ATTRACTIONS OF THE STAGE

One of the Great Successes of Modern Theatrical Art by an Actor of Genius.

Mansfield's "Beau Brummel" Announced for the Grand, to Be Followed by Other Plays —Bills for English's and the Park.

The most notable dramatic success of the year, both as a play and production, has been "Beau Brummel," which for 150 nights filled the Madison-square Theater, New York. The play is the work of Mr. Clyde Fitch and Mr. Richard Mansfield. The plot, arranged more than three years ago, and a portion of the dialogue, are the production of Mr. Mansfield. The remainder of the play is by Mr. Fitch. That these gentlemen have done their work well is the testimony of New York critics and those of every other city where the play has been presented. They speak of its having the high finish and dramatic excellence of the old English comedies, together with a spirit of modern vivacity. "Beau Brummel" presents a picture of the times and manners of George IV, placing before one the accuracy and brilliancy of the comedies of Sheridan. Brummel is one of the most unique and interesting figures in history; he had an impressive and winning personality, and was magnificent in dress without ostentation. His ideas, of course, were conventional, and he was not a man of strong feelings or impulses, but he had, nevertheless, an ambition to which he devoted his life, and however high or low it may be held, his realization of it was admirable. That ambition was to excel in the art of social intercourse. He wanted to wear perfect clothes; to have a perfect manner as well as perfect manners. His world was the social world, and while he reigned in it, he was supreme. He lived in a grand way in a time of excessive luxury, but he was not a mere walking fashion-plate. The fidelity with which Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Fitch have caught the spirit of this character and the tone of the time of the play, add to the artistic perfection of Mr. Mansfield's dramatic protrayal. The completeness with which this play was given in New York will not be departed from in the slightest particular in its presentation Monday and Tuesday nights at the Grand. The same company, scenery and properties, and the same execution in detail will be seen here. On Wednesday evening a double bill will be given. A performance of "Lesbia," a classical comedietta, will be followed by "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," in which Mr. Mansfield's personation is so far above all others as to be the only one.

Beginning with a Thanksgiving matinee performance Daniel Frohman's New York company, practically the original organization, with the child actress, Elsie Leslie, as the central figure, will fill out the week at the Grand Opera-house, presenting "The Prince and the Pauper." The story of the latter is familiar to a great many, no doubt, through a reading of Mark Twain's book of the same name, which was dramatized by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. While the chief character in the play is personated by a child it is described as greatly superior in a dramatic sense to "Little Lord Fauntleroy," principally because it is not so widely at variance with reason, and the additional fact that the success of the play does not depend entirely upon the efforts of the child. Miss Leslie, however, is said to give the dual role of the prince and the pauper a striking representation. This young actress first came into prominence through her creation of the characters of Editha in "The Burglar" and Little Lord Fauntleroy. "The Prince and the Pauper" will be staged and costumed with the same regard to detail that marked its production in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities. It has always been the rule to make holiday matinee prices the same as night, and that custom will prevail Thursday afternoon.

James Reilly, a young German dialect comedian and singer, well known here through frequent visits in previous seasons, both as a star and as a member of other comedy companies, will be the attraction at the Park Theater all this week. Mr. Reilly gained popularity through his songs, and he is a comedian of ability and a hard worker. "The Broom-maker of Carlsbad" is the title of the new comedy in which he has made a genuine success, and it is this play he will present at the Park. It was written especially for him and is well supplied with music, specialties and a number of original features. The plot calls for several strong characters besides that of the star. As usual, matinees will be given daily, and on Thursday afternoon the prices will be the same as at night.

"An Irish Arab," a version of Lester Wallack's old drama "The Veteran," with Robert Gaylor in the title role, will hold the stage at English's for a half week's engagement that will commence with a matinee Thursday afternoon. Mr. Gaylor is a comedian who has acquired a good reputation, and his performance in this play has been accorded favorable mention by those who have seen it. While Mr. Wallack's drama, that was quite popular a few years since, has been worked over and changed, the plot and the essential features have been retained and form the foundation of what is described as a very bright and entertaining production. It has been played with success in many of the large cities. Spectacular effects are made a prominent feature. Specialties are also an important part of the programme. The company is a large one, and during the engagement in Cincinnati last week more than one hundred people, counting extras, were in some of the scenes.

