ORATORS' LAPSES OF MIND

Members of the Senate and House Who Are Sometimes "Stuck for a Word."

Fate of Petitions to Congress—The Country's Sorghum and Beet-Sugar Industries—Government Granaries Impracticable.

Staff Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—During the delivery of his wonderful speech in the Senate the other day, upon the Montana contested election, Senator Evarts aroused the risibles of the people in the galleries when, upon being "stuck for a word," he, after a long pause, snapped his thumb and finger repeatedly to sharpen his memory. Even Senator Ingalls, with his remarkable mental acuteness, had to look around and wrinkle his cheeks with mirth; and that bright old literary and legal debater, Senator Hoar, smiled so visibly that his spectacles "teetered" upon his nose.

Most of the great speakers in Congress are at times lost for words with which to express themselves, and it is not infrequent that the most fluent speakers occassionally makes a long pause in search for a word. In the House the other day a New England member was delivering a very fluent speech upon a contested election. Every ear within the sound of his voice was bent toward him that not a single one of his eloquent words might escape. While talking at the rate of two hundred words a minute, the member surprised every one by a sudden stop. He drawled slightly and looked eagerly about him, and in the faces of his friends, in a lost sort of way in search for a word which he dimly had in mind for the expression of an idea. It was amusing for a moment. Every ready debater on the floor was in sympathy with him. Every man who had followed the speech knew that the gentleman who had the floor was "stuck for a word," and he was anxious to help him out. The man stood "spell-bound." Finally a member located a few seats away suggested a word, and the man shook his head as much as to say, "that is not what I want." Then another, and another, and still another suggested a word; but the member on his feet stood silent and shook his head. At last a modest member away over on the Democratic side of the House, half rising to his feet, yelled out a word, which was a very unusual and somewhat obsolete one. Instantly the face of the gentleman on his feet brightened, and waving his hand toward the prompter said, "Thank you," reuttered the word given him, which was what he wanted, and continued without losing a tithe of the force or sense of his speech.

Senator Beck and Senator Hawley have a number of times got "stuck on a word," and they have no hesitancy in looking around at one of their friends who is following them in speech and asking: "What is that word?" Upon being given the word they proceed without any hesitation; but when Senator Evarts, who was making one of the most profound legal arguments ever heard in the Senate chamber, and while the entire Senate and galleries were in almost breathless silence, held up his hand like a school-boy and, snapping his thumb and finger, looked wistfully around him for several moments, it excited surprise. The word proved to be of such unusual character that no one attempted to supply it, but waited for the remarkable mind to feed itself, and finally it came to its own rescue.

It would almost break the hearts of many people to see the ruthless manner in which their handsomely engrossed and beautifully arranged petitions and memorials are handled when they reach the Capitol. In a large ante-room to the office of the Secretary of the Senate is a capacious corner, in which is located a long table. Around this are, for over an hour every afternoon when the Senate meets, four or five stenographers and as many bill, petition and memorial clerks and messengers. The documents presented on the floor of the Senate come to this table, to be noted in the proceedings by their correct titles and with the exact order in which they are presented. Between 12 and 1 o'clock every day there are large piles of petitions and memorials upon every possible subject to be seen on this table. Some of them show great care and skill in preparation. They are written in the most exquisite hand of a skillful engrossing clerk, upon the finest paper; are jacketed by handsomely tinted paper, while delicate ribbons, tied in beautiful double knots, decorate the corners of the documents. Sometimes a memorial adopted by a board of trade or Farmers' Alliance organization, or some other body, gives evidence of the most skillful work of several days. No doubt the persons who send these memorials here believe that they are conned with great interest, and that every Senator under whose eye they pass remarks the beauty of the work. Not so. The petitions when received are simply glanced at by the clerk of a Senator, to ascertain the subject-matter, when an inscription upon the jacket, indicating the title of the proposition, is written; then the memorial goes from the Senator's committee-room to the floor of the Senate, where it is presented during the morning hour. A simple notice is made in the Congressional Record, after which it goes into the great pile of documents in the Secretary's room, whence it is sent to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject which it treats. In the committee-room the handsomely-engrossed and beautifully-prepared memorial is chucked into a box or pigeon-hole, probably with the ejaculation from the committee clerk: "Here lies." This is the last heard of the brain-work and physical pains which has been given the paper. The same is true of the documents sent to the members of the House of Representatives.

