

THE OLD WORLD HOSPITALS

Dr. John H. Oliver's Interesting Observations Made During a Tour Abroad.

The Wonderful Establishment at Hamburg—Koch's Treatment Falling Into Disuse at Berlin—The English System.

Dr. John H. Oliver, late superintendent of the City Hospital, is home from a four months' sojourn in Europe. He went from here direct to Hamburg...

"How are these buildings constructed?" "With as little wood as possible. The floors are of concrete, the chairs are iron, tables iron and steel beds iron."

"By the German system?" "There are a number of lepers at that hospital. They are not confined or isolated, but walk about the place as do other patients."

"Do they consider leprosy incurable?" "Yes, I do not know of any cure of the disease—where they came from—by the disease is not unusual in Europe."

"Did you see or hear anything of Koch's lymph?" "It is used more in the Hamburg General Hospital, as this pavilion hospital is called, than anywhere else in Europe."

"What is the result of the use of the bones and joints?" "He had about two hundred and fifty such cases under treatment when I was in Hamburg."

"Did you meet the American hog in Germany?" "No, Mr. Kingan's representative was admitted after I had gone to London."

"Did you hear the name of William McKinley mentioned?" "Indeed I did. Every German you talk with abuses him roundly."

"What observations did you make in England?" "The English people are bemoaning the fact that the United States will have the balance of trade for the coming two months or more."

"How do the Germans feel toward this country?" "Very kindly. Americans always get good treatment in Germany."

"What is the method of the large English farms?" "The physician with whom I had formed an acquaintance told me that the endowment fund of the hospital was invested in English farming lands."

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PROJECT OF A POWER-HOUSE.

Idea of the Commercial Club's Secretary Upon the Plan of the Board of Trade.

"The power-house project which the Board of Trade committee on manufactures has under consideration is of considerable importance," remarked Secretary Fortune, of the Commercial Club, yesterday.

"There is no kind of industrial enterprise that is needed more in Indianapolis. As a sort of beehive of varied industries it would not only itself constitute a business institution of pretty large proportions, but it would, more than anything else, help the industrial growth of the city."

"It would offer capable men of small capital the facilities for starting in business, and it is the lack of means for making a beginning that is the great hindrance to enterprise."

"The man trouble is in getting a start, and that is the trouble that would be overcome by a power-house. Industrious and capable men who get a start in the business of manufacturing, no matter how small a way they make the beginning, do not remain small manufacturers, who make no more the second and subsequent years than in the first year."

"Their business grows, and if their operations are pretty sure to gradually extend until they will outgrow tenancy in a power-house, and in time they will be themselves. Many of our largest manufacturing concerns started in a small way. The best of them, with few exceptions, have grown from small beginnings."

"I believe there is more substantial footing for the community from the small industries than from the large establishments. A large factory is less likely to continue its operations during, and the discharge of large numbers of men, the suspension of work where there are a great number of employees, or the failure of the operating capital, than are the concerns of general and sometimes serious effect in a community."

"The most wretched and oppressed people in the world are those who are engaged in the manufacturing districts where the operating companies are the largest. Ten factories employing a hundred men each will make a more prosperous community—and a better secured prosperity—than one establishment employing a thousand men. When we can enable our mechanics to get an independent industrial start we are, in the very best way, increasing prosperity and opening the way for new enterprises."

"With a purpose of developing something from this idea I have recently been making some inquiries into the matter. I have secured some information of value on the subject. It may help on to success the committee on manufactures in undertaking, I doubt if a power-house can be established or made a success as a public spirited enterprise. It must be backed by private capital, put into a form for profit. With the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities in this way I addressed letters several weeks ago to some of our manufacturers, asking them to state if they knew persons who desired to rent power and whatever information they could give on the subject. I have intended to put together this information and set forth all facts that could be gathered having a practical bearing on the matter. I think it will demonstrate to any capitalist that the project is worth consideration, and that it may be made very profitable. I have talked with a gentleman representing large capital, who, in a few months, may be disposed to take the matter up. He suggests the formation of a company with a capital stock of \$150,000, of which he will take \$120,000 or \$130,000 if he goes into it at all. With this capital he will start in a large way in the central part of the city, with the best equipment in every respect."

"The letters received by Mr. Fortune are unanimous in the assurance that a power-house of the right kind could be started with all of the space rented in advance at a good rate."

