THE WEEKLY FEAST

Each Friday richness comes to all. Something every one can have. This Friday

THE SPECIAL SALE

Will give you bargains in Torchon and Medici Laces at 10c and 25c a yard.
Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c; worth 30c.
Wide French Shirting Percales 10c; worth 18c.
Short lengths Brown Muslin 6c; worth 8c.
6-4 all-wool Sackings 49c; worth 75c.
Colored Embroidered Flannels at less than cost; a job lot.
One bale of 18-inch Linen Crash at 4¾c; former price 7c.
Fine 5-8 Silver Bleached Napkin at 98c; former price $1.35.
White Lawn, in stripes and checks, at 8c; former price 12½c.
Odds and ends in dressed and undressed Kid Gloves, 79c a pair; price was $1 to $1.50.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Underwear, low neck and sleeveless, 33c; price was 50c.
Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Pants, 25c; worth double.
Black all-wool Henriettas at 98c; worth $1.35.
All-wool wide Black Serge, 85c; worth $1.25.
A few Jersey Waists at $1.50; worth $2.50 to $3.50.
Ladies' Inverness Mackintosh, $5; very cheap.
Gold-plated Breastpins, 63c, formerly $1.25 and $1.50.
Fine Society Note Paper, 23c per box; half price.
Whisk Brooms 4c each.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

PIANO BUYERS

Should see our special Upright and Square Pianos this week.

Prices low—terms reasonable.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

Send your tuning orders to us. Work guaranteed.

THREE DAYS MORE:

To-day, to-morrow and Saturday yet remain in which all lovers of art may visit the Home Artists' Exhibit at the H. LIEBER CO., 33 South Meridian street,

There are also to be seen, but not as a part of this exhibit, French Photogravures, Etchings, Water-color Fac-similes, Portrait Busts, German Chromo-lithographs, Soule's Photographs, etc.

A new supply of McMaster's U. S. History, Vol. 3, has been received at the Bowen-Merrill Co. Several chapters in this volume relate to Indiana.

JUST PUBLISHED.
ROSE LIBRARY, NO. 11.
THE MERRY BACHELOR
By A. R. LESAGE. With photogravure illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, paper, 50c.
An amusing story of Spanish life, charming in scene and conversation, absorbing in interest.
Worthington Co., 747 B'way, N.Y

FAIR GROUNDS BUILDINGS.

Board of Agriculture Engaged in Locating Them—Race-Track Lease.

The executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture visited the new grounds yesterday and spent most of the day there planning as to the location of the buildings, race-track and exhibit rings.

It was decided to erect seven department buildings instead of one large exposition building, as has heretofore been the custom. These will be: The agricultural, horticultural, floral, administration, poultry, woman's and carriage buildings, and their aggregate cost will be $35,000. They will be built—not with any idea of grouping, but carelessly scattered through the grove, so that they will appear less conventional than if huddled together in a parcel. The live-stock barns, not including those for speed horses, will be on the south side of the track, and the latter on the north side. The new grand-stand will cost $20,000, will seat ten thousand people and will face the north, thus avoiding the afternoon sun. The track will be at or near the north line of the eighty acres bought by the board, and will extend west to the grove. It will have a covering of the finest loam in the State, and it will be laid on a foot thick. The board has its eye on a certain lake where it can purchase this loam, and George Bronson says it's tip-top. The track, as has been before stated, will be eighty feet wide at the stretch and first turn and sixty feet around and at the back turn. The board proposes to "spread" themselves on this feature of the new grounds, and if money will do it, will retrieve Indianapolis's reputation as a poor horse town.

A proposition will be submitted to Lackey & Bronson to-day for their right to the track, but it will not be made public until their answer is received.

The entrance to the grounds will be after the pattern of that at Columbus, O., and will be an eighty-foot arch driveway with a tower above and ticket offices and walkways on either side.

Mr. Officer moved that the superintendent be instructed to dispose of the old grand-stand to the best advantage and that the secretary advertise for sealed bids to be received up to 2 P. M. Thursday, Feb. 25.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Two Citizens Report that They Were Held Up and Their Pockets Rifled.

August Harms reported yesterday to the detectives that he had been robbed the night before, at 12 o'clock, by two highwaymen, on the corner of North and Delaware streets. He says he suddenly found himself in the clutches of the robbers, one of whom held a revolver in his face while the other rifled his pockets, securing $9. One of the men, he said, is about twenty-eight years of age, is of medium size and wears a mustache.

Norman Byram was robbed by foot-pads on the same evening, at the corner of Tenth and Illinois streets. The robbers secured $26 from him.

Remonstrance Against the Bridge.

