H. U. G.

We do it once a year. This year it will begin on May 19—our annual sale of

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES.

It's a late season this year, and we have a large stock to sell. Here are prices that ought to do it:

63 Lace trimmed and Lace-covered Parasols—choice, $1.98; former price, $4 to $8.
89 Coaching Parasols—choice, 99c; former price $2 to $3.
200 Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas; silver handles; case and tassel—$1.69; cheap at $2.
50 dozen Black and Colored Silk Gloves—50c a pair; former price, 75c to $1.
200 dozen Ladies' Fancy Regular-made Hose—15c a pair; worth 25c.
100 dozen Ladies' Fancy Regular-made Hose—19c; reduced from 25c.
200 dozen Ladies' Extra-fine Fast-black Hose—25c a pair; worth 40c.
150 dozen Gentlemen's Fast-black, Solid-colored and Fancy Regular-made Half Hose—15c a pair; regular price, 25c.
Two cases Ladies' Jersey Vests—12½c.
Three cases Ladies' Jersey Vests—pink, blue cream and white—15c.
One case Ladies' Fancy Lisle Vests—19c; all worth double.
100 dozen Gentlemen's French Balbriggan Underwear—35c; regular price, 50c.
50 dozen Gentlemen's Genuine French Balbriggan Underwear—50c; cheap at 75c.
200 dozen Gentlemen's Negligee Shirts—49c; worth 75c.

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PIANOS and ORGANS
FOR RENT
CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE IN THE CITY.

We have just opened a fresh stock, and can suit you not only in the instrument, but also in the price.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
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ART EMPORIUM.

Out-of-town visitors to the Musical Festival are especially invited to visit our rooms. Pictures of musical subjects and photographs of the great composers, now on view.

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MAY FESTIVAL
We have a nice line of
OPERA SHAWLS
Just the thing for Evening Wear.
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SERVICE-PENSION ASSOCIATION.

It Arranges for a Public Meeting to Be Held at Mozart Hall on the Second of next Month.

The Service-pension Association held its regular meeting in the Criminal Court-room last evening. The committee on speakers reported that it had selected and placed on the list Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond; Hon. Daniel Waugh, of Tipton, and Judges Berkshire, Olds and Coffin, of the Supreme Court. It was recommended that Judge Olds and General Bennett be selected to address the first public meeting of the association. The report was received, the recommendations adopted and the committee discharged. Chairman Lamb made the announcement that no one would be allowed to address the meetings until he had passed the inspection of the committee on speakers. David Durbin read the speech of Congressman Joseph D. Taylor, of Ohio, on the Morrill service-pension bill. Upon recommendation of the committee on public meetings it was decided to hold the first at Mozart Hall on the evening of Monday, June 2. Short speeches were made by M. W. Bly, Captain Bieler and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Affairs of the Y. M. C. A.

The executive committee of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association held its regular quarterly meeting, in this city, last evening. C. D. Meigs, jr., resigned his position as chairman of the committee, on account of stress of business. Dr. L. H. Dunning was elected to fill the vacancy. Frank A. Marsh, of South Bend; H. P. Townley, of Terre Haute, and J. K. Jameson, of Shelbyville, were also elected to fill vacancies in the committee. Preliminary steps were taken to incorporate the association. The committee decided to hold the next annual convention at Richmond, having accepted the invitation extended by the Y. M. C. A., pastors and citizens of that place.

The second semi-annual field day of the Y. M. C. A. occurs this afternoon at the ball park, beginning at 2 o'clock. The contests will be in racing, jumping, bicycling, throwing base-ball, hurdling and various other sports. Desirable prizes have been offered by leading merchants of the city.

International Secretary Hicks is in the city, co-operating with the finance committee to raise the unsubscribed portion of the budget. The Y. M. C. A. directors hope to have this matter off their hands by the last of the month. They are very anxious to begin the next fiscal year, in September, with all bills paid and $1,000 ready to be applied to the indebtedness.

New hat-racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

MEMORIAL OF THE GERMANS

Presented to the School Board—It Brings on a Somewhat Lengthy Discussion.

