THE INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL BANK
Designated United States Depository.
Corner Room Odd-fellows' Hall.
THEO. P. HAUGHEY, Pres't. H. LATHAM, Cash.

THE COMMERCIAL RECORD

[The financial and produce exchanges of the country were closed yesterday in honor of Memorial day, and the Journal is without its usual commercial reports.]

THE INDIANAPOLIS MARKET.

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches—Standard, 3-pound, $2.50@2.75; 3-pound seconds, $2.25@2.40. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, $1.05@1.10; raspberries, 2-pound, $1.50@1.60; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, $1.60@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, $1.20@1.30; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@$1; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, $1.70@1.80; light, 90c@$1; string beans, 90c@$1.00; Lima beans, $1.40@1.50; peas, marrowfat, $1.10@1.40; small, $1.50@1.75; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, $1.40@1.60; strawberries, $1.50@1.60; salmon, (lb), $2.00@2.75.

COAL AND COKE:

Block, $3.25 ₱ ton; Minshall, $3.50 ₱ ton; Jackson, $3.75 ₱ ton; Pittsburg, $4 ₱ ton; Raymond city, $4 ₱ ton; Winifrede, $4 ₱ ton; Campbell creek, $4 ₱ ton; Hocking, $3.75 ₱ ton; Island City, $3 ₱ ton; nut, $2.75 ₱ ton; Highland, $2.75 ₱ ton; Dugar (Peacock) lump, $3 ₱ ton; nut, $3 ₱ ton; chestnut, No. 4 and stove anthracite, $7 ₱ ton; egg and grate anthracite, $6.75 ₱ ton; gas coke, 13c ₱ bu; crushed coke, 14c ₱ bu. All soft coal, nut size, 50c ₱ ton less than the above prices on the same quality of lump coal.

DRUGS.

Alcohol, $2.20@2.30; assafœtida, 15@20c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 30@32c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 55@60c; copperas, brls, $3@3.50; cream tartar, pure, 40@42c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab. genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W. ₱ oz, $2.60@2.75; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, ₱ gal, $1.25@1.30; oil, bergamot, ₱ lb, $3@3.25; opium, $3.50@3.75; quinine, P. & W., ₱ oz, 50@55c; balsam, copaiba, 60@65c; soap, Castile, fancy, 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; saltpetre, 8@20c; turpentine, 40@42c; glycerine, 25@30c; iodide potass., $3@3.20; bromide potass., 40@42c; chlorate potash, 25c; borax, 10@12c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 45@50c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 55c ₱ gal; boiled, 58c; coal oil, legal test, 9@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 45c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia, lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 65c. Lard Oils—No. 1, 50@55c; do extra, 65@70c.

WHITE LEAD—Pure, 6¾c; lower grades, 5¼@6c.

DRY GOODS.

TICKINGS—Amoskeag ACA, 13c; Conestoga BF, 15c; Conestoga extra, 13½c; Conestoga Gold Medal 14c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 13½c; Methuen AA, 12½c; Oakland A, 7½c; cowit River, 6½c; York, 32-inch, 13½c; York, 30-inch, 11½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—Blackstone AA, 8c; Ballou & Son, 7½c; Chestnut Hill, 6½c; Cabot 4-4, 7½c; Chapman X, 6½c; Dwight Star S, 9c; Fruit of the Loom, 8½c; Lonsdale, 8½c; Linwood, 8½c; Masonville, 9c; New York Mills, 11c; Our Own, 5¾c; Pepperell, 9-4, 23c; Pepperell 10-4, 25c; Hill's, 8½c; Hope, 7½c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 11½c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 6½c; Wamsutta, 11c.

GINGHAMS—Amoskeag, 7½c; Bates, 7½c; Gloucester, 7½c; Glasgow, 6½c; Lancaster, 7¾c; Ranelmans, 7½c; Renfew Madras, 9c; Cumberland, 6½c; White, 7c; Bookfold, 10½c.

GRAIN BAGS—American, $16.00; Atlanta, $18; Franklinville, $17.50, Lewiston, $18; Ontario, $16.50; Stark A, $21.

PAPER CAMBRICS—Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c.