The remonstrance against the proposed Kentucky-avenue bridge, adopted the night before at Curry's Hall, was presented to the County Commissioners yesterday by Messrs. John Rail, Richard Halloran and Jeremiah Costello, of the committee appointed. This is the second remonstrance that has been presented.

The Superintendent's Acknowledgment.

Superintendent Colbert has written a letter to the ladies of the Surgical Institute who remembered the police with flowers, thanking them for the appreciation shown for the patrolmen's work at the fire.

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

STREET-RAILROAD EMPLOYES

Instead of Striking They Decide to Make Two Requests of President Frenzel.

They Ask for the Reinstatement of Men Discharged Without Sufficient Cause and More Wages in Lieu of Badges.

Panhandle Machinists Have Not Determined Upon a General Strike.

Superintendent Darlington's Statement of the Case—Trouble at the I., D. & W. Shops—Extra Pay for Overtime Asked.

NO STRIKE DECLARED.

Street-Railroad Employes Demand the Reinstatement of Discharged Men.

The signs of discontent among the street-railroad employes over the numerous discharges since the recent strike have increased rapidly within the past two or three days and it looked yesterday very much as though President Frenzel would have another strike on his hands by this morning. Calmer counsel has prevailed, however, and the trouble has at least been postponed.

All last evening was spent by the brotherhood's conference committee in attorney Wishard's office, discussing the situation. A special meeting of the brotherhood had been called at 1 o'clock this morning to take action upon this matter. After long consideration the committee decided to recommend to the brotherhood two demands upon President Frenzel, one for the reinstatement of the discharged men, and the other for an increase of wages sufficient to compensate them for the loss of the free-riding privilege. To this the brotherhood agreed and the demands will be presented to Mr. Frenzel this morning, and he will be given a reasonable time, until Saturday noon, to reply.

If he refuses, the alternative will be another tie-up of the lines, and the general opinion is that he will refuse. In fact, his hard and unbending attitude after the arbitration, and the subsequent discharge of brotherhood men, have led the men to believe that he wants another contest.

The text of the resolution making these demands is as follows:

Resolved, by the Brotherhood of Car-drivers, Motormen and Conductors of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, That we ask and request from the officers of said company that H. D. Smith, A. J. Smith and Thomas Riley be restored to the employment of the company, and that they be given the same positions heretofore occupied by them. And that we find upon investigation and examination that their discharge from the employment of said company has been without sufficient grounds or reasons, and that they have been guilty of no substantial violation of any rule of said company governing its employes.

Resolved, That we request and demand of the company an increase of wages to the car drivers, motormen and conductors, viz.: To drivers on cars with conductors, 15 cents per hour; to drivers on fare-box cars, 16 cents per hour; to all motormen, 17 cents per hour; to all conductors, 18 cents per hour. Further, that a committee of this brotherhood be appointed to wait upon the president of the company, and request his favorable consideration of this resolution, and ask that an answer be given by not later than Saturday noon, Feb. 20, 1892.

The entire discussion of the meeting hinged upon the foregoing resolutions. The brotherhood believes that the decision of the arbitrators gives them the right to demand compensation in lieu of the withdrawal of the badges, and the refusal to grant free rides to the men. They also think that several of the men have been discharged from the employ of the Citizens' company without good cause. Two hours were spent in discussion, which, at times, was quite spirited. Attorney Wishard and President Kennedy of the Central Labor Union were both present and advised against a strike this morning. A number of the men also gave their views, and the more conservative thought it the best plan to once more submit a proposition to President Frenzel and give him two or three days in which to consider it.

The discussion of the matter brought to the surface the gist of opinion regarding the demands contained in the resolution, and, although the session was prolonged, it was certain that they would be almost unanimously adopted. The concensus of opinion was that 1 cent an hour additional to the present salaries of the men would be just compensation.

At 3:30 o'clock the resolutions were put to a vote and were unanimously adopted by the Brotherhood.

They will be sent to President Frenzel to-day and he is given until Saturday noon to make answer.

If he refuses to reinstate the discharged men and grant the demand for an increase of 1 cent an hour another strike will be declared at a meeting to be held Sunday morning. This surmise is confirmed by attorney Albert Wishard, who is close to the men.

"If Frenzel refuses to consider these demands," said he to a Journal reporter at 4 o'clock this morning, "the men in my opinion will be called out."

This opinion is shared, also, by numerous members of the brotherhood, who were talked to this morning.

"Frenzel has refused every overture made," said one, "and the time has come when we must take decided action or our organization will go under."

There were some at the meeting this morning who advocated a strike right away, but the cooler heads prevailed.

Eli Hendricks Denies.

