Hall, on Delaware, between Market and Ohio., Sunday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation to the public. Mrs. M. Emilie Kratz, Speaker. Take elevator.

THEOSOPHICAL.

Theosophical—The Indianapolis branch of the Theosophical Society in America meets every Sunday evening at the court rooms of Judge Smock, at 42 North Delaware street, at 7:30 o'clock, in Baldwin's Block. On to-morrow evening there will be an address by W. P. Adkinson, F. T. S., on the subject, "The Ship of Progress Is Starting on the Voyage of the New Century Loaded with Scuttlers. Theosophy Is the Only Life Boat." General discussion after the same. Tuesday night the subject will be "The Differences Between Theosophy, Spiritualism and Schools of Hypnotism." Everybody welcome. Seats free.

TEMPERANCE.

The Murphy Gospel Temperance League—By invitation of the Rev. Dr. Milburn, will meet at the Second Presbyterian church Sunday evening, December 30, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the league are requested to be present.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Central Universalist Church—Corner of New Jersey and Fifteenth sts. Rev. Marion Crosley, pastor. Preaching services to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject, "The Century Drawing to a Close; Its Lessons." Evening, "The Twilight, the Evening and the Morning." At 7:30 p. m., song service. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood — Indianapolis headquarters, 922 Ft. Wayne ave., near New Jersey st. Public meetings Sunday and Monday evenings, 8 o'clock. All interested in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man respectfully invited. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Vocal and instrumental music. Subject for Sunday evening, "The Voice from Within." Subject for Monday evening, "Brotherhood the Hope of Humanity."

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Great Dane, cinnamon color; reward. HUPP, at Lake & Co.

SOCIETY

Dorsey Noonan, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Albert Krauss.

Mrs. Ernst Hobbs Burford will observe her first reception day, Thursday.

Miss Blanche Laycock will be the hostess for a taffy party, this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Moore have taken apartments at the Wellington.

The Miss Hurrles will spend New Year's day with friends in New Albany.

Miss Mary Pratt entertained a number of friends, this afternoon, at cards.

Joseph and Ellsworth Bye, who visited relatives here, have returned to Portland.

Miss Constance Lewis entertained a few college friends this afternoon over a cup of tea.

Miss Bessie Watts, of Chicago, will arrive to-morrow to visit Miss Elizabeth Defrees.

Miss Della Rea entertained last evening in honor of her visitor, Miss Ida Eich, of Greensburg.

George J. Langsdale, of New York, and William Langsdale are visiting Miss Mary Langsdale.

W. H. Coleman will return from New York this evening accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Cool.

Claude Richie and Ralph Peck will leave Monday for Brown county, to spend a week hunting.

Miss Kaufmann, of Marquette, Mich., will come this evening to visit her sister, Mrs. Samuel A. Morrison.

Miss Helen Carson was hostess for a hearts party, this afternoon, which she gave to a few school friends.

Mrs. Charles Harrison Abbett will give a reception, Wednesday afternoon, for Mrs. Ernest Lawrence Abbett.

Victor J. Brandon is home from Harvard to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Judah, at the Delano.

Miss Mabel Beardsley and Miss Mary Chapin, of Sewickley, will come Monday to visit Miss Elizabeth Dalton.

Mrs. Frederick D. Stilz, 2215 North Delaware street, will observe the Thursdays in January to receive her friends.

Miss Theresa Pierce will give a breakfast Thursday to the past, present and future students of Vassar College.

Miss Carrie Nation, of Eaton, O., will spend to-morrow with her uncle, W. H. Ashinger, 1241 East Marlowe street.

Mrs. Julia Stevens, mother of George W. Stevens, is here to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Berlt.

Mrs. George H. Hughes gave a dinner, Tuesday, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry, of Terre Haute, who were her guests.

The marriage of Miss Ida Gimble and Martin O. Mansfield will take place Monday, at the home of Mrs. Kate Gimble.

John Finn, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, will come, this evening, to be the guest of F. M. Simmonds, Jr., for a few days.

Miss May Ward has returned from Cleveland. Hugh Ward and daughter, Margaret, will not return until next week.

Miss Ina Mae Bownie and Prof. E. E. McFerren, of Hartford City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Richardson, in Irvington.

Miss Mary Hicks gave a theater party this afternoon for Miss Myrtle Durand, of Chicago, who is visiting Mrs. Guy Hawkins.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reeves, of Greencastle, who visited Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Crist, of North Indianapolis, have returned home.

Mrs. Frank Nichols Lewis will give a luncheon Monday to Bryn Mawr College friends in honor of her guest, Miss Michi Kawai, of Japan.

Mrs. Russel M. Seeds gave a luncheon to-day for Mrs. Thiebaud, of Springfield, O., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Layman.

Mrs. Evan Lilly will give a dance for young people, this evening, at the Propylæum, entertaining for her daughter, Miss Marguerite Lilly.

The National Cinch Club was entertained, last evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gill. Mrs. D. M. Bresnan and George F. Brandt won the prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krauss announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, and William Smock Allen, son of Judge and Mrs. Henry Clay Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moore announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. C. D. Githens. The wedding will take place the middle of January.

Mrs. J. A. Vinnedge will be at 1101 Central avenue for the winter. Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, son and daughter, who were her guests, have returned to Frankfort.

Mrs. Arthur B. Grover and Mrs. William F. Clevenger gave a tea this afternoon for Miss Agnes Duncan and her visitor, Miss Ransdell, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Josephine Dillon is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. M. Bolen. Mrs. Flanary and son and Clarence Bolen are spending a week with Mrs. Dillon, in North Vernon.

Mrs. Frank B. Cook, of Lafayette, will come next week to visit Mrs. N. G. Warth, at the Savoy. Mrs. Warth will receive informally for Mrs. Cook, Thursday afternoon.

Miss Margaret McCulloch, who is home from Vassar, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Davidson and Miss Duncan, Vassar classmates, who are guests of Miss Eleanor Carey.

The St. Mary's Euchre Club observed guest day Thursday. The prizes were won by Miss Lena Hurrle and Mrs. Metzheizer. The guest prize was presented to Miss Mary Winters.

Miss Jessie Stake gave a card party yesterday afternoon, in honor of Miss Correll, of Johnstown, Pa., visiting Miss Grenen. Miss Stake was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Charles Stake, Mrs. J. J. Baron and Mrs. H. A. Pryor.

Misses Edith Beazell, Nellie Graham and Helen Bass will entertain, Monday evening, for Miss Edith Lane, of Anderson; Miss Minnie White, of Columbus, and Miss Helen Foote, of Vincennes.

The Ladies' Society of the German House will give its first party of the new year Saturday, January 5. The hostesses will be Mrs. T. A. Wagner, Mrs. P. M. Hildebrand and Miss Alice Mueller.

Mrs. A. L. Leathers is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Harter, in Anderson. A dinner was given, last evening, in her honor, which Dr. Leatherman went to Anderson to attend.

Mrs. Ernest Lawrence Abbett will not observe her first reception day Monday, but Mr. and Mrs. Abbett will receive Tuesday afternoon and evening at their home, 11 Kensington court, 1130 North Illinois street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barrett Moxley will give a dance, this evening, in honor of the members of their house party, Miss Haldeman, of Louisville; Miss Rankin, of Henderson, and Miss Moxley, of Shelbyville, Ky.

Mrs. M. W. Mansfield will give a dinner this evening for her daughter, Corrinne, entertaining Misses Amber Ensley, Harriet Eitel, Helen Hibben, Paxton Hibben, James Kelly, Robert and Frank Parks, of Martinsville.

The marriage is announced of Raymond C. Wilson, of Woodruff Place, and Miss Jessica E. Gilman, of Terre Haute, which took place at noon on Christmas day, at the home of the bride. Mr. Wilson and his bride will be at home in Woodruff Place, after January 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Volney Thomas Malott will issue invitations next week for the marriage of their daughter Caroline to Mr. Edwin Henry Forry, to take place Wednesday evening, January 16. It will be a small home wedding.

Frank Cline entertained fifty or more friends last evening with a card party. Mr. Cline is home from Princeton for the holidays, and many of the guests were college friends. The rooms were decorated with Christmas greens and flowers and handsome prizes were awarded.

Mrs. Harry C. Divine, of Mt. Vernon, O.; Mrs. Charles A. Woods, of Ft. Wayne, and Joseph R. Marsh, of Chambersburg, Pa., are spending the holidays with their father, Major Fletcher E. Marsh, at the Surrey. Mrs. Lewis C. Starkey, of Detroit, is visiting her son, Major Marsh.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Ross Stevenson and son will return to Chicago Wednesday, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Day. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Day, of St. Paul will remain a few days longer. Messrs. William and Frederick Day will leave Wednesday for college, visiting friends in Pittsburg en route.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary E. Tyner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Tyner, of Lawrence, and W. C. Sudduth, of Paris, Ill., which took place Wednesday. Miss Tyner was a teacher in the public schools of Marion county for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Sudduth will live in Paris.

Mrs. Clarence Winter gave a buffet luncheon to-day for her cousins, the Miss Careys, and their visitors, Miss Duncan and Miss Davidson; Miss Charlotte Scott and her guests, Miss Neff, Miss Lindsey and J. Kennedy Hill; Miss Mary Winter, and a number of the young men and women that are home for the holidays.

Many invitations have been issued for the approaching marriage of Homer R. Gettle and Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Marcy, to occur at the home of the bride's parents January 9. The bride-elect is a charming musician, vocal and instrumental.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Graham have gone to their new home in Rochester, N. Y. Bishop Francis will occupy the pulpit of Christ church Sunday, and next week the Rev. and Mrs. James Stanley will arrive from Cincinnati and will take the house, 1739 North Meridian street, which the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had.

Mrs. John L. Griffiths will give a buffet supper this evening to forty young people for her niece, Miss Rose Cavens, of Lafayette, and the young women who assisted in her booth at the Flower Mission fair. Richmond Levering, a student at Yale, who was expected here during the vacation, was chosen a member of the Yale Glee Club, and has gone with that organization on its trip to San Francisco.

The Sketching Club gave its annual Christmas frolic this afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Wilmer Christian. Each member wore a cap, peculiar to some nation. There was a Santa Claus, with gifts especially fitted to each recipient, and in addition each member took a gift, and the latter will be given to some benevolent institution. Mrs. Case, of Muncie, one of the associate members, was among the guests.

Mrs. W. H. Cook gave a dance for young people last evening, entertaining for her daughter, Margaret, and Miss Margaret McGregory, of Ann Arbor, Mich., formerly of this city. The parlors and ball room were decoated with Christmas garlands, holly and red lights and poinsettias were effectivly placed in the dining-room, with candles capped with red shades. The dance programs were prettily decorated by Miss Cook. Miss McGregory, who is visiting Miss Maria Woollen, will return home next week.

Miss Emma O'Brien gave a holly card party yesterday for Miss Grace Correll, of Johnstown, Pa., and was assisted by Mrs. Edward Kelly and Miss Louise McCarthy. Prizes were won by Miss Blanche Greenen, Miss Helen Daly, Miss Cecil Clune, Miss Marie Peele, Miss Stella Fox and Miss Madeleine McDermott. The other guests were Miss Kathleen Martin, Miss Jennie McDermott, Miss Gertrude Reynolds, Miss Emma Ryan, Miss Harriet Fitch, Miss Florence Walker, Miss Eda Meyers, Miss May Dungan and Miss Josephine Deery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Barcus will give a vaudeville party, this evening, for their daughter, Jessie, and visitor, Miss Colerick, of Ft. Wayne. The party will include Miss Helen Cook, of Greenfield; Miss Milford, of Crawfordsville; Miss Waller, of Ft. Worth, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barcus, of Terre Haute; Dorsey Noonan, of Cincinnati; Mr. Eward, of Greensburg; Misses Irene and Nora Taggart, Florence Smith, Fay Claypool, Messrs. Oatley Cockrum, Newton DeVay, Charles Rauh, Albert Krauss and William Harbison. Miss Colerick will return home Wednesday.

A large party of friends will go to Lebanon, Thursday, to attend the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Louise Mahan and Harmon Bradshaw, which will take place that evening at the Centenary church. The Rev. Archibald Bradshaw, of the Marble Collegiate church of New York, will perform the ceremony. A large dinner party will be given, Wednesday evening, at the Richey House, to the bridal party and the members of both families, by Miss Frances Mahan, a sister of the bride, who is to be the maid of honor at the wedding.

Judge and Mrs. John H. Baker gave an elegant dinner at the Denison, last evening, in honor of Governor and Mrs. James A. Mount. The dinner was served in the small dining-room, where the mantel was hidden with palms and poinsettias, and the table was adorned with Jacqueminot roses. The name cards were water-color sketches made by Miss Alice Scott. The guests to meet Governor and Mrs. Mount were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Noble C. Butler, Mrs. J. A. S. Mitchell, of Goshen, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Baker.

Mrs. Newton Claypool gave a luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Emma Claypool, who is home from Mrs. Somers' school in Washington, D. C. The table was adorned with a basket of maidenhair ferns, and for each guest there was a candlestick and red candle. The name cards were decorated with water colors. The guests were Miss Louise Fletcher, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Katherine Ayres, Miss Van Camp, Miss Julia Hollweg, Miss Gertrude Wocher, Miss Ella Vonnegut, Miss Martha Carey, Miss Mary Sayles, Miss Leah Hurlburt, Miss Lucy Taggart, Mrs. Robert Stimson, Mrs. Samuel Cornell Carey and Miss Fay Claypool.

Among the entertainments announced for Monday are the luncheon to be given by Miss Dugdale for Mrs. Carlton B. McCulloch and Miss Tisdale, of Chicago; the card party given by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ogle for Miss Jane Ogle and A. M. Ogle, Jr.; the dinner of Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrett Moxley for the members of their house party; the tea of Miss Defrees for Miss Watts, of Chicago; the luncheon of Mrs. Frank Nichols Lewis for Bryn Mawr students; Mrs. May Wright Sewall's dance for her niece, Miss Gladys Wright; Miss Jewel Fargo's coffee for the Miss McDonalds, of Chicago; Mrs. Kenny's company for her daughter, Hazel; the musical tea of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of the regent, Mrs. James M. Winters.

New Year's Reception.

(The News will publish a full list of all New Year's receptions sent to the office by noon, Monday.)

Miss Bess Trout will receive Tuesday, assisted by Miss Gertrude Hawks, of Dayton, O.

The members of the Irvington Tuesday Club will receive their friends New Year's afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. T. Layman.

Miss Nettie Murray, 2227 Broadway, will receive Tuesday from 3 to 6, assisted by Miss Lena Dobson and Miss Gertrude Miller.

The Women's Auxiliary of Railway Postal Clerks will keep open house Tuesday from 3 to 10 at the home of Mrs. T. D. Armstrong, 1734 Ash street.

Miss Edna Stevenson will receive Tuesday from 3 to 6, assisted by the Misses Marie Hines, Elizabeth Fletcher, Sue Chambers, Ethel Smith, Frances Pangborn, Edith Griffith and Edna Frank.

Club Meetings for the New Year.

Irvington Tuesday Club, a New Year's reception, with Mrs. James T. Layman.

Amateur Music Club, January 5, with Miss Ida Foudray—"Ludwig Van Beethoven," by Miss Mabel Tibbott.

Tuesday Evening Club, of North Indianapolis, January 1—Annual banquet, Mrs. J. Edward Brown, toastmistress.

Philomathean Club, January 4, with Mrs. Spence—"Eminent Journalists," by Mrs. Kippel; "Influence of the Press," by Mrs. Lee. Current events.

Woman's Club, January 4—"The Dawn of the Twentieth Century," by Mrs. Geo. C. Hitt; "Responsibilities of Enlightenment," by Mrs. James T. Eaglesfield.

Irvington Fortnightly Club, January 4, with Mrs. J. P. Findley. "Our Postal System," by Mrs. A. B. Tharp; "Wherein Lies the Charm of Letters?" by Mrs. D. K. Carver.

Magazine Club, January 5—"Charles Dickens," by Miss Florence Patterson; "A Christmas Carol," by Miss Florence Buxton; "The Cricket on the Hearth," by Mrs. J. R. Francis.

Friday Afternoon Club, January 4, with Mrs. Sarah B. Gilbert—"A Century's Progress," by Mrs. Nicholas Ensley; "Review of the Prominent Events of the Past Year," by Mrs. Ross; "The Growth of Our City," by Mrs. Twiname. Current events.

Local Council of Women will meet Wednesday, January 2, instead of Tuesday. "The Salvation Army," by Mrs. Adjutant Simonson; "The Cottage Settlement," by the Rev. C. C. Rowlison; "The House of the Good Shepherd," by P. Francis Hasse, O. F. M., priest of the Sacred Hearth church.

IRVINGTON.

Miss Edith Scott has returned from a visit in Anderson.

E. D. Mason returned yesterday from a visit in Lebanon.

Prof. Walter J. Kelly has returned from a visit in Dayton, O.

Mrs. John R. Tomlinson has returned from a visit in Fairland.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Patterson, of Laurel; H. C. Taylor, of Chicago, and Miss Cora Patterson, of Clarkesburg, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Patterson, have returned to their homes.

Evrett Roberts has returned from a visit with relatives in Rushville.

Miss Ethel Roberts, who has been sick for several weeks, is convalescent.

Miss Flora Shank will leave soon for New York to be gone several months.

Mrs. Jennie Jeffries, with her son, Paul, are expected home from Trafalgar this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Carver and family expect to get into their new house in about three weeks.

Edgar Forsythe, after a short visit with relatives here, returned yesterday to Trafalgar.

Mr and Mrs. Amos Butler and family have moved into their new home, in Downey avenue.

The Miss Abbotts will come from Chicago next week to visit their brother, Prof. E. W. Abbott.

Charles Frazier is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Frazier.

John Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James T. Layman during the holidays.

Walter Smith will give a large reception in his new building in Washington street New Year's evening.

Miss Emma Johnson entertained a few friends informally last night in honor of her guest, Miss Nell Brevoort, of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Short, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. James Braden, have returned to their home in Franklin.

Mr and Mrs. Edward Branham entertained the members of the Epworth League of the Methodist church at their home, in Lowell avenue last night.

The Tuesday Club will give a large reception at the home of Mrs. James T. Layman next Monday evening in observance of the first guest day of the season.

Miss Grace Hetfield will return from a visit at her home in Covington, Tuesday, and will be with Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, in Ritter avenue, the rest of the month.

Mrs. T. M. Richardson entertained a few friends at dinner Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. May Bourne, of Hartford City, and Mrs. L. Mae Ferrew, of Carmel.

NORTH INDIANAPOLIS.

Miss Pink White is in Shelbyville.

Charles Darling, of Chicago, is here.

Homer Guthrie, of Bedford, is here.

Mr. and Mrs. Krout are in Connersville.

J. H. Malott returned from Louisville Sunday.

Miss Carey Wolf left for Delphos, O., Tuesday.

Charles Tyner returned from Elwood Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Taylor, of Ladoga, are here.

Noble Malott, of Tunnelton, is visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Malott, of Washington, are here.

A. F. Payne spent Monday and Tuesday in Columbus.

Dr. and Mrs. Gates spent Christmas in Rushville.

Rex Hudson, of Warren, O., is the guest of his parents.

Mrs. Mary Loftin, of Frankfort, is visiting F. T. Loftin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Watts spent Christmas in Zionsville.

Miss Myrtle Justice returned from Morristown Monday.

Walter Eichholtz returned home from Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Helm spent Christmas in Williamsburg.

John Wright, of Winona, Ky., visited Lewis Dreyer Thursday.

John Reeves, of Greencastle, visited N. M. Macklin this week.

Mrs. Johnson, of Glenwood, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Jones.

The Minerva Club met with Mrs. Louis Coleman yesterday.

Misses Minnie and Kate Eichholtz went to Richmond Tuesday.

Arthur Cox, of Tipton, is visiting his brother, Dr. Ira E. Cox.

S. C. Ashbrook, of Humbodlt, Ill., visited Dr. Gates this week.

Miss Ruth Osburn, of Lebanon, is visiting Mrs. Gilbert Van Arsdale.

Miss Laura Lewis, of Zionsville, is the guest of Mrs. D. P. Lewis.

Elroy Hyten, of Mattoon, Ill., is the guest of Henry Clegg and wife.

Miss Zora Pierson and Oral Pierce were married Monday afternoon.

Joseph Scott, of College Corner, O., is visiting B. C. Swan this week.

Miss Aline Owen, of Marshall, is visiting Miss Ethel Owen this week.

U. R. Lee and family, of Ben Davis, visited Mrs. J. L. Dixon this week.

W. T. Jones and daughter Bertha are spending the week in Connersville.

J. Byers and wife, of Zionsville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wallace this week.

Mrs. John Moorehead and daughter Ruth are visiting Mrs. J. H. Malott.

Miss Bulah Foster, of Whitestown, is the guest of J. P. Foster this week.

The Tuesday Evening Club will hold its annual banquet Tuesday evening.

A. Larison and daughter, of Atlanta, Ill., visited Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Jones.

Miss Anna Burgelin, of Pittsboro, was the guest of Miss Florence Clark Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Pentecost entertained the Social Dozen Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Towns, of Marion, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Huntzinger Wednesday.

G. W. Gorsuch and wife, of Mason, O., visited Mr. G. W. Williamson this week.

Mrs. Yaryan will entertain the Ladies' Aid of the Seventh Christian church Wednesday.

Eller Lee and mother, Jane Lee, of Tunnelton, visited J. L. Dixon and family this week.

Mrs. Dwight L. Jones entertained friends for her Sunday-school class Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lones, of Dayton, O., are the guests of Mrs. H. N. Blessing this week.

The Men's Aid of the Seventh Christian church will give a social at the church Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank White entertained friends in honor of her son Robert's thirteenth birthday Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allison will entertain friends in honor of their twelfth wedding anniversary, January 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hurlbut entertained the Christian Endeavor of the Seventh Christian church Monday evening.

The Social Dozen will give its annual New Year's social at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Gates next Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Logansport, and Mrs. Strain and family, of Elwood, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. White this week.

Mrs. Dr. Turner, of Lebanon; Mrs. Frank Helms, of Elwood, and Earle Hensley, of Lafayette, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bennett this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Beasley entertained Mr. and Mrs. Urvy Fields, Miss Mae Wicker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Edinburg, and Mrs. W. T. Minor and children, of Franklin, on Christmas.

WEST INDIANAPOLIS.

Mrs. C. E. Hart has returned from Quincy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kramer are in Cambridge City.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sachs are at Fisher's Station.

The Rev. A. O. Protsman is in southern Indiana.

Mrs. John Lingle and children are in Oaklandon.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Russell spent the week in Kirklin.

Mrs. W. F. Bornkamp has returned from North Salem.

Mrs. S. A. Mabrey is visiting her daughter in Antonia, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the guests of relatives in Rush county.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Tucker will spend next week in Franklin.

Dr. Hinkle and family will move to Worthington next week.

The Misses Benson, of Falmouth, are visiting Mrs. W. W. Gibbs.

Louis Borders, of Clayton, is visiting his sister Mrs. H. Scotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Thompson have returned from Danville.

Mrs. Lincoln West, of Salem, Ore., is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Fox.

Al Stevens, of Rushville, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. A. Fox.

Miss Catherine Wilson, of Lafayette, is the guest of Mrs. L. Solsbury.

Perry Hawkins, of Flatrock, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hogue.

Mr. Kennedy, of Russellville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Owen.

Miss Mollie Lambert, of Rockville, is the guest of Miss Spinks Wysong.

Harry Henderson, of Brazil, is the guest of his cousin, Harry Henderson.

Miss Lulu Hoss entertained friends last evening in honor of Miss Lena Swope.

Mrs. Straughan and Mrs. Cora Calvin have returned from Amo and Plainfield.