PRINTS—American fancy, 6c; Allen's fancy, 5½c; Allen's dark, 5½c; Allen's pink, 6½c, Arnold's, 6½c, Berlin, solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 6c; Conestoga, 5½c; Dunnell's, 5½c; Eddystone, 6½c; Hartel, 5½c; Harmony, 5c; Hamilton, 6c; Greenwich, 5½c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Mallory, pink, 6c; Richmond, 6c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Atlantic A, 7½c; Boott C 6c; Agawam E, 5½c; Bedford R, 4½c; Augusta, 5½c; Boott AL, 6¾c; Continental C, 6¾c; Dwight Star, 7¾c; Echo Lake, 6c; Graniteville EE, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 6c; Pepperell E, 7¾c; Pepperell R, 6¾c; Pepperell 9-4, 21c; Pepperell 10-4, 23c; Utica 9-4, 22½c; Utica 10-4, 25c; Utica C, 4¾c.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, London layer, new, $3.50@3.60 ₱ box, loose muscatelle, 2-crown, $2.30@2.50 ₱ box; Valencia, new, 7@7½c ₱ lb; citron, 24@25c ₱ lb; currants, 7½@8c ₱ lb. Bananas—Jamaicas, $1.50@2.00; Aspinwall, $1.50@2.50. Oranges—Valencias, $6.00@8.00 ₱ case; Messina, choice, $4.50@5.00 ₱ box; fancy imperials, $5.50@6; California, $4.00@5.00 ₱ box; navel, California, $6.00@6.50 ₱ box. Lemons—Messina, $4.50 ₱ box; choice, $5.00; extra fancy, $5.50. Figs, 14@16c. Prunes—Turkish, old, 4½@5c; new, 5@5½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Common, $3.50; choice, $4.00.
CABBAGE—$2.75@3.00 ₱ crate.
CHERRIES—Large and sweet, $10@12; sour, $8@10 ₱ stand.
EARLY VEGETABLES—Green peas, $1.50@1.75 ₱ bush sack. String beans, 50@75c ₱ box; wax beans, 1-3 bu boxes, 50@75c.
GOOSEBERRIES—$5.00 ₱ stand.
NEW POTATOES—$3.75@4.50 ₱ brl.
ONIONS—Bermudas, $2.25@2.50 ₱ crate.
POTATOES—95c@1.00 ₱ bu.
STRAWBERRIES—Indiana, $3.50@3.75 ₱ crate; Illinois, $3.25@3.75 ₱ crate.
SWEET POTATOES—Southern stocks, $3.75@4.00 ₱ brl.
TOMATOES—$3.00@3.50 ₱ bu box.

GROCERIES.

COFFEES—Ordinary grades, 15@16c; fair, 17½@18½c; good, 19@19½c; prime, 19½@20½c; strictly prime to choice, 20½@21½c; fancy green and yellow, 21½@22½c; old government Java, 28½@29½c; ordinary Java, 26½@28½c; imitation Java, 25½@26½c; roasted coffees, 20¾c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@35c; choice, 40@50c. Syrups, 33@40c.

FLOUR SACKS—No. 1 drab, ¼ brl, $33 ₱ 1,000; ½ brl, $17; lighter weight, $1 ₱ 1,000 less.

LEAD—7@8c for pressed bars.

DRIED BEEF—11½@13c.

SPICES—Pepper, 18½@19c; allspice, 10@12c; cloves, 25@28c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@85c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Refined pearl, 3¼@3½c ₱ lb; Eureka, 5@6; Champion gloss lump, 5¾@6c; improved corn, 5¾@6½c.

RICE—Louisiana, 6@7½c.

SHOT—$1.45@1.50 ₱ bag for drop.

SUGARS—Hards, 7½@8c; confectioners' A, 6⅞@7c; Standard A, 6⅝@6¾c; off A, 6½@6⅝c; white extra C, 6⅜@6½c; fine yellows, 6¼@6⅜c; good yellows, 6⅛@6¼c; fair yellows, 5⅞@6c; common yellows, 5¼@5¾c.

SALT—In car lots, 95c ₱ barrel; less than car lots, $1.0@1.10.

TWINE—Hemp, 12@18c ₱ lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

WOODENWARE—No. 1 tubs, $6.50@7; No. 2 tubs, $5.50@6; No. 3 tubs, $4.50@5; two-hoop pails, $1.35@1.40; three-hoop pails, $1.50@1.60; double washboards, $2@2.75; common washboards, $1.20@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@85c per box.

WOODEN DISHES—Per 100, 1 lb, 20c; 2 lbs, 25c; 3 lbs, 30c; 5 lbs, 40c.