A great deal of complaint has been heard on the part of gentlemen here interested in beet and sorghum sugar manufactories because the Agricultural Department has held back the report provided for in the last agricultural appropriation bill upon the experiments made in the sorghum and beet-sugar productions in this country. The friends of these two industries have contended all along during the consideration of the tariff bill by the committee on ways and means that this report would strengthen their claims of feasibility for the sorghum and beet-sugar industries of this country. They have complained that the report was being held back—as it was due more than a month ago—for the purpose of permitting the committee on ways and means to take action on the sugar question without any extraneous influence.

The report has just been made public, and a perusal of it convinces one that the claims of the sorghum and beet-sugar men were well founded. There is no mention of the beet-sugar industry, but the experiments made in Kansas and elsewhere in the sorghum-sugar production are quite flattering. The report says that the greatest difficulty in the way of sorghum-sugar ventures is the lack of capital, and that in order to secure a sufficient investment of funds, the difficulties have been overlooked in many instances. Water is the principal difficulty, aside from capital. It will be seen that such argument as this would have had a very strong influence on the committee on ways and means had it been brought during the consideration of the tariff bill. The lack of capital was, of course, the result of a lack of protection to the industry.

There has been a great deal of discussion of the bounty question since the tariff bill was reported to the House. The sugar-producers are bitterly opposed to it, and declare that the country is not in favor of it, and therefore it will be repealed before the sugar interests get sufficiently upon their feet to compete with cheaper labor of other countries. The committee on ways and means have provided in the section making sugar free that the bounty of 2 cents a pound shall stand for fifteen years, and members of the committee declare that Congress is in duty bound to stand by this pledge; but one Congress cannot bind another, and the law of one Congress may be repealed after six months by another Congress. As I stated in a dispatch a few days ago, every sugar-producing country in the world, it is learned by an examination of the history of the subject, has encouraged its sugar interests by not only imposing a heavy duty upon imported sugar, but giving also a bounty upon sugar produced within its borders. Germany and France are to-day giving a greater bounty upon sugar than was ever suggested in this country—a bounty aggregating as much as that which we propose to give and the present duty imposed upon imported sugar. One thing has been brought to light in this sugar discussion; that is, that this country is capable of producing all the sugar it can consume, from three articles which may be grown in a dozen or more of our greatest agricultural States—sorghum-cane, sugar-cane, and beets.

Secretary Windom has dashed to the ground the fondest hope of the Farmers' Alliance. More petitions than could be hauled in a wagon have poured into Washington during the past winter asking for a law to establish grain warehouses throughout the country, in which may be stored wheat and other cereals, and for the government to issue warehouse receipts upon cereals, the receipts to be redeemable by the government. In other words, the Farmers' Alliance has made a very strong and intelligent fight for the government to give them the same privilege which it gives to silver-miners, namely, the privilege to deposit products and receive certificates which will be lawful money. Secretary Windom says that this is not feasible, if for no other reason, that the grain speculators would bankrupt the government. He thinks that the grain markets are too unstable to warrant the government in recognizing any kind of warehouse receipts for grain deposits. The market for silver, he says, is practically unfluctuating, and is sufficiently stable to warrant the action which is being taken, especially in view of the fact that the government has made silver one of its standards of value.

Lawyers in both houses of Congress have also looked into the proposition made by the Farmers' Alliance to loan the government's money upon farms, at a small appraisement of value, and at an interest not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum. They say that they are unable to find anything in the Constitution which would warrant such action, as the government is not permitted, under the Constitution, to interest itself in the private affairs of individuals. Besides this, they contend that the government could not make an average good security in any kind of real estate.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A WIDOW'S STRANGE STORY.

Forced to Wed a Man She Did Not Want Under Threat of Death if She Refused.