Eli Hendricks said to a Journal reporter last night: "I want you to deny the statement made in the News to-day that I was in the street offering to bet that the street-cars would be tied up tomorrow morning. It was a contemptible lie, I made no such statement."

PANHANDLE MACHINISTS.

No Decision on the Subject of a General Strike—Mr. Darlington's Statement.

The machinists of the Pennsylvania system have not yet been ordered out. No non-union men have been put to work in the deserted shop at this point, and hence the blacksmiths and boiler-makers have had no occasion to take radical action. The situation is being viewed with intense interest by the members of the federated train-service, whose ranks have been ripe for an expression of grievance for some time. The company is advertising for machinists, and discloses thus an intention to proceed with its business of repairs here. Superintendent Darlington maintains that the striking machinists being no longer in the employ of the company, have no further interest in the events at the shop, nor has the company any interest in them. In reply to Mr. Lamb's statement that the Baldwin works pay $1.80 per day to machinists, Mr. Darlington says the average at that plant from top to bottom is $1.08 per day. In talking of the day's events last night with a Journal reporter, Mr. Lamb said:

"Mr. Darlington takes issue with me on the average rate of earnings at the Baldwin shop. He says it is not $1.80 but $1.08 per day, but he averages all the employes. I was speaking of machinists; but accepting his statement of $1.08 per day it does not present a very bright prospect for the machinists engaged on piece-work. But Mr. Darlington represents one side and I the other and I have no desire to continue the controversy with him, as I believe him to be personally a gentleman."

"What have you done to-day?" was asked.

"I have had a very important conference with one delegate from each of the seven shops on the Pennsylvania system. A course of action was decided on which we are not at this time ready to make public. The conference will continue to-morrow afternoon, when some new moves will be considered. Until we adjourn then, I have nothing new to say on the situation, unless it is that I have prepared a full statement of the facts of the situation which I sent to the grand master machinist of our order. I expect an answer by Saturday. The men who are striking are firm and a large number of them have already secured employment in other shops. I am satisfied not one of them will ever return to the company's shop to work by the piece system."

SUPERINTENDENT DARLINGTON'S STATEMENT.

Superintendent Darlington last evening furnished the following:

The following is the condition of affairs at Indianapolis shops of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg: The machine-shop and round-house had, on Wednesday last, the 13th inst., 113 men employed. Forty-five of this number were working on piece-work, the balance on day-work. By piece-work the men are paid certain fixed prices for certain fixed operations, or so much for the piece of work done. On day-work they are paid so much per hour. The two systems of work have been in vogue for some time at the shops. Operations of the same kind, and of regular occurrence, have been done by piece-work; for instance, tires have been turned on the tire-lathe at so much per tire for four years. Repairs on rods for locomotives have been done on the piece-work plan for eighteen months, and many other small details.

Two of the three gangs in erecting work on locomotives have been on piece-work for three months. On Thursday the third gang, which had previously been on day-work, was instructed by the general foreman to commence on the piece-work plan. Three of the men, in the absence of the master mechanic, Mr. Swanston, who was out of the city, refused to work on this basis, and quit the service of the company. The next day, Friday, about fifty of the men declined, without any previous notice, to go to work at all unless piece-work was entirely abolished on all kinds of work in the machine shop. These men were given until Saturday to decide whether they would resume work, and the time was afterwards extended to Monday, in order that they might have the fullest opportunity to carefully weigh the matter. Upon failure to appear on Monday morning they were discharged. The men discharged consisted of thirty-one machinists, ten lathe hands, eleven apprentices, three helpers and nine round-house machinists, making sixty-four in all. Three men in addition were paid off at the same time, who had given previous notice of their intention to take work out of the city. All other men were satisfied with their employment, and are regularly carrying on the work at the shops.

The sixty-four men who laid down their work are, very generally, members of the International Machinists' Union, an organization which Mr. John Lamb, of Bloomington, Ill., a member of the executive board, stated, in his interview with me, had been formed principally on the conditions prevailing among the machinists in the South and West, the membership in the East, at the time of its formation, being in a very small minority. By their constitution they prohibit machinists from working on piece-work. In shops where piece-work has already been established, they do not forbid their members from continuing it, but they prohibit the introduction of new piece-work. Our shops are operated principally on methods prevailing in the East. At Columbus, Dennison, Fort Wayne, Allegheny and Altoona piece-work prevails so generally that a very small portion of the work is done by the day. At none of these shops would it be possible to return to the system of day-work without causing the men to feel that a great injustice was done them. It is the opinion of both the men and the officers that piece-work affords a material advantage both to the men and the company. It does not level the men down. It gives each individual an opportunity to earn wages commensurate with his skill and industry. The introduction of piece-work at all the shops of the Pennsylvania system has increased the amount of wages paid per man, and it has also increased the output. It necessitates our keeping material in such a way that a man will not be delayed in securing the parts that he is to work upon. He does not have to waste time in hunting about the shop for them. We are enabled to more accurately provide the number of tools required, and are shown where we can discard antiquated or inferior forms for more modern machinery. The men are relieved of the humiliating espionage of bosses. It is their work that counts, and they may talk to fellow-workmen without being reprimanded. The employes are raised from the condition of schoolboys who have to be watched by a teacher to that of men.