WRAPPING-PAPER—Crown straw, 18c ₱ bundle; medium straw, 27c; double-crown straw, 36c; heavyweight straw, 1¾@2c ₱ lb; crown rag, 20c ₱ bundle; medium rag, 30c; double-crown rag, 40c; heavyweight rag, 2¼@3c ₱ lb; Manilla, No. 1, 8@9c; No. 2, 5½@6½c; print paper, No. 1, 6@7c; book paper, No. 3, S. & C., 10@11c; No. 2, S. & C., 8@9c; No. 1, S. & C., 7½@8c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar iron (rates), 2@2.25c; horse-shoe bar, 3.25c; Norway nail rod, 8c; German steel plow-slabs, 4c; American drill steel, 10@12c; Sanderson tool steel, 15c; tire steel, 4c; spring steel, 6c; horse shoes ₱ keg, $4.25@4.50; mules shoes, ₱ keg, $5.25@5.50; horse nails, ₱ box, 8d, $5; steel nails, 10d and larger, $2.25@2.35 ₱ keg; other sizes at the usual advance; wire nails, $2.90.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES—B at brand charcoal tin—IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $7.00; IX, 10x14 14x20 and 12x12, $8.75; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, $5.50, IC, 20x28, $11.00; block tin, in pigs, 36c; in bars, 41c. Iron—27 B iron, 3½c; 27 C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6½c. Copper bottoms, 30c. Planished copper, 36c; solder, 21@23c.

LEATHER, HIDES AND TALLOW.

LEATHER—Oak sole, 33@37c; hemlock sole, 26@32c; harness, 30@35c; skirting, 37@38c; black bridle, ₱ doz., $60@65; fair bridle, $60@78 ₱ doz.; city kip, $60@80; French kip, 85c@$1.20; city calf skins, 85c@$1.10; French calf-skins, $1.15@1.80.

HIDES—No. 1, cured, 6; No. 2, 4@4½c; No. 1, green, 5c; No. 1 calf, green, 6c; No. 1 calf, cured, 6½@7c; No. 2, 2c off; dry salt, 9c; flint, 10c, Damaged, one-third off the above prices.

SHEEPSKINS—50c@$1.

TALLOW—Prime, 3½@4c.

GREASE—Brown, 2½c; yellow, 2¾c, white, 3½@4c

OIL CAKE.

Oil cake—$23 ₱ ton; oil meal, $23.

PRODUCE.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked navy, $2.85@3.25 ₱ bu; medium hand-picked, $2.40@2.80.

BUTTER—Fair creamery, 18@20c; choice 22@24c; country roll, 13@15c; common, 8@10c.

BEESWAX—Dark, 18c; yellow, 20c.

EGGS—Selling from store at 14c; shippers paying 12c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Hens and chickens, 8c; roosters, 3c; turkeys hens, 9@9½c; young toms, 8c; old toms, 7c; geese, full-feathered, $4.00; poor plucked, $3.50 ₱ doz; ducks, 7c ₱ lb; young chickens, 12@14c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime geese, 35c ₱ lb; mixed duck, 20c ₱ lb.

WOOL—Tub-washed and picked, 33@35c; unwashed, medium and common grade, if in good order 20@22c; unwashed fine, 17@18c; fleece-washed, if light, well washed and in good order, 28@30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value.

PROVISIONS.

JOBBING PRICES—Smoked Meats—Sugar-cured hams, 10 to 12 lbs average, 12¼c; 15 lbs average, 12c; 17½ lbs average, 11¾c; 20 lbs average, 11½c; 22 lbs average, 11¼c; English cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 11½c; sugar-cured breakfast bacon, 10¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs average, 8¾c; English cured shoulders, 8¾c; California hams, light or medium, 8½c; dried beef hams, 14c; dried beef hams, small pieces, 10c. Bacon—Clear sides, medium average, 9¾c; 35 lbs and over, average, 9⅝c; clear backs, medium average, 9½c; clear bellies, medium weight, 10c. Dry-salt and Pickled Meats—Clear sides (unsmoked), 9c; clear backs (unsmoked), 9c, clear bellies (unsmoked), 9½c; clear bean pork, ₱ brl 200 lbs, $18.00; family mess pork, ₱ brl 200 lbs, $17.00; ham or rump, ₱ brl 200 lbs, $15.00; pig pork, in 100-lb kegs, ₱ keg, $10.00. Bologna—Skin, large or small, 7½c; cloth, large or small, 7c. Lard—Pure winter leaf, kettle-rendered, in tierces, 9¾c; in one-half brls, 10¼c; in 50-lb cans in 100-lb cases, 9⅞c; in 20-lb cans in 80-lb cases, 10c; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 9c. Refined Lard—In tierces, 8¼c; in 50-lb cans in 100-lb cases, 8½c.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Short ribs, 8c; sweet pickled hams, 9¾@10½c.

