

3 regular medical schools, with 28 teachers and 118 pupils; 1 eclectic medical school, with 13 teachers and 21 pupils; 14 colleges of liberal arts, with 40 teachers, and 1,028 pupils in the preparatory department, and 15 teachers, and 1,132 pupils in the collegiate department; 1 female college, with 7 teachers, and 146 pupils.

The bulletin giving statistics of churches, 1890, shows that, according to date of publication, not prior to 1891, there are, in Indiana, 2,542 members of the United Presbyterian Church; Church of the New Jerusalem, 104; Salvation Army, 104; Advent Christians, 455; River Brethren, 190; Cumberland Presbyterian, 4,375; United Brethren, 14; Roman Catholics, 119,100; Methodists, 200; Amish Mennonites, 225; Old Amish Mennonites, 555; Reformed Mennonites, 28; General Conference Mennonites, 405; Church of God in Christ, 1; Old Wesleyan Mennonites, 147; Heilfests Mennonites, 47; Mennonite Brethren in Christ, 22; United Brethren, 10,234; Progressive Dunkards, 1,475; African Methodist Episcopal, 4,432; Wesleyan Methodists, 2,120; Independent Churches of Christ in Christ, 1,000; 1,500; Church of God, 2,575; Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints, 396; General Synod, 4,000; General Council, 2,000; Lutheran Church, 3,887; Synodical Conference Evangelical Lutheran Church, 24,666; Joint Synod, 5,595; Russian Synod, 22; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 182; Michigan Synod, 411; German Augsburg Synod, 376; Immigrant Synod, 1,380; Independent Churches, 1,000.

The total State debt of Indiana, considering the State as a unit, distinct from counties, cities, towns, villages and other minor civil divisions, is reported as being (less sinking fund), 1900, \$8,549,615, being second in rank among the States comprising the North central division, with Missouri \$11,720,000 first. The increase in State debt since 1870 is given as \$3,542,437.

The bonded debt of the State, as a unit, 1890, is placed at \$2,949,000, and for the foregoing figures, the State debt, less sinking fund, per capita, 1890, was \$2.53; 1880, \$2.50.

The aggregate bonded debt of the counties, as units, distinct from cities and other minor civil divisions, 1890, is shown as \$1,030,422, being an increase of \$274,401, or 26.6 per cent, over the total available resources of these 20 cities and towns, including cash in treasury, 1890, appears as \$1,075,311, the increase since 1880 being \$70,915.

In a recent Census Office publication, giving the receipts and expenditures of the principal or representative cities of the United States, details are given for but two in Indiana, viz., Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. The amount of ordinary receipts, as given for Indianapolis for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, is stated as \$282,229; the total amount of receipts, as given for Fort Wayne for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, is stated as \$128,272, the total of ordinary expenditures as \$161,117.

The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State of Indiana, 1890, according to the Census Office reports, is \$782,872,126, being an increase since 1880 of \$55,000,000. Calculated on the basis of the figures just given the assessed valuation per capita, 1890, is \$57.08, as against \$46.00 in 1880, the increase being 24 per cent. The assessed valuation being 7.56, the increase in population during the same period having been 10.52.

Commercial Failures. (A.) The statistical abstract, 1890, shows for Indiana 224 commercial failures. The total number of business concerns is given as 40,102, the percentage of failure being .56. The liabilities in connection with the number of failures, 1890, were \$2,912,144.

The failures, comparing 1889 and 1890, show an increase of 24 in the number of business concerns showing a decrease of 62. The total liabilities in 1889 were \$3,845,708, as against \$2,912,144 in 1890, going back to 1880 the returns show 233. The number of business concerns at that time was stated to be 36,762; liabilities, \$2,912,144. Comparing in a general way the figures for 1885 and 1890, it will be seen that the decrease in number of failures is 69; increase in liabilities, \$2,110,000.

Deposits in Savings Banks. (A.) The number of depositors in savings banks, Indiana, 1889-1890, was reported as 13,062; amount of deposits, \$3,078,000; average of each depositor, \$235.60. The increase in number of depositors during the preceding twelve months was 1,200; increase in amount of deposits, \$200,000; decrease in the average of each depositor, \$1.07. Since 1880 the increase in the number of depositors has been 3,060. The amount of deposits in 1885 was \$2,171,000, being \$907,000 less than for the fiscal year 1889-90.

(A.) The amount of exchanges at the clearing-house, Indianapolis, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1890, was \$10,155,361, the number of banks being 20, \$204,807. This shows an increase in the amount of exchanges of \$10,949,581.

Agriculture. (A.) The total area set apart for the production of corn in the State in 1890 was 8,604,293 acres, as against 8,217,000 acres in 1880. This shows an increase of 182,700 acres in the area of cultivation. The production of corn, 1890, is shown as 89,025,000 bushels, as against 90,229,200 bushels in 1880. The actual decrease in production of corn would thus be 29,000 bushels. The average value of the product in 1890 is given as \$41,841,761, compared with \$39,601,730, in 1880—an increase of \$2,240,031.

(A.) In the statistical abstract under the heading, "Wheat," it is found that in 1890 the area used for the production of wheat was 2,468,600 acres, as against 2,362,307 acres in 1880, the decrease being 106,293 acres. The product, 1890, is shown as 27,928,000 bushels, as compared with 27,068,700 bushels in 1880. This gives a decrease of 859,300 bushels for the period. The value of the product, 1890, was \$29,576,071, as compared with \$28,500,000 in 1880, making a decrease in ten years of \$1,076,071.