Stage Gossip.

A. M. Palmer has had bad luck with both his new English plays.

Bronson Howard writes that he is actively at work upon his new play, which is to portray American society life.

Robert E. Graham has received several offers to star next season. This is due to the success he has achieved as Don Bamboula in "The Sea King."

"Shenandoah" is playing to immense business at the Grand Opera-house, New York. The piece will shortly be given in the South, opening at Richmond, and great interest is manifested as to the manner in which it will be received through the Southern cities.

Henry Arthur Jones, author of "The Middleman," "The Silver King," "Saints and Sinners," etc., was a drummer for a wholesale dry-goods house in London. His first effort at dramatic authorship was "A Clerical Error," which was accepted and produced by Wilson Barrett.

Andrew Halliday's twenty-year old play, "Amy Robsart," promises to come into new favor, if all the plans now progressing shall reach fulfilment next season. Julian Magnus, who is Marie Wainwright's manager, now announces that for the past six months she has been preparing to revive the drama next year.

A year or more ago Lydia Thompson's daughter, Leflie Tillbury, began to star in the smaller cities under the direction of a Lowell, Mass., manager. She has been a profitable star, and now her mother is to be exploited by the same manager and in the same general way. A musical farce called "The Dazzler" has been written to fit Miss Thompson, and the company are already at rehearsal.

The testimonial benefit to be tendered to Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault, Tuesday evening, promises to be a notable event. Among those who will appear in the performance are E. H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Lillian Russell, Arthur Dacre, Amy Roselle and Hoyt's "Texas Steer" company. Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault will herself appear with Mr. Stoddard in a scene from "The Long Strike."

Clyde Fitch's new play for Rosina Vokes is called "Frederick Lemaitre," and is founded on a single incident in the life of that master of stage art. Lemaitre falls in love with a girl, beautiful, but of no mental capacity. He tries to teach her his art, but in doing so gets disgusted at her inability to learn. At first she does not care for him, but after being in constant association with him, and seeing him act daily, she becomes fascinated. But by this time Lemaitre has cooled and no longer cares. She sees it, and dies of a broken heart. Out of this thread Mr. Fitch has woven a one-act piece.

"Men and Women," the Belasco and De Mille play at Proctor's New York theater, has for its central theme the peril and escape of a Wall-street bank, with a representation of an important meeting of the directors with a bank-examiner. This seems to have been regarded by the faculty of Packard's College as an object lesson in financial business, and they bought seats for 500 students for one of the performances.

New York Sun: The output of Cleopatras in a few months will be very heavy. Sarah Bernhardt's success in Paris has resulted in the revival by Mrs. Potter of "Cleopatra" in Australia, a firm of famous spectacular magagers are already placing contracts for a Christmas production here, Fanny Davenport in the West is assidnously studying the role of the Egyptian queen, and Mrs. Langtry employed so many supers in her rehearsal of the piece in London that the stage of the Princess Theater collapsed under them. It is a long while since Cleopatra died, and she is not what might be called with accuracy a newsy subject, but she is certainly making a brave showing in dramatic literature at last.

WHAT THE BILL-POSTERS DO.

Methods That Put in Background the Style of Pasting Wherever It Suits One's Fancy.

In nothing connected with theatrical advertising has there been greater, more rapid and more marked improvement than in the pictorial paper that covers the bill-boards. "If a bill-poster of thirty years ago could see the work we are putting up now," remarked Alex. Harbison, the veteran landscape decorator, "he could scarcely believe his eyes. In 1858 there were in this town only twenty-five three-sheet boards, and they were placed in the gutters at the corners of the streets. We could do as we pleased; no trouble with the City Council. We have now 550 three-sheet boards, 160 large stands and about one thousand barns, sheds and fences—'daubs,' as they are called—that we control. Some of our boards are 150 feet long, some 100, and the average is fifty feet, all being ten feet wide."

"When did the big work begin?" the reporter asked.