SEEDS.

Clover—Common red or June, prime (recleaned) $4.10@4.25 ₱ bu; English or mammoth, prime (recleaned), $4.00@4.25; Alsike, prime, $7.25@7.50; Alfalfa, prime, $7.50@8.00; white, $7.50@8.00; prime timothy, $2.80@3.00; ₱ bu; extra clean blue grass, $1.15@1.30 ₱ bu; red top, 50@75c ₱ bu; orchard grass, $1.50@1.65 ₱ bu; German millet, $2.15@2.30; common millet, $1.50@1.65; Hungarian, $1.65@1.75 per bu; flax-seed, selected, $1.60@1.75 per bu; hemp, 3½c; canary, 5c; rape, 9c per lb. Acme lawn grass seed, 20c per lb; $2.25 per bu. Spinach—Bloomsdale savoy-leaf (sealed bags), 30c per lb. Landreth's extra early peas (sealed), $4.50 per bu.

FIELD SEEDS
Wholesale and Retail at HUNTINGTON & HOSSS SEED STORE, 78 and 80 E. Market st., Indianapolis. Samples and prices furnished on application.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow and Unchanged—Hogs Active—Sheep Dull.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.

CATTLE—Receipts, 136; shipments, 50. Fair supply. But few good grades there. Market slow at no material change in prices. Few left unsold.

Choice to fancy shippers	$4.50@4.80
Medium to good shippers	4.00@4.40
Common to fair shippers	3.40@3.80
Good to choice cows and heifers	3.50@4.00
Fair to medium cows and heifers	2.75@3.25
Common old cows	2.00@2.50
Veals, common to good	3.00@4.50
Bulls, common to good	2.25@3.50
Milkers, common to good	18.00@36.00

HOGS—Receipts, 3,770; shipments, 2,000. Quality good. Market opened active, closed quiet. All sold.

Heavy packing	$5.55@5.65
Common to good mixed	5.30@5.50
Common to good light	5.20@5.50
Pigs and heavy roughs	4.75@5.10

SHEEP—Receipts, 327; shipments, 182. Quality fair. Market dull at about the same prices.

Good to choice	$4.25@4.75
Fair to medium	3.50@4.00
Common	2.75@3.25
Spring lambs	4.00@5.00
Bucks per head	2.50@3.50

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,000. Market strong; beeves, inferior to choice, $4@5; cows and mixed, $1.80@3.40; calves, $2.50@5; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4; Texas cattle, $1.85@4.05.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 7,000. Market weak; closed 5@10c lower, with 10,000 carried over, largely by speculators: mixed, $5.30@5.50; heavy, $5.40@5.65; light, $5.30@5.50; pigs and culls, $4@5.10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, ——. Good to choice muttons firm at $4.40@5.25; inferior to medium, $3@4.25; Texas stockers, $1.75@3; muttons, $3.75@4.50; Western stockers, $3.50@3.75.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,640; 67 car-loads for the market, and 23 car-loads for slaughterers direct. Buyers took the offerings quiet at an advance equal to 10c per 100 lbs and the market closed firm; native steers sold at $4.65@5.25 per 100 lbs; bulls and dry cows, $2.80@4.20; poor to fair Texas stock at $2.80@3.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Recepts, 6,500, and 5,000 were in the pens, besides from yesterday. The market was simply demoralized; prices were further reduced at least ¼c per lb on both sheep and lambs, and not one-half the offerings changed hands; common to prime sheep sold at 4@5¼c per lb, and common to prime spring lambs sold at $6@6.50 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800; all for slaughterers direct; none offered alive; nominal value, $5.75@6.10 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000. Market steady; choice heavy native steers, $4.40@5; fair to good native steers, $4.10@4.50; butchers' steers, medium to choice, $3.10@4.20; stockers and feeders, fair to good, $2.20@3.40; rangers, ordinary to best, $2.20@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 2,000. Market easy; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.50@5.60; packing, medium to choice, $5.30@5.50; light grades, ordinary to best, $5.15@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 800. Market dull; fair to prime, $3.40@4.90.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,572; shipments, none. Fat corn-fed firm, but half fat weak and hard to sell even at lower figures; good to choice corn-fed, $4.35@4.75; common to medium, $3@4.25; stockers, $2.25@2.90; feeding steers, $3@3.60; cows, $2@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,199; shipments, 2,573. Market slow and weak; best lots steady to 5c lower and closing weak; good to choice, $5.30@5.40; common to medium, $5@5.25; skips and pigs, $2.50@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,216; shipments, 1,244. Market slow and weak; good to choice, $4@4.50; common to medium, $2@3.50.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 808 head through; 200 head sale. Market dull and steady and very little done. Stockers sold at $3@3.25. Veals steady at $4.50@5 for good to choice; $5.25@5.50 for extra.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800 head through; 800 head for sale; 3,000 held over. Market quiet and dull; sales of 75 to 85 lbs sheep fair to good, $4@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,560 head through; 1,200 head for sale. Market steady. Sales mediums, $5.80; Yorkers, $5.60@5.75; light and mixed, $5.40@5.60; light and rough stockers unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton steady with a fair demand; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,900 bales American.