Restricting Teaching of German to Certain Grades Not Reconsidered, Although Mr. Buddenbaum Made a Motion to That Effect.

At the meeting of the School Board last night there was the largest lobby that has appeared before that body for years. There were no fewer than thirty of the leading Germans of the city, among whom were A. Seidensticker, Philip Rappaport, H. Bamberger, Albert Sahm, Herman Lieber, Lorenzo Schmidt, August M. Kuhn, Otto Frenzel and Paul Krauss. They came to present to the board the memorial adopted at the recent meeting at Maennerchor Hall concerning the limitation placed upon the teaching of German in the public schools.

All the commissioners were present except Mr. Frenzel, who is now in Germany. Mr. Galvin, of the judiciary committee, at the beginning of the meeting, reported adversely to increasing the number of school districts until the matter of annexing suburbs had been disposed of, in which report the board concurred. A communication was then read from P. H. Fitzgerald withdrawing his bid for the city library property.

The memorial regarding the teaching of German was next presented. It was read by Superintendent Jones, and was practically the same as that which has been given in the Journal.

Mr. Loeper moved that the memorial be received and placed on file. Speaking to this motion, Mr. Haughey said there were were a few things in it to which he would like to reply. As to the question of unfairness in presenting the resolutions at the last meeting, he said that seven of the members knew that they would be offered, and if any one of that number was absent it was not his fault. He said the convenience of members could not be waited upon, as, if a change was to be made, it had to be done at once, so as to give the teachers proper notice, and the committee and superintendent time to make the necessary appointments.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Haughey, "as commissioner, I am bound—all of us are bound—to vigilantly care for the interests of the whole people—not the imagined interests of a part and a minority thereof. The interests of the whole people demand the stand we have taken in this matter. This is to the interest of our fellow-citizens of German descent, as well as the rest of the people. We are all Americans. I have no prejudice against those in whose veins flows the blood of the Fatherland. They are among the finest elements of our population. Their industry, economy, loyalty, proved in workshop and fireside and on the Republic's battle-fields, have made them dear to all of us. No man respects them—no man can respect them more highly than I. And this is all the more reason why, in their name, we ought not to do a wrong to the whole people. Distinctions of race are subordinate to the great fact that we are all Americans. The public money, already wellnigh too limited for the purpose of the schools, should not be expended in the accomplishment of a foreign language to the detriment of the English. Let us get the English first. Let foreign languages be taught children by parents or private institutions, but let the money of the whole people be devoted to the language of the whole people. Germany ought not teach English, or French, or Russian in her public schools. Neither should we expend the slender public means in teaching foreign tongues, especially when, as the statistics show, only a handful of pupils take the full course. The necessaries first—luxuries afterward."

Mr. Vonnegut spoke warmly for maintaining German in all the grades, beginning in the first year. "Let us," said he, "rather raise the standard of the public schools than put it down by excluding such a well-established factor as the study of a second language. Our petitioners represent the best friends of the public-school system. By all means let us act in good faith. Restore the status as it was and wait until all the members of the board can be present and then let us vote on it after a deliberate discusion. I wish we could leave out the matter of expenses, because that question should not be raised until we meet at the end of our rope."

"It was never the theory nor the spirit of the law," said Mr. Conner, who next spoke, "that the German language should be taught in the public schools for the purpose of a spoken language. The debates in the Legislature show that it was demanded on the ground that Latin, Greek and French were taught more or less in the high grades of the public schools, and, therefore, as the German was a root, in part, of the English, that should also be taught. But it now seems that some of our people have taken the law too literally, and supposed that it was the purpose to teach another language for common use besides the English. And really that is what we have been doing in Indianapolis, and squandering the public funds. It is very well known that the object of teaching Latin, and Greek, and French in the public schools is not to enable anyone to utilize them as a spoken language, but to get a clearer and stronger idea of the English language, for in these three are found chiefly the roots of the English tongue. The English language is the product of English life and thought since the time of the Angles and Saxons. They had words only for the simplest of the customs and intercourse of civilized life. In the course of time the English people came in contact with these other tongues, which were filled with thought and culture peculiar to the people using them.