Curtis Hodges, of Martinsville, spent several days this week with J. M. Steinwalt.

Mrs. James Cant, of Clermont, spent part of the week with Mrs. Charles Edwards.

J. D. Moschelle came from southern Indiana to spend the holidays with his family.

William McCready and family, of Falmouth, are guests of M. McCready and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Burket, of Newcastle, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Crull, in Division street.

Misses Nolia and Noma Wright, of Mooresville, are the guests of Miss Inah Johnson.

Mrs. Mary Loyd and Miss Worth Hamrick, of Greencastle, are visiting B. F. Wysond and family.

Miss Ida Berkshire, of North Indianapolis, is spending the holidays with Miss Jennie Myers.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church gave Mrs. T. R. Mount a surprise Wednesday night.

Mrs. W. H. Owens entertained Mrs. Peffly and Miss Long, of Ladoga, and Mrs. Kennedy and son, of Russellville, this week.

Mrs. Alice Moore entertained her mother, Mrs. J. M. Davis, of Mooresville, and her sister, Mrs. A. T. Harrison, and sons, of Atlanta, Ga., this week.

The first section of the Ladies' Aid Society of River Avenue Baptist church will meet Wednesday with Mrs. Lay. The second section will meet with Mrs. D. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Matthews, of Newton, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whisenand, of Brooklyn, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Matthews this week.

Mrs. Guy Blaisdell entertained Mrs. Alice Baker, of Jamestown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker and daughter, Claud Falkner and Miss May Blaisdell, at dinner Christmas day.

Mrs. W. F. Bornkamp gave a party this week in honor of Miss Edna Rogers. Forty guests were present. Miss Ada Richardson, Miss Mayme Wherrett, Miss Stella Losh, Mrs. Dan Sachs and Mrs. Rogers assisted Mrs. Bornkamp.

Mrs. John F. Myers entertained Misses Ida Berkshire, Lulu Rickheart, Grace Abbott, Eva Akirs and Messrs. Fred Geisendorf, Earl Rickheart, Robert Rickheart, William Beck and Grant Witthoft at dinner Christmas, in honor of her son, Ralph.

HAUGHVILLE.

Miss Pearl Atchison has returned to Anderson.

Frank Perry has returned from Anaconda, Mont.

Mrs. John Scheickel will go to Louisville Sunday.

Mrs. Clinton Tomlinson gave a family dinner Friday.

Mr. O'Hara is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jacob Stamm.

Mrs. Martha Goodlet entertained at dinner Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Easton are spending the holidays in Bedford.

Miss Etta Ingram, of Dana, is the guest of Mrs. Owen S. Wright.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Preston entertained at dinner Christmas day.

A. Claire Chamberlaine left for Newport News Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lemen went to Brownsburg this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dunn and son have returned from Ben Davis.

Eli Kessler, of Hamilton, O., is spending the holidays with his family.

Miss Mollie Hardin, of Edinburg, is the guest of Miss Frances Elliott.

Marion Goodykoontz visited his brother, Harley Goodykoontz, this week.

Miss Margaret Flanner entertained for Miss Laura Heise Wednesday evening.

The Epworth League gave a "pie social" last night at the M. E. parsonage.

Mrs. Harley and daughters, of Indianapolis, visited Mrs. James Burnett this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dombraski entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jager, of Indianapolis, Christmas day.

The members of the King-avenue M. E. church will give a reception in the church New Year's eve.

Prof. B. T. Powers and bride, of Rochester, were the guests of their sister, Mrs. George Schnell, this week.

Dr. S. Wesley Jacobs, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, left Tuesday night for Montreal, Canada.

Miss Elisabeth Ketcham, of Indianapolis, entertained Miss Blanche Gregg and ten little girls of this place, at dinner, and during the afternoon, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and family, of Montclaire, spent Christmas with Mrs. Richmond's mother, Mrs. Dollarhide. Misses Ruby and Jewel Richmond will remain a week with Mrs. Dollarhide.

Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained Christmas night for their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs and Clare Jacobs, of Chicago; Claire Chamberlaine, of Newport News, Va., and Mr. Rice Means, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Meta Council, No. 103, Degree of Pocahontas, will install the following officers Tuesday night: Pocahontas, Mrs. D. W. Van Treese; Wenonah, Mrs. William Harper; Powhatan, Mrs. O. S. Menefee; prophetess, Mrs. Charles White; keeper of records, Miss Daisy Hale; treasurer, Mrs. Mark A. Smith.

BRIGHTWOOD.

Frank Hess is in Chicago.

Otto Hiel has returned from Galion.

Frank McHaffey is in Boone county.

Roy Sites has returned from Lafayette.

Charles Boneman has returned from Fortville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wren have returned from Hope.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bloom and son Ernest, are in Muncie.

Mrs. Oscar Watson, of Hope, is the guest of Mrs. Bentley.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church met Wednesday.

Miss Alice White, who has been in Pendleton, has returned.

Eugene Kratzer is visiting relatives in Urbana and Kokomo.

Mrs. Mary Moyer, of Potomac, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Traub.

Wm. Fowley, of Richmond, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fowley.

John Avery and brother, Ralph, have returned from St. Paul.

Edward Bloom is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Slack, of Muncie.

Miss Mayme Frick will be the guest of Mrs. William Slider, Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Dooley, of Union City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Elwood, are the guests of their son, Oscar.

W. T. Bynum and Orville Hudson have returned from Bellefontaine.

Ed Rist, of Ft. Wayne, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rist.

Mrs. Woodruff, of Morristown, is the guest of her son, John Woodruff.

Mrs. Frank Engle entertained her Sunday-school class Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murry, of Ft. Wayne, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Karlio.

Miss Laura Stimming, of Lett's Corner, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Job Gilchrist.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mulholland, of Delaware, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mulholland.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. Daniel Slider, Wednesday.

Mrs. Woodruff, of Morristown, and Mr. and Mrs. Bean, were the guests of Mrs. A. E. Harris, Tuesday.

J. W. McConnell and Mr. and Mrs. Messner, of Oxford, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. McConnell.

Mrs. Haywood, of Denver, Colo., George Shelby, of Redkey, and Miss Mary Odell, of Odell, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Odell.

Mr. and Mrs. Springer and daughter, Flossy, and Mr. and Mrs. William Gray and daughter, Mildred, of Peoria, Ill., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. I. M. Graham and children, Bruce and Joyce, and Mrs. J. W. Baker, who have been the guests of Mrs. Anna Murphy, have returned to Windfall.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Ingle celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary Wednesday evening. Seventy-five guests were present.

A party was given by Dr. Walter Engle, Tuesday evening, for his Sunday-school class.

DALEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Zach Clark, of Bradford, O., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Clark....Christie Blin and Miss Beryl Shoemaker were married Saturday evening....Leon Watson, of Farmland, spent Christmas with his uncle, C. H. Watson....John H. Rader, of Indianapolis, spent Christmas with his parents....Mrs. James Yates is at Elwood....Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Goss spent Christmas at Atlanta....Miss Minnie Heath has returned to Anderson....W. E. Post and family have moved to North Grove....Miss Connie Barber, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barber....Garland Hurley is home from Indiana University for the holiday vacation....Estey Shoemaker and Cecil Dale have returned from Purdue University for the holidays....Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Davis, of Sulphur Springs, visited friends here Christmas day....Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Makepeace visited friends at Marion Tuesday.

UNION CITY.

Mrs. M. H. Mendenhall is in Chicago....Wash Smith and wife, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Dr. Sam Smith....Mrs. Lydia Le Fever entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Charles Brown....Mrs. Charles Negley and daughter, Inka, are in Chicago....George M. Snyder and wife, of Noblesville, and Pierre Gray and wife, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David McDonald....The Miss DeArmonds, of Dayton, are the guests of Miss Clara Taylor....Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hardy entertained at dinner Wednesday....Mrs. Sam Briscoe, of Hartford City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith....Miss Olive Ross is in Indianapolis....Miss Angela Casey has returned to Muncie....Mrs. H. La Taurette and daughter are at Indianapolis....Mrs. T. M. Casey and children, of Indianapolis, are here....Miss Mayme Helmsoth is at Gas City....The Weary Nine entertained the Merry Nine Wednesday evening.

PENDLETON.

President and Mrs. Joseph Swain, of Indiana University, are here....J. R. Silver and wife entertained their children and grandchildren Christmas day....The annual banquet of the Saturday Club was given Tuesday evening....The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dorwin have entertained William Dorwin and wife, of Decatur....Fulton Mannon and wife and W. T. Mannon were at Greenfield....Misses Jessie and Gertrude Fritch were at Fortville Sunday....R. E. Moranville, of the Pendleton Republican, and Mrs. Moranville gave a party Friday night....Prof. Joseph Johnston, of Cleveland, O., is here....Misses Lulu and Peach Free, of Anderson, were the guests of L. V. Mays and wife last week....Mrs. John Mills and children, of North Manchester, were the guests of Mrs. M. A. Teague the first of the week.

ANDERSON.

Miss Myrtle Ballenger is at Kokomo....Mrs. Silas Boland has been visiting at Frankton....Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cambell have returned from Chicago....Miss Cecil Toolin is at Rushville....Miss Grace McMahan is visiting at Rochester....Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bacon have been with New Castle friends....Miss Jennie Madden, of Rushville, has been visiting in the city....Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Barry have been with Richmond friends during the week....Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Foor are home from an Indianapolis visit....Miss Caroline Irons, who visited the family of L. D. Rawlings, has returned to Indianapolis....Mrs. J. P. Sears is visiting at Indianapolis....Miss Flossie Newby, of Knightstown, will visit Mrs. J. A. Van Osdol, next week.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

INDIANA

WINCHESTER.

Orla E. Way and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are here....Among the holiday guests in the city this week, were: Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Miller, of Washington, and L. G. Ellingham and wife, of Decatur; Joe Stine, of Indianapolis; Mrs. C. S. Keener, of Newport, Ky.; Abe Stakebake, of Peoria, Ill.; Charles Hawthorne, of Chicago; Walter Engle, of Indianapolis; Miss Cabina Connor, of Irvington; Mrs. J. A. Irvin and daughter, Lucige, of Columbus, O.; S. O. Irving and Ed Lasley, of Newcastle; Archie Brooks and wife, of Greensfork; Fora Brooks and wife; Jacob Loeb and wife, of Cincinnati; Miss Mabel Jones, of Alexandria; Mrs. J. H. Moyer and daughter, Irma, of Troy, O.; Capt. J. S. Fisher and children, Harry and Bertha, of Allegany, Pa.; Miss Bertha Bishop, of Kentucky; Carl Bird and J. O. Batchelior, of Bloomington; Mrs. Jennie Briggs, of Long, O.; Will Remmel, of Indianapolis; Shields Macy, of Chica Sha, I. T.; Mrs. Henry Peacock, of Muncie; Chester Leggett, of Upper Alton, Ill.; Miss Ethel Keener, of Muncie; Miss Lettie Baker, of Bloomington; Herschal Clark, of Hartford, Conn., and John Clark, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mrs. Ellen Smith and son Lee, of Bloomington.

MARTINSVILLE.

Charles Burton and Frank Martin, of Gosport, were in the city Thursday....Dr. C. M. Gravis was at Lafayette this week....Misses Flora and Cora Hamilton are at Ellettsville....Miss Ollie Willis, of Lebanon, is visiting the Misses Nash....Miss Pearl Ward, of Clay City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Griffith....Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mitchell and W. C. Mitchell visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scearce, at Mooresville, this week....Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walls attended the wedding of Frank Miller to Miss Ida Culbertson, at Indianapolis, Thursday evening....Eb Minton has gone to Michigan City....Arlie Minton, of Indianapolis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minton....Miss Mary Ulrich, of Waverly, is the guest of Miss Katherine Barnett....Mrs. Z. Grove and daughters, of Indianapolis, are visiting O. E. Grove and family....Ephraim Goss has moved to this city from Paragon....Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Swain are visiting Robert Wooden and family....Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, of Columbus, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Kiefer....R. H. Tucker, of Aspen, Colo., is the guest of his parents.

MOORESVILLE.

Dr. and Mrs. Hallam are in Bloomington, Ill....Frank Matthews and daughter Callie spent Sunday in Kokomo....W. F. Hadley and wife visited at Bloomfield this week....Mrs. Charles H. Mills has returned from Texas....Mrs. O. E. Rooker, who has been in Indianapolis for seven weeks, has returned home....Mr. and Mrs. Alaska Eaton are at Bloomington....Bert Jones and Horace Mills, from Purdue; Ruth Trueblood, Dora McPherson and Mary Farmer, from Earlham, and Sarah Scott, from the State University, are home for the holidays....Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sellars, of Indianapolis, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sellars....Chauncey Hadley, of Chicago, is visiting Chester Harvey....William P. Carter, of San Antonio, Tex., is visiting Mrs. O. H. Mills....Mrs. James V. Mitchell, of Martinsville, spent Christmas with Mrs. O. E. Rooker....John Robbins, wife and daughter, of Martinsville, are here....C. O. Thurman and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Pleas Thurman this week....Mrs. A. F. Tulley, of Brazil, is with Mrs. S. M. Rooker.

BLOOMFIELD.

Mrs. Rush Harris, of Chicago, is in Bloomfield....Mrs. Eliza A. McKee, of the Linton schools, is here....Mrs. W. M. Moss and daughter Mary spent Christmas at Clinton....The Rev and Mrs. H. H. Allen and daughter, visited in Sullivan this week....Miss Fay Marshall is at Franklin for the holidays....Stanley Fields, of Louisville, visited his mother....Mrs. O. W. Shryer visited in Worthington this week....Mrs. John McGammon entertained Wednesday evening....Mr. and Mrs. Alex Miller are here....Lambert Barker spent Christmas here....Mrs. Oscar East and Miss Lora Wilson, of Worthington, are here....Miss Bertha Short has returned from Indianapolis....George Shields is home from the West....Carey L. Harrel, George De Vilbiss and Geo. More, of Indiana University, are at home....Miss Grace Bryan is the guest of Miss Etta Blaizer in Indianapolis....G. Guy Osborn, of St. Louis Medical College, is home for the holidays.

ONE OF THE YOUNG MATRONS.
Do You Know Her?

LYONS.

Mrs. Lilly Benjamin is in Freedom....Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Haver are visiting their son in Gosport....Miss Maude Tansy, of Indianapolis, and Miss Lulu Tansy, of Lawrenceville, Ill., are visiting their sisters here, Mrs. Madge Hicks and Mrs. Minnie Criss....Mrs. Ethel Jean is in Worthington....Mrs. Minnie Mullane is home from Shoals....Miss Nellie Ross is the guest of her cousins, Misses Ada, Jennie and Bonnie Aikman, in North Indianapolis....Mrs. Ida Creecelius, of Marco, visited friends here....Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson visited their sisters, Mrs. Ada Price and Miss Lilly Aikman, in Linton, Sunday....Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Antibus are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Eva Hombeck, of Illinois....Miss Stella McIndoo and sister, Miss Bessie, of Indianapolis, are visiting their parents this week....D. M. Mikeworth, of Iowa, is at home....Miss Emma Ross, of Indiana University, is home from Bloomington....Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redelman have returned to Worthington....Mrs. Nannie Nidigh is in Iowa....The Rev. W. W. S. McCallister, of Paoli, is here....Mr. John Rollison and daughter are guests of Thomas Rollison in Indianapolis....Mrs. Ruth Hombeck is visiting her brother, Mr. Soamis, in Sullivan....Henry Fostner, of Central America, has returned home....Miss Mollie Corbley, of Bloomfield, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Annie Johnson.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Mollie McQuown is in Russellville....A. J. Frank and wife, of Columbus, are here....Amos McCormack and wife, of Cartersburg, were guests of Dr. T. G. Smith and wife Tuesday....Mrs. Elmer Hester and daughter Lelia are here....Russell Hughes and Miss Leota Parsons, of Danville, were married Tuesday....Charles Lechrone, of North Manchester, is here....Will Dobson and wife, of Amo, and Mrs. W. E. Lemen, of Indianapolis, were here this week....C. E. Glover and wife and Miss Bertha Glover, of Ladoga, were here this week....Miss Wynona Jones, of Indianapolis, was a guest of her parents this week....Miss Mattie Martindale, of Indianapolis; Miss Pearl Atchison, of Anderson; Miss May McCaslin, Miss Linnie Miller and Miss Nellie McClelland, of Clermont, were guests of T. J. Davidson and wife Sunday....S. C. Dobson came from New York to spend the holidays.

CHESTERFIELD.

Mrs. Mattie Wheeler, of Oxford, and Mrs. Dillie Stewart, of Alexandria, were the guests of Mrs. Ida Makepeace, Friday....Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Timble celebrated their silver wedding with five hundred guests....Vernon Foster and sister were guests of the Rev. J. I. Seward and wife, Sunday....Mrs. Joseph Cartwright entertained at Christmas dinner Tuesday....Allen McGriff and Mrs. Sarah McGriff and daughter, spent Tuesday with friends at Yorktown....Frank Shew was at Kennard....The marriage of Ernest Conner and Miss Hallie Whitworth, of Middletown, is announced....Henry Bronnenberg, P. B. Milspaugh and Dr. G. N. Hilligoss start Thursday for Cuba, to be gone three months....Mrs. Margaret Shimer of Iowa, is here this week....Mr. and Mrs. F. Trueblood spent Wednesday at Anderson....Mrs. James Bound is in Fayette county....Mrs. Geo. Chambers and daughter, of Muncie, spent Christmas here.

SPENCER.

Mrs. Richard Mills entertained Wednesday afternoon....Carl Anderson, of Indianapolis, visited his parents here this week....The Rev. D. B. Banta and son, Fred, are at Franklin....O. P. Robinson is spending the holidays in the city....A. A. Clark is at Hamilton, O....Harry Morgan, of Hanover College, is in this city....Mrs. R. D. McLean has returned to Buffalo, N. Y....F. L. Pochin, John Sadler, Miss Ruby Sadler, Miss Carrie Egnor and Miss Nancy Cox, of Indiana University, are spending the holidays at home....Mrs. Calvin Criss is at Brazil....Mrs. Forest Draper, of Bloomington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Padgett....Miss Mary Jarvis has returned from Terre Haute....Josiah Dougherty is at Ladoga....Mrs. O. A. Cassady is at Veedersburg....Miss Agnes Pochin, of Rockville, is visiting her mother.

MUNCIE.

Mrs. S. N. Bradshaw is at Sidney, O., for the holidays....Miss Mille Dickman, of Celina, O., is with Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Crook....Miss Minnie Gainor is home from a Greencastle visit....Miss Edith Williams, of Elwood, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dennis....Miss Myrtle Hedrick is home from a Cincinnati art school for the holidays....Miss Ada Collett, of Portland, is with Muncie friends....Miss Mary Hadley has gone to Chicago to visit for several weeks....Miss Daisy Moore has returned to Albany, after a visit here....Misses Lena Miller and Maude Wells, of Geneva, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richison....Miss Ada Moles is spending several weeks at Rensselaer....Miss Florence Ream is with Cincinnati friends.

CONNERSVILLE.

Miss Mary Goodwin and John Goodwin, of Brookville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Roots this week....Mrs. Jean McCaslin, of Sidney, O., and Misses Nellie and Mabel Burke, of Springfield, O., are visiting the Miss Sinkses....The Merry-Go-Round Card Club gave a dance Wednesday evening....Miss Sophia Stephan, of Hamilton, is the guest of the Miss Jewisses....Miss Violet Rhoads has for her guest Mr. Oscar Jackman, of Chicago....Roger Friermood, of Marion, is with J. Shelley Tatman....Mrs. William DeVor gave a reception Thursday....Dr. Karl Little, of Cincinnati, has come to spend the holidays.

COVINGTON.

Miss Vernie Glasscock, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is here....Mrs. Mary Wood is at Indianapolis....Miss Carrie Boyd is in Chicago....Miss Bertha Bergdahl is at Lebanon....Mrs. Anna Murry has as her guest Miss Simmons, of Gibson City, Ill....Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nebeker have as their guest Barton Sewell, of New York city....Mr. and Mrs. Cain Donaldson celebrated their golden wedding Christmas day....Rudolph Kaufman entertained friends at cards Wednesday evening....Mrs. Sarah Spinney is in Atlanta, Ill....Miss Ethel Halt is at home from Terre Haute....Miss Birda Board, of Chicago, is here....Mr. and Mrs. John A. Duncan have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Arter, of Newtown....Mr. and Mrs. William Cox are at Williamsport....Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb are entertaining Miss Carson Lemon, of Terre Haute....Miss Ruth Marlatt is home from Indianapolis....Miss Grace Sawyer has returned to Newport....Miss Daily Simmerman, of Veedersburg, is here....Miss Highland, of Chicago, is here....Miss Liola McComas entertained at cards Wednesday evening....Miss Gertrude Harris, of Rockville, was here Wednesday.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Mark Dailey, of Noblesville, is the guest of Dr. Dailey....Misses Marie Pilkenton and Ellis Rock, of Greenfield, were guests of Miss Elsie Niles Christmas....Mr. and Mrs. Burris and Mr. and Mrs. Charley Craft, of Kenwood, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Riley....Paul Gilbreath, of Indianapolis, is here....Mrs. Elias Thomas, of Greenfield, was here last week....Earl Dunbar, of Anderson, is here....Miss Nellie Price, of Indianapolis, was here Christmas....An entertainment was given at the Friends' church Christmas eve....Mrs. William Davis and Mrs. Rock, of Greenfield, are here....Miss Pearl Anderson has returned from Greenfield....Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conklin, from Delphi, are here....Mrs. Naftzger and baby are in Centerville....Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Lineback, of Waldron, were here last week....Miss Pearl Woods, of Greenfield, was here Christmas.

MARION.

Miss Ida Burbank is visiting in Indianapolis....Mrs. George Stout is home from a Logansport visit....Miss Gertrude Miller is at Converse....Miss Mamie Landess, of Piqua, O., is visiting Miss Leula Moore....Miss Grace Lantz, of Wabash, has been with Miss Edna Gardner....Miss Rolla Collins is at Logansport for the holidays....Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dillon have been visiting at Wabash....Miss Inez Hippensteel has returned to Chicago, after a visit here....Miss Bertha Holstein, who visited the family of R. W. Fielding, has returned to Greentown....Miss Grace Dunn is visiting in Chicago....Miss Mary Adams has been visiting at Winchester....Mr. and Mrs. Will Dietson and daughter, Lola, have been with Anderson friends....Miss Delia Fowler is in Winchester....Miss Jennie Hykes is visiting at Dayton, O.

RICHMOND.

Miss Pauline Genn has been visiting at Connersville....Miss Edith Connor, of Minneapolis, is with relatives here....Miss Carrie Lockwood, of Hamilton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Turner....Mrs. E. P. Dennison, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. G. T. Stevens....Mrs. R. G. Conley is home from a two weeks' visit in Randolph county....Miss Anna Stitzer, of Portland, has been visiting in the city....Miss Nellie McNeil has been visiting in New Paris....Miss Myrtle Kelly, of Dayton, is spending the holidays here....Miss Stella Roney has Miss Ada Kuntz, of Sandusky, O., for a guest....Miss Georgia Laffin has gone to Chicago to spend the winter with her sister.

DANVILLE.

John R. Brill and family, of Evansville, are guests of his brother, George....Will Whyte, of Noblesville, is the guest of his parents....Dr. Edward Sallust, of Bedford, has been visiting C. L. Thompson....Ed Estep and family, of Anderson, are in Danville....Jacob Wilcox, of Rensselaer, is visiting Mrs. A. L. Branch....Miss Geraldine White is home from Delaware, O....The Rev. M. E. Prather and family are at Columbus....James Reid, of Dayton, O., is visiting Lucien Darnall....Fred Urban, of Brazil, is in Danville....Mrs. Alice Wishard Williams, of Welcome, is here....Dr. Record and family, of Franklin, are guests of D. B. Branch.