A Satisfactory Wedding Gift.

New York Letter.

A young lady expecting a wedding gift from a rich but eccentric aunt, received a box marked: "A place for everything and everything in its place." It contained a series of bags in which to hang dresses, a laundry bag and a set of shoe bags, a linen duster bag for her chamber, and one of yellow satin for the parlor, with another embroidered one holding a soft, silk-stitched duster for the piano; scent bags to hang on the backs of chairs and others to hang from the corners of pictures, some to stand on the mantel and some to lie on the table, and a set of tiny ones to be worn under bodices. There were button, sponge, work and darning bags, piece bags, rag bags, silver bags, pudding and jelly bags, bags for the kitchen, one to hold oven cloths, another for clothespins and one for wrapping paper and twine. A set of bags for the bath-room, consisting of a bran-bag for the bath, one filled with orris root and violet powder to use after bathing, an oil-silk pouch for the sponge and one for the tooth brush on its travels, a toilet bag for brushes, combs, towels, etc., and a rubber hot-water bag. A parcel by itself held a pine bag as a pillow for the lounge, a traveling bag and a dainty combination of silk, lace and embroidery to hold bits of worsted work. Each one was beautifully made, embroidered, stitched and ribbon bedecked. It must have taken many months to complete them, and search through all the fancy-work articles in the various ladies' magazines and papers to get the suggestions. The housekeeping tastes of the young bride rejoiced in the various contrivances for keeping things in order, and when in the very bottom of the bag she found a purse of knitted silk and beads—a veritable money-bag—her delight knew no bounds. The money-bag contained gold enough to buy bags to cover and hold anything and everything in a well-furnished house, and the happy recipient immediately began to make a handkerchief bag for her husband, a plush one for his opera-glasses, embroidered chamois-skin bag for a tobacco-pouch and another to hold his pipes, with one to hold his slippers, another for his soiled cuffs and one for his eyeglasses, besides a gunning, fish-pole and manuscript bag.

Water as a Beverage.

Atlanta Constitution.

There are very few people that appreciate the importance of drinking water. Many persons merely drink water to satisfy thirst; they think that is all that is necessary, and as there are a large number of people who care very little for water they fail to make water-drinking a habit. One great trouble is that people don't drink water enough to properly thin the blood—secretions and excretions—so that the system can be cleaned of its worn-out matter speedily. I had a friend whose health failed; she consulted a physician; she began telling her symptoms—unpleasant feeling about the head, palpitation of the heart, numbness of the limbs and many other distressing feelings, when the doctor stopped her and said: "How much water do you drink during the day?" She replied that she seldom ever cared for water; sometimes she drank a glass at her dinner, but not often. His prescription was to drink at least a half gallon of water during the day, until she found the action of the heart better and her other symptoms relieved, then she could decrease the quantity. But he said everyone should drink over a quart of water daily, at different times. Another celebrated physician, when asked as to his opinion of the efficacy of some noted springs, said the only good derived from them was the quantity of water people felt called on to drink when they went to such places. If they drank just as much at home they would never need to go to springs for health. The human body needs washing out—as a health journal expresses it. "The long-contined retention of secretions that ought to be thrown off is the cause of such diseases as rheumatism, catarrh, etc. They affect the heart by thickening the blood, making it harder work for the heart to do its work. Again, the use of water, in its full normal quantity, washes out the alimentary canal: keeps the stomach and bowels sweet and clean, and has the effect of an inside bath." So we see this habit of drinking water is a very good one; one that we should cultivate, and attach much more importance to than we do.