"I fully sympathize with those who see their own children cleaving to the English tongue, which is the vehicle and very embodiment of the genius of our free institutions. But let it be remembered that in coming here and escaping the worse for this better form of life the parent himself has pointed the way to a fuller measure of it for the child, and this is the compensation for the weakening of the home tie under the use of the mother tongue. It is one of the inconveniences incident to a change to a better condition. The board is compelled to cut off expenses somewhere. To comply with the law, it leaves German to be taught in three grades, sixth, seventh and eighth, and the high-school. It is paying great deference to a root study merely, since it is true that German stands fourth in value to the English in this respect, while the three languages of higher value (Latin, Greek and French) are confined wholly to the high-school."

"I think," said Mr. Galvin, "there is a higher thought than economy, expediency or policy in this connection that none of the gentlemen seem to have touched, and that is the claim argued here that the German language has equal right in this land with the language of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. This, after all, is the serious aspect of the whole question. It has been said of me that at the last meeting of the school board I used the expression 'The Dutch must go.' I despise such an expression, just in the same measure that I despise the meanness of mind of those who would attribute it to me. What I said before I ratify now. I was born in another land than this. I was born in Ireland. But I believe I was an American as soon as I was born, just as much as any infant that first opened his wandering eyes in life beside our own White river. Why should I not? Every good that has come to that hapless island from whence I came for 100 years has come from America. Every high and holy thought that has come to the untitled millions in Europe—in the world—during that period, has come from America. Every ray of hope that lights the darkest spots in the world to-day, and even pierces its path to the horrors of Siberia, and shows it up so the people might see and cry shame—the thought, and the inspiration, and the genius of all these have been sped from America."

Mr. Baker said he would be in favor of restricting German to fewer buildings and making the classes larger and more interesting, thus cutting down some of the expense. But he would not go to the extent of cutting it off in the manner that had been done by the board.

"The committee of gentlemen here," said Mr. Loeper, "desire that their chairman, Mr. Seidensticker, be permitted to address the board." Chairman Greenstreet asked if the unanimous consent of the board would be granted.

"I must object," said Mr. Conner, "to anything of that kind. Courteous attention has been given to their memorial, and I object to opening a debating school at this time of night."

The question of placing the memorial on file then being put to vote was carried unanimously. This was followed by the clerk reading a communication from Commissioner Buddenbaum, which, citing the fact that he was not present at the last meeting, asked the privilege to have his vote recorded as "no" on the question of restricting the teaching of German to certain grades. Chairman Greenstreet ruled the request out of order.

"Is there no one here," queried Mr. Vonnegut, "to move a reconsideration of the question?" There was no answer and a motion to adjourn was made, but lost—yeas 4, nays 6.

Mr. Buddenbaum moved, and said he wished to reconsider, the action of the board excluding German from certain grades. Mr. Garver rose to a point of order. He said Mr. Buddenbaum had not voted on the original proposition. President Greenstreet decided that it required a vote in the affirmative to move a reconsideration, which effectually disposed of the matter.

Just before adjournment Mr. Williams moved that the school offices and city library be closed at 1 P. M. on Saturday during the months of June, July and August. This was carried.

WOOL-GROWERS OF INDIANA.

They Approve a Memorial to Congress Strongly Supporting the Pending Tariff Bill.

The Indiana Wool-growers' Association held a called meeting at the agricultural rooms yesterday. The attendance was small, owing to the fact that it is a very busy season with the farmers. Letters were received from Robert Mitchell, J. L. Thompson and other members explaining their inability to be present, expressing the interest they felt in, and heartily indorsing the main object for which the meeting was called, namely to urge the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. Communications were read from the National Wool-growers' Association and the Philadelphia Wool-merchants' Association, asking the members to work individually and as a body for the passage of this measure.