"After the war. Circuses did the big work, but it didn't cover a fourth the space it now does. A circus man now thinks nothing of covering from two hunded to three hundred running feet with a stand of bills. The average theater stand is now from eight to twelve sheets, covering a space from forty to fifty feet long. The circus men in those old days used to come and take Indianapolis as they do the small towns now. They paid no attention to the local bill-posters, who stood helplessly by and saw them hang paper on every thing in sight. We thought the job was too big for us. Now a circus agent comes into a place like this and engages three to four thousand running feet of us, and pays for it. He brings along his bill-posting gang, and our men help them put up the stuff."

"But there are not so many circuses," suggested the reporter.

"No; we don't catch as many as we once did. The small shows don't come here, the high city license helps to shut them out. A little show has to take in at least $1,200 a day here to get out even. So it's a freeze-out on the small shows."

"Who was the first professional bill-poster of this city?"

"Stephen Smith. I worked for him. He used to put up most of the paper himself. He was conscientious about his paste and all that sort of thing, but he had not received any literary training. He had a profound respect for letters, but was not on terms of familiarity with any members of the alphabet except O and X, which did not help him any in his profession, as they appeared the same whether right side up or upside down. The old man put up a job for Baker & McIver, a firm of hatters, that attracted general attention. Every bill was stuck upside down. The town laughed, but but it was a great 'ad' for the hatters. Back in 1871 we all worked from ladders, and two of our artists couldn't put up more than 400 or 500 sheets a day. Now we have no need for ladders, and two men can put up from 1,200 to 1,400 sheets a day."

"What do you do with the old paper when you tear it down, if you ever do tear it off?"

"We used to sell it to the paper-mills, and it was made into common wrapping-paper. Five or six years ago we got 50 cents a hundred pounds, but now there is no sale for it, and we burn it. We might sell it to feed goats, but there are no goats here. In the old days we did all the bill-sticking at night. In going about town we had our eyes open, and when night came on wherever there was a good fence or a new shed or barn we took it in. Sometimes the frame of a new cottage, standing on a common without neighbors, and before a fence was placed around it, would be a temptation that could not be resisted, and the owner who would come in the early morning to take a look at the house would be astonished to find it covered with lions and tigers of life size and all the acrobats of a first-class show. This sort of thing was almost as exciting and nearly as dangerous as body-snatching. The profession began to improve after the war, and no man could hope to achieve reputation unless he could read and write. We have even had a poet—one who used to announce that

Dishon brothers, and no others,
Go forth in haste
With bills and paste
To proclaim to all creation
That men are wise
Who advertise
In this present generation.

The time was when the theatrical agents took us in hand and directed us how to put up their paper. Now the paper is made up, the sheets all together, and marked ready for the board. This is done at the printing-offices, and we have no interference from the agents or anybody else."

INQUESTS OF LUNACY.

Increase in Them Recently Not Unusual—Epileptics Received at the Central Hospital.

An unusual increase in the number of insanity inquests led a Journal reporter to inquire what had brought it about. County Clerk Wilson, in good-natured facetiousness, was disposed to think that the recent election may have had something to do with it, but could not say whether the victims were from excessive elation or an undue preponderance of depression.

Mr. Daniels, the clerk who has the insanity inquest papers in charge, was possessed of apparently more accurate information. "There are times," said he, "when there may not be more than one or two insanity inquests in four weeks in this county. The cases appear to come bunched. There is either none, or there are a good many. Within the last three weeks there have been fifteen inquest, three of these on Friday last. I do not think the political campaign has had anything to do with it. The inquest papers indicate nothing in that direction. On the contrary the papers show that several of them have been disturbed by religious excitement, while others are epileptics. Heretofore epileptics have not usally been recived at the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, owing to its overcrowded condition, but with the relief afforded by the new hospitals there is room for them, and they are being received by Superintendent Wright."

It was further suggested that the increased number of inquests may due to the fact that winter is near at hand, and there is a desire on the part of relatives of the unfortunates to have them safely housed before cold weather.

Thanksgiving Contributions.