We firmly believe the establishment of piece-work is an advance in civilization, and we think the sixty-four men who left us were ill-advised. Thirty-four of them were already working on piece-work and consequently did not come within the prohibition of their order against this method of work.

The average pay of machinists at day-work in Indianapolis shops was $54 per month; under piece-work the average pay was $65.70 per month. In no case did any of the men who left us receive less on piece than on day-work. Of the apprentices, one received $42.90 for his work during the month of January, which consisted of 142 hours on piece-work and ninety-two hours on day-work. If he had worked all the time on day-work he would only have received $28.10.

Of the committee of five who called upon Mr. Swanston and me, four had been working on piece-work, and the following is a comparison of their average monthly rates at day and piece-work:

	Day-work.	*Piece-work.*
John Greig	$54.23	$63.20
F. J. Goepper	55.20	74.75
Archie Hall	53.92	61.32
Chas. Hibner	52.28	56.82

I have recited these cases because we believe the men acted without full consideration. Certain it is they left us without giving notice or continuing their work while these matters might have been reviewed with them, and we believe the order of Machinists' Union has done an injustice to the men in indorsing their action.

Our wages for machinists on day-work range from 21 to 24 cents an hour. The figures given above show what men can do on piece-work. We have altogether about five hundred men employed at Indianapolis shop. The sixty-four men who left us were about 13 per cent. of this number. The average amount of wages paid at Indianapolis shops, all departments, is $20,000 a month, and the Pennsylvania disburses in wages for all branches of its service to men living in Indianapolis an average of $55,000 each month.

As the men who have left us do not include all of the machinists, and form only a very small part of the whole force, the operations at the shops are continuing and the vacancies are being provided for.

F. G. DARLINGTON,
Superintendent.

IN THE I., D. & W. SHOPS.

Men Discharged and Reinstated in Short Order—Demand for Extra Pay for Over-Time.

Trouble is brewing in the shops of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road on the West Side. Ten days ago an engineer on the road asked Master Mechanic McKenna for permission to use a lathe to make an improvement of his own designing. The permission was given and the engineer blocked a piece of iron in the lathe and went to dinner. When he returned he found it removed. He complained to the master mechanic, and the latter at once inquired into it. He learned the names of the two machinist who had removed the iron and blocking and demanded an explanation. The men replied that they did not think it right to have an outsider work in the shop and take work away from them.

The master mechanic discharged them on the spot. Before he had fairly gotten back to his office a committee waited on him from the shops and gave him thirty minutes to reinstate the two men or all would strike. He protested against reinstating them until he had consulted with the superior officers of the road. The committee accompanied him, and, after hearing both sides, Superintendent Boyd told the men that they would be reinstated if they apologized to Master Mechanic McKenna for the unbusiness-like manner in which they had treated him. They did so and returned to work.

Now the question of working over-time has arisen, and the men in the shops have given notice that they will hereafter expect pay and one-half for all over-time worked, and have asked for an answer. This is a clause that is recognized in nearly all wage scales nowadays. Unless the company meets the demand further trouble is threatened.

Carpenters Will Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters throughout the country will, on May 1, demand that eight hours constitute a day's work, and will strike where the concession is not made.

Praise-Meeting of the First Church.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society held their annual praise-meeting yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church. After responsive readings a letter from Miss Holliday was read. Mrs. J. R. Hussey read a paper on the "Position of Women in the Church," and Dr. Mary Fulton delivered an address.

Selling Bogus Tickets.

Eureka Lodge, No. 14, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has offered to pay $10 reward for the arrest of the persons who are selling tickets for a ball purporting to be issued by that order. This lodge also desires to warn the public that it has announced no ball, and all tickets for any entertainment to be given by it are bogus.

Lutheran Musicale.

A very successful musicale was given last evening at the residence of Mrs. Philip Hildebrand, on North Tennessee street, for the benefit of the English Lutheran Church. Miss Sine, Mrs. Belle Adams, Rev. Mr. Steck and others gave a programme of unusual excellence, and it was very much appreciated.

Spring-Style Hats,
At "Seaton's Hat Store," 27 North Pennsylvania street.