A communication was received from the National Wool-growers' Association requesting the Indiana association to appoint delegates to attend its meeting to be held in Galveston, Tex., June 11. In accordance with this request Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash county; John L. Thompson, of Grant, and J. B. Herkless, of Henry, were appointed to represent the association there. President Cotton and Secretary Robe are ex-officio delegates. Mr. Cowgill, Thomas Nelson, of Parke, and S. W. Dungan, of Johnson county, were appointed a committee on resolutions, after which the association took a recess until afternoon.

At the afternoon session the committee on memorial reported the following, which was adopted:

Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

First—Your memorialist, the Indiana Wool-growers' Association, convened in special session on the subject of the protection of the interests of the American wool-grower by customs duties against a ruinous competition caused by the importation of foreign-grown wool, respectfully asks in behalf of that great interest that the schedule of rates of duty as named and set out in the House bill popularly known as the McKinley bill, on the different classes and grades of wool, may be maintained and enacted into law.

Second—It further respectfully represents that any less rate of duty, on any character, class or grade of wool manufactured in this country, than that named in said bill, would be highly detrimental, not only to the interests of the millions of farmers and husbandmen engaged in that great industry, but that the tendency of such reduction would be prejudicial to the welfare of our common country in times of peace, and especially so in times of war.

Third—This association asks, in behalf of the great wool-growing interest of the country, that the law shall be so worded as to effectually guard against any misconstruction thereof by those whose duty it shall be to enforce the same. It should not become possible to so construe it as to admit the fraudulent practices that have heretofore prevailed, of admitting wools suitable for clothing or combing purposes to be classed under a title that is meant to apply exclusively to carpet wools; there should be no escaping the payment of the duty designed to be imposed on every class and grade of wool that may be imported into this country.

The meeting then adjourned. President Cotton says that the memorial adopted represents the sentiment of the wool-growing interests of Indiana. He is in receipt of letters every day from various sections of the State urging just such action.

TICKET-BROKERS' ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Mulford Goes to Court for a Mandate and a Claim for Damages from the Association.

Edward A. Mulford, expelled from the American Ticket-brokers' Association, figured rather prominently in the courts yesterday. He filed two complaints, the first being against the association for a writ of mandate. He sets forth that he was a charter member of the association, and since 1879 he has been a member in good standing, paying all claims against him. He has been engaged in business, he says, in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Jacksonville, Fla., and other cities, and that his membership in the association has been worth $50,000 a year to him. He further charges that he was expelled without cause, and he asks a writ of mandate to compel the association to reinstate him to membership. Mr. Mulford also filed suit against George McKenzie, George Frank, Isaac Frank, Levi Solomon, Edward List and George W. Frey, asking $25,000 for an alleged slander. He claims the defendants publicly referred to him with slanderous epithets. Both cases will be tried the latter part of this month.

The ticket brokers completed their business yesterday by electing the following officers:

President—George W. Frey, city.
Vice-presidents—W. S. Duckworth, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Samuelson, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Willoughby, Denver, Col.; Oscar Groshell, Salt Lake City.
Secretary—W. B. Carter, Louisville, Ky.
Executive Committee—L. Solomon, Chicago; H. D. Smith, Detroit.

The differences over the Mulford case reappeared in the election. Mr. Ward, the retiring president, voted to reinstate Mulford, and as a candidate for re-election was defeated by Mr. Frey, who voted the other way. The next convention will be held in Kansas City, beginning the second Wednesday in May. The new executive committee met after the adjournment of the association, for organization and conference.

Blue Rock Matches.

The Capital City Gun Club had six blue rock matches at its Brighton Beach grounds yesterday, the entrance in each being fifty cents. The first was at six blue rocks, Gasper, Isgrigg and Anson broke four each, and Polster, P. Edge and Craig three each. In the second, which was at nine blue rocks, Anson took first money with seven, Polster and Jones coming next with six each, while Isgrigg, Craig, P. Edge and Gasper each had five. Craig and Polster divided first money in the third, which was also at nine blue rocks, by missing only one each. Gasper broke seven, Anson and P. Edge six each, and Jones four. Polster captured first money in the fourth by breaking nine out of ten, Craig being second with eight, while Gasper broke five and P. Edge four. The latter, however, came to the front in the fifth and broke eight out of ten, Craig and Polster getting seven each, Gasper six and Anson four. The last match was at twelve blue rocks, and P. Edge was first, with eight, Anson breaking seven and Polster six. The record match between Polster and Howell will take place next Thursday.