American Girl in Distress.

PARIS, December 29.—Alice Worthington, an American girl who came to Paris to study art, was found unconscious yesterday in squalid quarters. She had said that her home was in Rochester, N. Y., or Buffalo, and an attempt will be made to reach her friends. Her case is a pitiful one.

Indianians at New York.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

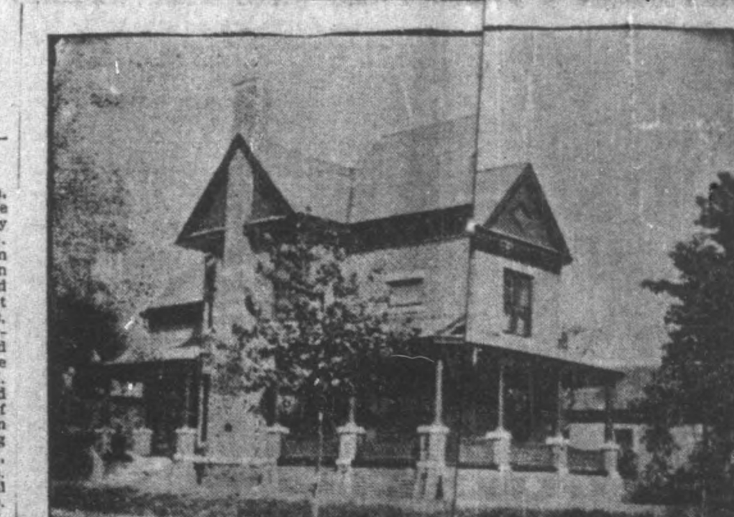
NEW YORK, December 29.—At hotels: Frankfort—M. Dorn, Cosmopolitan. Goshen—A. J. Benedict, Albert. New Albany—J. Sasinski, E. Cohen, Albert. Lafayette—W. P. Hanna, Herald Square. Warsaw—V. Foster, Vendome.

Smallpox at Ft. Wayne.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

FT. WAYNE, Ind., December 29.—A case of smallpox has been reported in Grant street, this city. A thirteen-year-old girl is the victim. The case has rigidly quarantined.

The Rev. W. F. Buchanan will preach to-morrow morning and evening at River Avenue Baptist church.



RESIDENCE OF V. E. LIV[...] COVINGTON, IND.

CUSTOMS OF NEW YEAR'S

COURT OF CONGRATULATIONS HELD BY GERMAN EMPEROR.

Persians Usher in the Year wit[h] Bonfires, While for Three Weeks Chinese Continue Merrymaking.

The observance of the first day of t[he] year—New Year's—with exchange [of] gifts, dates from old Roman times. [...] costly were the presents during the ti[me] of the Cæsars that they were a gre[at] source of profit to the Emperors a[nd] quite burdensome to their subjects.

Several hundred years ago, in En[g]land, it was customary for the nobl[es] to send purses of gold to the King. N[ew] Year's gifts between friends were cal[led] reina.

In the courts of European royalty, N[ew] Year's is a great day. All the monar[chs] begin the day by attending church; [aft]erward, they receive the dignitaries [of] church, state, army and diplomatic co[rps.] Even his little majesty of Spain mus[t go] through this ordeal.

At the Russian capital, the prince[s of] the imperial family, personages of [the] court, functionaries and servants o[f the] palace come in regular order to pre[sent] their homage and good wishes to [the] Emperor, who kisses all the membe[rs of] his family, and all the high officials [...] times, according to the Russian fash[ion.]

People meeting in the street in R[ussia] on New Year's kiss each other, wh[ether] acquainted or not. The favored [...] who have been kissed by the Cza[r are] permitted to kiss the hand of the [Em]press. The ceremony of hand k[issing] was suppressed for a time, but [was re-es]tablished a few years ago unde[r the] reign of Alexander III.

In Berlin.

January 1 is a great day in B[erlin,] the day for the court of congratu[lation,] which is held by the Emperor an[d Em]press. Early in the morning, the [streets] near the royal schloss are crowde[d with] people, all waiting to see the sta[te car]riages of the ambassadors, prin[ces and] nobles, who are on their way to the court of congratulation.

This ceremony is preceded by [a] service in the castle chapel. [...] princes and princesses come [to] court, as well as all those who [have the] privilege of attending court fe[stivals,] so that it is a very long and fatiguing affair, especially for [the Em]press and her ladies. During [...] few weeks all the great court f[...] take place, and there is a const[ant suc]cession of court and private [...]

In China, the New Year rejoi[cing ex]tends over three weeks, durin[g which] time little or no business is tr[ansacted.] The Chinaman endeavors to s[tart the] new year free of debt, and all o[f his debts] are discharged before the close [of the] year, and a fresh supply of [...] laid in. At midnight, a general [discharge] of crackers and fireworks ushe[rs in the] New Year, the houses are decor[ated with] flowers and lanterns and famil[ies] are in order.

Much the same program is c[arried out] in Japan, where everyone app[ears in a] brand new suit of clothes. The [...] New Year was formerly a mov[able feast] like that of the Chinese, but [...] celebrated on a day correspond[ing to the] first of January.

In Persia.

Bonfires of mammoth propo[rtions are] kindled on New Year's eve [...]—New Year's is March 21—and [...] about them. This holiday is [...] important one of the year, a[nd ...] lasts for ten days; every one [...] new clothes, and men who n[...] or take a bath do so on New [...]

No people in the world ma[ke more of] New Year's than the Scots, a[nd ...]able are the superstitions con[nected with] the day. In the first place, [...] out of bed in the morning, on [...] upon something higher than t[...] the first step may be taken [...] dressing, if unfortunate eno[ugh to put] the left shoe on first, or a [...] wrong side out, one must ent[...] again, even to the taking do[wn of one]'s hair, and dress over again. [It is b]ad luck to be late for breakfa[st, and g]ood luck to be the first one to [...] cook. All salt-cellars must [...] the bread basket well suppli[ed ...] ket of eggs or of oranges i[s ...] a present it indicates the [...] good luck. All garments [...] should be new, and a to[...] should on no account be w[...] hair nor nails must be cut; [...] be in the purse and the p[...] pocket. To stumble or fall [...] sign, unless it be upstairs, [...] do not look behind.

Theology Versus Re[ligion.]

[Louisville Courier-Jo[urnal.]]

There is nothing whate[...] about the lesson left us [...] Nazareth. His days were [...] His life was as an open [...] theology, not religion, to [...] kind owes its mistakes; it[...] blood and terror; as cycl[...] ance and tyranny; its cru[...] and ignoble controversies. [...] not these. There is not [...] Jew who may not subscrib[e ...] is proclaimed by at least [...] churches ordained and a[...] Christian faith; who may [...] precepts and example of [...] Galilee; who may not be [...] Man as an Israelite. It [...] Judah that religion is mo[...] but the professing Christ[...] up to his professions; if [...] listen sometimes to the [...] Master; nay, if he would [...] Master in his sight, th[e ...] occasions for hanging [...] shame, fewer reasons fo[r ...] more or less of appreh[...] called the decline of the c[...] progress of unbelief. [...]ology, not religion, [...]ault. In the whole history of the world, belief was never so diffused, and so well-grounded as [th]roughout Christendom at this very [...]t. "I believe in God the Father, [th]e Son, and God the Holy Ghost," [...]-nigh a universal confession, when [...]re brought down to the bed-rock [of th]eir conscience and conviction; [...]h each may have his own conception, his own interpretations, his own [...] about this Trinity; God, the Cre[ator] of the World; Christ, the Light of [the W]orld; the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of [...]xisting within us; but God over all [and e]verywhere; God in our walks and [...]s and ways; God in our homes and [...]s; God, the good that is in us fight[ing f]orever against the evil; at once the [...]s and the Soul of Man!

[FI]RE IN THE OLD LIBRARY.

[Seve]ral Firms in the Building Suffer Losses This Afternoon.

[A] little after 2 o'clock this afternoon [the] old library building, at Pennsylvania [and] Ohio streets, suffered considerable [dam]age from fire. The fire started in the [thir]d story, and when the department [arri]ved, smoke was pouring out in dense [vol]umes, and it looked as if the building [mi]ght be destroyed. By quick work the [dep]artment soon had the fire under con[tro]l, but not until W. H. Herriott's dental [su]pply company, Wilcox & Gibbs, deal[ers] in sewing machines, and Vajen, Vader [&] Co., dealers in fire supplies, and some [oth]ers concerns had suffered loss, mostly [by] water and smoke.

The building is owned by E. F. Claypool, and is to be torn down in a few [w]eeks to make place for a new block.

Mr. Fox, of the Fox & Garhardt Co., [sa]id that his firm had about $3,000 worth [of] dental supplies packed on the third [fl]oor. Much of this, it is thought, will be [fo]und badly damaged by smoke and [w]ater, if not by fire. The W. H. Harriot Company is moving into another build[in]g, and very little of the firm's stock [h]as been taken away.

An immense crowd collected in the streets, and for a time the firemen were hampered.

TRAVELERS ELECT.

List of Officers Chosen by State Organization.

The Commercial Travelers of Indiana elected these officers.

President, W. H. Shireman, Indianapolis; vice-president, Indianapolis, H. M. Haldeman; Evansville, Wm. Shellhorn; Terre Haute, M. W. Stack; Lafayette, Charles G. Yelm; Ft. Wayne, Frank Sloan; Richmond, W. H. Quigg; Vincennes, R. D. Wharton; New Albany, J. R. Crawford; Logansport, H. F. Frick; Frankfort, James Freeman; Crawfordsville, Geo. W. Coons; Anderson, Thomas Shannon; Muncie, C. M. Rich; Marion, M. L. Lewis; Madison, H. W. Hardin; secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Henley, Indianapolis; directors (for two years), J. A. Newman, C. D. Pearson, J. F. Jewar, M. P. Lynch; for one year, Oscar Heider.

The railroad committee recommended that a committee of five be appointed for two years, and that this committee see that there be incorporated in the platform's of the political parties a plank calling for a 2-cent mile rate. The recommendation was adopted.

The following amendment to Article 1, Section 2, of the constitution was adopted:

"Provided, That upon a majority vote of all members present at any regular annual meeting, the annual meeting may, not oftener than once in three years, be held at any other city in the State, at which said meeting the officers and board of directors shall be elected for the ensuing year."

The Farm is the Thing.

[Washington Letter St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Americans of leisure must have the country seat as well as the town house. And what is more, the country seat is not entirely for the summer season. The New Yorkers set the pace. They made it so rigidly the thing that to-day there is scarcely a family of wealth and ease there without a country home to which at more or less regular intervals the members resort for a period of rural repose. Washington is following. The new and popular idea of those whose main purpose in life is ease without ennui has found marked expression this winter. Every year in the past decade has brought accessions to the well-to-do resident class at the capital of the nation. From the East and from the Northwest especially families have been moving to Washington and getting up "establishments." The winter in Washington and the rest of the year abroad or at the various resorts have furnished hitherto the time-filling combination for these people. But now comes a variation in the form of the country seat. Old plantations in Virginia and Maryland are being purchased and embellished with "manor houses" and "halls." The round of the Washington social season has a novelty this year in the balls and the "hunts" which are being given at these country places. The favorites of fortune are startling with the new good times plain people of the States adjacent to the capital, and incidentally adding to the per capita circulation of many "corners" and "villas." The fashion is spreading.

Christmas Stockings.

[Syracuse News.]

A street urchin stood peering into the window of a toy shop one evening just before Christmas, watching a prosperous father buying presents. Bigger and bigger the boy's eyes grew as the purchasing went on. Finally, when it was all over and the man left the store, the lad sidled up to him, and with great diffidence asked:

"Wuz all them things you bought fer one boy, mister?"

"Why, yes—certainly," said the man patiently as he turned away with his bundles under his arms.

The street boy's eyes grew bigger yet. "Gee whiz," he whispered under his breath. "Rich men's boys must wear big stockings!"

The Oliver P. Morton Club will keep open house from 2 until 10 o'clock p. m., New Year's day. Refreshments will be served.

Van Houten's Cocoa
is of Unequ[alled Va]lue as a Household Beverage. Economical, Eas[y to Ma]ke—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.
[...] grocery stores—order it next time.

Don't Replace a Bad Co
a Bad Digestion.

Colds are cured quickly
tainly by

HALE'S
HONEY OF
HOREHOUN
AND TAR

and it causes no indigestion.
50c, $1.00 per bottle; the
size cheapest. At all dru
Be sure to get Hale's.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One

Pure Whisk
Direct from
Distiller to
Consumer
$3.20
FOUR
Full Quarts,
Express Paid.
Saves Middlemen's
Profits. Prevents
Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers.
We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we, therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.
305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Don't
Use a Refrigerator
unless
it is kept clean with
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder
The taint of decaying particles of food is absolute poison.

IT SHINES
FOR
ALL
U. S. Metal Polish

Designed for precious metals and therefore unconditionally superior to coarse polishes for all metals, minerals, compositions, leather and kitchen utensils. In fact for everything that needs a polish. It gives lasting luster and brilliancy and benefits the articles on which it is used. Costs less than any other polish and is the only one that will not shrink or become rancid, gummy, tough, sticky or hard—any heat or cold do not affect it. Put up in paste, liquid or powder form, as you prefer. Avoid the injurious imitations found on every hand and possess the unapproached U.S. METAL POLISH, free from acid or grit. Send 2c stamp for sample, 10c at dealers. GEORGE WILLIAM HOFFMAN, 930 E. WASHINGTON STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IMPERIAL HAIR
REGENERATOR
Acknowledged to be
The Standard
Hair Coloring
for GRAY or BLEACHED HAIR both here and in Europe. It is clean, durable and natural, easily applied, absolutely harmless, and produces any shade from Black to the lightest Ash Blonde. Bathing does not affect it; permits curling, and one application lasts months. Sample of your hair colored and returned free. Privacy assured.
Sole manufacturers and patentees.
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 22 W. 23d St., New York.
Sold and applied by Miss M. E. Phelan, 106 E. Washington street.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
..VEGETABLE COMPOUND..
THE WOMAN'S REMEDY
FOR WOMAN'S ILLS

DARLING GUM

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

SOME EXQUISITE FABRICS

UNDRESSED SILKS, CREPES DE CHINE, DAMASSE SATINS.

Pink the French Color — Gowns of Amethyst, Mignonette Green, Maize and Fawn Color.

The evening gowns and wraps one sees at full dress functions and at the theater, this Christmas season, are exquisite in their beauty of color and workmanship. They are often of the soft shades in satin and taffeta glace, so that it has become a difficult thing to single out one more beautiful than the rest. The case is exceptional where one woman has a costume that eclipses those of her friends and acquaintances in all its accessories.

One thing is surprising at evening affairs, and that is the number of white gowns. Among others there is the oyster white. It is made up of the faintest tones of pink, blue and green, with a creamy white predominant, and it is only in the mass that the colors are noticeable at all. Then there are those delicate heliotrope shades, which are so numerous and altogether charming. In spite of the fact that this color does not appear to advantage after gas light, it is remarkably popular. Some of the lavenders have a pinkish tone; others, a sort of crimson glow; while some, more properly lavender, are blue in tone. Delicate yellow is much in vogue for evening gowns. Salmon yellow is one of the tints that is becoming to brunettes, but which blondes should wear with much discretion. These shades are made up with little touches of black chiffon, and are striking when this little bit of character is given them. The yellow gown is also very much improved with jets, when used plentifully. This suggests that flowers are worn in great profusion upon evening gowns, the latest popular flower being the pink geranium with green leaf foliage. Orchids and white lilies are much used. For very dark girls there is nothing more becoming in the way of flowers than the poppy. Sets off a white or black gown, and gives it color that would never be obtained with knots of ribbon.

The beautiful rose-tints, from the tinted cameo and sea-shell dyes to Lady Ince damask, geranium and orchid, are seen among costlier gowns for evening dress. The most attractive shades are in heavy undressed silks, crepes de Chine, damasse satins, India crepes, Marie Antoinette silk gauzes and other fashionable fabrics. In dancing dresses

satin, veiled with lace or net, that a glow to the wearer and may be a very joy to look upon.

The French toilets are of pink satin seems to be their favorite color, and gowns are constructed of chiffon or lace over taffeta of a deeper shade. Other dresses are in pink and blue and gold, or variously combined with amethyst, mignonette green, maize and a faint shade of fawn color.

A great variety in the sleeves of evening gowns, the usual form being the close, elbow sleeve, which is, however, not always becoming. This little sleeve is sometimes puffed a trifle, and as if this would be the beginning of a large sleeve again. Sometimes trimming is a short, full ruffle at the elbow, and again it has the long scarf ends which made the gowns of Lydia Marlowe so graceful and became the elbow sleeve really belong to dinner gowns than to those for dancing and the ball room. A pretty effect is made with a

fichu of silk and about the top of the corsage should then be held only with straps of ribbon, laceets over the shoulders and the draped about the arms and the corsage, fastening in a knot or

One of the finishes to a dancing skirt is a ruffle edged with rows of heavy lace. On a gown of purple panne the twelve of these in white satin on the of purple satin. The corsage of lace has a bolero jacket of the panne an undervest of purple satin. There is also a little sash of the satin with silk cords on the ends. There is a simplicity to this very handsome that is unusual and quaint.

To a woman who goes about much not so serviceable as several evenings which are either high-necked or low-necked and well provided with wraps. They should be made of silk fabric. Many girls lay in a spring the fall, of summer goods which is excellent for the purpose and not at all expensive. They range from 20 to 50 cents a yard and make the most attractive dresses.

One which has an air of elegance about it is of mousseline de soie. A tunic of perforated rose-colored velvet hangs over a skirt of pink mousseline and has a blouse of the thin stuff, with a deep collar of the velvet. The collar is laced in the front with narrow black velvet ribbon and on the bottom of the tunic some touches of black velvet give it character.

The straight effect of the pompadour bodice is, of course, popular now, and there are ways of effecting it without resorting to the severe pompadour bodice. A plain corsage covered with lace may have the lace pattern carried down to the skirt in a point that produces much the same effect as the long corsage. This is even prettier, for the blouse from there may be slightly fulled.

Creped satins are undoubtedly one of the most perfectly woven fabrics that

have ever been manufactured in all the history of dress material. The gowns made of this exquisite textile should be trimmed with point-applique or point de Venise lace, with draperies and underdresses of soft Italian crepe. Pieces of pearl passementerie form the girdle, decreasing in width from the back to the front, and covering the flaring Valois collar and turn-back cuffs of the quaint Queen Mary sleeves.

Many of the long evening coats have an applique decoration of cream or white on colored cloth. The garments are made with kaiser collar, cuffs and open fronts. One of the new models is of pale tan-colored box cloth, with a stitched flounce around the bottom of the skirt portion. When fastened, this garment looks like a polonaise open. It has a semi-loose effect, and a short, square-fronted Eton jacket finishes the top of the coat. The jacket has a turn-down collar and revers of darkest of mink fur, and the inside of the wrap, which fastens with gold buttons, has an applique trimming of white cloth, with matching inside collar band.

The Mode

Mrs. Henry B. K.—What is the best material for children's winter night gowns? A.—Albatross or soft French or Scotch flannel. Many persons use outing flannel, which is much cheaper, but not so warm.

Subscriber—How long after it has been received should a wedding announcement or at-home card from out of town be acknowledged? (2) To whom should it be addressed? A.—It is not necessary to acknowledge either. (2) Acknowledgement of a wedding invitation should be sent to the parents of the bride, or the person who has invited you to be present at the ceremony. Announcement cards bear only the names of the bride and bridegroom, and should be acknowledged, if at all, to them.

Molly T. P.—Suggest a way to break oneself of the habit of biting the finger-nails. A.—A woman who has long suffered from this habit says she found the greatest tendency to bite them when she was reading, which suggested the thought that if her hands were occupied at that time the trouble might be stopped. She began by making the common chain stitch in crochet work, and though at first she unconsciously dropped the work over and over again in an attempt to get at her nails, the action called her to herself, and she was soon able to resist the inclination. Very soon the crochet work went on uninterrupted, and she found that she had cured herself. In children, such heroic treatment as rubbing the nails with quinine has been resorted to, but the most successful is to promise the child something he wishes very much to have. The result of his efforts to break the habit will be satisfactory.

Mrs. L.—How shall I make a pretty silk and wool crepon with a close weave so that it shall be stylish but not too elaborate? I want it to wear for church and receptions if necessary. A.—You should line the gown entirely with taffeta or if this is too expensive get a fine cotton lining and put a twelve inch ruffle of taffeta around the skirt. Cut the outer skirt in five gores with an inverted plait down each gore, which flares from below the knees and is strapped there with tiny velvet bands stitched and pointed. Fasten in the back under an inverted plait. Make the waist tight fitting with a French back stitched at the waist line and fronts laid in folds and draped across to the left side ending in a rosette of black panne velvet. Drape the folds across a chemisette of accordion plaited black chiffon over black satin, strapped across with a little cream Valenciennes lace. Make the sleeves with an inverted plait from shoulder to wrist and finish with a narrow unstiffened turn-over cuff of black panne. Cut the bodice to fit well over the waist line into a low point at the front. On the outside wear a narrow girdle of panne. Have a folded collar of black chiffon, finished with white chiffon at the throat.

Gertrude—I want to make over an old waist and wish the editor of Mode would suggest a pretty and cheap trimming. Also an inexpensive evening gown, and how it should be made if done at home. A.—The very little amount of velvet it requires to make any of the pretty boleros or Eton jackets is in the means of the most modest purse. A really good silk velvet for elbow sleeves is also a moderate investment. (2) An economical way now of making an evening gown is to have a high yoke and sleeves that one can add to a low-necked bodice. This makes the gown equally serviceable for afternoon or evening wear. Make a silk or lawn underskirt finished with a knife-plaiting. Over this drop a skirt of point d'esprit, gathering both into a silk band. Put five rows of shirring an inch and a half apart below the waist around the entire body, shaping them down to a slight point in the front. At the foot put a knife-plaited ruffle edged at the top and bottom with lace. Be sure that you make the outer ruffle as deep as the one on the silk. Cut the waist with a square neck back and front, with the fullness in groups of tucks gathered into a point at the waist line. Around the shoulders put a band of black lace, through which is run a liberty silk scarf, dotted with silver spangles, tied in a rosette in front with silver buckles across the center. Make the tucked elbow sleeves unlined with a plaited ruffle at the elbows. Add a silver belt and sash of liberty silk run through a silver buckle at the back and hanging in long ends. Make a yoke of the thinnest black lace to fit snugly extending into a high collar with folds of white chiffon and silver at the top. Make the yoke separate, finished with a drawing string at the waist, and bind the armholes with silk. Fasten the yoke to the bodice with hooks and eyes, for one pin or two do not stand many shrugs of the shoulder.

WHAT TO EAT.

New Year Greeting.

There is a new foot on the floor,
And a new guest at the door;
The New Year, blithe and gay,
Comes up to claim his own.

The air is still ladened with the fragrance of Christmas greens, and the heart still aglow with the warmth and good cheer that the season brings; and scarcely has the last echo of the "wacht heil" of Yuletide festivities died away before the brazen-throated bells proclaim that the old order changeth, yielding place to new.

There is always an "open sesame" for joy in the new year, and it is welcomed right royally. Across the threshold of the new twelvemonth we step with willing feet, and as the curtain falls behind us we shut out as far as fancy can the sorrows and disappointments of the past.

The Old Year's Book! We have read it through;
Leaf after leaf, and day after day,
We have turned its pages, both I and you.
What it has told us we may not say,
But each for himself the story has read.

Queen of the Holidays.