GATHERING IN THE "GAMS"

Four Houses Raided and a Whole Swarm of Votaries of the Cards Captured.

"Billy" Tron, "Tobe" Howe, "Major" Richardson and "Ollie" Lanham Put Up Large Gobs of Money to Bail Out Their Players.

The long-uninterrupted business of the gamblers was broken in upon last night by the police, and a general raid was made, taking in four of the big places. The police have to do these things occasionally, just to keep up appearances, otherwise they might be accused of standing in. The raid was made at about the same time all over the city, and half an hour later the station-house was swarming with red neckties, loud check trousers and a sporty assortment of hats. The "gams" from the different places were marched in in double file, each accompanied by a policeman, and hardly would one crowd be slated before another would be heard tramping in penitentiary style through the long narrow hallway and into the office.

The list of names given were, of course, all fictitious, except those of the proprietors, and desk Sergeant Long was kept busy writing them down and handling the cash that was put up by the keepers. Ollie Lanham and party of fourteen, gathered in from Gus Rahke's place, 187 East Washington street, were the first to register. After the names had been entered on the slate Lanham asked how much his night's sport would cost him, and, when told it would be $900, he reached down in his jeans and brought up a wad that resembled a small head of spring cabbage as to size and color more than anything else. He counted out the requisite amount and was given a receipt for it, and calling his suckers together they jumped in the carriages that had brought them there, and returned to renew the game unmolested. Ed Richardson's class in modern chance came next, and after he had paid for his little party of nine they took the carriages in waiting for them and returned to their lair in the Brunswick Hotel.

Then came Billy Tron, the keeper of the most notorious and influential den on the levee. Tron paid for four men and was allowed to retire and give way to "Tobe" Howe. Tobias, since he has been shorn of his mustache, has quite a theatrical look, and as he paced back and forth in the waiting-room with his big overcoat thrown back, hands in his trousers' pockets, silk hat tilted on the side of his head and a big diamond glistening from a bright-blue scarf, he looked like the owner of a big burlesque company rolling on the high seas of success. He was allowed to send his pupils in a little side-room where they might be shielded from the stare of the hoi polloi, so to speak, for it can't be denied that he had the most aristocratic collection of card-fiends so far as aristocracy goes among this class. Sergeant Long left his desk, and carrying the slate with him he went into the private waiting-room, took the names of his delegation, and then let them out the side door, where they were hustled into the carriages and taken back to Tranbycroft. Howe put up $200 for himself and signed bond for the fourteen players, making an even $1,000, for which he is responsible.

The keeper of a gambling-house is required to put up $300 and the players $50 each. Figuring this up, it is observed that forty-five were arrested in all, forty-one of whom were players, which, at $50 each, amounts to $2,050; and the keepers at $300 each $900, making a total of $2,850 taken in in cash or its equivalent. Pretty good business for one night, that.

The back yard of the station-house looked like a table factory with a dozen or more card-tables, hundreds of poker chips and dozens of decks of cards. These will be burned at once. The raid was led by Captain Quigley, Sergeants Barlow, Hagerdorn, Kurtz and Laporte.

MEMORIAL DAY.

New Officers and Committees for This Year's Observance Chosen.

The Memorial-day committee of the local Grand Army posts met at 'Squire Smock's office last night to elect the officers for the new year and form a new committee. R. M. Smock, last year's chairman, presided. The following officers were chosen for this year: W. E. Shilling president, N. M. Taylor secretary, and R. W. Cathcart treasurer. The following members were chosen to represent the posts named:

George H. Thomas Post—W. E. Shilling, commander; B. C. Shaw, Vinson Carter, Garret Shover, C. W. Brouse.

Joseph R. Gordon Post—George Morrison, commander; Charles Reade, A. H. Haines.

Maj. Robert Anderson Post—N. M. Taylor, commander; J. A. C. F. Myers, J. M. Bohmie, Ewald Over, Hiram Julian.

Major Gordon Post—Charles Tyler, commander; W. R. Wagner, Thos. Darling, James Bell, A. Fee.

Martin Delaney Post—G. P. Hervey, commander; John Robinson, H. Brown, William Perkins, Thomas Marshall.

George H. Chapman Post—J. H. Beever, commander; J. W. Louks, G. B. Cooley, H. B. Makepeace, B. W. Sullivan.

Phil H. Sheridan Post—Weston P. Noble, commander; J. A. M. Cox, C. W. Phipps, H. P. Pontius.

Gen. J. F. Rackle Post—Henry Jordan, commander; H. B. Snyder, H. P. Marshall, William Thompson, John Keller.