PERSONS prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

No Reason for the Reduction.

On account of the light traffic the Pennsylvania has issued instructions to stop all work which has been mapped out on lines west of Pittsburg. The double-track work on the Panhandle division between Columbus and Pittsburg has been stopped, and the appropriation of $150,000 for new shops at Columbus and Dennison has been canceled. The entire equipment programme for the entire system west has been cut down, and, instead of building fifty-four locomotives, as proposed at the first of the year, but thirty-three will be constructed. If the officials of the Pennsylvania lines will give the matter investigation they will find that, so far as their southwestern lines are concerned, they are now doing more business than in the corresponding period last year, and their volume of traffic is averaging well with that of ten years past.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

Owing to illness in his family Vice-president Felton, of the Erie, has postponed his trip abroad.

C. H. Garstin has been appointed agent of the Continental line at Peoria, Ill., vice H. J. Graham resigned.

A railroad telegraph operator at Columbus, O., has written a novel on the rail and wire which will soon be published.

Carlton C. Crane has been appointed representative of the Vanderbilt lines in the Northwest, with headquarters at Portland, Ore.

The Michigan Central road is making extensive improvement to its Mackinac division and will soon put on fast trains between Alpena and Detroit.

J. W. Woodrow, engineer of maintenance of way on the Nickel-plate, has resigned to take the superintendency of the Smith bridge-works at Toledo, O.

C. S. Tappan, general manager of the Nickle-plate fast-freight line, will remove his headquarters from Rochester, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y., on June 1.

The cattle rate war between the Western roads is increasing in bitterness, all efforts of Chairman Midgeley to bring about a settlement proving futile.

Judge Cooley is quoted as saying that the Interstate Commission would insist on the Pennsylvania Company making public their export rates via Philadelphia.

The roads in this territory are feeling the effects of the high waters which have been troubling the Northwestern lines the last ten days in a sharp falling off in freight.

The damages to the Peoria extension of the Lake Erie & Western road from the heavy fall of rains of late have been repaired, and trains will begin to run again to-day.

Geo. McGrew on June 1 commences his thirty-fifth year in railroad service, twenty-six of which have been on the Panhandle lines. In this long period he has never lost a day's pay.

In the room under the McNabb House, which the Western Union Telegraph Company has leased for a depot telegraph office, are eighteen sets of telegraphic instruments, which are kept busy most of the time.

W. M. Garstang, ex-master mechanic of the Bee-line shops at Brightwood, left last night to assume the duties of general master mechanic of the Chesapeake & Ohio road. He has the best wishes of a host of friends, made during his stay in Indianapolis.

Judge Cooley stated to a reporter of the Pittsburg Dispatch that as soon as the commission reached Washington they would finish up some unimportant old business they have now on hand, and the next regular meeting of the commission for the consideration of new business would be held on June 10.

P. S. Eustis has been appointed general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, vice Paul Morton, who was appointed general freight agent on May 25, and who has since been filling both offices. Mr. Eustis is at present general passenger and ticket agent of the Burlington's lines west of the Missouri.

Subscriptions are being raised through Ohio to secure the New York, Mahoning & Western road, which is to run from Fort Wayne, Ind., near the Air-line to Red Bank, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Contracts to furnish the steel rails for 317 miles of the proposed line have already been awarded, the North Chicago rolling-mills getting the greater portion.

The passenger rate war in all directions increases in bitterness. George Butler, who for twelve years past has been selling tickets for the Indiana, Bloomington & Western on South Illinois street, says that at no time during that period has he known passenger rates in all directions so much demoralized. Excursion tickets to Western points, which should be sold only for two days of each month, are sold now all the time.

The 200 gondola coal cars which the Indianapolis car-works contracted to build for the Bee-line have all been delivered and the company contemplate ordering another 100 cars of the same pattern. The Chicago & Northwestern was the first road to introduce twenty-five-ton coal and ore cars and now all the leading roads of the country which haul this class of freight are building them. The large cars are much more easily and economically handled.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Mexican railway has recently awarded a contract for 80,000 steel cross ties. It is expected to have them in the track by July 1.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road is still delivering at Chicago more live stock than any other road running in there. In the week ending May 26 1,192 car-loads were delivered.