Clifford-Avenue Improvement.

The citizens residing in the neighborhood of Woodruff Place met last night, at Trinley's drug store, to consider the subject of street improvements. Charles Fletcher was chairman of the meeting. It was plainly the sense of the speakers that Clifford avenue should be improved by paving with Trinidad asphalt. A committee consisting of William Geisell, John Furnas and M. W. Ferguson was appointed to ask the Common Council to order the improvement desired. The gentlemen named were also instructed to spare no pains in pushing the improvement to early completion.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF DUST

Doctors Say that in a Hygienic Point of View the City Ought to Get Rid of It.

Daily Sprinkling Will Do No Good Unless the Streets Are Improved and Then Kept Free as Possible from Refuse.

The efforts of the Commercial Club to arouse the public to action in abating the dust nuisance have brought out some very discomforting information regarding the general effects of dust on health and the danger to life that it carries everywhere. The testimony of local authorities on the subject all goes to show that it is something worse than a mere nuisance. Its abatement is believed by Professor Hurty, the analytical chemist to be of the greatest sanitary importance. "Dust-laden air," he says, "is certainly inimical to health. City street dust is composed of 90 per cent. of finely pulverized gravel rock and sand and powdered clay. These are the mineral ingredients, and can only act mechanically, and are the least important from the health stand-point. The unhygienic ingredients are those proceeding from animal sources. The pulverized filth of animals, the sputa of consumptives and catarrhal persons, the untold millions of ferments—these are the elements that, born in a dust-cloud, threaten our health and life. The unwholsome and uneconomical effect of dust are indeed great. Pure, dustless air would certainly be a source of wealth to Indianapolis, and our citizens must be made to appreciate it. Sprinkling has its objections, but they are nothing to the objections found against dust. The best way is to have smooth streets, sweep them, and carry the health and wealth-disturbing matter away."

Dr. Henry Jameson says that very accurate figures cannot be given as to the exact bearing of this subject from a hygienic point of view, but that it is of the greatest importance there can be no possible question. Breathing an atmosphere loaded with dust composed of silicious particles and every form of organic matter, poisonous and otherwise, has immense influence upon the health of a community. "I will not attempt to be specific," he continued in his talk with the reporter, "as to the amount of injury that is done living in an atmosphere loaded with dust, but look at the question from a general point of view. When we consider the nature of the structure of the air-passages, that the air-cells of the lungs present an enormous surface of the most delicate and sensitive tissue in the body, responding quickly to the effect of any irritant coming in contact with it, it is only wonderful that we resist the effect of these extraneous substances as well as we do, notwithstanding the fact that we become somewhat inured to our environment of dust, and the large percentage of us do not die directly from its effects. There can be no questioning the fact that mortality is greatly increased in cities over that in country districts by just such influences as are under discussion. Living in an atmosphere of dust containing organic material also increases the changes against life and good health in many other ways, among which may be enumerated the absorption of organic material into the circulation through the delicate surfaces of the air passages and by the implantation thereupon from numerous diseases producing germs. It is reasonable to suppose if the lining surface of the air vessels of the lungs would permit the oxygen of air or the vapor of chloroform or nitro-oxyd to pass through it almost instantly, that any one of the thousands of impurities that may be found in an impure or dusty atmosphere may in like manner be absorbed and taken into the circulation. While we do not know in exact terms the impression that dust might produce upon the surface of the body, it is certainly fair to infer, as the skin is one of the most secretory organs, that the impression made upon it by an impure dust or atmosphere would certainly be deleterious to health. Looked at from a hygienic point of view we find that it is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the bad effect which may be produced upon the health of the community by living almost continuously in an atmosphere contaminated with dust, such as is found on the streets of a city like Indianapolis. This city probably has a larger dust-producing surface than any other in the world, in proportion to her population. It therefore follows that one of the cheapest and best methods of getting rid of the dust is by reducing its unnecessary surface to a minimum. Our streets should be reduced in width to that point which would make them just sufficient for the traffic, thereby reducing the expense, first, of building them; second, of maintaining them; and, third, of keeping them swept clean."