A balance of $27.70 was reported as on hand this year. Next Tuesday evening the general relief committee will meet at Smock's office to perfect its organization. The memorial committee will meet again on the night of March 8.

SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

Students of the Indiana Medical College Entertain Their Friends.

The large ampitheater of the Medical College of Indiana, adjoining library and waiting-rooms were filled to overflowing last night at the annual reception given by the Sydenham Society of that college. The affair was an invitational one and the friends of the 153 students came early to enjoy the excellent programme. At 8 o'clock Panden's string band opened the evening's entertainment with a choice selection.

The president of the society, Dr. Williamson, delivered an address of welcome, in which he gave a brief history of the society and its objects. The college quartet, consisting of Drs. Pritchard, Hutchins, Carson and Sanders, followed in a college medley. Dr. Groff, in a brief speech, gave a history of the class, and mentioned the fact that the dean of the college had made the statement that the class of '91-2 was the best one in the history of the college, making the highest grades in their monthly examinations ever made in the college. A large number of sciopticion views were then presented under direction of Drs. Hollinsworth and Carson, the view being descriptive of the practice of surgery as taught in the college.

After the close of the programme, the audience was given a description of the college and invited to make a tour throuh the building.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

John Williams was arrested yesterday on a grand jury warrant for petit larceny. In default of bail of $500 he went to jail.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, of Boston, will address the Contemporary Club on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, on "Americanism in Art."

The Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, of the Tabernacle Church, is conducting a series of meetings at Hanover College this week, and from reports received the work is very encouraging.

The First Baptist Church will give a dinner to-morrow, from 11:30 to 1:30, and a pleasing social in the evening. Ice-cream and cake will be served. The proceeds are for the Orphans' Home.

The amount uncalled for in the hands of the county clerk from the dividends declared in the Fletcher & Sharpe assignment is $2,500. This includes the remnants from all the several dividends. The receiver has now about finished his work.

MUSIC RECITAL.

Paul Bahr's Pupils Give Their Annual Entertainment, Acquitting Themselves Well.

The annual musical entertainment by Mr. Paul Bahr and pupils was given last night at Plymouth Church. The audience-room was crowded with friends; every seat was taken and many stood during the entire programme. Each and every one taking part shared in the applause. The songs, violin solo, Mandolin Club and concerted piano numbers were interspersed by solos by the pupils and made the selections varied and interesting. Each number was excellently given. The programme was: "Invitation to Dance," Op. 65, C. M. von Weber, Misses Louise Fletcher, Alice Long, Josephine Hyde and Katie Walcott; solo, "The Mill-whesl," transcription de concert, Paul Bahr, Miss Jessie Patterson; duo, rondo, Op. 11, Louis Milde, Misses Minnie Diener and Blanche Bigger; song, baritone solo, "Bedouin Love Song," C. Pinsuti, Mr. Ed Nell; solo, "Grand Polacca Brilliante," C. Bohm, Miss Belle Reger; duo brilliant, about a theme by C. M. von Weber, Op. 116, No. 1, G. Micheuz, Misses Minnie Clark and Estella Selig; violin solo, "Preludio and Greeting from Hungary," Max Vogrich, Mr. W. C. Mannfeld; solo, "Second Rhapsodie," Liszt, Miss Maggie Anderson; quartet, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Op. 21, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Misses Caroline Oellers, Lucia Sickles, Minnie Schooley, Viola Burton; song, soprano solo, "Love's Springtime," Meyer-Helmud, Miss Ida Sweenie; solo, caprice de concert, "Gems of Scotland," Rive-King, Miss Minnie Diener; duet, "William Tell," Gottschalk, Mrs. Elmer Pursell and Miss Ollie Pursell, "Andalusia Waltz," Ch. le Thiere, Spanish Mandolin Club; solo, "Perpetual Motion," C. M. von Weber, Miss Lucia Sickels; duo grand fantasie brilliant, "The Hugenots," Op. 66, Ch. Voss, Miss Maggie Anderson, Miss Belle Reger; tenor solo, "Over the Summer Sea," Verdi, Mr. Andrew Smith; spinning song from "The Flying Dutchman," Liszt, Miss Blanche Bigger; quartet, "Grand Galop de Concert," Op. 10, L. Milde, Misses Jessie Patterson, Josie Hawes, Susie Huber and Emma Yeagle; song, "Break, Break, Break," Anderson, Miss Sweenie, Mr. Smith and Mr. Nell; quartet, "Valse Impromptu a la Tyrolienne," J. Raff, Misses Minnie Clark, Estella Selig, Sophia McMullen and Minnie Williams; organ solo, overture to "Stradella," Flotow, Mr. Bahr.

INDIANAPOLIS BALL CLUB.