The transcontinental lines have withdrawn their objections to the C., B. & Q. free emigrant berths for which other roads have been charging $5. It is supposed that the other lines will now offer the same accommodations gratuitously.

The Pullman company will put a large amount of their equipment on to the Baltimore & Ohio road on June 1, carrying out the wishes of C. O. Scull, their new general passenger agent, who knows the business which Pullman cars bring to a road.

Parties who were desirous of securing the control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road offered $275 per share for a block which would enable them to command the situation. The capital stock is $15,500,000, but the attempt to secure half was a failure.

Mention was made a day or two ago that grain which should be shipped East over Indianapolis lines was drifting round through Chicago. As evidence that such is the case, the weekly statement shows that the Illinois Central delivered at Chicago last week 1,208 car-loads of grain, a larger number than any other road running into that point. But two roads exceeded 1,000 cars.

"Every railroad," recently remarked an attorney who has figured for years in railroad litigation, "pays all the way from $25,000 to $50,000 a year in compensation for damages to cattle and horses and other animals run down on the road. And it is a curious and amusing fact that when these suits for damages are brought into court the animals which have been run down, according to the plaintiff's story, are always the best bred of the kind. The horses may be old hacks, tottering on the verge of dissolution, and the cows may be dried up affairs, with a capacity of about two quarts of milk a day, but in the language of these complaints, the horses are always thoroughbreds with a pedigree, and the cows are always pure Alderney, imported a short time previous direct from Jersey."

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S BANKER.

An Interesting Story About a Famous Family of German Capitalists.

New York World.

A cable spark from Berlin on Wednesday announced that the Emperor had appointed Baron Cohn, of Dessau, who was his father's banker, to fill the same office for himself. The announcement is not very startling, but it is interesting to know that the Cohns, of Dessau, owe their prosperity to the faith and generosity of the grandfather of a New Yorker, who gave the present Baron's father his first start in the world.

In 1770 Rev. Moritz Speyers was at the head of a band of Lutherans in Dessau, and by frugal living had managed to save up considerable money, all of which was in silver coin. The Rev. Moritz Speyers was unlike a great many modern preachers, in that he helped his flock as he helped himself.

Living in Dessau at that time, in circumstances so humble that they were nearer poverty than comfort, was a young couple named Cohn. They had not been married long, and the young husband lost all he had. Still he worked and worked, and finally he and his wife made enough to live comfortably. Young Cohn was naturally sharp and shrewd, and was always looking out for a chance to increase his few coins. The chance presented itself. All he needed was $2,000 worth of German money, and, he said, his fortune would be made. He would be wealthy; but a poor man, unknown and comparatively friendless, had but little chance of raising $2,000.

He had one hope, das pastor, and straightway he called on the Rev. Moritz Speyers. Would he lend a poor man, without any security, $2,000? He would, certainly, but Herr Cohn must come with his wife and take it away. The next day Cohn and his wife came with a handcart and took the silver. They were safe because they lived in Dessau, and Dessau had no aldermen then. That was Cohn's opportunity and he prospered. Ten years later he repaid the loan with interest. Still he prospered until he was appointed banker for a district, then for a duke, and then kings, and finally the late Emperor Willaim gave into his keeping all the royal treasure. When he died his son, the present Baron, took his place.

Mr. Allen G. Speyers, broker, of No. 15 Exchange Place, is a grandson of the Rev. Moritz Speyers, of Dessau, and when he went to Berlin a few years ago the papers announced his arrival. Shortly after Baron Cohn called on him, in full court dress, and thanked him for the great kindness his grandfather had shown to the Baron's father.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Natural Gas Boycott.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some few days since the Journal characterized those who used a boycott as a weapon, as a coward and a scoundrel. I believe that is a correct view of the matter. But what is a boycott? In nearly every issue of the News there is a strong protest against anyone subscribing for natural gas from any company but the Trust. Threats have been used freely. It says anyone who is nominated for the Legislature who is not for the Trust beware. Is that a boycott? Especially is the octopus (Indianapolis company) proscribed; still the Broad Ripple or any other company who may wish to come into Indianapolis with natural gas comes under its sweeping denunciation. Is that a boycott? Now the Indianapolis company offers gas at 30 per cent. less than ordinance rates. But the News says that this is only one of the octopus's feelers to get the city within its grasp; that it has capital and will use it to break down every other company, and hold the consumers of gas at its mercy. Now, the citizens of this city are not to be either wheedled or scared, neither are they fools or idiots. Natural gas is a merchantable article, and if any one can get it for 30 per cent. less than the Trust can or will furnish it, why not take it?