The managers of the Home for Friendless Women will be at the Model all day Tuesday, to receive contributions for the home, as has been their custom for years. The ladies, and the different hours when they will serve, are: 8 to 10 o'clock, Mesdames Todd, Moores and Hyde; 10 to 12, Mesdames Ketcham, Baker, Eckert, Coughlen and John Holliday; 12 to 2, Mesdames Baldwin, Coburn, Newcomer, Snyder and Merritt; 2 to 4, Mesdames Vajen, Roache, Atkins, Ohr, Burford and Hendricks; 4 to 6, Mesdames, Haughey, Hollweg, Ritzinger, Shaeffer and Carey.

The lady managers of the Home for Friendless Colored Children will receive donations for the Home, on Tuesday, at Talbott's wood and willow store.

A NOVEL CONTEST.

This elegant Upright Piano to be given away absolutely free to the person estimating nearest to the number of letters, characters and figures on the second page of the 4 o'clock edition of the Indianapolis NEWS, Christmas Day.

Coupons to be obtained only of BYRAM & SULLIVAN. A coupon with every purchase. The only store in Indianapolis guaranteeing absolute satisfaction to the customer. Money refunded on unsatisfactory purchases.

To be Given Away. Net Cost, $350. Guaranteed by GEO. C. PEARSON.

AN AVALANCHE OF BARGAINS for MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

FURNISHING GOODS

37c. Domet Flannel Shirts. A very good value at 50c.

98c. Gentlemen's Embroidered front laundered shirts, really worth $1.25.

38c. Choice of ten styles, high grade Suspenders; value 50c.

48c. Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced back and front. A great value.

UNDERWEAR.

50c. Infants' fine Zephyr Vests; good value at 75c.

75c. Ladies' natural wool, non-shrinking, Ribbed Vests; regular price $1.

98c. Ladies' fast black, non-shrinking Jersey Ribbed Vests.

15c. Children's all-wool Scarlet Vests and Pants; 15c for size 16, up 5c.

48c. Gentlemen's Heavy Random Grey Shirts and Drawers.

55c. Misses' natural wool Ribbed Vests, worth 75c.

45c. Ladies' Heavy Cotton Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, high neck.

CLOAKS, JACKETS AND FURS

For the Masses. Immense assortment to select from, at remarkably low prices.

WE ARE STUCK IN OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Thousands of dollars' worth of Fur, Beaver and Felt Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Birds, etc., to be closed out regardless of cost.

FANCY GOODS.

Very large line of Hand-painted Throws, Head Rests, Handkerchief Cases, etc., at prices 10 to 20 per cent. below any competitor.

☞ *We invite comparison of our goods and prices with those of any competitor.*

BYRAM & SULLIVAN

☞ See SENTINEL of to-day and to-morrow's NEWS for other Prices and Bargains.

UMBRELLAS.

Buy Your Christmas Presents Now

26-in. paragon frame, natural stick, twilled silk Umbrellas, only $1.75

O.R.S. Our retail specialty, beautiful ebonized stick, paragon frame, best volunteer silk, only . . $3.50

Same, with gold handle $4.50

Silver-mounted, best rainbow Silk Umbrellas, only $2.98

Every Umbrella in this list guaranteed for one year.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Infants' Cashmere Ribbed Hose; were 25c, are 19c

Misses' absolute fast black Ribbed Hose, 7 to 8½, worth 38c 25c

Misses' fine Cashmere Hose, size 7 . . . . . 22c

Ladies' extra quality black seamless Cashmere Hose. . 25c

Gentlemen's ribbed leg, English Half Hose, in modes and tans 25c

Gentlemen's English Cashmere Hose, good value, at . 25c

Ladies' Biarritz Gloves, just the thing for shopping . 90c

Gauntlet Gloves $1

POPULAR SYSTEM OF SAVING

Defects That Allow Moneyed Men to Get Too Much Out of Loan Associations.

They Evade the Usury Law by Large Investments Through Means Designed for Wage-Earners—The System in Indiana.