Many Applicants for the Management—Mr. Brush's Financial Agent.

John T. Brush is in a particularly felicitous mood these days when the subject of base-ball is mentioned. And when one pauses to think about it there is no particular reason why he should not be. He announced last night that he had secured Frank Bancroft as his financial agent. Bancroft is well known in Indianapolis, having been the manager of the team here in 1889, part of the season. He took the team in May, but, owing to the illness of his family, he was obliged to give it up in July. He was a "hard loser," said Mr. Brush. He would walk the floor all night if his team had lost a game that he thought it should have won. With Prince Chaney in full charge of the players this relieves Bancroft of all responsibility of this kind, and he will only have to count tickets, pay hotel bills and check baggage.

Anent an Indianapolis team Mr. Brush said: "I am still unable to give much news about this city's prospects until after the meeting of the National League directory. That will occur on March 2, and I am going to New York Sunday, to get in training for it, for there will be some fun. The result of that meeting will settle the fate of the new Western League. I have received as many as a dozen letters from widely-known managers who are desirous of coming to this city and managing our new team. They like the location of the town for a club, being right in the center of the belt and not over twenty-four hours from the most extremely located club."

Among the managers who want to come here is Watkins, the manager of the famous Detroit winners in 1888, of the Kansas City's in 1889, and of the Denver's in 1891.

Johnson After "Blud."

James Johnson, the colored pugilist, has up a $50 forfet to fight Jack Williams, of Omaha, in this city, March 3, for $300 a side. Johnson says that if he succeeds in that fight he wants to meet Dan Bailiff, the middle-weight champion of Ohio, in a six-round contest for from $500 to $2,000 a side.

Art Lectures.

The lectures to be given by Mr. Edmund Russell in the parlors of the Propylæum will occur as follows: "Personal Culture," Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock; "Dress," Friday morning, at 10:30, and "House Decorations," on Saturday morning, at 10:30.

Maniac's Short-Lived Liberty.

John Wenddel, a patient at the Hospital for the Insane, escaped yesterday morning, but was found later in the day at his home in Shelbyville. He will be brought back to-day.

WELL-KNOWN TURFMAN DYING.

David Dunham Withers "The Sage of Brookdale," in the Home Stretch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—David Dunham Withers, "the Sage of Brookdale," as he is known to the turf, is dying. The end is expected to-day. On Monday he visited Dr. Partridge, of No. 19 Fifth avenue, and said that he felt as if he was going to have another attack of the grip. Mr. Withers was laid up for nearly two weeks with the influenza last year, and he never fully regained his old-time strength. Dr. Partridge found that his patient was suffering from kidney complaint and a severe cold. Shortly after 6 o'clock Mr. Withers sank into a comatose condition and had not recovered consciousness at 2 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Withers has been recognized for a decade as one of the leaders of the American turf. He is the principal owner of Monmouth Park, and the magnificent new race-course at that place, the most complete and best appointed in the world, was conceived and built by him. It cost over $2,000,000, and will stand as a monument to his memory. Mr. Withers has been very vigorously fighting the law-breaking gang at Guttenberg during the last two months. The ambition of his life was to see Monmouth Park reopened to the public. Just at the time when the prospect for this looked most promising he was stricken down.

OPTION TRADING.

A Writer Prophesies that the Washburn Bill, if Made Law, Will Act as a Boomerang.

Louis Muller, in Baltimore Sun.

Congress has been repeatedly importuned to pass a law protecting the farmer from the sinister influences of speculation in grain on the plea that its aim is always to depreciate the staple products of the country.

Setting aside the question whether our government is an institution for the purpose of preventing an evil which has its root in an ineradicable weakness of those whom it aims to protect, and therefore whether it is at all advisable for civil government to encroach upon the domain of moral reform, I want to point to the great danger connected with a scheme which, it is reported, is now being contemplated.

We hear a bill will be passed to satisfy suffering millions who have been educated up to this feeling by numberless orators on the hustings and elsewhere, and who, for the sake of political notoriety, intentionally or not, seek to carry out measures which in the end will be a boomerang in the hands of those to whom they are granted.

But this bill, it is said, will be a compromise. Rather than lose the entire option business the commission men will have a bill passed prohibiting all trading in distant futures. Any one conversant with the business knows that trading in futures is a wholesale check on those who seek to manipulate the nearer deliveries. The former is an indefinite problem, impossible to control; the latter a definite quantity and frequently a subject of close calculation.

Let us assume, and I think we are right in doing so, that 70 per cent. of all grain speculators are farmers, 25 per cent. middlemen and 5 per cent large commission houses, who are either leaders or close to those who initiate speculative movements.