This day has been so called. It was Elia who wrote: "Of all sounds, of all bells, the most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the old year." But to the young no lingering sadness mars the day. Hope brightens all the days to come. New Year's is the young people's it with all the noise and jollity their carefree souls so dearly love.

A Wonderful Century.

Whether this be the final year or not of this wonderful century matters little. But when we think of the wonderful progress the world has made since the joy bells rang in the beginning of this nineteenth century, we augur for the grand new century that is to open out more wonders than the mind of man has yet dreamed of. As the marvelous inventions of this ingenious, wonder-making age seemed utterly improbable to the greater part of civilization even less than a hundred years ago, the present generation is slow to believe that greater and more wonderful things will open out to the world's vision in the passing of the new century.

New Year Entertainments.

Aside from its religious observances, the principal features of Christmas are the family dinner and gift bearing, while New Year's has become almost as much a day of present giving with many. It is a question whether this custom does not suggest the idea of afterthought if the recipient was overlooked on Christmas day. At any rate, a New Year's gift bears no significance. There are certain set features in holiday entertainments which are as well left unchanged, as they give a pleasant distinction to the season.

Notably for New Year's are the games, which partake largely of buffoonery, it is true, but a little nonsense now and then is good for every one, and especially on so fitting an occasion, when all the world is young again.

Old-Fashioned Games.

For the young people, old-fashioned games, charades, pantomime and similar forms of entertainment are always popular. No more delightful way to entertain your holiday guest and intimate friends can be thought of than a masquerade dance, the less informal the better.

New Year Calling.

The idea of celebrating this anniversary with as much noise and merriment as possible, perhaps to distract thoughts or even make thought impossible, has prevailed with every nation. Something of this spirit may have induced society to hold high revel on New Year's day. This prompted the New Year's calling. Fortunately, this custom was but a passing fashion, in this country, at least, and soon died out. In itself it was a pleasant and friendly ceremony, but was carried to extremes and introduced a temptation to intemperance.

Now one simply sends a courteous reminder of one's thoughts for a friend, embodied in appropriate verse or sentiment, on a card. This eliminates all elements of danger and fatigue.

New Year's Dishes and Decorations

These vary little from those of Christmas. What is seasonable and appropriate for one is quite as much so for the other. Replace the roast beef with a crown of lamb, however, and dispense with the plum pudding, having lighter, more delicate desserts. The same decorations may be used except mistletoe, which is only appropriate for Christmas.

Readers of this paper may secure a copy of Lida Ames Willis's Booklet of Holiday Dinners suitable for the whole winter, by sending 10 cents to cover postage and printing to her address, 719 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago. The recipe for old-fashioned Plum Pudding contained in this booklet is alone well worth ten times the cost. The recipes are of great merit, and thoughtful women will preserve them with other precious things.

MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal Toast Stewed Figs Cream
Broiled Oysters on Toast
Brown Sauce
Baked Potatoes Omelet
Waffles Maple Sirup
Coffee

DINNER.
Giblet Soup
Roasted Wild Duck, Onion Stuffing
Black Currant Jelly
Mashed Potatoes Turnips
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Lettuce Salad
Sweet Potato Croquettes
Apple and Celery Salad
Cranberry Jelly Cream Cake
Coffee

SUPPER
Pickled Oysters
Cheese Sandwiches
Fruit Cake
Cocoa.

Monday.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal Stewed Dates Cream
Bread Omelet Bacon
Stewed Potatoes Steamed Rolls
Coffee.

LUNCH.
Pressed Nut Loaf Broiled
Toasted Muffins Honey
Tea

DINNER.
Cream of Tomato Soup
Broiled Steak Horseradish Sauce
Escalloped Potatoes Winter Squash
Cabbage and Celery Salad
Rice Pudding
Coffee

Tuesday.

BREAKFAST.
Toast Apple Sauce Cream,
Broiled Ham Potato Cakes
Muffins Coffee

DINNER.
Clear Soup
Broiled Pompano Parsley Butter
Potatoes a la Creme, in Cases
Oyster Croquettes Stewed Celery
Olives Salted Nuts
Turkey Stuffed with Chestnuts
Cauliflower White Sauce
Sweet Potatoes.
Lettuce and Orange Salad
Apple Custards Whipped Cream
Mince Pie
Vanilla Ice Cream
Fruit Nuts Cheese
Coffee

SUPPER.
Italian Clam Broth
Whipped Cream
Cold Turkey Celery
Cranberry Jelly
Canned Apricots White Cream Cake
Cocoa.

Training.

[Atchison Globe.]

Somehow, it never dawns upon a girl in love that lighting the parlor fire for her steady is the practice given her for lighting the fires after she is married.

Victorious Strategy.

[Chicago Record.]

"Miss Jimp, how did you make such an impression on that shy Mr. Duggs?"
"I acted shyer than he did."

MAN'S STUFFED SHOULDERS

ONE OF CIVILIZATION'S SADDEST SIGHTS.

On Wintry Days It is Seen on All Sides—Why Narrow Neckties Came Into Vogue.

[New York Sun.]

The saddest sight of civilization to the artistic eye is the "man-made" shoulder, if me may borrow an adjective from Col. Bryan's storehouse. It is specially noticeable on a good tingling day in winter, when all the overcoats are out; the observer is pained to see that the men inside them are not wearing their own shoulders exclusively, but monstrous, impossible, wide, stiff padded structures of the tailor's art. Little spindle-shanked men who end in nothing are as broad as Hercules at the shoulders and trip along like a pyramid shuffling on its apex. Youths of a comely slimness and gracility are weighed down with these palpable false miracles of stuffing. Even the lusty lords of the football field and the oar are not ashamed to add to their sufficient breadth of shoulder by these unholy pretences.

Once in a while some man with a genius for simplicity or of force of character and language enough to offer an effectual resistance to this pet convention of the tailor's, wears a coat which has not been sophisticated. Strong is the contrast between his appearance and the rigid Assyrian enormity of the victims of tailorism. The natural slope of the shoulders is easy, pleasing and graceful. The man looks like a gentleman wearing a coat that fits him instead of a ridiculous padded cuirass, a shoulder-stretching fraud that deceives nobody, takes away all beauty of proportion and looks uncomfortable, awkward and preposterous.

It is the fashion of men to smile with benignant superiority at all feminine artificial ways and means of loveliness. It is for the women to laugh at the self-betraying effort of the men, or of the tailors who make the men, to wear another shape or an appearance of greater strength than nature has given; and the women do laugh at these tailor-made Atlantean shoulders; and they do well to laugh. A stuffed goose will never pass for an eagle.

The villainous habit of dyeing the hair and beard, a habit that never produced a moment's illusion in even a myopic eye, has pretty well died out. Occasionally some belated worshiper of the devil of deceit may be seen, the seemly gray or white smeared with a horrible purple—no appetizing spectacle. Does the man who extends his shoulders artificially stand on any higher plane of æsthetic probity? But that is scarcely the question. Is it really the tailor in his blindness or the vainglorious customer who must bear the blame of these square-rigged, clumsy, protrusive, illogical, loud, flamboyant, vulgar, tailor-made shoulders? It is notorious that men are meek to their tailors, and those sublime artists are sometimes inclined to be dictatorial. You don't ask for padding, but fashion forces it on you.

Narrow Neckties.

[New York Sun.]

The narrow neckties which are so much in favor to-day are the result of the demands of the fashions in collars. The edge of the high standing collar must in accordance with the principles of good dressing be kept close together, and this was found impossible with the old-fashioned four-in-hand scarfs, which were two or three inches broad. However one might tug and pull at these scarfs, they could never be tied so as to bring the edges of the collar together in the fashion required. Haberdashers invented collars that could be made to comply with the conditions of fashion, but the prevailing style of necktie made it impossible for the good purposes of their designers to be realized. So the small tie is a development of this demand. It originated in England, where it is worn without the decoration of a scarf pin. This fashion has not been entirely followed here, although pins of the least conspicuous style are selected for these ties. Some semi-precious stone, surrounded by a plain, narrow band of gold is nowadays the most popular pin.

The Friendly Hand-Glass.

[New York Times.]

"I have found a little hand-glass the best preventive of rheumatism I have ever tried," remarked the drummer as he sat at the Herald-Square Hotel discussing his ills with a party of fellows. "Of course, I carry a horse chestnut in my pocket, and to make the thing doubly sure, carry an old potato that has been my companion until it is now about as hard as a chunk of coal. Damp sheets make rheumatism, is my theory. So when I strike a hotel I take my hand-glass from my grip and place it between the sheets as soon as a room is assigned to me. If on removing it from between them I find the faintest trace of dampness on the glass I decide that the sheets won't do for me. Once in a while I find at some of the older hotels a warming pan that can be used to dry out the sheets, but outside of New England and some of the Southwestern States such a thing is rarely available. If that is the case I get a pair of warmed and dried sheets. When it is so late that this is not possible I have the sheets taken off and sleep between the woolen blankets. Since I adopted this plan I have suffered less from rheumatic pains than ever before in all my experience on the road."

Quaint Colonial Names.

[Child Life in Colonial Days.]

It is an interesting study to trace the underlying reason for many of the curious names which are given to the offspring of the first colonists. Parents searched for names of deep significance, for names appropriate to conditions, for those of profound influence, presumably, on the child's life.

The Rev. Richard Buck, one of the early parsons in Virginia, in days of deep depression, named his first child Mara. This text indicates the reason for his choice: "Call me Mara, for the Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the lord has brought me home empty." His second child was christened Gershom; for Moses's wife "bare him a son and called his name Gershom, for he said I have been in a strange land." Many names have a pathos and sadness which can be felt down through the centuries. Dame Dinely, widow of a doctor, or barber-surgeon, who had died in the snow while striving to visit a distant patient, named her poor babe Fathergone.

The children of Roger Clap were named Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Deside, Unite and Supply. Madam Austin, an early settler of old Narragansett, had sixteen children. Their names were Parvis, Picus, Piersus, Prisemus, Polybius, Lois, Lettice, Avis, Anstice, Eunice, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Freelove. All lived to be three score and ten, one to be a hundred and two years old. Edward Bendall's children were named Truegrace, Reform, Hoped For, More Mercy and Restore. Richard Gridley's offspring were Return, Believe and Tremble.

What Shall We
Have for Dessert?
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try
Jell-O,
a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

TEA TABLE TALK

Value of Good Humor.

[New York Tribune.]

Happily for our humanity, there is much truth in the poet's assertion that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." And now that the summer is actually over and gone, and we must face ice-bound winter, the true house mother, although she gives a sigh of regret for her garden and the happy outdoor life, can not but feel a distinct pleasure in thinking of the many comforts that are possible to add to the warm home nest. Here a set of new curtains will improve the dining-room. What an air of cheerfulness can be given to the hall by one of those velvet stair carpets, which contrast so well with the white baluster. What dainty accessories can be added as surprises to her daughters' bedrooms. What good dinners she will have to tickle the palate of her poor husband, who has lived without the real comforts of home all summer, etc. But while we think of the material comfort of our family, do not let us forget that the great essential after all is a cheerful spirit. In beginning the winter, and opening our homes for the season's duties, let every house mistress make the resolution not to find fault, and not to complain, and while she ministers to the creature comforts of her household, let her with the same faithful unselfishness check every fretful remark or tart reply. Those hurried breakfasts in dark December, with the children to get off to school, and the husband to business, will be far less trying if kind, good humor pours out the coffee and finds missing articles.

It is astonishing how many really good, unselfish women have a habit of constant fretfulness that is almost intolerable. The cares and worries of their lives cling closely to them. Even their cheerfulness is querulous, and gives no real warmth or comfort. Thackeray evidently esteems good humor as one of the highest feminine attributes, for he continually refers to it when he desires to make his heroines attractive—the expression, "kind, good humor" occurs again and again in his books, and he always puts it in with a little tender touch, as if he valued it! Certainly it is the sunshine of our homes, and miserable, indeed, is the household that has not the warmth and light of its influence.

A Southern Christmas.

[New York Evening Post.]

The house in which I lodged was on the confines of a rice plantation; its Highland name was eloquent of the birthplace of its builders, and its master had received his degree in Edinboro in Jeffrey's day.

It was a long, one-storied dwelling, without pretension to belong to any class of architecture. In all the stretch of the county, not one stately colonial house reared its pillared front. The cavaliers in Virginia managed to erect such noble edifices, but they were Englishmen, in touch with their fostering mother-country. I was among the old descendants of a highland chieftain, on whose head a price had been set, and whose estates were forfeit to the offended crown.

The house was built of the native pine, with neither cellar nor attic; room after room stretching right and left, and the "offices" and servants' quarters running out to the rear at right angles. The beautiful Cherokee rose-vines, the pale native honeysuckle, and the wistaria embowered the porches, front and rear. A clearing in sight of the windows held the well-filled stables, and the cabins of the "field hands" were clustered nearly out of sight.

Within, a charm I have never seen equaled or repeated gave to the low-ceiled rooms an individuality, a fascinating mingling of extreme simplicity of adornment, with ultra refinement and grace. The books were many and costly, the prints were classic and illustrative of the best art of the time, the costliest stuff was chintz, and that neither new nor bright. The pitch pine knots burned merrily in the great chimneys, invariably built on the outside of the walls like buttresses, the soft wind sung its Christmas hymns through the dense pines, and the isolation of the household made them seem pioneers in a new world.

She Created a Sensation.

[New York Times.]

One young woman managed to create the sensation she evidently intended yesterday when she walked down Fifth avenue and into the shopping district. Stitched around the left sleeve of the huge automobile coat she wore was a wide band of crepe, such as coachmen wear when the family of the owner of his team is in mourning. That the mourning of the young woman was very sincere did not appear from any of the rest of her toggery, as there was neither crepe nor any other sort of black goods about it, her gown being of a pale purple and her hat resplendent in the huge colored flowers which women affect at this time. She didn't appear to be an actress on an advertising tour. Possibly she was trying to be a leader of fashion. She was certainly "the cynosure of all eyes," as the writers of the Laura Jean Libbey school like to put it.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900
The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a
GOLD MEDAL
to
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.
BAKER'S
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER MASS.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.
TRADE-MARK

Do You Know
Uneeda
Biscuit
?

PULLING TEETH
IS OUR SPECIALTY
No other dentist makes this a special study, therefore we can extract your teeth without hurting you. We apply a harmless remedy which deadens the pain, and which nervous and delicate people can use and not suffer. We make plates which can not be broken. Air and gas given.
DRS. COUCHLIN & WILSON,
Home Office Opp. P. O. 46 N. Pennsylvania St.

"Granny" Estelle.
I AM 89 YEARS OLD, and never used any remedy equal to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It gives quick and permanent relief in grip as well as coughs and colds. It makes weak lungs strong.—Mrs. M. A. METCALFE, Paducah, Ky.

PURE FOOD
None but thoroughly reliable, pure and healthful foods, so proven by actual chemical analysis, will be accepted for these columns.

"Golly, it's Good!"
True Pure and Good
Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup
FREE
Four handsomely colored lithographed Childrens Story Books, 'On The Sands,' 'Little Tin Soldier,' 'A Wonder,' 'Little Golden Hair.' Sent on receipt of 4 c postage.
SCUDDER SYRUP CO. CHICAGO.
43 RIVER ST.

Eat
Granola
and
live.
Sold by your Grocer.
Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Co.

Watch this Cow.
...TRY OUR...
SWEET CREAM CANDIES
The R. W. FURNAS ICE CREAM CO.
106 N. Pennsylvania St.

A DELICIOUS COFFEE
JAV-MAR-HO
WHOLE BEAN
ALL GROCERS

Fitch's PURITAN GUM
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
Put up for first-class trade.
FOR SALE BY FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

The Dyspeptic and the Frying Pan make up and become Friends
Women of refinement who regard healthful cooking as a paramount duty; good cooks, leading clubs and hotel chefs, and cooking authorities everywhere earnestly recommend Wesson's Salad Oil as better, value than the most delicately flavored Imported Olive Oil and costs very much less. Send for booklet, which contains exceptional recipes, by Lida Ames Willis, National Food Writer, Lecturer and Demonstrator; Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School; A. Mantz, Steward and Manager Rittenhouse Club, and other valuable information free. Ask your friendly grocer for Wesson's Oils and avoid unhealthful cooking fats.

Your Grocer Will Be Pleased
to furnish you with the latest products of our ovens—new cakes for the opening of the Twentieth Century.
VICTOR
ACME FRUIT
CARAMEL CAKE
THE VICTOR is a raspberry jam and marshmallow combination, iced top and very choice.
ACME FRUIT is a delicate blend of nut cake with currants.
CARAMEL CAKE is a honey cake with caramel icing.
Also York Butters and Domestic Bread.
The Parrott-Taggart Bakery

The Pursuit of Wealth
is impossible if the strength gives out. This should be sustained by wholesome and palatable food, and the foremost of these is
Quaker Bread
It is not equaled by any other bread made. The finest western wheat flour and other high-grade ingredients enter into its composition, and all the process of making and baking are carried on in perfectly clean rooms and ovens.
HITZ BAKERY

Some People
are not aware that Bryce's Pie Crust Butter Crackers are the finest thing in the way of a cracker that is made in this country.
They melt in your mouth. My facilities are limited, but those people who try them will have no others.
Ask for Bryce's Old Homestead Bread—the name is a guarantee of purity.

HONEST DENTISTRY, HONEST PRICES
is our motto. We guarantee our work to be the very best. You can pay higher prices elsewhere, but you can not get better work, no matter what you pay.
Full Set of Teeth $3.00
GUARANTEED
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, Porcelain Crowns $3
Fillings 50c
Should any of your work prove unsatisfactory, we insist that you return and have it done over Free of Charge.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7:30. SUNDAY, 9:30 to 4.
UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS
Ground Floor. CORNER MARKET AND CIRCLE. East of Monument.
German Spoken. Lady Attendant. Old Phone 3205.

Spinal Curvature
Angular or Lateral treated most successfully at
Wilson National Surgical Institute
122 West Ohio St.

RECLINING CHAIRS
FOR CHRISTMAS
INVALID ROLLING CHAIRS
W. D. ALLISON CO. 133 E. South St. INDIANAPOLIS.

WINE OF CARDUI
CURES WOMAN'S ILLS

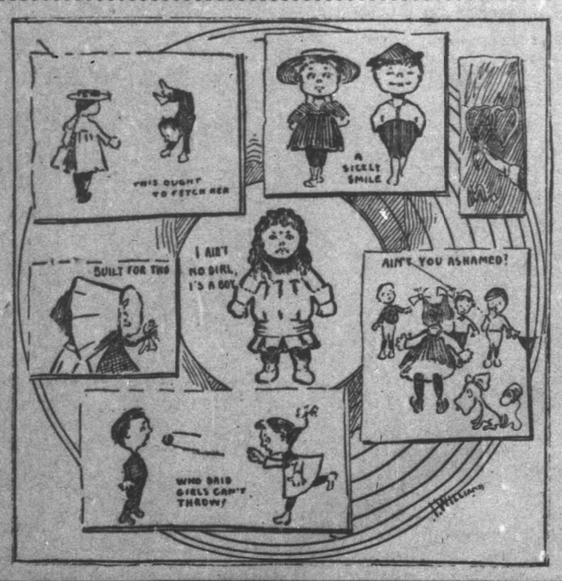
HOW ARE YOU, ANYWAY?
DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN
IS A PERFECT LAXATIVE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Boy World—Girls

While yet a youngster's finding out
The art of traveling about
On wobbly legs, not much inclined
Their owner's wishes yet to mind;
And while the awkward little tongue
Is still unmanageably strung,
You'll find him quick to take offense
If some one, pitiably dense,
Should lucklessly insinuate
That he's a girl. His eyes dilate,
Each hand becomes a chubby ball,
He tries his best to stretch up tall,
And thus his tongue will he employ:
"I ain't no dirl; I is a boy!"

As soon as he sheds skirts and curls
He seems to feel above the girls,
And tries to make them know that they
Are highly honored if he'll play
With them, and always wants to be
The boss, or he'll not play, not he!
Because most girls can't throw a ball
The rule does not apply to all;
And some girls are so very fleet
That they quite readily defeat
The fastest boys, while some can climb
A tree or fence in quicker time
Than many boys who'd not admit
That girls possess a speck of grit.

But though his lips may boldly speak,
He's very conscious there's a weak
Spot in this outward valiant show



Of proud indifference, for no
Boy has escaped the power that lies
Behind a pair of roguish eyes.
He does not know just why it is
That that rebellious tongue of his
Will go upon a strike at once
And make him seem to be a dunce;
Nor why a sickly, useless smile
Adorns his features all the while
He'd gladly do the best he could
To make impressions that are good.
But though his tongue proves such a poor
Assistant he may yet secure
Her admiration by a show
Of feats of skill that he may know.
Ofttimes the youthful passion leads
To writing notes which each one reads
In mortal fear that other eyes
May, through some chance, espy the prize;
And then such teasing would befall—
It does the stoutest heart appal.

Girls seem to be of different strain
Than boys, and seldom look on pain
With joy, though many boys have fun
In watching some poor canine run
Attached secure by luckless tail
To rattling can or battered pail.
Girls' mission seems to be to raise
The boys above barbaric ways.

—Irving Williams.

THE PERSISTENT KITTEN

HOW A STRAY FELINE GREW FAT AND PROSPERED.

The Question of Its Ownership Promises to Cause Trouble Among Three Families.

A cat is responsible for keeping the relations among three Woodlawn-avenue neighbors at the straining point all the time.

Five or six months ago, the feline was a measly, rough-haired, boneyard-looking specimen of a kitten, that whined pitifully at the doors in the row, would let the children maul the life out of it for a bone or crust, would greedily drink water if a few drops of milk were dropped in to whiten it, and would eat ravenously the waste foodstuffs in the garbage bucket that no respectable cat would even sniff.

No real woman will let a cat absolutely starve. Mrs. White would give the wailing thing a scrap and pass it over the fence to Mrs. Green, with the remark, "I wish that woman would keep her dirty cat at home." When Mrs. Green got tired of its whining she would give it a meager drink of watered milk and throw it over the fence to Mrs. Black, and ask her: "Why don't you feed your cat? It's starving to death."

"Feed your own cat," Mrs. Black would reply, as she threw the poor little harmless kitten back over the dangerous iron pickets.

Sometimes the tots of children who only know kitiens as kittens, without regard to pedigree, fatness or cleanliness, would give the "thing" a real good piece of meat or would carry unsteadily a saucer of undiluted (by them) milk from the breakfast table to the back porch.

With the combined attention and inattention it got, the kitten's appearance began to improve. Its bone formation became less apparent; its hairs developed a tendency to point in the same direction and to cultivate closer acquaintance with the skin. It was thrown over the fence less frequently. If it wandered in through the back door it was not immediately lifted out on a foot or brushed out with a broom, but it was gently expostulated with:

"Now, kitty, you must not come in the house," and sometime after "Kitty, I thought I told you you must not stay in the house." Finally kitty would be lifted from her place, near the stove, and put on the back doorstep with the door closed. If it showed that its feelings were hurt, something good for kittens to eat would be thrown out as a solace.

It soon got to be that there was no limit to the stuff it could get to eat at the three houses, but the provender was only such as is common food for kittens. It grew and grew amazingly into maturity, and is now one of the largest and finest Maltese cats in the city.

"I don't know why you keep my cat so much over at your place," says Mrs. White to Mrs. Green.

"I wish you'd let my cat come home when it wants to," says Mrs. Green to Mrs. Black.

"Just think of it," says Mrs. Black. "I was over to Mrs. White's, the other day, and while we were talking there was a little sneeze out in the kitchen.

"'Oh, Mary,' called out Mrs. White, 'there must be a door or a window open somewhere. Close them quick. Emerson will catch cold.'