Indianapolis has been peculiarly fortunate in the success attending her building and loan associations, which, more than any other institution, have contributed to make this essentially a city of working-men's homes. Mr. Adolph Seidensticker has long been interested in these associations and perhaps no one is more conversant with their history in this city. A Journal reporter engaged him in conversation on this theme the other day and inquired if it is not true that the number of associations in this city is large enough, perhaps even too large? "Is it not also true," continued the reporter, "that many of them are started to give a little coterie the handling of the funds and to provide salaried places for a young lawyer or two and a secretary?"

"There is one evil, I think, more serious than any to which you allude," was the reply. "It is that some of the associations are being made use of by men to get large interest on investments. Sometimes these men put in money, sometimes their credit and their name. They squeeze investors who take out loans. Associations are formed which make large promises of specious advantages, but when the matter comes to the test the borrower finds that he has to pay nearly all his investment in premiums and interest and has little with which to pay his debt."

"The workers of this game then virtually use the association for the purpose of dodging the usury laws of the State?"

"You cannot apply the usury laws to these associations. If a limit of interest is talked about it might be arranged so that it should not exceed 10 per cent., but after all I suppose a law of this kind applied to these associations could easily be gotten around. You spoke of the organizing of these associations by a little coterie. They have always been formed in that way, but there is nothing objectionable in that. Somebody has to start them. As to the loans made on property it is true they are larger, considering the security, than when money is borrowed from other sources, but the associations can afford it, as their payments come in weekly. There is one class of associations or companies that are increasing, and I think they are far from helpful to the borrower. The men who are running these investment companies are using a benevolent law, not for the purpose for which it was passed, but for the better investment of their capital, or for the control and handling of the capital of others. A home bought through one of these companies usually proves a very expensive investment."

"How nearly do the associations come to having all their stock taken up?"

"Formerly nearly all the associations started with all their stock taken, but when closed it was seldom that more than 60 per cent., that is, $60,000 of the $100,000 of incorporation was paid. There were continual withdrawals. Many found they could not carry the amount of shares they had taken, and others withdrew on account of removing from the city."

"What is needed in the way of legislation?"

"It is difficult to tell what should be done in the way of corrective legislation, and I have not understood that any one is moving in the matter. There might be a limit put to the charges made in the way of premium and interest."

"Isn't the position of treasurer in an association a good one where there is a large amount of money to be handled?"

"I do not consider it so; on the contrary, I know of a number of instances in which the treasurer, by using the money in his business, has been bankrupted. Whenever any one thinks he can make money as treasurer of a building association he is likely to discover that he has made a great mistake. The only legislation from the Legislature of two years ago was to do away with double taxation. An investor in an association who was also a borrower would pay interest on his own money and taxes on the property he was paying for. This was very burdensome. The present law is loosely drawn, but the principle is correct. There should, however, be some effort made to prevent this law from being used for purposes entirely foreign to it. Upon the whole, the people who are being fleeced begin after a time to understand it and draw out, and when the capitalists see that the number of suckers is dwindling down below the line of profit they, too, will quit. There is another evil, but that, too, will remedy itself. Through the multiplicity of these organizations many people are induced to go into them to provide themselves with homes who have not laid up anything whatever. Many of these have never been accustomed to save anything, and after a couple of years of effort the burden becomes too heavy, and they throw up their hands and let their property go. On the other hand, these associations have been great educators in this community, having taught economy to many who, by small investments, have succeeded in getting homes. But people cannot be made provident by law."

"How does Indianapolis compare with other cities in investments made in these associations?"

"I am inclined to think that taking our population into consideration no city is better provided with building and loan associations. The first building association in this place was started about 1853. This was before there was any law for their incorporation. I think there were three in that year. There was an American association founded by Mr. John Caven, who was the attorney and one of the principal officers. There was, I believe, a law passed in 1857 under which these associations were incorporated. During the war they went out of existence. The first new organization was made in 1865 or 1866. The plan of saving did not grow rapidly in favor; for a long time there were but four or five organizations. In 1884 I do not think there were over twenty, but since that time the increase has been rapid. Two years ago there were over one hundred, and now, I am told there are about one hundred and thirty."

Peculiar Litigation About a Watch.