A successful leader always draws the crowd and carries it along with a swoop to a giddy height, but generally takes good care not too get too far away from terra firma, and his followers generally find him among the gaping crowd, who then begin to realize that the balloon is soaring to its destruction.

Thus I foresee that the prohibition in the trading of distant futures will cause most inordinate and indiscriminate speculation, and this would have a deplorable effect upon all domestic and international commerce in grain, and certainly would be a very serious impediment, if not a source of disastrous losses to farmers and merchants, who produce and distribute the wealth of the country.

TO EDUCATE WOMEN.

Purposes and Results of University Extension—Women as Lecturers.

New York Sun.

University extension, which has become so general and so marked a feature of higher education, is of peculiar value to women, as it brings to them the advantages of the college training which they have neither time nor means to seek outside their homes. The average father educates his son at the expense of his daughter's learning, and not infrequently the daughter contributes toward the general fund for the brother's education from her own small earnings.

The aim of the university extension movement, which was introduced into America from England less than two years ago, is to bring regular systematic college work under specially qualified instructors within the reach of the people of small means and living even at great distances from college centers.

The methods employed include establishing centers in towns containing libraries for reference, suitable meeting-places and local organizations for attendance. In the establishment of such centers women are taking the initiative in organization and compose more than half the students.

Instructive.

Boston Journal.

It is an instructive circumstance that in the present Springer free wool bill the duty on the plush and cloaks of the rich is reduced 20 per cent., while the rate on the blankets and hats of the poor is lowered only 5 per cent.

What the Mugwumps Want.

Atlanta Constitution.

The mugwumps think that they want a candidate. They are mistaken. What they really want is physic—a germ destroyer or microbe killer—something that will drive the "pizen" out of their midst, as it were.

As They Generally Do.

New York Press.

Democrats of the Holman sort in Congress may think the people do not understand the difference between economy and partisan meanness. They will find out their mistake later on.

MILLER'S spring hats. America's best, just received. DALTON, Hatter, Bates House.

THE Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has returned, for twenty years past, 34½ per cent. of premium. No other company has equaled this. C. P. GREENE, Agt., 68 East Market street.

Sliding Blinds—Window Screens.
If you are building or going to build you should put in Hill's sliding inside blinds and sliding window screens. Have reduced prices, and give you the best goods on the market. Call and examine full-size model. Also will sell you your hardware at away-down prices.
HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,
52 and 54 South Meridian street.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.
We have just received the most complete assortment of sterling mounted Toilet Articles ever shown in this city. We have these goods cased or uncased, odd pieces or sets. We invite an inspection of our novelty counter. The latest novelties to be had at
Bingham & Walk,
Leading Jewelers, 12 East Washington St.
General agents for the Patek, Philippe & Co., Vacheron & Constantin and Ekegren celebrated Swiss Watches.

THE BOSTON DRY GOODS COMPANY
The only place where Quality is combined With Low Prices.

6 Per Cent. Money
On improved Indianapolis property in sums of $1,000 and over, with privilege of paying before maturity of the loan.
JOHN S. SPANN & CO.,
86 East Market Street.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
— Real Estate and Insurance. —

1-3 OFF
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 15, and continuing until we move, we offer our entire stock of Books, Stationery and Wall-Paper—except School Books, Medical Books and Periodicals—at ONE-THIRD OFF.
CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,
26 East Washington street.

CLOAKS AT COST
— ON —
EASY PAYMENTS.
FULLER CLOAK CO.
83, 85 and 87 E. Washington Street.

The Sunday Journal, $2 Per Annum

SUGAR GIVEN AWAY
Monday, February 15, and during week, will give purchasers of One Pound 50c Tea and upward
3 Pounds GRANULATED or 4 " STANDARD A } SUGAR
Also the same with One Dollar's worth of Coffee.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
20 West Washington St. 164 East Washington St.
TELEPHONE 748.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
— OF THE —
Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co
On the 31st day of December, 1891.
Located at No. 150 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. T. W. PALMER, President. O. H. LOOKER, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	$250,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	250,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$126,940.14
Real estate unincumbered	225,406.59
United States government bonds—market value	1,923.75
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	2,428,303.80
Debts otherwise secured	411,483.54
Debts for premiums	241,717.49
All other securities	32,951.67
Total assets	$3,468,726.98
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not due	$18,209.26
All other claims against the company	420.93
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	2,976,778.00
Total liabilities	$2,995,408.18

The greatest amount in any one risk, $20,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:
I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1891, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.
(SEAL.) In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 30th day of January, 1892. J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

FURNITURE.
I have the largest stock of fresh and well-selected Furniture in the State, on which I will make special prices during the present month.
If you need anything in this