"'Who's Emerson?' I asked in astonishment, not knowing there was a visitor at the house.

"'Emerson's our cat,' said Mrs. White, 'I named him after the lion at the Zoo. There he is.'

"I looked around, and there was our cat, Dandy. Now, did you ever?"

Mrs. Green heard Mrs. Black calling from the door: "Here, Kitty, Kitty; here, Dandy; here Dandy!"

She popped up on the fence, looked down in her neighbor's yard, and said: "What do you call that cat Dandy for? His name is Tom."

Mrs. White put a bell on the cat's neck. This was looked upon as a suspicious move by Mrs. Green, and she circled the neck with a red ribbon. Mrs. White said again, "Did you ever?" and she put on it a white silk cord with two little tassels swinging in front of the bell. The cat will lap only cream now, and it must be served in a fine china saucer. If the supply of chicken runs out temporarily, it will eat, rather gingerly, porterhouse steak, well broiled.

The cat is evidently not aware that it is causing friction. It divides its time daily about equally among the three families. If it doesn't, the women see that it makes up their lost share. They are watching every move of the cat, and of each other. They seldom leave their homes now, for fear advantage will be taken of their absence, and something may happen to the cat.

BELGIAN HARE INDUSTRY.

Story of its Rise and Fall in the State of California.

So much has been said for and against the raising of Belgian hares, whether for pleasure or profit, The News recently addressed a letter to one of the largest poultry and game dealers in southern California, requesting an unbiased report as to conditions of the enterprise in that section of the country. Southern California was the first to "take up" with the Belgian hare fad, and therefore anything on the subject from a fair and impartial standpoint will be interesting to those engaged in the enterprise in this part of the country. The answer to The News' inquiry is as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., December 18.

As with all such enterprises, the industry was started by a few people who raised all kinds of rabbits for pets, and for their fur, which is used largely in the East for manufacturing purposes. As a part of the business the Belgian hare was introduced and one of the breeders getting too many on his hands, began to push them onto the market. People tried them, but they were expensive, and to those who fancied game, were somewhat disappointing, for one must needs know how to cook them, or they are rather dry.

The demand was slow, and whether it was a scheme of the producer or a bright idea of a Los Angeles reporter hard up for a subject, I do not know, but be that as it may, his paper published an exhaustive and laudatory article, giving details of the Belgian hare's wonderful fecundity. A table was published stating if one pair cost so much that they would produce so many, and by a natural law of reproduction they would increase until at so much a pound the breeder would realize enormous profits. Well, you would be surprised to see the people who bit and went into it. Some people made lots of money out of it—those who got in early and raised them to sell to others to breed from.

Manufactured Pedigrees.

Pedigrees were manufactured and the prices rose to the limit of your pocketbook or your desire for lineage, long ears and correct markings. In time prices ran up $50, $100 and up to $250 for an "imported" buck. Gradually you would find them everywhere, from the hovel to the mansion. Soon the breeders began to weed out the undesirable ones—those that had white on their feet or were off color, shape or size. At first there was a ready market until the masses had satisfied their curiosity then there was a drop, partly because the warm weather had set in, and the rabbit or hare is essentially a winter food, being classed with game. A lot of people had to be coaxed to try it, as they were prejudiced; they would say: "They look just like cats!" Yet if they had been the staple diet and chickens were to be introduced, people would say they are filthy. See what they eat! For in that respect the hare is much the cleaner.

The market was soon overstocked, and in some few instances a discouraged "hare raiser" turned the animals loose. That caused a remonstrance, as they might become great pests. Californians have been fighting the jackrabbit for years. San Diego county led the way by making it a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine to turn the hares loose; and some other counties followed suit.

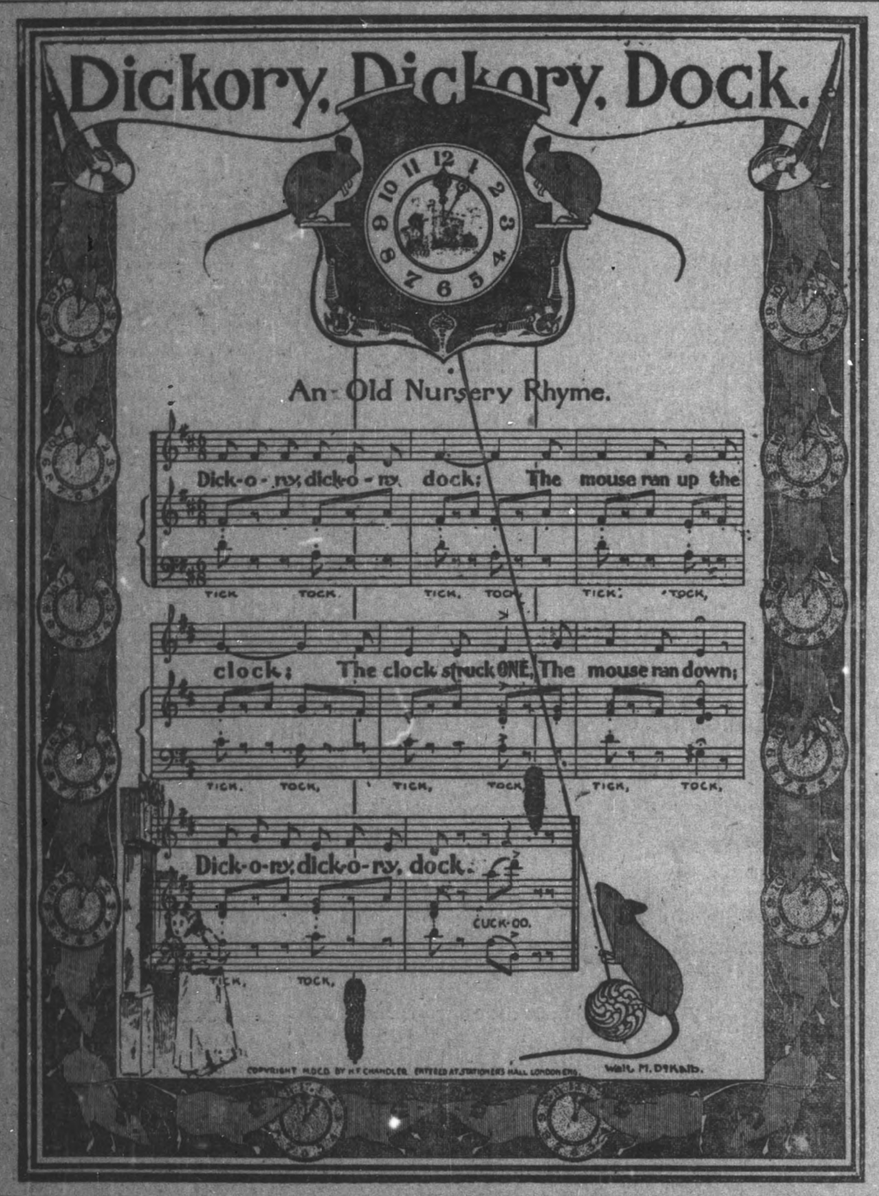
How They Unloaded.

About that time the northern part of the State, Washington and Oregon got the fever, and the way the surplus stock was gathered up and shipped away was surprising. That cleared the atmosphere literally, for it was getting pretty thick from the numerous pens, which smelled to heaven, compared with which a stable is like unto a rose garden. A lot of people who thought they had an elephant on their hands, rubbed them in glee, and said they were well out of it and should stay out.

From a business point of view, personally, I think the situation has resolved itself to a more solid and sensible condition. Now the hares are raised for table use and bring so much a pound, averaging 5 cents alive and 15 cents dressed down to clear meat. They dress away one-half, which leaves a small margin. When properly fed and fattened they make a toothsome and wholesome meat and I think it will come gradually into more general use. One thing is certain—the family who lives at some distance from a market and who get meat but seldom, can keep a very few Belgian hares and very cheaply raise enough for home consumption. The hare thrives on grass, clover, vegetables, green corn, young tree twigs, etc., and should be fed a small amount of some kind of grain, say oats or barley, until a short time before they are to be marketed on used; then for ten days or two weeks they should have all the grain they want to fatten them. After killing they should be hung for a couple of days. The best age to get them ready for market is from four to seven months.

In conclusion, I venture the prediction that it will be a long time before the Americans will make so common a food of it as do the British." H.

An Expensiv Tip"
is the one which yot off and throw away every t that you smoke a Five Cent ci There is nearly as much labor aking this end as all the rest of cigar, and yet every man who b cigar cuts it off and throws it a You get all you pay for when smoke
Old Virginiaeroots
Three hundred million Old Virgroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. 3 for 5 cents.



Cornelia's Go-Cart.

Written by OTIS SKINNER

To His Little Daughter.

You'd give away my old go cart,
Oh, foolish mother mine!
Sure, you can't know the memories
Which that old cart entwine!
Why, years will never heal the smart
That you inflict upon my heart
When you demand that I shall part
With my old go cart.

I know its wheels are tire-less,
It's axle reft in twain;
Corroding grief has seized its springs,
They'll never bounce again.
But, then, I love it, mother dear,
Though smashed its handles—worn its gear.
Are honored wounds but worth a sneer
For my old go cart?

From within its pillowed depths
I've watched the angels fly,
And once saw God play peek-a-boo
On white clouds in the sky.
And cherub boys—the Raphael two—
And winged heads that Reynolds drew
I've seen as plain as I see you
From my old go cart.

Do not think me misinformed,
For all these things I've seen
In the advertising part
Of Scribner's Magazine,
With Kemble's niggers, Nestle's Milk,
Whitman's Candies, Liberty Silk,
Knox's Gelatine and such ilk
I've studied in my cart.

Sometimes I've sailed in that old cart
To India's coral strand,
And Greenland's icy mountains, too,
And Matabele Land:
Where little Hindoo children play
About the streets of old Bombay,
And pig-tailed boys in far Cathay
I've visited in my cart.

Again, I've gone to Dolly land.
Did ever you hear of that?
Oh, no! of course you're ignorant,
And blind as any bat.
But it's a land I know about,
There dollies wander in and out
Of crystal groves where fountains spout
Round my old go cart.

And ranks of soldiers stand in line
Full armed from toe to chin;
The captain's wooden heart beats high
As he grasps his sword of tin.
He vows he'll take his little life
If I refuse to be his wife;
But I am not for thoughts of strife
In my old go cart.

Another place I visit in
My cart with bounding pace
The houses all are built of flowers,
And pink-eyed monkeys chase
Each other round the pearly walk,
The pigs wear boots—the doggies talk,
And lions and tigers proudly stalk
Beside my go cart.

But the journey that I love the best
Is to the Sunset Land.
In a gold and purple palace there
Troop fairies hand in hand,
With azure garments, wings of green—
The prettiest fairies ever seen,
They kneel to me, for I'm their queen
In my old go cart.

So, mother, now you know how dear
This old cart is to me
Let it stand all unprofaned
That I may sometimes see
The poor and broken chariot there
That once its little freight did bear
To all her castles in the air.
My old go cart.

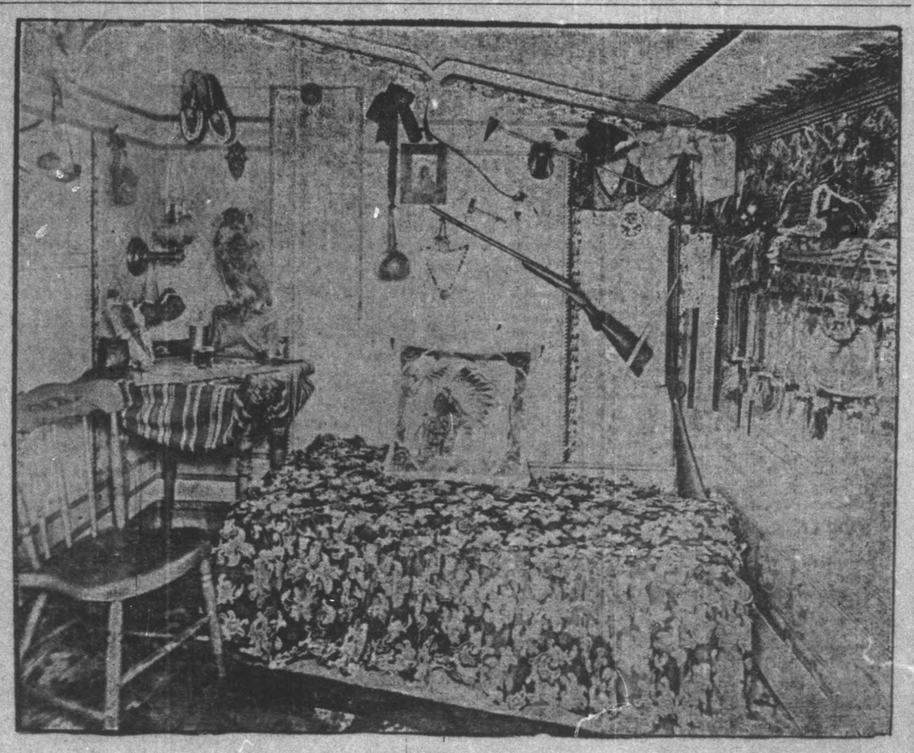
Accomodating.

[New York Evening Journal.]

"Don't trouble to throw me down any chestnuts, little boy; I'll come up and get 'em myself."

A Boy's Own House.

Preston Condit, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Condit, of 2120 Capitol avenue, North, has built himself a little house in the yard. He did all the work himself. The house is completely furnished and decorated with guns, arrows, fishing rods, Indian pictures and other objects dear to a boy's heart.



A BOY'S OWN HOUSE.

PICTURE OF PAINT BOX TOWN.

Cut out the picture and paste it with flour paste on cardboard. After having painted the picture according to the rhymed directions given below, preserve the finished work, doing this each week until you have a complete set of pictures setting forth the doings of Dorothy Brown. Finally bind them all together and you will have a pretty picture book, and doubly attractive because you have done all the coloring yourself.

Sunday Morning in Paint Box Town

There's a dear little church out in Paint Box Town,
Where Reginald goes, yes, and Dorothy Brown,
Each clear Sunday morning at half after ten,
And they sit still as mice through the service, and then
While the sweet, solemn organ tones rise on the air,
Sedately they march down the aisle, do this pair,
And out in the open and down the straight lane;
Then through the quaint village and so home again.
As you see by the picture, some naughty bad boys
Have been making a slide to increase Sabbath joys!
Notice how gallantly Reg doth appear
Assisting his cousin to safety! I fear
Those solemn young rascals are thinking inside,
"Why isn't it proper on Sunday to slide?"
A deep coffee brown for the boys' coat and hat;
As for Dorothy's garment—why, a dark blue for that.
Her hat a deep red, with feathers dark gray;
And the very same shade for her muff, I should say.
Black shoes and black stockings for children are seen.
The church a faint gray, with blinds of grass green.
Remember the slide doth reflect the sky-light;
So paint it sky blue with dashes of white.
And now I am thinking that's all I need tell,
When your work is quite done I am sure it will look well.

DOUGLAS Z. DOTY.

Chinese Land Taxes, Three Classes.

[Paris Messenger.]

Agricultural land in China is divided into three classes, each class paying a different rate. First-class lands are those near villages in fertile valleys, with a good depth of soil and a good water supply, producing annually two crops of rice, or one crop of sugar cane. Second class lands are those less fertile than the first class, and are generally situated higher up the slopes of hills, and have not such a good water supply as the first class. They produce annually one crop of rice or one crop of sugar cane. Third class lands are those situated on still higher slopes, and are far removed from a good water supply. They are generally devoted to the cultivation of peanuts, sweet potatoes, millet and other hardy crops which do not require much moisture.

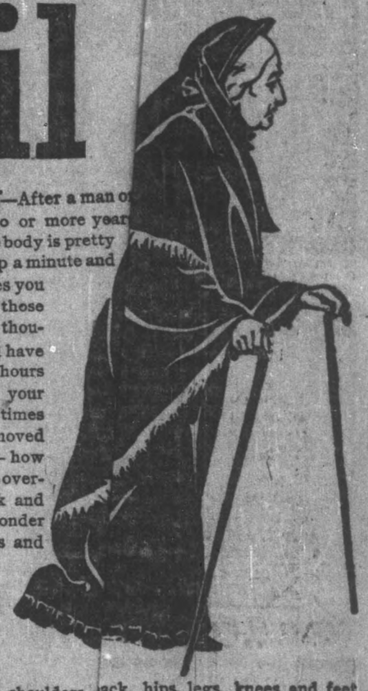
Careful Speaker.

[Answers.]

"What did you expect to prove by that exceedingly long-winded argument of yours?" asked the friend.

"I didn't expect to prove anything," answered the orator. "All I hoped to do was to confuse the other fellow, so that he couldn't prove that I didn't prove anything."

Omega Oil



OLD PEOPLE—After a man o woman has lived 50 or more year the machinery of the body is pretty well worn out. Stop a minute and think how many miles you have walked in all those years—how many thousands of pounds you have lifted—how many hours you have stood on your feet—how many times your joints have moved back and forth—how many times you have overdone things in work and pleasure. Do you wonder that you have pains and aches? Isn't it about time you did something for your poor body? Get a bottle of Omega Oil at once and rub it into every spot on your neck, shoulders, ack, hips, legs, knees and feet where there is an ache. Rub d and hard, and the first thing you know you'll feel at least s younger. Omega Oil is good for everything a liniment ough ood for.

Your druggist sells Omega druggist. The Omega Che 257 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 50 money order or stamps. 750

25 Cents 25 Cents

WILL you more inform the affairs of the wean you would gather in time

...The napolis News...
1901 ar Book
And...
Anac
Ready nuary 1st, 1901

Tells t uests of war and the conqu peace. It tells about the lat s, the Boer war and about and famine. It contai

500 AGES

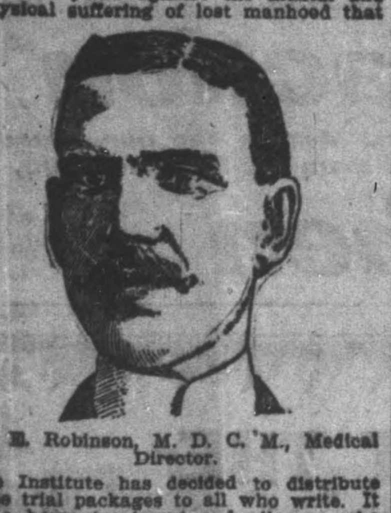
of ta atistics, all about the Phili This book should be in ev me. A great help for the s children in their les. Sent postp at our office 25c

Want Ads Read in the News.

SENT FREE TO MEN

Free Trial Package of This New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address — Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that



A. E. Robinson, M. D. C. M., Medical Director.

the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of physical weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 712 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of physical weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SEVERE HEADACHES

especially the chronic kind which you can't relieve are probably caused by disordered Kidneys. If so you are in serious danger, but before being scared set the urine stand in a glass vessel for 12 hours and if there is brick-dust or other sediment you should immediately seek a competent remedy.

MORROW'S

KID-NE-OIDS

are not only the surest remedy for all forms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble but are easiest to take and most inexpensive. This is attested under oath.

INDIANAPOLIS

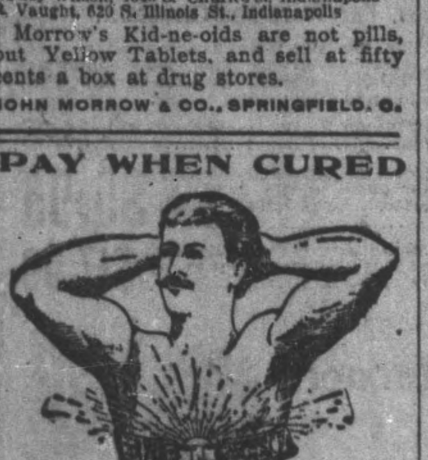
People cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

J. H. Winter, 523 N. California st, Indianapolis
Mrs. S. J. Prathro, 249 Indiana ave, Indianapolis
Mrs. J. Rinkle, 127 S. Noble st, Indianapolis
Miss Isophene Talbott, 161 Leota st, Indianapolis
Miss H. Hooker, 1309 E. Michigan st, Indianapolis
Mrs. M. E. Henderson, 23 W. Ohio st, Indianapolis
Mrs. W. L. Ragland, Indianapolis
Mrs. Mathilde Ferguson, Indianapolis
Mrs. John P. Temple, Indianapolis
Mrs. L. B. Milan, 1120 Shelby st, Indianapolis
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Muller, Indianapolis
Wesley Wilson, 1343 S. Charles st, Indianapolis
R. Vaught, 620 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

PAY WHEN CURED



WEAK MEN

A means of restoring youthful vigor is priceless. Nothing is worth more to a man that lacks that element. And yet here is a remedy which thousands of men need, and they fail to grasp it because of fear that it might fail.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will do all that is claimed for it, as thousands who have been cured by it will testify to. Your most intimate friends are using it, and being cured. They don't mention it, because few men want anyone to know they are in need of such a remedy. It makes men strong; it removes the effects of early indiscretions, overwork, and all abuse of the laws of nature. It helps nature mend and makes manhood perfect.

PAY FOR IT WHEN CURED

After you are cured you can pay me, and then the price will be only half what is asked for the old-style belts, which have been blistering and burning the backs of their wearers for the last thirty years.

Write to-day for my beautiful 80-page book. It is sent free, sealed, and is full of truths for weak men. Address

DR. M. L. McLAUGHLIN
31 West 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASTHMA

Dr. Whetzel's Free Trial Treatment.

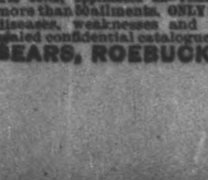
Dr. Whetzel's famous treatment for asthma, which has the signal distinction of being the only system by which the disease is permanently cured, will be SENT FREE FOR A LIMITED TRIAL PERIOD to all applicants who will simply inclose the names of two others having asthma.

THE SHINING FEATURE

of Dr. Whetzel's new treatment is that patients cured under it are CURED. They are NOT SUBJECT TO RELAPSE. The wheezing, the choking spells, the horrors of asthma DO NOT RETURN. Ask for booklet of individual experiences of cured patients upon this point. Address

Dr. FRANK WHETZEL,
DEPARTMENT R,
American Express Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

New Books of the Week

An Englishwoman's Love Letters.

One of the really remarkable books of the end of the year is an anonymous collection of letters, entitled "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." There is nothing about the volume to show whether the letters are fictitious or are, in very sooth, a human document, but there is a quality about the letters themselves—a quality of intense interest, of poignant humanity, of sane and healthy sentiment—that would seem to indicate their verity. There is a prefatory note to the volume which says that the story contained in these letters can not be more fully indicated while the feelings of some who are still living have to be consulted. Nor will the reader find the root of the tragedy explained in the letters themselves. "But one thing, at least, may be said as regards the principal actors—that to the memory of neither of them does any blame belong. They were equally the victims of circumstances, which came whole out of the hands of fate and remained, so far as one of the two was concerned, a mystery to the day of her death."

The story unfolded in these pages, "half-guessed and half-revealed," is a convincing story. It forces the reader to believe in it, and all the characters who are mentioned, though there is no attempt at characterization, remain curiously real in the memory. The very first letter strikes the note of great love and sincere; love that is all frankness without immodesty, unselfish, self-sacrificing. It is evidently their first parting; it is the first letter she has written to him since the veil has been lifted and their love for each other acknowledged.

And you never knew? Dearest, I love you for it, you never knew! I believe a man when he finds he has won, thinks he has taken the city by assault; he does not guess to the insiders it has been a weary siege, with flags of surrender fluttering themselves to rags from every wall and window! No, in love it is the women who are the strategists; and they have at last to fall into the ambush they know of with good grace.