FERNANDINA, Fla., April 26.—George R. Hubbs, agent for the Mallory steamship line, and Mrs. Thorpe, a young and highly respectable widow, were married, on Thursday, under very strange circumstances. Mrs. Thorpe says that they were out riding in a carriage, when Hubbs proposed marriage and was refused. He immediately became greatly excited, and drew a pistol and threatened to kill her if she did not consent. Overwhelmed by his threats, she consented. He told her that he would shoot her down at the altar if she did not keep her promise. They then drove to Hubbs's residence. An Episcopalian minister was called in and the marriage ceremony was performed. The minister says the lady made all the responses, but fainted away when the ceremony was finished. She afterward managed to escape from the house and fled to the Egmont Hotel and informed her parents, Col. and Mrs. E. R. Brink, of what had happened. Colonel Brink threatens summary vengeance on Hubbs. Mrs. Thorpe remains with her parents at the hotel and Mr. Hubbs makes no explanations.

WEALTHY MANUFACTURER INSANE.

C. Edward Henry, Proprietor of the Kokomo Opalescent Glass-Works, Goes Mad.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 26.—C. Edward Henry, proprietor of the opalescent glass factory, of this city, has been declared insane, and will be sent to an asylum. Mr. Henry returned from France, his native land, only last Sunday, having been called there by the serious illness of his aged mother. On his arrival home it was apparent that his mind was unbalanced, and he finally grew so violent that he was arrested and lodged in the county jail. He went down to the factory Monday, drove out the superintendent and all the operatives, and carried on high generally. Mr. Henry was married only a few weeks since to a young French lady, who is now prostrated with grief over the unfortunate condition of her husband. It is said that Mr. Henry's father, and grandfather before him, both died in a mad-house. Richard Ruddell, president of the Citizens' National Bank, has been appointed trustee to manage his business affairs.

DEMOCRATIC BRIBERS CAUGHT.

Five of Them Now Under Arrest in Howard County--A Costly Vote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 26.—This week Sheriff Wright went down to Taylor township, this county, and made four more arrests for violation of the election law at the recent spring election. They are all Democrats and were all recognized to appear at the next term of the Howard Circuit Court in the sum of $500 each, which they gave sureties for.

Three were charged with bribery and one was arrested on a grand jury indictment, found for living with a woman not his wife. During the session of the grand jury he anticipated a bill and fled the country, and was not again seen until election day, when he was smuggled in by his party friends to cast his vote. The men held are Harvey Plummer, John Fenn, William Martin and James Shaw. The three former are held for bribery. Five men in that township, all Democrats, have been bound over for election frauds, and warrants are out for others.

A Church Out of Debt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 26.—Last Sunday, at the close of the morning service, Marshall A. Moon made a statement of the financial status of Locust-street Church that was especially gratifying to its friends. Mr. Moon was designated by the late Dr. A. C. Stevenson as the executor of his will, and besides transacting his legal business, enjoyed the Doctor's confidence to a remarkable degree. Mr. Moon informed the congregation that the Doctor, during his lifetime, had promised him that he would some day pay off the debt of the church, amounting to $2,000. In 1888 he gave Mr. Moon a check for $1,000 to apply to the principal of the debt, and by his will left another $1,000 for the same purpose. This was paid to the church trustees last week. The interest on the debt amounted to over $300, and the members of the congregation raised that amount then and there. The church is now free from incumbrance, as every church ought to be.

Hunter Fatally Wounded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CARTHAGE, Ind., April 26.—Clark Talbert, of this place, a boy of about nineteen years, while out hunting yesterday, accidentally discharged his gun, in climbing a fence, the contents of which entered his left side, just above the hip, inflicting a dangerous if not a fatal wound. The load from the gun struck his powder-flask, hanging to his side, which doubtless prevented immediate death. Young Talbert is in a very critical condition.

Trampled His Brains Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 26.—At El Paso, last evening, Artie Divan, son of a minister of that place, was fatally injured. He was leading a horse, and fell down, the horse stepping on his head, fracturing the skull. A portion of the brains oozed out. The lad is alive, but has no chance of recovery.