Dr. Theo. Potter, the microscopist, in giving his views to the reporter as to the effect of dust on health, said: We recognize a distinct form of disease of the lungs which is due entirely to the inhalation of dust, the action of the dust being purely mechanical, as an irritant. Simple inflammations of the lungs, frequently, in their latter stages, show secondary processes which are the result of infection. Thus persons frequently are affected with lung abscesses, or true consumption, both of which processes are due to disease germs. The reason of this is that the primary process has resulted in a lessening in the vitality of the lung tissues, lessening their resisting power, and thus predisposing them to a successful infection with what are called "specific infectious diseases." The same processes have been brought about artificially by systematized experiments with animals, showing that those agencies which bring about a general or a local diminution of resisting power are important predisposing factors in the infectious diseases. It is on such grounds as these, then, that we believe that the inhalation of dust is a constant nuisance, and does predispose, not only an irritation of the respiratory organs, but to the lodgment of disease-producing germs. Our ideas as to what are called filth diseases have become revolutionized in recent years. We no longer think that any amount of ordinary filth will produce such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera, yellow fever and typhoid, but a lack of cleanliness certainly does have something to do with the spread of those diseases. The reason is that filth acts as a breeding ground for the specific causes of those diseases. These statements are not based upon mere theory, but upon the actual detection of such germs in the material which accumulates on the floors of our houses, in the gutters and public streets. Some of these germs rapidly die under exposure or drying, but others do not. The consumption germ may live for months in a dried state, and it has frequently been shown that it can be detected upon the streets or other places, where it is expectorated by those affected with the disease, and can be shown to be still living and still possessed of its malevolent infectious properties. So far as I know, in no single instance is the connection direct between the germs hidden in the accumulated dirt of the street or floating in the air and individual cases of disease, but we know that these germs are the cause of those diseases; we know that they do exist in those places; that they can be shown to be still living and still capable of producing disease. This is sufficient to warn us. These are not pleasant things to think about or talk about, but if they are facts, as they are, we might as well face them. I believe there is good reason to think that if the Commercial Club can bring about improvement in the way of street cleaning and the abatement of the dust nuisance, it will not only do that which will make our city more attractive and more comfortable as a place of residence, but also make it more healthful."

Dr. J. L. Thompson holds the opinion that the broad streets of the city are largely conducive to the dust nuisance in Indianapolis, and that the newspapers must be relied upon to educate the people on the desirability of extending grass areas and properly caring for them, and narrowing the spaces where dirt now accumulates and from which dust arises. "Let our broad roadways be narrowed," he says, "our sidewalks broadened, our streets kept clean, and in the residence portions let them be sodded as much as practicable. Then we can have a city equal to one beautiful park. Such a course as this would have the most refining influence upon our people imaginable."

Memorial Services.

Memorial services in honor of the late Dr. Ryland T. Brown will be held at the Third Christian Church, corner Home avenue and Ash streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following will be the programme: Scripture reading and prayer; "Dr. Brown as a Christian," Elder Dr. R. Van Buskirk; "Dr. Brown as a Scientist and Educator," Prof. A. R. Benton, of Butler University; "Dr. Brown's Relation to the Science and Practice of Medicine," Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of Central Medical College; "Dr. Brown, His Work for the Equal Privileges and Opportunities of Women," Mrs. Mary E. Haggard; "Dr. Brown as an Advocate of Reforms," Elder J. S. Hughes. Reading of letters of respect and remarks by Judge Robert Denny.

COMPETING WITH NATURE.