"Mr. Ewald Over said: 'The establishing of a power-house in Indianapolis I believe to be a good one, and believe it could be made a paying investment for capitalistic men. I think, if it was known that there was such a building in Indianapolis centrally located, well lighted, well ventilated, and with power and modern conveniences, it would be the means of bringing to this city persons engaged in manufacturing, light, art, and other industries, who are looking for such a place to locate in. The construction of such a building would be a business venture and its success would depend upon the manner in which it was carried out. There is no better place for such a venture than in Indianapolis, where it is and where the facilities for quick shipment by rail, freight and express, fast through mail and a large resident population of industrious working people, I think the enterprise good and safe and the time well spent by the Commercial Club in investigating the subject.'"

"I feel confident," writes Mr. D. M. Parry, "that it would not only be of material benefit to the smaller manufacturers themselves, but it would result in adding to the wealth and population our city most materially."

"My guess would be," says Mr. W. E. Rockwood, "that a sufficient number of patrons could be obtained in a year to utilize about 150 horse-power."

"Mr. H. H. Fulton thinks that a power-house is needed in Indianapolis as much as any establishment. He says: 'There are scores of small concerns, centrally located in the city, that could use an aggregate of hundreds of horse-power, and who are concerned as printing houses, coffee and spice mills, pattern shops, harness-makers, small machine shops, etc., etc., who are now scattered all over the city.'"

"Mr. J. H. Hooker, president of the Sinker-Davis Company, says that a power-house centrally located would be a very profitable investment. There are a large number of small shops wanting room and power that are now scattered all over the city."

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THE NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

THE FALL CAMPAIGN is fairly under way—every one of our Forty-three Departments complete with the newest and best in the market.

Strangers, citizens and visitors, all are invited to feast their eyes on the finest and largest stock of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Carpets, Furniture, Wall-Papers and House-Furnishing Goods ever brought into the State of Indiana.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

FALL DRESS GOODS AND FALL PATTERN NOVELTIES

A magnificent display of the latest designs in Imported Dress Fabrics in the Art Rooms on the third floor. Here are Gems of Foreign Art that, being made in our own order, cannot be duplicated even in New York City.

CAMEL'S HAIR NOVELTIES, RICHLY EMBROIDERED BROADCLOTH PATTERN ROBES, COMBINATION ROBES, BEDFORD CORDS, plain and brocaded, in the very latest colors and combinations.

Such Another Line is Not to be Found in the State

GRAND EXHIBIT OF FINE MILLINERY

Year after year we have led the trade of Indiana in Fine Millinery. This season we have EXCELLED ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS. Never at any time were there so many varieties in shapes, styles and materials; never were we so well supplied as at the present time with all that is desirable in STYLISH MILLINERY. Our display of PRETTY TRIMMED HATS is very large and handsome. UNTRIMMED FELTS, all the new shapes and colors.

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS Of the very newest and most desirable kinds, including Cabochon Studded and Seal Crowns, Pom Poms, Aigrettes, Feather Bands, etc., etc., in immense selection, and all AT MODERATE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS GLOVES.

The newest, the best, both in value and style, are now being displayed in our CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS In all the new German Fancy Plaids and Checks, with the new capes.

MISSES' NEWMARKETS. All the newest styles and shapes, with and without capes. From \$5 up to \$15.

FALL JACKETS For Misses and Young Ladies, in New Cheviots and other Rough Cloths—all sizes.

We are Headquarters for Ladies' Plush Cloaks Only the best WALKER Plushes used, made by furriers in the same manner as real seal garments. PRICES THE LOWEST QUOTED.

FINE SHOES. ON MONDAY

We have the agency for the sale of E. C. Burt & Co.'s Fine Shoes for the city of Indianapolis. Their reputation is high and wide, and needs no praise from us.

A NEW LINE of Men's Collars and Cuffs including all the very newest shapes at the following

POPULAR PRICES: COLLARS, 20c quality, our price, 12c.

CUFFS, 25c quality, our price, 17c.

Made from carefully selected Irish Linen, 2,100 fine and thoroughly shrunk.

This is the first time that REALLY 2,100 LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS have been sold at the price. We mean to make this branch a special feature of our

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

We keep at all times full lines of E. C. Burt's Fine Shoes in all shapes, qualities and sizes.

Wanted His Band. Band Leader—You want us to play mit der General! Yes it is military funeral!

Band Leader (promptly)—My pand, eh? Vy he shoos my pand!

Stranger—You are to be wanted everybody to feel sorry he died.

We are prepared in our Glove Department with complete lines of all kinds of reliable Gloves, in all the new styles and colorings, from the lowest grade (that is reliable) to the very finest goods imported.

We call particular attention to-day to "OUR OWN" GLOVE. This Glove is made under our supervision in France, the skins are specially selected by our own expert, are dyed to our order to match our Dress Goods, and cut and made in our own factory in France. Every pair is hand-made and perfect-fitting. Prices:

10-hook Black and Colored Suede Kid, \$1.75. 8-button Black and Colored Suede Mousquetaire, \$2 a pair, and are without doubt the best value in the trade.