ON THE BRINK OF DISASTER

New York Dry-Goods Merchants Become Alarmed at the Condition of Trade.

Commission-Houses Stocked with Cottons and Woolens for Which There Is No Demand—Warm Weather and Overproduction.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The Press prints the following from its New York correspondent: For some time reports have prevailed of a condition of anxiety in the district of the city where the largest business in any single department of trade is done; that is, what is known as the dry-goods district. It is a section of the city extending west from Broadway towards the Hudson river, and bounded by Canal street on the north and Chambers street on the south. The business done in this district in good times amounts to something like $400,000,000 a year. It centers about the house of H. B. Claflin, which does itself a business of nearly $90,000,000 a year. Here all the great commission-houses are located. The output from the majority of the largest manufacturers in the country is consigned to the merchants who do business in this section. It sustains its own club, and a majority of the merchants are active and enthusiastic politicians, or if not engaged in politics for personal advancement are conspicuous in times of great political canvasses for their enthusiasm.

It would be unwise to publish anything about this great trade which should unnecessarily alarm business circles, but it is impossible longer to conceal the fact that these are gloomy days indeed for these great merchants, and some of them do not hesitate to say that unless matters mend disaster, possibly of a most far-reaching effect, will be likely to come. In speaking of the matter to the managers of the chief organ of the dry-goods trade, I was astonished to find that their opinion coincided with that of those who take the worst possible view of the situation; they said, however, that it was not expedient in a publication devoted to the interests of this trade to say anything that might add to the apprehensions that already exist. One of these managers declared that this trade was standing upon the brink of greater disaster than it has known since the days of the war, and while it is yet possible and very likely probable that the panic may be averted, yet the condition of things is such that the collapse of one or two more great houses will surely bring about these evil times.

These assertions seem so important that I call upon some of the best informed merchants in the dry-goods trade to get further details in regard to the matter. Some of these men declined to speak at all, and were honest enough to base this declaration upon their belief that the expression of anxious views might add seriously to the gloom of the situation. Others spoke with perfect freedom, and the report which is here given of the conversation of one of them represents pretty accurately the opinion of all of those who talked. This merchant said:

"The condition of the dry-goods trade for the last eighteen months has been unsatisfactory at all times, and is at present a dangerous one. By the dry-goods trade I mean to include all of that business which is done in fabrics, cottons or woolens. In what is known as the dry-goods district of New York, the great bulk of this business is done in goods consigned to the merchants from the manufacturer on commission. I do not believe that any house has made satisfactory profits since 1888. I know that many of them have just about made expenses, and I am sure that altogether too many have lost money. We do not know how much, nor do we know how many houses have thus suffered.

"Now, the reason for this condition of things is partly clear and partly impossible to fathom. In the first place, the demand has fallen below the supply; that is a fact demonstrated to every man in this business. That produces a condition of things which we call an overstocked market, and results, of course, in a great depreciation in the price. We can only satisfy ourselves in part as to the cause of this diminished demand. I myself believe it to be very largely due to the extraordinary and unseasonable weather of the past two seasons. For instance, this winter we had a season which played the worst kind of havoc with woolen goods. In some cases it completely ruined the market. Now, this warm winter was almost exactly like that of a year ago. Our merchants pulled through the season last year, although they were oblized in many instances to get rid of their winter's stock at large sacrifice. They, and the manufacturers also, thought that this winter we should have those cold spells which make a quick market and a good one for woolen goods; but this winter was worse than last, and, while merchants can fight against many other things, they cannot discount the weather, especially when it is a great factor in their trade.

"I myself am not satisfied that the weather is wholly accountable. I believe that the condition of some of the agricultural communities in the West in part explains. But whatever the reason is the fact is beyond dispute. Now this condition is bringing about its legitimate results. We have had a series of most disastrous and distressing failures. The Plummer failure differs from some of the others only in the magnitude of the losses. The prediction which I saw printed that the Plummer estate would be likely to pay less than 10 cents on the dollar was correct. That failure shocked the trade much more than appeared at the time.