An Indianapolis Inventor Claims to Have an Ice Machine That Will Freeze Out Pools.

An Indianapolis inventor has still in the experimental stage an ice-machine that will, he says, enable him to sell manufactured ice to consumers cheaper than it now is. He thinks he can reduce the cost so as to almost come into competition with nature. O. H. Castle, of No. 76 East Georgia street, is the inventor, and he has so far perfected this machine as to obtain encouraging results. In the machine ammonia, of twenty-six degrees purity, is used, it being held in an upright retort, the one now in use being six feet long and eight inches in diameter. Through a steam coil the ammonia is separated by the heat into gas and water, the latter at the bottom, and the separation producing 140 pounds gas pressure. This gas is not allowed to leave the retort at a temperature above 212 degrees, for otherwise the steam would mingle and leave with the gas, and afterward freeze and obstruct important pipes and ducts. Other machines, it is claimed, heat at 320 degrees, and handle the aqueous element in more expensive ways.

It is claimed that the saving of 108° of heat will make less fuel necessary. Passing from the retort under the high pressure the gas passes into a tank through a coil still, surrounded by water at 70° of atmospheric temperature. Here the gas condenses to the reduced temperature into the form of liquid gas, or dry gas, free from water, known chemically as anhydrous ammonia. It next passes into a vacuous receptacle, where it expands ten, twenty or thirty times, according to the cubic space compared to the former compressed state. Here is where the cold is engendered, and in the icy expanded form enters a tank of brine through another coil. The brine surrounds the zinc molds, 4½x12x20 inches, and here the congealment, of course, is in accord with the ordinary laws of nature. The plan of congealment is the same in all machines. The novel features by which the cost of production is reduced are involved, for the most part, in retaining the ammonia gas to be used over and over again. Passing through the brine, after performing its freezing office, the gas returns to a retort known as the absorber. Here it meets the aqueous element from which it had at first been separated. This has already passed through a cooling coil in a tank of water, and has a temperature of about 70 degrees. When it meets the cold gas, a chemical affinity results that produces a marked degree of heat, and the aqueous ammonia is forced through a pump into the original retort. Here it is again separated, and the anhydrous ammonia makes the circuit to the absorber, where it again meets the watery constituent, called weak liquid by the operators. The process, the inventor asserts, is automatic, saving the care of an attendant. Perfect machinery would prevent the loss of any part of the ammonia, which might be used forever, but as it is, a slight loss of gas is inevitable at the pumps, of which there are two, working alternately by means of eccentrics.

By means of the machine, ice that costs $1.50 per ton to cut and store, may, it is claimed, be manufactured at 60 cents per ton, and retailed at 10 to 15 cents per hundred.

Mr. Conner's Position.

The rumor was abroad yesterday that Mr. J. B. Conner, of the Indiana Farmer, would make a legal fight for the possession of the office of State Statistician. "I expect," said Mr. Conner last evening, in answer to a question by a Journal reporter, "to look into the matter and will take legal advice. Judge Elliott inferentially makes a strong case when the fact is considered that I went out under protest. I served, after entering my protest, a month and a half after Mr. Peelle was given the office."

Mr. Conner was State Statistician when the act was passed, six years ago, making the office a legislative one. At that time Mr. Conner urged Governor Porter to veto the act legislating him (Conner) out of office, he believing the act unconstitutional. Governor Porter was of opinion that the question was a doubtful one, and that if he should veto it the Legislature would pass it over his veto. The suit which will possibly be brought by Mr. Conner will be for possession of the office and its emoluments since 1884.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State, as follows: The Sherburne Block Company, of Brazil, capital stock $30,000, in shares of $50; Wm. G. Wasson, H. V. Sherburne and D. R. Peck, directors; Barbers' Mutual Aid and Benefit Society of Indianapolis; Nick Woermser, L. T. Blumlein, Frank Stenzel and others, incorporators. Herbst Natural-gas and Mining Company, of Grant county, capital stock $3,000; T. J. Thompson, John W. Rust, Harry Davis and others, incorporators. Loyal Temperance Legion, separated into ninety-two county divisions, for instruction and training in temperance work, under direction of the W. C. T. U. The incorporators are Mrs. K. Y. A. Shaw, Flora M. Bratton and May E. Balch, of Wabash.