You must let me praise myself a little for a past, since I can never praise myself again. You must do that for me now! There is not a battle left to win. You and peace hold me so much a prisoner, have so caught me from my own way of living, that I seem to hear a pin drop twenty years ahead of me; it seems an event! Dearest, a thousand times I would not have it to be otherwise; I am only too willing to drop out of existence altogether and find myself in your arms instead. Giving you my love, I can so easily give you my life. Ah, my dear, I am yours so utterly, so gladly! Will you ever find it out; you, who took so long to discover anything?

Through all this book one can not help being struck by the strange contradictions in this young woman—so young, so immature, so childishly innocent of many things, and yet with so full a gift of literary expression, so beautiful and clear a style, so mature a thought. She is full of quaint conceits and illusions. Her lover says her metaphors make him giddy, whereupon she increases them to "make him as giddy as a dancing dervish." A hundred new ways she discovers for telling him how much in love she is; she recalls with love's delight in confessions little scenes of her childhood; pathetic tales of her aunt, her dogs, her books, the mouse in the wainscot.

There is a strange glimpse of a mind given to psychology, too, in some of these letters, witness one written after her lover had advised her to sit up and watch for an eclipse of the moon. She writes:

I had never watched the darkness into dawn like that before; and it was interesting to hear all the persons awaking—cocks at 4:30, frogs immediately after, then pheasants and various others following. I was cuddled close up against my window, throned in a big arm-chair with many pillows, a spirit-lamp, cocoa, bread and butter and buns; so I fared well. Just after the pheasants and the first querulous fidgetings of hungry blackbirds comes a soft pattering along the path below, and Benjy, secretive and important, is fussing his way to the shrubbery, when instinct or real sentiment prompts him to look up at my window; he gives a whimper and a wag, and goes on. I try to persuade myself that he didn't see me, and that he does this other mornings when I am not thus perversely bolstered up in rebellion and peering through blinds at wrong hours. Isn't there something pathetic in the very idea that a dog may have a behind-your-back attachment of that sort—that every morning he looks up at an unresponsive blank and wags and goes by?

Sometimes, indeed, her lover, unless he were very wise, wiser than most men in love, must have found her subtle thoughts hard to follow; at times he must have found it difficult to follow any idea in her letters, save that she loved him, and that he was blessed thereby. The subtle distinction of this passage, for instance, must have escaped any but an extraordinary lover:

When you come, why am I any happier than when I know you are coming? It is the same thing in love. I have you now all in my mind's eye; I have you by heart; have I my arms a bit more round you then than now? How it puzzles me that, when love is perfect, there should be disappearances and reappearances; and faces now and then showing a change! You, actually, the last time you came, looking a day older than the day before! What was it? Had old age blown you a kiss, or given you a wrinkle in the art of dying? Or had you turned over some new leaf, and found it withered on the other side?

Literature she knows and loves. She reads Browning and George Meredith, but is not affected in her style by the subtleties of either. She writes entertainingly of all she reads, and note this bit of sheer criticism:

Scott's women are not modern; and Hardy's women, if they have nobility in them, get so cruelly broken on the wheel that you get but the wrecks of them at last. It is only his charming baggages who come to a good ending.

Writing about the weather once, the day without in some way suggests Tennyson, and she writes:

"Roaring Gray" suggests Tennyson, whom I do very much associate with this sort of weather, not so much because of passages in "Maud" and "In Memoriam," as because I once went over to Swainston, on a day such as this, when rooks and leaves alike hung helpless in the wind; and heard there the story of how Tennyson, coming over for his friend's funeral, would not go into the house, but asked for one of Sir John's old hats, and with that on sat in the garden and wrote almost the best of his small lyrics:

> Nightingales warbled without,
> Within was weeping for thee.

The "old hat" was mentioned as something humorous; yet an old glove is the most accepted symbol of faithful absence; and why should head rank lower than hand? What creatures of convention we are!

So far all is light and sweetness and happiness. The first note of the tragedy comes with some hints of his mother's opposition to his marriage. She writes:

You told me, dearest, that I should find your mother formidable. It is true I did. She is a person very much in the grand pagan style. I admire it, but I can not flow in that sort of company, and I think she meant to crush me. * * * I believe that under that terribleness she has a heart of gold, which once opened would never shut; but she has not opened it to me. I believe she could have a great charity; that no evil doing would dismay her; "stanch" sums her up. But I have done nothing wrong enough yet to bring me into her good graces. Loving her son, even, though, I fear, a great offense, has done me no good turn.

She grows ill and the note of happiness in her letters dies away. Her body grows weak, but her great love grows stronger.

Beloved, I kiss your face, I kiss your lips and eyes; my mind melts into kisses when I think of you. However weak the rest of me grows, my love shall remain strong and certain. Good night! God brings you to me in my first dream; but the longing so keeps me awake that sometimes I am the whole night sleepless.

The end comes rapidly now:

I am frightened, dearest, I am frightened at death. Not only for fear it should take me altogether away from you, instead of to you, but for other reasons besides—instincts which I thought gone, but am not rid of yet. Yet even the fear is a relief; I can come upon something that I can meet at last; a challenge to my courage, whether it is still to be found here in this body I have worn so weak with useless lamentations. If I had your hand, or even a word from you, I think I should not be afraid; but perhaps I should. It is all one. Good-by; I am beginning at last to feel a meaning in that word which I wrote at your bidding so long ago. Oh, beloved, from face to feet, good-by. God be with you wherever you go and I do not.

There are two or three letters after this, short letters in which one can see in fancy the weak pen sprawling with feeble effort over the page; they are full of poignant grief and great suffering. Imagination fails utterly to conceive of any reason sufficient to have parted these two, but instead one's fancy turns unconsciously to the man: Who was he? Was he worthy? Few men are really worthy a good woman's love; was this man worthy of this heartache, this struggle, this great love?

The book has the same effect on the reader as is induced by a grand poem. It touches the very soul of one. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

Sketches of Southern Life.

Two pretty little volumes of Southern sketches are "North Carolina Sketches," by Mary Nelson Carter, and "Northern Georgia Sketches," by Will N. Harben. They are a pleasing addition to the gallery of national literary pictures. Miss Carter's sketches are not formal character-studies or essays; she enters into friendly chats with the people, and this chat portrays them and their neighbors by revealing what they say, what they do, and leave undone. One finds that amid their poverty these mountain folk are cheerful and hopeful. These sketches have exceptional interest as sociological studies, for in reading them we can not help but feel that they picture the lives of real, living persons. While not stories, they possess all the freshness and interest of fiction. Mr. Harben's book depicts the homely life of the humble white people and the negroes of north Georgia. They are examples of this author's best work, with finished literary form and qualities of humor and pathos that are sure to appeal to the cultured reader. The stories have a permanent interest, inasmuch as they delineate very interesting phases of social life that have disappeared, or are gradually disappearing. This end, however, they attain indirectly, for Mr. Harben writes purely as a romancer whose aim is to give artistic pleasure. Both these books are excellently made in their different ways and each in their fidelity to life, language and background furnish agreeable reading. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

The Transit of Civilization.

Somehow pioneering has always seemed to be the line of Dr. Edward Eggleston, and in his latest book, "The Transit of Civilization," he has been at it again, going over a field hitherto untrod or carelessly passed over. In effect his book tells of the transit of civilization from England to America in the seventeenth century, and it places under obligations to the author not only students of American history, but every American worthy the name. In his preface Mr. Eggleston tells us that he was surprised at the paucity of information concerning his subject to be found in books. It became necessary to build a description from the ground. The complex states of knowing and thinking, of feeling and passion must be explained. The little world as seen by the man of the seventeenth century must be understood. Of this world he tells us:

Its sun, moon and planets were flames of fire without gravity, revolved about the earth by countless angels; its God governed this one little world with mock majesty. Its heaven, its horrible hell of material fire blown by the mouth of God, its chained demons whose fetters might be loosed, its damnation of infants were to be appreciated and expounded. The inhumanity of punishments and of sport in that day, the mixture made of religion and revenge—these and a hundred other things went to make up the traits of the century. * * * Eclipses, parkelia, comets, were danger signals hung out in the heavens as warnings. Logic was the only implement for the discovery of truth. Observation was in its birth-throes. Medicines were recognized by signaturism; on this slender basis what a towering structure was built! Right and wrong were thought of only as the result of divine revelation; they had not yet found standing room in the great theater of natural knowledge. Until we understand these things we write the history of the seventeenth century in vain. It is the last age which sought knowledge of physical things by deduction. The next century brought philosophy and philosophy brought science.

In his first chapter the author deals at length with "The Mental Outfit of the Early Colonists," then follows a "Digression Concerning Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement;" the third chapter deals with "Mother-English, Folk-Speech, Folk-Lore and Literature;" the fourth chapter deals with "Weights and Measures of Conduct." The final chapter discusses "Land and Labor in the Early Colonies," in which the early idea of slavery in this country is fully set forth.

The volume is full to overflowing of valuable information; it is written in an easy style in bright and forceful English; its deductions sound; its logic unanswerable. It is a plain record of fact that will be of immense value to students. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.)

Poets and Poetry of Indiana.

A volume in which all Indianians may take pride is that compiled by Benjamin S. Parker and Enos B. Heiney, under the comprehensive title, "Poets and Poetry of Indiana." It professes to be a representative collection of the poetry of Indiana during the first hundred years of its history as a Territory and a State, and its compilers say:

The task has not been prosecuted in a narrow, provincial spirit, or with the notion that mere verse can be dignified into poetry and given fame by the partiality of local collectors. It is believed that these selections generally will be found to possess those vital qualities of force, suggestiveness and beauty which are the essentials of true poetry. At the same time the design of the volume has not permitted an adherence to a severely critical standard. A goodly number of the authors represented have won a national reputation, but many whose names also appear are only locally known, and some whose memory has faded since our fathers and mothers fell asleep. If these are not all to be ranked among the greater poets, yet they have sung a few songs very sweetly, and have helped to make the honorable literature of the State.

All of this is very true, and yet one can not help but feel that the compilers have been guilty of some sins, both of omission and commission. John Hay, Joaquin Miller, John James Piatt and others can, only by a considerable strain, be credited to literature as Indiana writers; the fact that they were born in the State, notwithstanding. Then again, although comparisons are odious, especially in an instance like this, it can not be denied that there are many names included in this book whose work is of no more importance, if indeed, so good, as that of several other men whose names have been omitted. We do not care to cause heart-burnings by mentioning any of these names, either included or omitted, but it will be obvious to any one fairly well acquainted with contemporary Indiana writers that there are to-day living writers of verse whose merits entitled them to a place, and a prominent one, in such a publication.

Apart from this one can not help but be struck with the general average of excellence throughout this book. It comprises a collection of verse, minor and major, of which no State need be ashamed, although it is plain that some of the verses included here first saw the light of day in that emporium of poetry, the corner of a country newspaper. The poetry is divided by the compilers into "Poems of Patriotism," "Poems of Childhood, "Poems of Home," "Poems of Sentiment," "Poems of Nature," "Songs and Sonnets," and miscellaneous poems, and in each department there is much excellent verse. Of course, such well-known names as James Whitcomb Riley, Maurice Thompson, Meredith Nicholson, Evaleen Stein, Forceythe Willson, Lee O. Harris, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Sarah T. Bolton, Emma N. Carleton, Olive Sanxay, R. U. Johnson and David Starr Jordan are guarantee for much verse of a very high order, but it is not a little surprising or gratifying to note how high is the order of merit among the less-known names. We all know the tender child-rhymes of Mr. Riley, but who before has known the name of Robert E. Pretlow, who is represented by this:

A Requiem.

> A sob from the wind
> And a sigh from the rain,
> And a tear from the tender flower,
> And the long night sounded a sad refrain
> Hour after weary hour.
>
> The rain fell slow,
> And the wind sung low,
> And the flower drooped its head,
> For the little child that loved them so—
> The little child was dead.

As one runs through this book, too, one can not fail to notice, if one knows anything at all about the literary life of Indiana, that a large proportion of the minor poetry included in this book comes from the pen of newspaper workers, busy men and women who have scant time for dreaming or dallying at the feet of the muse. The keynote of the volume is struck very well by a verse from the pen of Sarah K. Bolton on the fly-leaf:

> They learned to sing in Nature's solitude,
> Among the free, wild birds and antlered deer;
> In the primeval forest and the rude
> Log cabin of the Western pioneer.

At the back of the volume there is a collection of short biographies of the poets represented in the book; the body of the book has for illustration portraits of the more prominent of the poets. The volume is well printed and made, but unfortunately there are a few errors in the spelling of proper names. (New York: Silver, Burdette & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company).

Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud.

The great bulk of the Talmud discourages the general reader from approaching it, and translations of portions of it are rare. It is a rich repository, however, of wise, pithy and witty sayings in passages from a single line to a page or more in length. "Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud" is a compilation by Dr. Madison C. Peters, with an introduction by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendez. One can, if one likes, dig out of the Talmud—as dishonest Christians and some converted Jews have done—sentences which show the Talmud in a bad light. In this little volume Dr. Peters has chosen some of the more valuable ethical teachings of the Talmud for exposition. The selections show that the Talmud abounds in lofty teachings, noble ideals and exalted ideas. They show that the Talmud contains not only a valuable code of morality, but real spiritual guidance. The book should be in the library of every minister, and will be found of use to the student of religious matters. (New York: The Baker, Taylor Company. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company).

SON OF A POOR MAN.

Senator Dolliver Says He Has Better Chance Than the Rich Boy.

A small, but interested audience gathered in Plymouth church last night to hear Senator John P. Dolliver, of Iowa, lecture on "The Nation of America." Senator Dolliver was to have delivered his lecture here earlier in the month, but press of official business kept him in Washington.

The lecturer was introduced by Senator Beveridge. The lecture was largely historical in nature. Senator Dolliver reviewed the stirring incidents that surrounded the birth and early days of the republic, paid a high tribute to the statesmen and fighters who had made possible this nation, and to the boys in blue who had accomplished the preservation of the Union, and from the experiences of the past drew a hopeful picture of the future of the republic. He said in part:

"The independence of the country originated not with the leaders of the people, but with the people themselves. The war of the revolution was a great moral conflict, but can not be said to have been a great military conflict. In those supreme years one great figure stood between the weakening hearts of the patriots and the future of the people, and it was the great moral strength that marked the character of George Washington. If Washington had hesitated about performance of his duty the writing of the Declaration of Independence would have meant little more to the people of this republic than the writing of a sonnet.

"By the heroism of our men and women—in other words, the prodigious patriotism of all our people, through a century of time it has been made possible for our children to enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. There are those who say we are growing into a government not of the people, but of the rich. I do not believe it. I hold that the splendid and admirable epochs of American history are not back in the years of the past, but just before us. I believe no boy has so good a chance to fight out a noble future for himself as the son of a poor man, and I suggest to you parents here now: If either of you have a son and $100,000 with which to give that boy a start in life, stop and ponder a while. If you give him that $100,000 ten chances to one the transaction will be marked by but one thing—the boy will never make the start. Let him fight his way as you did, and win the victory as you won it. In this country such are our institutions that it is easy to impress upon the minds of our boys the everlasting thought that there is one thing more royal than a king, and that is—a man."

HEIM HOMESTEAD SOLD

To F. M. Talbot for $12,000—Bought of the State in 1840.

Frank M. Talbot, president of the Indianapolis Basket Company, to-day purchased through the A. Metzger Agency, from Jacob F. Heim, the Heim homestead place, at East Washington street and Southeastern avenue. This property has been owned by the Heim estate since 1840, when it was purchased from the State of Indiana. A few years ago several dwellings were erected on the Washington street and Southeastern avenue fronts. The property fronts 144.1 feet in Washington street, and 155.62 feet in Southeastern ave. The price paid was $12,000. Various sales of property in East Washington street indicate activity in real estate in this direction.

Early Closing Hours Satisfactory.

With the beginning of the new year, the early closing hours for all outbound freight depots in Indianapolis will be firmly established. The 5 o'clock hour five days in the week and 4:30 hour on Saturdays have been in force for several weeks, and shippers have found that the arrangement is of benefit to them. With the new year, however, a strict enforcement of the early closing rule will be made. The advantages of the early closing, it is asserted, were best shown during the rush of freight business before Christmas.

Arrangements for Cakewalk.

Louis J. Beck is completing the list of performers who will take part in the "Syncopated Jubilee and Mammoth Cakewalk Contest," to be given under his direction in Tomlinson Hall Tuesday night, January 8. Rehearsals for the cakewalk are going forward under the supervision of John Goodall, champion of Indiana. Some cakewalkers from New York city and Louisille, Ky., are expected to enter the contest and strive for the medal which is the first prize. The affair will be advertised by a sensational aerial dive and a street parade on Tuesday.

Of One Mind.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Tess—Yes, Charlie and I agree perfectly. He thinks I'm just too sweet for anything, and—

Jess—That proves it.

Tess—How do you mean?

Jess—I mean that, of course, you agree with him.

A Daylight Ride, Buffalo to New York via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, affords a most pleasant experience in which every comfort is enjoyed.

Farm, Garden and Pasture

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

The farmer who works hardest does not always accomplish the most. There may be found in every locality a man who works constantly, yet falls farther behind every day. He has neighbors who work very moderately, yet they prosper. The difference is due to management. One works to a definite end, the other has no especial purpose in view.

A well-defined and carefully laid plan should be made by all for each successive season, if satisfactory results are to be reached. The winter, with its disagreeable days and its long evenings, affords an excellent opportunity for laying definite plans for the ensuing year. A good custom is to make comprehensive plans January 1, to include the work of putting out and cultivating the corn and of harvesting the grain crops, running to about July 15. The definite plans for the late summer and fall may be made extending over the remainder of the year. These plans include invoices of stock, implements, etc., on hand, and the general running expenses, as well as the probable transactions of selling stock, etc., for money. Labor, taxes, repairs, clothing and improvements should be reduced to a dollar basis. Unforeseen expenses should have a careful estimate. The future income should consist in the stock to be sold and the increase in value of those kept at home. Then a comparison of the probable income, with the probable expenses, will give a working basis for the season's operations. The great risk of drought or loss of animals will require a very conservative estimate in counting the probable income, while the actual expenses can be more definitely determined.

If accounts are kept accurately it is surprising to see how soon the farmer can forecast his season's business, getting probable results within a few dollars of the actual ones. Now is the time to form well defined plans for the first half of the new year. It will show you whether or not you are working for nothing, it will help you succeed in profitable farming. If the highest success is attained certainly a definite purpose must be held in view, keeping in mind all the time that we can not keep constantly at manual labor. An hour spent in careful planning is often worth a day at actual labor.

The Farm Fence.

A farm fence is a necessary nuisance. It is indispensable upon the average farm. The stock must be confined upon certain areas and kept away from the growing grain and meadows. Fences, at best, are very expensive and no small amount of the farmer's time is required for building new ones and keeping the old ones in repair.

The stock law now in operation throughout Indiana gives to every farmer an opportunity of regulating his fencing to suit his own stock. The farmer having roguish ill-tempered animals must keep them under fence or stand responsible for their damages. Keeping stock from the public highways has enabled the farmer to profit by good management of his stock at home. If his animals are gentle and have been trained to stay contentedly in any field, lower fences at diminished cost can be made.

If the general lay of the land will permit, it is economy to have a permanent pasture field, and throw the part of the farm to be cultivated all in one enclosure. This plan will do away with a great many inside fences, and give the ground they occupy to the growing of grain. Such a system confines the fencing to the permanent pasture, the turning lots and partnership fences, all of which are practically permanent. The timbered areas are disappearing, and the universal opinion is that some kind of wire fence is the cheapest for permanent fences. Posts that are made of timber noted for its lasting qualities should always be used. The replacing of old, broken-down posts is one of the most expensive operations connected with the building of fence, and should be, as nearly as possible, eliminated from the roll of repairs by using posts made of black locust, catalpa, osage, orange or mulberry. The black locust and catalpa are considered to be the most lasting materials that can be grown upon the farm for fence posts. Stone and cement posts are highly recommended, and theoretically they would make the ideal post. They are little used, and their weakness as a fence post is little known.

Then to lessen the necessary expense of fencing the farm, confine the animals to permanent quarters. Often the hogs and sheep need not run with the cattle; a low fence will answer for them, while one well off the ground will turn the cattle and horses. Wire fencing is, generally speaking, the best to use. The posts should always be taken from timber that is known to last well.

The Winter Crop for the Orchard.

What to do with the orchard seems to puzzle many farmers. They have tended the young orchard during the summer, and now it is bare, much to their dissatisfaction. It is late now to sow the orchard in rye. If the ground can be harrowed down, and is free from weed seed, a good plan is to sow the young orchard in red clover in early spring. The clover enriches the soil, improves its physical condition, and in every way improves the conditions for a rapid growth of the young trees. Should this rapid growth be detrimental to the fruit-bearing capacity of the tree, the practice of clover growing should be abandoned, but such a condition very rarely exists. Usually the orchard is near the chicken run, and a double advantage can be secured by sowing in rye to cover the ground, and in addition furnish green food for the fowls in winter. Later in the spring the rye may be disked into the ground and the orchard prepared for a hoed crop without breaking again in the spring. Should the soil consist of a heavy clay, breaking in the spring would be almost imperative.

When to Purchase Farm Seeds.

The time is here when every farmer should decide upon the kind of seeds he will need in the spring. If a forage crop is necessary, select the variety you intend to grow; get your seed bill ready and send early to a reliable firm, and not only save money by the transaction, but have a superior quality of seed and have it on hand for sowing at the proper time without losing precious half days in the spring, when the work in the field is urgent. The same might be said of the commercial fertilizers that are needed in the spring crops—send for them early and have them ready when needed.

Save the Manure.

Now that the stock are mostly under shelter the care of the manure as it accumulates in the stalls and sheds is a very important matter to attend to. Watch the tendency to "fire" (turn white), for that means a great loss of nitrogen. If you must throw the manure through a small window where it will fall under the drip, do not let it lie there in the conical heap that it makes in falling from the window. Spread it out at least, and whether in or out of shelter tramp it as much as possible. Remember the greatest fertilizing materials are in the liquid excretions, and if some absorbent is not used in the bedding it will leach away and be lost.

W. B. ANDERSON.

Pasture and Meadow Plants.

Considerable interest is being taken in the suggestion to grow leguminous plants for both pasture and meadow in place of the usual grasses. The lugumes gather the nitrogen needed from the air, hence will succeed fairly well where grasses would fail utterly. The best of the leguminous plants for the purpose named are red clover, Bokhara clover, alsike clover (where it can be grown), black medic, and spotted medic. All of these plants will furnish good grazing for five or more years, and some one of them will be green throughout the year when the temperature is above freezing. It must not be understood that these legumes will make good growth on soil utterly worn out, but they will do well on soil that lacks mainly nitrogen, although there must be some nitrogen in the soil when the seeds are first sown in order that the plants may get a fair start. A fair supply of stable manure will furnish this, and after the first year the plants will gather from the air what nitrogen they need.

PRACTICAL FARM NOTES.

[Copyright, 1900.]

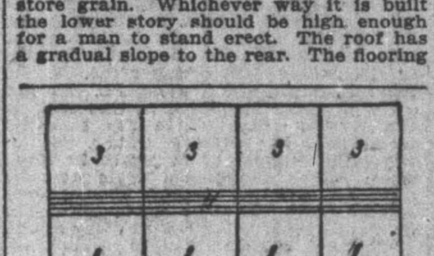
The Baby Primrose.