I believe that the Trust is not only the best, but the most remarkable monopoly (for it seeks, and will finally monopolize the natural gas in this city for the benefit of its citizens) that was ever organized, and I am for it, but at the same time I am for fair play. "Take the beam out of thine own eye." W.

An Infernal Swindle.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Last summer I had occasion to visit a family living in the south part of the city. The family was distressed, by sickness, a boy with a broken leg and a sick mother were both in bed. The husband had gone from home to work, and there was nothing in the house to make the afflicted comfortable. While there a man drove up in a light spring wagon. No sooner did the woman see him than she commenced shedding tears. I asked her the cause. "That is the sewing-machine man; he has come to take my only means of making a little money away. Since my boy has been sick I have not been able to make my payments. He says I have forfeited what I have paid, and that he must take it away. I have paid $48.50 and $19.50 is yet due."

I returned the next day to inquire after the result and the particulars. The machine was gone and the woman told me the price was $60. She was to pay $1 a week. She was making pants for one dollar and eighty or ninety cents for a dozen. She could save from a week's hard work, day and part of the night, $1 or $1.50, besides payment on the machine.

On inquiry I learned that many machines had been sold in the same way to poor families, at from $60 to $80; that this was an extensive business. Who the men are I do not know; but suppose they are migratory swindlers who go from place to place and not citizens of Indianapolis. Now any one who knows anything about sewing-machines knows that they can be bought by the dozen for from $15 to $20 each. Think of it! $40 or $50 profit exacted off the very poorest women, and then that they have to do enough work on them to pay for them to wear them out.

I can give you fifty or sixty names of cases similar to the one mentioned. One woman on Shelby street was to pay $80, and paid $65 when her machine was taken from her. It is time this thing was inquired into and a stop put to this transcendently mean swindling. The families wronged in this way, many of them, have to go to the county for aid or suffer, who, if they had paid only a fair price for their machines, could have paid for them and kept absolute want from their homes. If any one doubts this statement or thinks the picture here given is colored too highly, let him go out among the poor people and ask. Nearly every colored family is besieged by these men. Many of them have paid twice the worth of the thing and will be, or have been, compelled to give them up and lose what they have worked so hard for. RANDOM.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.

The Bloody Shirt in South Carolina.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some weeks ago a call signed by several hundred ladies and gentlemen was issued for a State Prohibition convention to meet in Columbia. On the 22d inst. this convention met; one of its first acts was to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, that no person be allowed to vote or participate in the discussions of this convention who is not recognized as a Democratic voter of the State.

Among those present who were excluded from participation by this resolution were Mrs. L. F. Chopin, of Charleston, the most elequent and energetic worker in the prohibition cause in the South, and who has lectured and formed ladies' temperance associations, I think, in nearly every county in the State; also Mr. E. M. Brayton, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and Hon. Simeon Corley, ex-Republican member of Congress and a life-long worker in the temperance cause. The animus of this resolution is manifest—to allow none but the "simon-pure" Democratic voter any voice in any public question in the State. The same spirit was displayed only two or three weeks before because Mr. B. O. Duncan, a Republican, but a very independent one, who had always opposed the "radical" rule in the State, and who as a civil-service reformer had supported Mr. Cleveland, had taken a somewhat prominent part in a meeting of the ex-committee of the State Farmers' Association. Both the Charleston News and Courier and the Columbia Register, the two leading dailies of the State, gave vent to their feelings by torrents of billingsgate against Mr. Duncan and the Farmers' Association for allowing any but out-and-out Democrats a voice in their proceedings.

Let it be noted then that in South Carolina, over twenty years after the end of the war, none but Democrats are permitted to participate even in such movements as Farmers' and Prohibition Associations. If Senator Sherman or Senator Ingalls makes any complaint about this state of affairs, he is denounced all over the South, and by the Democratic and mugwump papers North, for waving the "bloody shirt." But is not the South still waving the "bloody shirt," not only over the negroes, but over every one who was a Unionist during the war or a Republican after? Can this be called accepting the results of the war in good faith? No one is more averse to "bloody shirt" waving than the writer. But it should be mutual. If it is wrong for the North to do it, it should be regarded as just as bad for the South.

Let it be noted, too, that just at this time a scheme is on foot for inducing immigrants to come to South Carolina from the Northwest. But will the active and energetic people of the