Thomas McAllister, employed at No. 180 East Washington street, has brought a suit before Justice of the Peace Feibleman of rather peculiar nature. The defendants are Symmes & Heaton, who deal in watches and jewelry, selling goods on the weekly payment plan. McAllister bought a gold watch of them, costing $45, on which, he alleges, he made thirty payments. The watch then got out of repair, and was taken to the dealers to be put in order. The complaint alleges that they delayed work on the watch four weeks, depriving the plaintiff of the use of it, and that during that time he omitted to pay the weekly installments. The defendants refused to return the watch without the payment of what was due, and also refused to pay back the money advanced. The demand is for $30, the amount paid on the watch. Leading attorneys are employed on both sides, and unusual interest centers in the case, owing to the growing business of the installment-houses and the increasing frequency of contentions as to ownership.

A Horse That Knew What He Wanted.

The other day George, the family steed of Jacob S. Hildebrand, got out of the stable, and, after capering about the neighborhood for a half hour or more, avoiding all snares laid for his capture, disappeared from view. George is fifteen years old, has been in the family since a two-year-old, and, for years, has been as free from friskiness as any horse in the city. The idea got out that, perhaps, George's head was not quite right. There had been a change in his feed and, perhaps, he was not wholly responsible for his unusual capers. All the family connection, and it is a large one, went out in search of the wanderer, but could hear nothing of him. As the shades of night were descending a telephone message came in from a blacksmith shop. George, in kicking up his heels, had lost a shoe, and had dropped in at the regular shoeing place, where he had been taken year after year, for several years. He had sidled up to the blacksmith and raised his foot to indicate that he wanted a shoe to replace the lost one.

AMUSEMENTS.

To give a personal indorsement to any of the attractions that we offer to Indianapolis is an exception to our rule which only such an attraction as Beau Brummel warrants. In it there is presented the finest flavor of the old English comedies, combined with the spirit of modern treatment and illustrated by the sumptuous perfection of modern stage-setting. It was this production, illuminated by the genius of Mr. Richard Mansfield and his most excellent company, that held the stage of the Madison-square Theater, New York, to crowded houses for 150 nights, and became the talk of the town, the topic of society. It will be presented here in all of its integrity, to minutest particular, as it was given in New York.

Very Respectfully,
DICKSON & TALBOTT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Nov. 24, 25, 26.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

Supported by his own company.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, The season's biggest success, BEAU BRUMMELL. Mr. Mansfield as the BEAU.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Grand double bill, LESBIA, AND Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. Mr. Mansfield in the dual role of JEKYL AND HYDE.

PRICES—All seats on first floor, $1; first two rows in balcony, reserved, 75c; admission to balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale.

THE PARK THEATER

ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Special engagement of the Popular Young German Comedian and Vocalist,

JAMES REILLY, as "YOHANN,"

In Witmark and Hawkins's Original German Musical Comedy-Drama, in four acts, entitled

"THE BROOM-MAKER OF CARLSBAD"

Presented by a company of players especially selected for its proper production. Don't fail to hear the "BROOM SONG."

PRICES—Night, 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee, 10c, 20c.

Thursday (Thanksgiving) Matinee Prices Same as Night.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Three Nights and Two Matinees, commencing with afternoon performance Thanksgiving day, DANIEL FROHMAN'S production of

The Prince and the Pauper

—WITH—

ELSIE LESLIE

And the New York cast.

PRICES.—Orchestra and Boxes, $1; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Prices Thanksgiving Matinee same as night.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE.

THANKSGIVING ATTRACTION!!!

Beginning Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 27, BOBBY GAYLOR'S —Spectacular Comedy Success—

"AN IRISH ARAB,"

Introducing the acrobatic wonders, LA MARTINE BROTHERS.

Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 15c. Thanksgiving Matinee prices same as night.

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO.

Controlling the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, P. Lieber Brewing Co., C. Maus Brewery, furnish the various brands of beer—Celebrated Wiener, Special Brew, Lager, and Pilsener Beers.

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The Best and Cleanest Paper published in Indiana, and containing more and better reading matter than any other, will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for

$2 PER ANNUM.