The Park Theater.

The final performances of "Tom Sawyer," by William Burton and his company, will be given this afternoon and to-night at the Park Theater. Next week Harry Webber's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will be here, and the promise is made that this famous play will be just as productive of pleasure to those who like such performances as ever. Milt G. Barlow, Carrie Dillen Webber and Jay Hunt will appear in the characters of Uncle Tom, Topsy and Marks, respectively.

Money from the Counties.

The following counties settled with the State yesterday: Noble, $16,840.04; school fund, $9,929.68. Lake, $21,611.87; school fund, $12,767.66. LaPorte, $32,015.26; school fund, $18,565.68. Wayne, $42,390.68; school fund, $30,345. Clay, $16,680.24; school fund, $10,641.79. Pulaski, $5,391.29; school fund, $3,261.98. Thirty-two counties have settled to date.

The Eclectic Quarrel.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The reports given in the Journal of the effect of the action of the State Association of Eclectics is calculated to do our college harm. The college is a joint stock company. The State Medical Association has no control over it. This eclectic child was born in 1880. It is now a ten-year-old college, healthy and honorable. The State association was packed with the persons opposed to us. Out of nine hundred eclectics in the State, less than thirty were in active attendance on this convention. The convention got in labor and tried to "born" a new college, but in the throes the veil was rent, and two State associations were brought forth. It is easier to pack a small convention and smuggle through a mean resolution than to build up a good college. It is more natural for some to slander a college than to be able to lecture in it. There are in Indiana two State eclectic medical associations; one is with our college and one is with the college the opposition seeks to create. We had a split because the minority wanted to rule the majority, and attempts were made to injure our college. The college stands all right with the State boards, and will continue to, because we also have an association, and propose to do right, and keep our standard up, so we will have the respect of all good men. The future honor and usefulness of the college will not be affected by the action of our enemies. Young men who sat in the convention and heard all are matriculating now. Our State Medical Association to which we belong will meet in annual session next Tuesday and Wednesday, at Mansur Hall, when all these slanders will be refuted.

W. P. ADKINSON, Dean I. E. M. College.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.

Is It Soup, Sauce or Gravy?

Atlanta Constitution.

Now, intellect or no intellect, a healthy and well-balanced man wants nothing better than the dishes provided by Southern cooks who understand their business. In the absence of experts, give us hot biscuit, hot corn-bread, fresh buttermilk, fried meat and plenty of sop—old-fashioned sop that can be dipped into and enjoyed.

Spring Style Hats.

Dunlap's hats—silk, soft and stiff, and all the new style hats, at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street.

Lawn Mowers.

Two of the best mowers on the market, at greatly reduced prices. Call and get a new Perfection Refrigerator. Sprinkling hose, hose reels, ice-cream freezers. See our wire-bound hose. Agents for Hall's sliding inside blinds and Howe Scale Company.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 South Meridian street.

CUT DOWN YOUR ICE BILL.

For some years we have been trying to get our patrons a refrigerator that we could recommend in all respects, and we have now succeeded. "THE CHALLENGE ICEBERG," it is called, and it is as nearly perfect as a refrigerator can be built. The dry-air principle of it is correct; it uses less ice, and keeps food colder and better than anything in the market; it has a perfect lock, which is an important feature; and, in all respects, we can conscientiously say that the "Challenge Iceberg Refrigerator" is a paragon of perfection. Call or send for circular. WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian street.

CHASED.

Head of Silverware Factory (briskly addressing a country lady)—Madame, what do you want? Lady—I wanted to see what you'd charge to make posies of this plain old teapot, which I inherited from my grand——. Head of Factory (sharply)—John, call the boss chaser. Lady (nervously)—Never mind, sir. I'll leave without making a scene if you don't want to do it.

Come and see our chased silverware.

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