"Since then we have had three others, two of them as proportionately disastrous, as that of Plummer's house. One firm goes under with liabilities of nearly $500,000 and less than $7,000 assets; and another one will show a less proportion than this. We know of other houses that are trembling. Profits, surplus and capital appear to have been absorbed. We are getting demands for many renewals of paper. Long credits are asked for as they have not been asked for since 1873, and that to us is a very ominous sign. I hope that we shall be able to pull through without any more shocks, but I say that the trade cannot stand many more disasters like that of Plummer's."

I asked this merchant about the effects of this condition of things upon the great retail houses, and said that they all seemed to be doing a very large business. He admitted that the stores were filled and the trade was lively, but he declared that none of the great houses were realizing satisfactory profits, and some of them have been losing money steadily right through the winter, although their sales were large. The low prices had developed a great trade, but the low prices meant little or no profits. I should say that this merchant had put the situation, if anything, more hopefully than many of his associates do.

Sweet-Faced but Sly.

Detroit Free Press.

She was a sweet-faced woman who looked up in alarm as the conductor on a Jefferson-avenue car reached for her ticket.

"I—I—I find myself without a cent of change!" she stammered, as she opened her portemonnaie.

"Oh, well, never mind," he answered.

"But I desire to pay. Perhaps one of those gentlemen can change this $20 bill?"

The two gentlemen appealed to put their cash together to do this, and each was rewarded with a smile which made his heart thump harder. The conductor made change, the woman got off at Woodward avenue, and as one of the gentlemen handed the bill to the ticket-seller at the Third-street depot for tickets to Ann Arbor it was returned with the curt reply:

"Been posted as a counterfeit for over a year!"

A Phenomenal Waiter.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Manager Chase, of the Plankinton, said yesterday: "I have been in the hotel business many years, but it was only to-day that I ever heard of a waiter refusing a tip. I have got a new one who absolutely refuses to take a cent from my guests. When I first heard of it I thought I would shoot him, but I have concluded after mature deliberation not only to let the fellow live, but to keep him in the dining-room. He refused a tip of a quarter at breakfast this morning, and another of fifty cents this noon. When I asked him about it he simply told me, as he did the guests, that it was against his principles to take a cent from the guests. He gets $25 a month and his board, and is an A No. 1 waiter in the bargain. You might rake the world over with a fine-tooth comb and never find a mate for this man. He is a valuable addition to the force and a curio in the bargain. The young man has been in hard luck, too, for some time being unable to earn a cent on account of rheumatism, and being taken care of by the Y. M. C. A. people."

North Alabama-Street Improvements.

The striking change in the appearance of the beautiful homestead property of Gen. Thomas A. Morris, on North Alabama street, between Morrison street and Home avenue, has attracted the attention of residents of that section of the city and patrons of the North Alabama and Central-avenue street-car line. It will repay one's visit to this locality, to see what a charming transformation the Cleaveland Fence (patented) makes. General Morris has contracted for six hundred feet more of this same fence, making over 1,400 feet in all, to be placed on his Central-avenue front. The Cleaveland Fence is being so universally adopted that an illustration is furnished here at home of the benefits of protecting any new inventions by patents. Mr. John B. Cleaveland, of this city, was long-headed when he took out his patents, eight in number, on his lawn and field fence and automatic wire-tension devices. He also showed keen business judgment when he located his foundry and shop in this city, his home for the past twenty-six years. The Cleaveland Fence Company, at 20, 21 and 22 Biddle street, now employing thirty-four men, is purely an Indianapolis institution, and few have any idea of the extent and magnitude of its business.

Pennsylvania Line (Panhandle Route) to Chicago

Is the direct and popular line. Parlor cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping and reclining-chair cars on night trains. The charge for a reclining-chair is but 75 cents, less than one-half the berth rate. Trains leave Union Station, Indianapolis, 10:35 A. M. and 12:20 night; arrive at Chicago 4:50 P. M. and 7:15 A. M., respectively. Get tickets over Panhandle at Union Station or Pennsylvania ticket-office, corner Washington and Illinois streets.