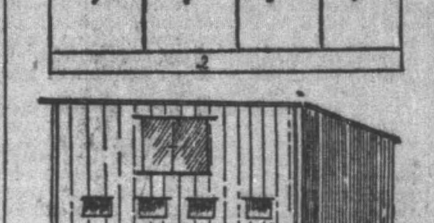
While entirely different in character from the Chinese varieties, the baby primrose belongs to the same family and has the same merit of being a profuse bloomer. The plant is somewhat of a novelty and those who are familiar with the rather large blossoms of the Chinese varieties will be disappointed with it, for the blossoms are much smaller. However, the plant is a profuse bloomer, beginning to flower when only two or three inches high and continuing throughout the winter, oftentimes starting to bloom in the late summer and bloomnig until late spring. It will thrive in any good

soil if it has a well-drained pot and a place in the window where it may have sun about half the day. It will thrive under the same care given any house plants.

House for Large Herd of Hogs.

Hog-raisers on a large scale will be interested in this illustration and description of one of the most complete hog houses ever built at a moderate price. The house may be any length desired, but it is wise to decide on such a length that sixteen-foot lumber may be used. With this the house can be sixteen, twenty-four, thirty-two or forty feet long, as desired. The width should be eight feet, for the long, narrow house has been found the most economical to build, as well as the most comfortable for the stock. The house may be made two stories or not, as one chooses. The one illustrated is two stories high, and made so that the upper portion may be used to store grain. Whichever way it is built the lower story should be high enough for a man to stand erect. The roof has a gradual slope to the rear. The flooring





is of cement and is laid level. At the rear of the house, forming a yard without roof, should be a space eight feet wide, running the length of the house. A floor of cement should be laid in this yard, which should be eight inches lower than the floor of the house, but should be connected with it by a bridge, also made of cement. This bridge should be roughened by making depressions an inch deep when the cement is soft. These will act like cleats nailed on a wooden bridge, and prevent the animal from slipping in going up or down. 1, 1, 1, 1 indicate the pens proper. They are divided in compartments containing three or four head, in which the animals sleep. Figure 2 indicates the feeding trough running the length of the house, and placed directly under the windows in the front, for ease in feeding from the outside. Figure 4 shows the bridge of cement leading to the small yards 3, 3, 3, 3, with cemented floors, as described above. The opening to the yard is high enough, so that the hogs may get through without squeezing, but it should have a deep hood built over it; to protect the interior from storms. The fact that the sleeping quarters proper are also raised from the yard will give much protection.

THE COW PEA.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

One of the most valuable additions to our list of forage plants comes from the South. It is the cow pea. Heretofore clover has been our dependence for loosening up the subsoil, and for storing up atmospheric nitrogen. But clover is an uncertain crop. Some years it is so badly heaved out by repeated freezing and thawing as to be almost a failure. At other times we fail to get a stand, on account of severe freezing while in the bend, as it is called, or soon after it comes up. Often, when we get a stand, it is killed later on by drought. So, though a very valuable plant, it is also a very uncertain one.

The cow pea, like clover, is a leguminous plant, and draws nitrogen from the atmosphere. Its long roots reach down deeply into the subsoil, where they feed upon plant food that lies beyond the reach of other plants. Unlike clover it will grow on poor land, and, as it is a warm weather plant, it is never sown till all danger of spring frosts is over; thus it is never winter killed. Last spring the poorest places in an old field that had been sown to clover were found to be bare. The clover had all disappeared. Not wishing to have it lying idle or growing up to weeds, I prepared it thoroughly by plowing, harrowing, etc., and on June 16 planted cow peas with a two-horse corn planter, using the drill attachment. After going once over the field, I then went over it again, splitting the middles. This left the rows twenty-two inches apart.

They come up nicely, but owing to wet weather, were plowed but once. They grew finely and soon covered the ground two feet high, and completely smothered out the weeds. The black-eyed ones ripened in sixty days, the red-rippers in seventy and the whippoorwills in eighty days.

My cow peas are not all thrashed yet, but the thrashmen who saw them growing estimated them at twenty-five bushels to the acre. They were cut with a mowing machine and raked with a sulky rake. It takes two years from time of sowing to get the benefit of the root development of the clover plant; with cow peas we get it in sixty days. By sowing June 1 two crops may be raised and taken off in time to sow wheat or rye.

If the first crop is plowed under and the second one used for hay or seed, the land will be greatly benefited. Like all legumes the tops may be removed and enough plant food will be left in the roots to help the land materially.

Cow peas cut when the pods are about half grown make a hay that is relished by all kinds of stock. When allowed to ripen and the peas thrashed off the vines are eaten by horses, sheep and cattle.

When planted in drills, about one peck to the acre is required. When sown broadcast for hay, a bushel should be used. The fact that it will grow two feet high on land too poor to grow any clover at all is greatly in its favor.

LUCIUS STOCKWELL,
Putnam County, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD INSECTS.

The Bread Beetle.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

One of the commonest of the numerous insects which infest store-houses of all kinds is the bread beetle, Sitodrepa Panicae. Like most of its class, it is small, being scarcely one-tenth of an inch long, but it is capable of doing a vast amount of damage. In form it is cylindrical, of a uniform light brown color, with a silvery fuzz over its body. When the insect is not moving, its head is drawn back into its body, its legs and thorax are closed in so closely that they are scarcely visible, and the whole makes a splendid imitation of a seed. Its apparently lifeless condition often saves it from attack by other insects and animals. The larva is white, round and curved like a bow, with some short hairs on its head and at the joints in its back, and a few dark blotches of color around its mouth.

The Bread Beetle.

The insects' worst work is done in herbs that have been put away for medicinal use after they dry, and this habit it has has won for it the name "drug store beetle," in this country, although in Europe it is called the "bread beetle," from its common appearance among bread stuffs. It is almost as troublesome to bakers as it is to druggists, for it eats flour, cornmeal, rolled oats and other grain foods. But its appetite is not limited to these things. It has a peculiar taste for red pepper, ginger, boneset, black pepper, coffee, licorice, peppermints and seeds of all descriptions. It is able to eat its way through any cover that can be devised, with the exception of metal and mineral, although it is claimed that it has been known to have perforated tin foil and sheet lead. It often bores its way in sharply defined tunnels through whole shelfsful of books, and does not touch any portion of the books except those which lie immediately before it.

Some two months are required as a rule to see the complete development of the egg into the beetle. It prefers warm places, and it is probable that as many as four broods make their appearance in a season under favorable circumstances. The drug store beetle is attacked by a fly which is still smaller than itself and which kills it. There is also another parasite, a mite, that is a relentless enemy.

Many of these beetles may be removed from flour, meal, cracked wheat and similar food-stuffs by sifting through sieves as fine as can be used. Many, also, may be killed by heating in ovens not too hot for the grain itself, and bisulphide of carbon will have a good effect if it is used in barrels or other vessels that may be tightly closed. It should be placed in shallow dishes on top of the food-stuffs and covered quickly. The fumes descend and kill all animal matter with which they come in contact.

G. E. B.

Ground Food for Stock.

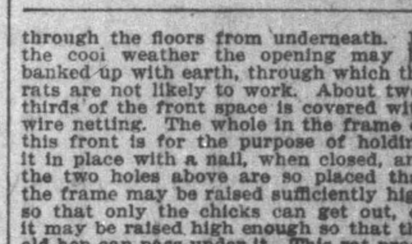
Grinding the food for stock has much the same value as cutting up the roughage. Those who have tested the use of ground grains claim that its feeding value is at least one-third more. Whether it is or is not, a good plan to grind all grain food and cut or shred all fodder is a question each feeder must ascertain for himself. Probably it would be best to feed a certain portion of the roughage, that portion in which there was likely to be the least waste in its natural state, to keep the animals busy and force them to do a certain amount of mastication, but undoubtedly it will pay to carry the plan of ground food through nearly or all the grains and most of the fodder given.

What Not to Give Fowls.

Too many people treat the fowls somewhat as farm scavengers. As a matter of fact, fowls are about as dainty feeders as any live stock, but even if this were not the case, the effect of the food on the flavor of the egg should lead one to be a little careful what they feed. Nothing except a damp, cold and windy house will stop the laying of hens as quickly as improper food. Rye is not good for laying hens, and millet should be fed only in connection with some other grain, or else make a small proportion of the daily ration. Millet may be used to the best advantage by scattering it in the litter in which the fowls scratch. Any food that is frozen, or water that is on the point of freezing, should not be given to poultry, and especially should be kept away from laying hens. Spoiled or decayed foods should by no means be given.

A Rat-Proof Coop.

Usually a good many young chicks are taken by rats. The house or coop shown in the illustration is built for the purpose of preventing this loss. The house or houses, for several may be joined together, are made of any size or length desired, but they should be set on posts two feet or more from the ground. This will prevent the rats from working



through the floors from underneath. In the cool weather the opening may be banked up with earth, through which the rats are not likely to work. About two-thirds of the front space is covered with wire netting. The whole in the frame of this front is for the purpose of holding it in place with a nail, when closed, and the two holes above are so placed that the frame may be raised sufficiently high so that only the chicks can get out, or it may be raised high enough so that the old hen can pass under it. This rat-proof coop is especially desirable in the hatching season, but in cool weather it would be necessary to have an outer covering to go over the wire, or the wire screen could be removed in cool weather and the ordinary board front take its place.

Prospects for Apple Exporting.

Reports from Europe are not yet very encouraging to apple growers who wish to ship a portion of their crop. The rather small home crop has not been exhausted, and until it is American growers will do well to hold on to their supply. January and February will probably bring increased demands, and if such should be the case shippers should send only their best fruit properly and honestly packed, for only such fruit will bring a price that will warrant the expense of foreign shipments.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guesswork about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It simply cures. It does just exactly what he says it will do. It cures more quickly than people expect. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable. Any druggist 25c vial. The Guide to Health is free; so is medical advice if you write to Broadway and 26th St., New York.

Monday at Block's

Groceries for New Year's Day

A Car Load of California Fruits ......Just Arrived......

These are as fine a fruit as you can get. To introduce Monday, we make these special prices:

Sliced Peaches, 30c quality...23c
Lemon Cling Peaches, 30c grade...20c
White Cherries, 35c quality...23c
Yellow Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Apricots, Green Gage and Egg Plums, all in thick sirup, 25c and 20c quality...17c
Mincemeat, condensed or ready to use...8c
Ambrosia Oats, as good a 10c oat as there is, for...5c
Pumpkin, 3-pound can...8c
Asparagus, Hickmott's, large can...23c
Kidney Beans, French Red...7c
Peas, "Little Chief," every bit as good as imported, special, per can...12½c
Buckwheat Flour, "Acorn," self-raising, per package...7c
Maple Sirup, Acorn brand, to further introduce, a quart can Monday 25c
Ginger Snaps, per pound...6c
Tapioca, best pearl, pound...5c
Graham Flour...3 lbs. 10c
German Lentils, per pound...7c
Ivory Soap...3 bars 10c
Lye, per box...6c and 3c
Enameline...2 boxes 5c
Royal or Dr. Price's Baking Powder, half-pound box...19c
Potato Chips...23c
Honey, per comb...13c
Mixed Nuts, per pound...14c
Raisins, seeded, pound box...12½c
Currants, full pound box...13c
Dates, Golden Persian, pound...5c
Popcorn, shelled, sure pop, full pound box...6c
Animal Cakes, for the children, per quart...4c
Corn, sweet and tender...7c
Tomatoes, standards...7c
Salmon, nice pink fish, whole fish, 15c quality, per can...11c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, Vitos or Pettijohn's, Monday...10c
Sugar, granulated...10 lbs. 57c
Coffee—Mocha and Java, a regular 40c grade...29c

Two Big Candy Specials

Cream Mixed Candy, per pound...7c
Hard Mixed Candy, per pound 7c

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

Blood Poison

Stricture — Varicocele

My SOLVENT TREATMENT dissolves stricture completely, and removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, allays all inflammation, reduces the prostrate gland when enlarged, CLEANSES and HEALS the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the nervous system, stops nerve-vital waste and restores the sufferer to health, soundness and qualifies him for duties of life.

CALL or WRITE for information. My home treatment is always successful. Consultation in English or German FREE. Office Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8. Sunday, 9 to 11:00.

DR. CARTER & CO.,
14 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It's the leathery-faced, sallow, homely, bad-skinned folks who don't use powder. Never knew a pretty girl that didn't, did you? Shiny, oily, red, anemic, unhealthy complexions made lovely by adhesive, invisible, harmless Satin-Skin Powder. Gives refined, delicate shade of exquisite beauty to thy face. Flesh, white, brunette tints, richly perfumed, in dainty boxes, only 25c. Application of Satin-Skin Cream, followed by Satin-Skin Powder, gives pretty perfumed skin, a satin complexion. Try it. N. Y. Store, Pearson's.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

Dr. Menard, the great French specialist in rheumatic diseases, has made arrangements for introducing into this country the remedy which has made him famous, called Rheumatic Bullets. All up-to-date drug stores keep this infallible remedy for rheumatism, gout, sciatica and kindred diseases, and are authorized to refund money if it fails to cure. Large glass jar of Rheumatic Bullets sent free of charge on receipt of $1 by Rheumatic Bullet Co., 125 Lake street, Chicago.

Dr. PETERSON
120 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Stricture, Nervous Debility and all associate diseases of the URINARY ORGANS treated with greatest skill. He wants no man's money for nothing. He can cure you. Call or write.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

is the best medicine for constipation, dyspepsia, nervousness, dizziness, etc. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood.

$1.00 ALL DRUGGISTS

SUFFERERS
Can be cured by VITAL MAGNETISM
Write for information to
A. B. Mohlle, Pres.
Dept. A, 1327 North Pennsylvania St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Dr. Greene's Nervura
Blood and Nerve Remedy
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jewel Stoves and Ranges
In use over 30 years in the best families in the United States.
Lilly & Stalnaker, 114 E. Wash. St.

L. S. AYRES & CO.
Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

Hats for Half

IMPORTED models, English Walking Hats and the best efforts of our own work rooms are offered for a final clearance Monday, this last day of the year. The price proposition makes a dollar of every fifty-cent piece you spend.

Choose Without Reserve At Half The Regular Prices.

Don't Overlook the Fact....
that we must realize and do realize that
PRICE SELLS THE GOODS
It is the greatest salesman.
WE COMBINE PRICE and QUALITY
in such a tempting way, our goods are certain to move. Price our goods; we invite you.
Julius C. Walk & Son.
Indiana's Leading Jewelers.

MANUFACTURER OF GRILLES
Granite
Art Squares
3x3 yards, sale price $2.85
3x3½ yards, sale price $3.45
3x4 yards, sale price $3.90
Fresh, bright colorings (reversible.)
In Monday's Bargain Sale
Also 100 Cocoa Mats at 37c
100 1½-yard samples of fine Carpet Borders, worth from $1.50 to $3.00 each 87c
Come in the morning to get full choice.
Albert Gall
CARPETS...DRAPERY...WALL PAPER
17 and 19 W. Washington Street

For High Grade Illuminating and lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Greases, buy the Anti-Trust brands of ....
The Indiana Oil Tank line
Works:—Oliver Ave. and Belt R. R.
Both Phones No. 19. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
(All Pennsylvania Products.)

FARM FOR SALE.
Farm of 132 acres in Howard county, Indiana, on Wild Cat creek, about 12 miles from Kokomo, 3 miles from Russiaville. Good gravel turnpike road up to farm. Farm includes 80 acres of the best corn and wheat land in the State, 60 acres of which is rich, deep bottom land, yielding 80 to 90 bushels corn to acre, 10 acres good timothy meadow, 30 acres good blue grass pasture land, balance in timber and good rolling grazing land. The buildings comprise tenant house, outbuildings, and a fairly good stock barn in good repair. This is the best money-making farm in the country. Price $45.00 per acre. Address,
WORK BROS. & CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.

Go to a Glove Store for Gloves.
Fur Gloves and Fur Lined Gloves
Gloves for driving, Gloves for the street, Gloves for street car men, Gloves for all kinds of uses, at low prices........
Tucker's GLOVE STORE
10 East Washington Street.

CAPS 25c, 50c 75c, $1
Plush, Corduroy, Cheviot and Cassimere, with slide to pull over the ears.
THE GLOBE East Washington, Cor. Delaware Street

Frames
THE H. LIEBER COMPANY
24 W. Washington St.

CHICKERING PIANOS
WULSCHNER MUSIC CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

H. C. CARR
DENTIST
11-12 Lombard Bldg. 24½ E. Wash. St.

DARLING GUM

BONDS
...WE OFFER...
$14,000 Knox County, Ind. 4½s
Belt R. R. Common Stock.
Indianapolis Fire Insurance Co. Stock.
Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Co. Stock.
Price and particulars upon application.
CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.
205 Stevenson Building.

Change my bachelor ways?
End my bachelor days?
Turn a leaf at the first of the year?
Friends with counsel are rife
Advising a wife
As a help-meet my dull life to cheer.

Now's the time! turn the leaf!
Welcome, joy! vanish, grief!
The tongue of the tempter will rattle
No more bachelor joys,
No more nights with the boys—
Be a man in life's serious battle!

Let the old year expire—
Here I sit at the fire
The weird book of fate in my hand;
With my pipe near my lips,
Which I kiss between sips
Of a brew I alone understand.

I may have been dreaming,
The fragrant punch steaming,
May really have quite closed my eyes;
But, in fancy, I turned
The leaf, as I yearned,
To draw from the future its prize.

But one shake of the book—
'Twas enough!—and one look
At the contents revealed to my sight;
For I closed it again,
With a sharp cry of pain,
In an ague and anguish of fright!

+

People on both sides of the controversy can agree that after January 1 we shall be in the twentieth century.

+

"Lookee heah," said a Bucktown girl, as she stood talking to a suitor near the old yellow bridge, "don't you come foolin' 'round me. 'Taint yo' pictur I'se wearin' on my breas' pin."

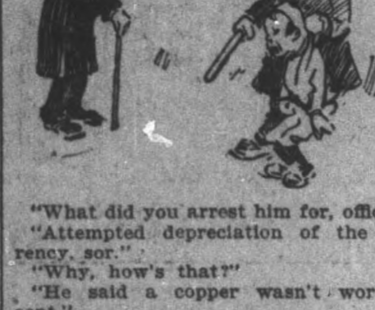
+

The Chinese Empress carries three thousand dresses with her when she travels, and yet some people will contend that she is not up to date!

+

A Crawfordsville woman calls her twenty-four-year-old son-in-law a "kidnapper," because he sleeps so late in the morning.

+



"What did you arrest him for, officer?"
"Attempted depreciation of the currency, sor."
"Why, how's that?"
"He said a copper wasn't worth a cent."

+

Pat Crows are getting as thick over the United States as Marvin Kuhns have been in northern Indiana.

+

"By jingo, I'm hungry! Do you know what I could do?"
"What?"
"Why, I could make a full dinner pale!"

+

It is pretty hard to find out whether riches really do not bring happiness. Rich people who say so are suspected of insincerity, and people not rich don't know.

+

As each year lays its weight upon his head
The more he is convinced—ah, wintry truth!—
That circumspect must be his feeble tread,
For Age must give the track to coming Youth.

+

A good many persons who violently denounced the idea that the nineteenth century did not end in 1899 are now willing to come in on the fun of celebrating the opening of a new century, January 1, 1901.

+

"She's the most desirable girl I know of," said a young bachelor, who is sending flowers to her house every morning. "She not only has her name in the city directory, but the commercial agencies give her a rating."

Cleaning Up for Durbin.

Chief Engineer Shutt, of the State Capitol, has begun to make preparations for the inauguration of Governor-elect Durbin. All the electric chandeliers and side lamps in the Capitol corridors have been fited with red, white and blue incandescent globes, which, when lighted, make a pleasing effect. The Capitol will be lighted on the evening of the inauguration as it never has been before, the engineer says. Mr. Shutt is also preparing one or two special features in lights which will be a surprise.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS

MERIT SYSTEM IN THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mr. Foulke Says that Much of the Criticism of President McKinley is Uncalled For.

William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, who took an important part in the recent annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, at New York, said to-day that President McKinley has given assurance that civil service examinations and classified service shall be extended to Porto Rico.

Before the league met in New York, Mr. Foulke called on the President and laid the matter before him. The only difficulty that confronts the league now is that rule 4, of the civil service act, provides that none but citizens of the United States shall be admitted to examination. The question that now arises is whether the inhabitants of Porto Rico are citizens of this country.

The statutes at present provide that all inhabitants of Porto Rico who do not retain allegiance to Spain shall be deemed citizens of the island, but the law does not say they shall be citizens of the United States.

"In my opinion," says Mr. Foulke, "they are citizens of this country in the international sense, which requires allegiance on their part to this country and protection on the part of our Government to them. But inasmuch as there is a difference of opinion among the members of the civil service commission on that point, the President has left the matter in the hands of the Attorney-General of the United States.

"In case he holds that the Porto Ricans are not citizens of this country, then an amendment to the rules of the civil service will be made, extending the right of examination to them. Appointments are already made by the civil service commission in Porto Rico for American citizens, and the only thing to be done is to extend these provisions to the Porto Ricans."

Violations of the Rules.

Referring to the much-talked-of evasion and violations of the civil service rules, Mr. Foulke said:

"There have been some rather serious abuses of the rule authorizing the transfer of people in the classified service from one place to another. Whenever a postoffice becomes a free delivery office, the men employed as clerks at the time are admitted to classified service without examination. This is all right provided these clerks are to continue at the same office, but the rule is used as the means of getting people appointed into large postoffices, and even in the departments at Washington, without examination.

"For instance, there is Postmaster Hicks, in Philadelphia. He desires to put in new clerks purely for political reasons and without examination. He learns that there is a postoffice at Haddonfield, N. J., that is about to be classified, so he sends the men he wants to be classified to Haddonfield and has them appointed as clerks there. Then, when the Haddonfield office is classified, he has those clerks sent back to Philadelphia. This is done, and the men get in without examination. He has done this in other postoffices—in Sommerville, N. J.; Summit, N. J., and Wayne, Pa. He got his own sister appointed in this way at the Wayne office, where she rendered no service, but drew a salary. Sometimes the number of employes in these small offices is jumped from two or three to seven or eight. Then, immediately after the office is classified, the men appointed would be sent away again.

"There have been 115 cases of such appointments. I have remonstrated earnestly with the Postmaster-General, as well as with the President, against such appointments, and I trust that now, they have been called to the attention of the administration, they will cease.

"Two years ago the Civil Service Reform League investigated the Hicks case in Philadelphia. The abuses found were laid before the President at that time, but the violations of the law since have been far more serious, and I trust that they will not be permitted to continue any longer."

Criticism of the President.

Speaking of the criticism of President McKinley by the Civil Service Reform League, Mr. Foulke said:

"While I have no objection to any criticism founded on facts, it seems to me that many members of the league are disposed to look only on the dark side of the picture and do not give sufficient credit to the administration for the good things it has done. It was the President who helped to resist the adverse legislation of Congress, three years ago, and it is the President's commission in the Philippine islands that has already extended the competitive system there.

"I think this is the most important event in civil service reform since the passage of the reform law. I don't know how the President could better show his excellent intentions in regard to the merit system than by the appointment of such men as Judge Taft and Prof. Moses on that commission. They have passed the best civil service law in existence and, although it has been in part temporarily suspended, because they have not yet been able to establish rules for examinations without conferring with the commission at Washington, which requires long correspondence, I have no doubt of the merit system now in force in those islands. According to the law, the Filipinos should have preference in appointments, other things being equal.

"Judge Taft is one of our own members and I have not the slightest doubt that the law will be enforced in good faith as soon as it is possible. The trouble with some of the President's critics seems to be that the exceptions he made to the civil service rules in May, '99, are so evident and near at home that they obscure the greater importance of the extension of the rules to the Philippine islands. I suppose that in the time of Ferdinand and Isabelle, when the people in Spain were so much occupied with the Moorish war and the Inquisition, they did not at all realize the importance of the three small vessels sent by Isabella to discover land across the ocean. But after all, it was the most important event in their reign, and I think to-day that the establishment of the merit system in the Philippine islands, under such men as Taft, is one of the most important events in the administration of Mr. McKinley."