We keep in repair all Gloves bought from us, free of charge, make alterations if required to produce a perfect fit. Our Glove-maker can be seen at work in our Glove Department any day.

The best and most comfortable place to buy all kinds of CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNGSTERS is here.

Boys' 2 and 3-piece Short-pant Suits, from the humblest to the very finest are here in piles as big as hay-stacks for your inspection.

The latest novelties include THE DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK, THE 3-PIECE DRESS-SUIT, THE JUNIOR SUIT, THE VESTEE SUIT, etc., etc., all of which we keep in a large variety of styles and grades.

Boys' and Children's Cape and Chester Coats, Reefers' Storm Coats, Ulsters, etc., in the newest cloths.

Odd Pants, Shirt Waists, Leggings, Rubber Coats, etc., and all at FAIR PRICES.

We have now an artist on the premises who will attend to the crayon enlargements. You can personally consult him, and he will advise you as to the best manner of getting the best effect, etc., etc.—besides we shall be able to deliver your picture much quicker than by the old method of sending them away to be finished.

Bring your Portrait and have it enlarged and framed in a handsome frame for \$5.

Portrait ENLARGEMENTS A RESIDENT ARTIST.

EDWARD J. ORMSBEE.

An Ex-Governor of Vermont, Who Has Been Appointed to the United States Senate.

The President has appointed ex-Governor Edward J. Ormsbee as a Senator from Vermont, to succeed Henry C. Ide, resigned.

Edward J. Ormsbee was the son of a Spearhead, Vt. farmer, and was born in 1834. He attended the district school and Brandon Seminary, and taught until 1855, when he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, when he entered the army, where he rose to the rank of major.

In 1865 he opened a law office at Brandon. From 1868 to 1870 he was assistant United States assessor of internal revenue, and district attorney of Rutland county from 1870 to 1874. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the State Legislature, and elected Lieutenant-governor in 1884 and Governor in 1886.

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THE WORLD'S GOLD.

The Bullion Deposits of Europe—England Stands the Lowest on the List.

Drake's Manifesto. The Bank of England, which is the great depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$235,000,000.

The Bank of Germany holds \$200,000,000 of bullion in gold and silver. The Bank of France usually holds \$475,000,000.

The United States holds in the treasury and in the various national banks some \$700,000,000 of gold and silver, more than doubled its reserves. The Bank of Germany in 1881 held about \$140,000,000, in 1882 it held \$150,000,000.

In 1883, the amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States Treasury was only \$75,000,000; in 1884 it had risen to over \$200,000,000. In the various national banks it stood at \$3,000,000; it has risen to \$30,000,000. In silver there is still more remarkable increase.

It will be observed that among the above England stands the lowest on the list. This can be accounted for in two ways. First, she has no national bank, other than the Bank of England, which has little or no financial influence. They are constant borrowers from more wealthy nations, but lenders, not.

Tobacco and Its Curious Uses. Colonel Knollys having made the public conversant with the curious fact that the Kimberly Kathra smoke cigars with the lights in their mouths, other travelers have come to the front asserting that the practice is far from uncommon in Panama and in the various regions of Central and South America, and that women as well as men enjoy the weed in this odd manner.

The sensation derived therefrom is said to be by no means unpleasant. In the southern States of America I have seen a gentleman eat a cigar from tip to butt, refraining, of course, from swallowing the weed. Five and twenty years ago the horrible practice known as "snuff-dipping" had not died out in the South, or among the negro women and "men white trash," but among educated people of both sexes.

Everybody knows that tobacco owes its effect to a slender, the early Spanish discoverers having mistaken the term by which the Caribs designated their pipes for a cigar, and which they smoked there. But everybody does not know I apprehend, that the application of the lighted end of a cigar to the eye was once a remedy recommended as a remedy for neuralgia.

Keeping His Mind Busy. Detroit Free Press. A man went into a Kansas drug store the other day.

"I want some whisky," said he. "Sick?" asked the druggist.

"Yes." "Had a good deal nowadays, arn't you?" "Yes."

"Had fever yesterday?" "Yes." "This day before?" "Yes."

"What's the matter to-day?" "Well, I never see a single one of 'em."

"Think up things to be sick of."

PARIS DRESS SHOES.

Paris last, medium toe, long vamp and low heel, very light, and comfortable. French or Bright Kid, hand-turned, sewed. Prices: \$2.50, \$3, and \$6 per pair.

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