THE Monon Route is the only line running Pullman perfected safety vestibule trains. The finest dining-car service in the country.

THE NEW INDUSTRIES.

Excursion to Greenfield, Thursday, May 1, via the Pennsylvania Lines.

For the exercises attendant upon the opening of the rolling and nail-mills, excursion tickets will be sold to Greenfield on Thursday, May 1, at one fare for the round trip. Addresses will be made by Governor Hovey, ex-Governor Gray and Senators Voorhees and Turpie. There will be a barbecue, military parade and natural-gas display.

Trains leave Union Station 9 a. m.; returning, leave Greenfield 2:55 p. m. and 9:35 p. m.

EXCURSION TO RICHMOND, IND.,

Sunday, May 4, via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets for the benefit of Wernlee Orphans' Home will be sold to Richmond on Sunday, May 4. For special train, leaving Indianapolis at 6:30 a. m., Central time, at rate of $1.35. Returning, passengers leave Richmond at 7 p. m. same day.

A YOUNG lady, twenty years of age, from Geneva, Ill., may be seen at the Surgical Institute with perfectly straight, symmetrical feet, who, from her birth until her admission to the Institute, walked on the ankles and outer side of the feet. Hers was a most obstinate case of club-feet. Her joy over the happy deliverance from the deformity may be imagined.

An Awful Sore Limb

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of disease. Leg diminished one-third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in two months.

Cured by Cuticura

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your Cuticura Remedies, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years.

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect, until I used the Cuticura Remedies, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

The Cuticura, Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura Soap have brought about a marvelous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son, eight years old, after all remedies and doctors failed.

ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. 16th st., Omaha, Neb.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

The new blood and skin purifier and purest and best of humor remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

How My Back Aches!

Backache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

A WORD ABOUT CATARRH.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. Sanford's Radical Cure, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed: even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES

Sharp aches, dull pains, strains and weakness **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** A perfect antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. Instantaneous, infallible, safe. Acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the best yet prepared. At all druggists', 25c; five for $1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS ORGANS

Low Prices. Easy Payments.

A few second-hand Pianos, $35, $45 and upward, on $5 payments. Some rare bargains.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 N. Penn. St.

Fine Piano Tuning, $2 and $2.50.

THE MODEL

Towering Head and Shoulders Above All Competitors

Many imitate, but none equal, the incomparable bargains we constantly offer our patrons. See our offerings for this week:

This week you can buy Men's genuine imported unbreakable

ENGLISH STIFF HATS

AT $1.74

That are worth $2.50.

This week you can take your pick of several styles of Boys' Plaited

KNEE-PANTS

SUITS

— AT —

$1.74

That you can't match in this city under $3.

In order that our competitors in Shoes may have something to talk about, we offer two special bargains in

LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, worth $2..... $1.19

Ladies' extra fine Dongola Button Shoes, worth $2.25..... $1.63

All sizes, widths and styles. Every Shoe we sell is warranted.

To-morrow we place on sale two lots of

Men's Cassimere Sack Suits,

that were made up to sell at $12. They are very sightly and stylish, but the colors will not stand water. Therefore, we give them to you this week for

$5.00

To-morrow we place on sale a lot of Men's

SUSPENDERS

with drawer-clasp attachment, at

11c

each. They are worth 20c.

We show the largest line of Neglige Shirts in this market.

MODEL

The People's Favorite Place for Buying Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

East—West—South—North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore and New Washington, Philadelphia and New York. { d 4:30 a m. d 2:55 p m. d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:12 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm, 7.00 pm.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 7:45 pm, 5:20 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DEHING, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

MONON ROUTE THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 2—Chicago Express, daily ex. Sunday.... 7:30 am
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Arrive in Chicago 5:00 pm.
No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily..... 1:15 am
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No. 31—Vestibule..... 3:55 pm
No. 33—Vestibule..... 3:55 am
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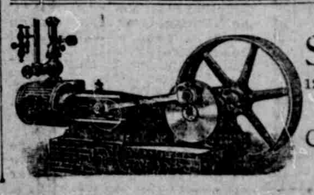

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