Will Educate Filipinos.

Mr. Foulke says that the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform League, of which he is a member, will have a meeting shortly after January 1, in which the matter of the extension of the merit system to both Porto Rico and the Philippines and the most flagrant violations of the Civil Service act in this country will be considered and brought to the attention of the administration as soon as possible.

He says, in connection with the application of the Civil Service rules to the Philippines, that Commissioner Proctor has made arrangements with a number of the universities of this country to educate certain Filipinos whom he will select. It is the intention of Mr. Proctor, Mr. Foulke explains, to select some of the brightest of the Filipinos and to send them to this country at once.

Mr. Foulke said he did not know whether an arrangement of this kind has been made with any of the Indiana educational institutions.

A MISSING HUSBAND.

His Wife Fears He Has Killed Himself.

Mrs. Flora Smith, of 1623 Yandes street, asked the police last evening to locate her husband, who has been missing since Thursday. She had a letter from him postmarked Indianapolis, saying that by the time she received the letter he would be at the bottom of White river, wih a bullet in his heart.

Smith and his wife came here from Columbus, Ind., several months ago, and he became connected with the American Detective Association. Shortly afterward he went to Palestine, Ill., leaving his wife here. He returned recently, and last Thursday he and his wife received letters from H. C. Webster, manager of the detective agency, to call at the office. Smith seemed disconcerted, and disappeared, and his letter threatening to commit suicide followed. Mrs. Smith then called on Webster, and found that he was in possession of a letter from Ida Swain, of Palestine, in which she said Smith had promised to marry her on Christmas day, and that he failed to appear and fulfill the contract.

The police were not inclined to take the threatened suicide seriously.

A Peculiar Accident.

A peculiar accident happened last evening at the Indianapolis Bridge and Iron Works, in Kentucky avenue, during which Michael Fitzgerald, of 2618 North Senate avenue, was seriously injured. A cylinder head blew out of a gas engine, striking a support which held a small water tank. The support was carried away, and the tank fell on Fitzgerald, crushing his right knee and otherwise injuring him. The stopping of the engine left the plant in total darkness and the falling debris caused much excitement. It was some time before Fitzgerald was relieved. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Willing to Turn Back.

[Chicago Post.]

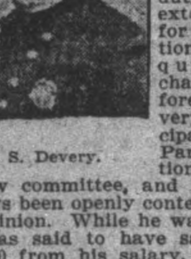
"Are you anxious to reach the other shore?" asked the hearty passenger of the pale individual who was leaning over the side of the boat.

"If we're nearer to that than to the one we've left," was the guarded reply.

Why They Are Talked About

Savings of a Police Chief.

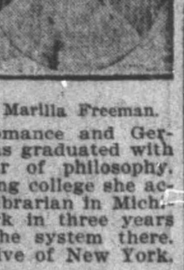
William S. Devery, chief of police of Greater New York, whose resignation was demanded because of his toleration of public vice, has been many times charged with corruption in office before and since he was made superintendent. When he was a captain he was suspended from duty on charges of extortion of money for police "protection." He was acquitted on the charge twice. Before that trial, Devery was the principal figure in the Parkhurst agitation. He defied the Lexow committee, and his conduct has always been openly contemptuous of public opinion. While he was yet a captain, he was said to have saved upward of $100,000 from his salary. After a recent conference with Governor-elect Odell, State Chairman Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and Speaker Nixon, Senator Platt announced that Devery would be removed before the first of February. This was to be effected, if necessary, by the passage of a bill abolishing the police board and ousting Devery.



W. S. Devery.

Indiana Woman's Advancement.

Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, the newly elected president of the Indiana State Library Association, is an educational product of Chicago, and at present head of the public library at Michigan City. In 1892 Miss Freeman entered the Newberry Library, where, under the able direction of the late Dr. W. F. Poole, she learned the rudiments of the library art. In 1894 she became cataloguer in the library of the University of Chicago, meanwhile pursuing her studies in the collegiate course. She studied romance and German, and in 1897 she was graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. Immediately after leaving college she accepted the position of librarian in Michigan City, and her work in three years has vastly improved the system there. Miss Freeman is a native of New York.



Marilla Freeman.

Young Woman as State Auditor.

Among the many young women occupying high political office in the West, Miss Mamie Muldoon, of Lincoln, Neb., is said to hold a unique position. It is claimed for her that she is the only woman in the country who ever served as Deputy State Auditor, and that she has won her way to her present place, with a salary of $1,800 a year, solely on her merits and against the protests of many practical politicians who wanted the job themselves. Miss Muldoon went into the office of the State Auditor four years ago. At that time she was merely a stenographer, but she quickly showed that she was quick with figures and that her accuracy could be depended on. So strong was the impression made by her work that when the Deputy Auditor retired from office some months ago she was temporarily put in charge of his work. So well did she perform the duties of the office that the Auditor declared he could not get along without her services in the position.

Mamie Muldoon.

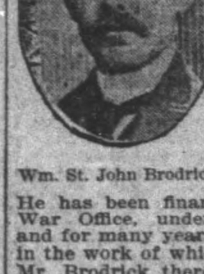
The Reformers of Tramps.

The fraternity of "Weary Willies" all over the country will be glad to learn that their best friend, Thomas A. Terradell, of Trenton, N. J., more popularly known as "Glad Hand Tom," is not discouraged by the recent failure of his hotel and settlement for the reformation of tramps. He has been obliged to give up possession of the big plant at "Terradelphia" under a foreclosure of mortgages aggregating $60,000. The people of Trenton did not take kindly to the tramps' retreat. They refused to patronize the wood yard and the other enterprises in which the tramps were supposed to earn their living while Mr. Terradell was reforming them. The founder of this unique institution also found difficulty in renting a portion of his property, from which he expected to draw a large income. As a final blow, the Rev. R. M. Brown, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, who has had charge of the spiritual branch of the work, has given it up and gone back to his study. As soon, however, as Mr. Terradell can get on his feet financially, he expects to start again. He believes that the tramps of the country can be reclaimed and persuaded to lead honest and useful lives if the proper effort is made, and he intends to devote his life to the work.

T. A. Terradell.

Brodrick is Dubbed.

William St. John Brodrick, the British Secretary of War, who has appointed a strong committee with a view to a thorough reform of the department, has been recently dubbed "the worst of Job's comforters" because of his plain talk about the trouble in Africa. Mr. Brodrick, in his estimate of war expenses, finds no hope of cutting down the needs of the war chest for some time to come. He is an expert in these matters, too, and that is the worst of it. He has been financial secretary of the War Office, under Secretary of War, and for many years has been very active in the work of which he is now the head. Mr. Brodrick therefore speaks with authority when he assures the Commons that the soldiers are not coming home and that guerrilla warfare is one of the most expensive luxuries, especially when it is conducted against fighters like the Boers.



Wm. St. John Brodrick.

CLOSE TO $3,000,000 MARK

VALUE OF HORSES AND MULES HANDLED HERE IN 1900.

Greatest Year Ever Known in the Indianapolis Horse Market—Its Prominent Features.

The year 1900 has been a great and eventful one in the Indianapolis horse market. It started auspiciously with the establishment of two new firms of commission dealers, the widely-known Cronk Horse Company, of Buffalo, and the Indiana Horse and Mule Company, with David Wallace at its head. For these the Union Stock Yards Company erected two of the finest barns in the country, equipped in the most modern way, with stable facilities and exhibition and sales rings. They are under one roof, and will accommodate 1,000 horses. Blair, Baker & Walter, and Warman, Black, Chamberlain & Co., who had been at the yards five years, already had a large trade, which they set out to increase in the face of the new, if friendly, competition.

The newcomers were heralded by a special three-days' sale of high-class horses, in the new barns, participated in by the four firms. There was a good attendance of regular buyers and many new ones. The quality of the animals was superior, the prices realized good, sellers and purchasers were well pleased, and the sale was accounted one of the most successful that had ever taken place in the country. Buffalo and Indianapolis methods of advertising it brought this market to the attention of the best horse buyers on the continent, introducing some new blood that remained in the market all year. The older commission dealers insist that Indianapolis has been a great horse market for years, but because the fact was more widely published by the newspapers it appeared as if it had assumed all its greatness at once this year.

There is no dispute, however, that on account of the enlarged assistance of the newspapers, the market here has become better known in one year than in all its previous existence and has been visited by several times more people this year than in all its previous years. The second special sale in May was, in fact, made an event in the society world as well as in horse circles and the afternoon and evening auctions were attended by many more thousands than could be accommodated. The sale lasted a week, with two auctions each day. That in the evening was preceded by an exhibition of the best horses and there was a great crush of people in the galleries, in the bidders' seats and on the ringsides to see the royal steeds, high-stepping, glossy-haired, gaily-caparisoned and their proud riders or drivers. The regular weekly sales of draft horses, busers and the like and of the commoner kinds of speed and driving horses took place in the mornings, so it was all day work for consignors, buyers and dealers for a whole week and everybody was worn out at the end of it.

The best buyers at all markets came to Indianapolis, and they all found what they wanted. There were representatives from half the States of the Union and from half a dozen foreign countries. Over 1,000 horses were sold, trotters and pacers, high-acting coach and carriage horses, saddlers and drivers.

Hustling Auction Sales.

The four regular auctions each week of the season were well attended. They were unusually lively days the early part of the year, when the demand was good and prices were high. There were always scores of spectators, as well as dozens of buyers. Two hundred to four hundred horses would be offered at each auction, and at times it was necessary to dispose of them at the rate of about one a minute. This meant hustle and bustle. The South African war was responsible for much of the demand for horses, and the foreign competition, with the domestic demand, sent prices higher than they have been for years. Several cars a week left this city for London and Liverpool, filled with horses suitable for cavalry mounts and for light and heavy artillery.

Later, the embroglio with China brought Germany into the American market. In the meantime the American Government was more or less busy filling its army needs in the Philippines, and this buying was a steady influence in the market. The revival of speedways, the activity of gentlemen's driving clubs and the increased interest in horses, excited by successful horse shows in all parts of the country, were all felt at the auctions, and by the horse owners and breeders in stimulated prices. The supposed close of the Boer war shut off the bulk of the foreign demand, left the market to the domestic buyers and the fall months saw prices suffer a slump that was serious to those who were trying to keep the Indianapolis market at the top.

A feature of the year was the first sale of unbroken, branded Western horses that ever occurred here. The consignment consisted of between 200 and 300. They were distributed in car-lots in open pens, and were offered that way. They sold for $10 to $40, and netted the shipper, commissions and all expenses paid, including over $2,000 freight, $14 a head. He was well satisfied.

Another new feature has been the growth, during the last three months, of a large mule trade. Indianapolis dealers heretofore never catered for that. There has been a lively demand for them in the South, owing to high cotton prices, and dealers here decided they would help fill it, especially during the dull season for horses. Southern buyers were attracted here, and the mules have been going out by car-loads every week.

The wide field supplied by the Indianapolis horse and mule market is indicated by the following list of the principal regular buyers this year. It does not include the buyers at the special sales, except those who were regularly on the market or afterward became so, nor those at the weekly auctions who bought less than car-load lots. Export buyers:

Large Buyers.

London, Frank Brown; Liverpool, M. H. Reardon, William Beswetherick, William Blake, Harry Coker; Belfast, Ireland, J. S. Johnson; Glasgow, Scotland, John Walters, John Watson, Bob Miller; Hamburg, Germany, Wolf & Talbert; Antwerp, Germany, G. W. Crawfords, E. Pootman.

Connecticut—Bronson & Sandford, H. Carstensen, Bridgeport; Clark & Phelps, E. F. Kenyon, Hartford; Needham & Brown, Stafford Springs; John Manwaring, Norwich; Nichols & Townsend, Danbury.

Georgia—Walker Brothers, William Peel, Snowdon Brothers, J. B. Jackson, Samuel Ardery, Atlanta; Pedigo & Lyon, Macon; Sol Kahn, Albany; H. B. Haynes, Americus; Stanley, Cramp & Co., Valdosta.

Michigan—Daniel Arnheim, Jackson.

Missouri—John Ramsey, St. Louis.

New Hampshire—H. T. Nichols, Peterboro.

Rhode Island—A. S. Waterman & Co., Providence.

Delaware—A. H. Tyson, Wilmington.

Vermont—J. H. Gilman, Brattelboro; F. J. Nelson, West Pawlet.

Maryland—Dr. J. H. Garman, Baltimore; J. P. Gorman, Cumberland.

Alabama—J. E. Trimble and M. Fies & Son, Birmingham.

Florida—P. H. Sandlin, Jasper; Frank Clarkson, Jacksonville.

Tennessee—J. T. Shelton, & Son, Clarksville; F. D. Newell, Nashville.

New Jersey—Hoy & Fox, Newark; W. C. Ely, Holmdel; Asa Roberts, Norristown; A. P. Exehamer, Hoboken.

Washington, D. C.—N. Schlegel, Fritz Nichols, A. G. Brook.

Virginia—J. T. Cofer, Ader & Underwood; Joseph Lassiter, Richmond; Harry McCleary, Norfolk.

Illinois—F. Golden, Newman; Mack Gregory, Fashion Coach Horse Company, Chicago.

South Carolina—Abrams Bros., Newberry; J. B. Stoffel, Charleston; E. M. Griffin, Monroe.

Massachusetts—Guilford & Wood, Carl Gould, Robert Clapp, Northampton; Hyman & Bridges, Bob Perkins (for Snow & Co.), H. A. Spalding, M. H. Tripp, Boston; Dana Fuller, Williamsburg; J. A. Sheckler, H. W. McIntyre, Springfield; J. L. Crockett, O. A. Kelly, Worcester.

Ohio—H. H. Davis, I. C. Minnich, Greenville; Beaver & Metcalf, Londonville; Schurtzer & Frey, Canton; S. Thorman & Co., Cleveland; Fromholz & German, W. K. Mann, Cincinnati; I. F. McIntuff, Crayon; Bailey & Walters, Mansfield; H. W. Curry, Eaton; R. W. Hipple, Waldo; W. W. Byers, Ashland.

Kentucky—Carl Mann, Dr. J. H. Netherland, W. D. Roach, N. Wile & Son, T. N. Murphy, Charles Vogt, Hudson Bros., C. N. Cropper, Louisville; Jewell & Patterson, Byrd Lewis, William Piel, R. F. Boaz, Carruthers & Beard, Lexington; J. W. & E. H. Ferguson, Paris; I. B. Bowles, Bardstown.

New York—Herman Stoner, R. P. Hall, William Rush, Harrry Richardson, Miller & Son, Buffalo; "Dad" Walker, Isaac Hahn, S. L. and S. Frank, Wolff Bros., Abe Garson, Isaac Strouse, John Arthur, A. O. Meyer, John Doyle, Fish, Doerr & Carroll. American Horse Exchange, New York; A. M. Cook, Newberg; Iseman & Taylor, Sing Sing; E. E. Paul, F. J. Nelson, Granville.

Pennsylvania—Charles Perry, J. F. Fisher & Son, Quakertown; A. Asher, Williams Horse Company, John Thurborn, McCune & Brown, Pittsburg; Milton Kindig, Lancaster; John Burris, John Avedon, Samuel Jacobs, Price & Bloomhardt, William McFarland, Philadelphia; Jacob Fulmer, Chester; J. C. Pender, Johnstown; Z. W. Kellar, Mt. Joy; H. P. Pfaltzgraff, Joseph and Henry Kindig, York; S. Potter, J. P. Parr & Sons, S. Potteiger, Hanover; Dagger & Son, Amblin; F. K. Hafer, Abbottstown; M. L. Gingrich, Derry Church; Thomas McMichael, Quarryville; J. Seaholz & Son, Red Hill; Reed & Strouse, Reedsville; J. W. Baker, Ephrate; H. A. Spalding, Littlestown; W. A. Geise, Shamokin; J. G. Snyder, Allentown; E. O. Hudson, Gettysburg; F. B. Beemer, Clearfield; Henry Peiffer, G. L. Bickell, Myerstown; M. H. Leh, Nazareth; W. W. Tate, Curwensville; Washington Dasher, Reading; W. V. Larrimer, Bellefonte; W. Smiley, Barr's Mills; Owens & Beck, Apollo.

Hundreds of Smaller Buyers.

Many of these domestic buyers do an export business from their homes. The many smaller dealers in the State and in this city who buy incessantly at the auctions, and the feeders who get their supplies there and occasional dealers from nearby States who come here to stock up, with the private buyers of the city and elsewhere, would make a list much longer than the foregoing.

The supply for this market comes principally from Indiana, but Illinois is a good second, while Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota furnish a part. The market keeps scores of country buyers busy all the year and no farm is too isolated for them to visit.

The receipts of horses and mules this year at the Union Stock Yards up to today, were 32,855; the shipments, 25,474. The difference represents local consumption. The receipts for the year will reach over 33,000, although no auctions were held this week. The receipts last year were 28,455; in 1898, 29,337; 1897, 29,247; 1896, 22,546; 1895, 18,120.

Estimating the average price at $90, which is less than the horsemen will put it, the value of the horses and mules handled at this market during 1900 will be close to $3,000,000.

A feature of some significance, as reflecting the importance attached by the stock yards management to the horse market was the establishment of T. P. Johnson, a well-known horseman, as proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. He had formerly been boniface at the Windsor, Rushville, and the Commercial, Muscatine Iowa. Among the changes made by him was putting in the largest bar in the State and a dining-room second to none in size.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

For Doctors and Nurses.
Surgeon's Emergency Sachels; Pocket Instrument Sets, Hand Medicine Cases, Instrument Bags, Physician's Pocket Knives; Operating Gowns and Aprons, Nurses' Scissors, Manicure and Chatelaine Sets, and all other suitable articles. Wm. H. Armstrong & Co., Surgeon's Instrument Makers, 224 and 226 S. Meridian st., Indianapolis.

Broughams, Rockaways and Depot Wagons.
Several carloads of new ones just received. H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

Special Reduction in Fine Tailoring
at Lalley Bros., Tailors, English Block.

"The Keene"
is a high grade, 5c cigar, and will be found on sale at first-class drug stores. C. W. KRIEL, distributer.

I., D. & W. Sleeping and Chair Cars
between Indianapolis and Quincy, Ill.

Dr. Roberts, Veterinary Surgeon,
removed to Meridian stables. Tel. 1502.

Lap Robes.
H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

When the crispy mornings come, you'll be delighted if you have Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes for breakfast. Your grocer waits to supply you.

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 st.

Just think of it! Twenty-eight photos and four positions, 25c, at the Stamp Photo Novelty Co., 18½ N. Meridian st., cor. Circle, room 28.

Sleighs.
H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

The Morphine and Allied Habits
positively cured. City references if desired. Dr. T. M. Hinshaw, 1204 E. Tenth. Phone 20320.

Do you eat Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes?

Buy Diamonds
of a dimond dealer. J. C. SIPE, Importer of Diamonds, Rooms 2, 3 and 4, 18½ N. Med. st.

Dr. W. B. Craig, Veterinary Surgeon.
Dogs treated. Office Wood's stable. Tel. 1097.

Chiropodist and Manicure.
Dr. B. J. Morgan, 25½ W. Washington st.

Eat Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes; ready in a jiffy; so good you always want more.

Fur Robes.
H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

McCloskey, Photographer.
formerly over New office, has opened a new studio, 25 Virginia ave. Popular prices. Great inducements for holidays.

Phone 721, coal and coke. Capital Lumber Co., 849 Massachusetts ave.

Excursion Rates for the Holidays.
For the Christmas and New Year's holidays the Southern Indiana railway will make rate of one and one-third fare to all points in Central Passenger Association territory, selling dates December 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31, 1900, and January 1, 1901. Tickets will be limited to January 2, 1901, for return passage.

Try Mueller's Liver and Kidney Relief Pills; 25 cents per package. At druggists.

No More Gas.
Buy your furnaces for coal from Mast & Class, 643 Massachusetts ave.

Not Even Disfigured.
Still in the ring. The unexcelled wonder-workers of nature—the health-restoring West Baden and Martinsville waters. Bottled at the springs by J. Metzger & Co. Tel. 407.

Trusses and Deformity Braces.
Zimmer, 132 E. Washington st.

Carriage Heaters.
H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

Hadley & Haller, 146 Ky. Ave.
Furnaces and repaired. New phone 1006.

Automobile Steam and Gasoline Vehicles
C. G. Fisher & Co., 112 N. Pennsylvania st.

The Modern Photographs,
$1 and $2 per dozen. 16½ E. Washington st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; cures wind colic, diarrhoea, etc. 25c.

Feed your horse Janus's dustless oats.

Sleighs and Cutters.
H. T. Hearsey Vehicle Company.

Holiday Rates via I. D. & W. Ry.
One and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31, and Jan. 1. Good for return until Jan. 2, 1901, inclusive.

$4.40—CINCINNATI and RETURN—$4.40,
Via C. H. & D. Ry.
Tickets sold Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. Final return limit Jan. 2.

$6.70—CHICAGO AND RETURN—$6.70,
Via Monon Route.
Tickets sold Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. Final return limit Jan. 2.

FAST TIME TO DETROIT
via
The Lake Erie & Western and Wabash Railways.
Leaves Indianapolis 12:20 p. m. Arrive Detroit 8:10 p. m.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Boys' Suits
The kind that wear right, hold together to the last, that's our sort. When you buy a Boy's Suit here you can depend on it giving complete
and
perfect
Satisfaction
The price will be right, too. Ask to see our splendid value suit at $6.71. Reduced from $10.00 and $12.00,
at the When
See our windows

START THE NEW YEAR ...RIGHT...
REMEMBER THERE IS... ONLY ONE
GENTLEMEN'S FAVORITE
Full Weight 5c Cigar
The tobacco used in the making of this well-known brand consists of full selected stock and pure HAVANA Tobacco.
BEST SMOKERS SMOKE THEM.
BEST DEALERS SELL THEM.
You will surely find this a most agreeable smoke.
PATTON BROS.,
SOLE DISTRIBUTERS
OLD PHONE 26210. NEW PHONE 2287.

DAVID GIBSON, ARCHITECT, WILL ACCEPT A LIMITED NUMBER OF MODERATE COST DWELLING HOUSES, TO BE DONE IN ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGN. 229 LAW BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS.

.Incomparable.
Bargains. Great Price Concessions in all Departments.
Iron and Brass Beds, Stoves, Furniture and Carpets....
$1.95 for this large size White Enamel Bed, reversible rails, very strong; others ask $3.00 for the same bed and think it cheap. We have them at $2.25, $2.75, $3.50 and up to $30.00; worth double.
A fair sized Cannon Stove, good heater, will last a life-time $1.95
Large Oak Stove, all joints and doors air tight, shaker grate, nickel foot rails and name plate, a regular $10.00 value; our price $5.95
Never has a stove given better satisfaction than our Peninsular Hot Blast; consumes all smoke and soot, holds fire 48 hours, equal to any $30.00 hot blast on the market; our price $17.00
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Peninsular Base Burners
the most powerful heaters made. The entire line goes in this sale at one-third off.
On the same liberal basis we have cut the prices on Furniture and Carpets. Our enormous stock must be reduced before invoicing.
F. H. RUPERT, 123-125 W. WASHINGTON. 16-18 KENTUCKY AVE.
Member Merchants' Association.

SMOKE THE BEST. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A
MERCANTILE
You have the BEST, notwithstanding it costs you no more than inferior brands.
F. R. RICE M. C. CO., MANUFACTURERS, ST. LOUIS. UNION MADE

The Standard of the World

THE Baldwin PIANO
GRAND PRIX PARIS 1900
Manufactured and Sold by
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
145-147 North Pennsylvania Street

Read THE NEWS for Want Ads.