The same authority shows the area of cultivation for hay in the State, 1888, to be 1,450,000 acres, as against 1,011,189 acres in 1880, the apparent increase being 438,811 acres. The amount of hay produced in 1888 was 1,812,500 tons, as against 1,481,000 in 1880, showing an increase of 331,500 tons within the period of eight years. The home value of the hay product in 1888 was \$18,955,000, compared with \$15,302,128 in 1880. The increase thus shown is \$3,652,872.

1890, was according to the reports, horses, 6,487; asses, 188. The sales for 1890 are recorded as 63,319 horses, 11,300 mules, and 199 asses. The total number of deaths in the three classes in 1890 was 88,456. The increase in number of horses on farms from 1880 to 1890 was 128,501; 1870 to 1880, 85,361; 1860 to 1870, a decrease of 22,794.

(A.) In the Statistical Abstract, 1890, the number of horses on farms is given as 6,487, valued at \$24,677,092; mules, 188, valued at \$1,310,106; mitch cows, 602,754, valued at \$12,488,564; oxen and other cattle, 809,848, valued at \$18,027,371; sheep, 1,275,000, valued at \$3,924,821; swine, 2,845,822, valued at \$15,435,193.

From the same book, given as for 1891, the following figures are available: Horses, 6,475,500, valued at \$24,735,348; mules, 181,674, valued at \$1,292,796; mitch cows, 6,08,878, valued at \$12,488,137; oxen and other cattle, 1,033,827, valued at \$19,041,140; sheep, 1,150,200, valued at \$3,114,151; swine, 2,850,772, valued at \$15,192,239.

Floriculture. A report as to the number of florists' establishments in the various States in 1890 shows that in Indiana there were 107, 13 of which are owned and managed by women. These places contain 80,000 square feet of glass. The land area cultivated is 553 acres. The value of tools and implements is reported as \$1,021,156, totaling 167 establishments. \$182,077.33 (including fixtures and heating apparatus.) Out of the 107 establishments 83 reported the date when they commenced business. The returns show that 12 began business between 1860 and 1870, 24 between 1870 and 1880, 54 between 1880 and 1890, and during the year when the reports were sent in.

Viticulture. In the special report of the Census Office on the extent and value of the grape, raisin and wine industries of the United States, special data is given for Indiana. The statement for this State, 1890, is as follows: Area in bearing vines, 2,800 acres; area in non-bearing vines, 1,900 acres; average yield of grapes per acre, 1.75 tons; number of acres planted in 1890, 4,700; grapes sold for table use, 1,250 tons; grapes sold to wineries, 1,347 tons; wine made, 234,500 gallons; market value of wine per gallon, \$1.45; total value of wine, \$340,125; land, \$4,455,000; total laborers employed, all kinds, 2,425.

Horticulture. From the preliminary census report it is gathered that there were, in 1890, 233 nurseries in Indiana, utilizing 5,464 acres of land, the value per acre being \$30.75; total value of nurseries, \$791,842.47; value of implements, \$35,300.10; total capital invested, \$1,052,142.17. In a footnote it is stated that the value of nursery land in many instances is regulated more by its proximity to cities and towns than by its productive capacity. The report also states that the figures furnished by nurseriesmen as to the total value of nurseries, grown to date, are estimated at more than one-fourth its market value when sold.

The number of seed farms in Indiana in 1890 is reported by the Census Office as 12, with a total of 7,992 acres, the value of land per acre being placed at \$80; value of implements, \$2,500; total value of farms, implements and buildings, \$600,918. It is stated that in 1890 24 men were employed, their work being the raising of seed corn. Seventy-two horses and other animals are used in the industry.

Manufactures. One of the preliminary census reports shows the product of pig-iron in Indiana, for the year ending June 30, 1890, together with a statement of the production in 1880, for the purpose of comparison. The product for 1890 is shown as 11,470 tons of 2,000 pounds, as against 18,237 tons in 1880, the decrease being 6,767 tons. There were 4 complete furnace-stacks in 1890, and only 1 in 1880. The rank of the State in production of pig-iron was 16 in 1890 and 18 in 1880. The product for the latter year is classified as coke and bituminous coal pig-iron.

(A.) The Statistical Abstract for 1890 gives a statement under this heading in regard to the production of distilled spirits in 1890, as against 11,161 tons in 1880. This would make an increase of production of 2,480 tons in 1890. It is stated in the abstract that these figures quoted in the abstract are from the annual reports of the American Iron and Steel Association. The product of steel of all kinds, in 1890, for the State, is shown in the census report as 1,520 tons of 2,000 pounds each. There is no statement given for 1880. Of this product, 150, 1,000 tons are shown as open-hearth steel ingots or direct castings, and 370 tons of crucible steel ingots.

(A.) In the Statistical Abstract exhibit it is shown that the production of distilled spirits in the State in 1890 was 6,435,493 gallons, compared with 7,945,071 gallons in 1880. The decrease is 1,509,578 gallons. This report is for the years ending June 30, 1880 and 1890, respectively. The quantity of distilled spirits consumed in the arts, manufactures and medicines in Indiana in 1890 is given as follows: Alcohol, 131,123 proof gallons; cologne spirit, 10,719 gallons; high wines, 1,137 gallons; whiskey, 129,587 gallons; brandy, 17,033 gallons; rum, 1,424 gallons; gin, 1308 gallons, making an aggregate of 294,448 gallons. Indiana ranks ninth in the consumption of distilled spirits.

(A.) The production of fermented liquors in 1890 is reported as 35,213 barrels, compared with 30,932 barrels in 1880, making an increase of 4,281 barrels. (A.) According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue published in the Statistical Abstract the number of distilleries in Indiana in 1890 was 62. Under the heading of "Distilled spirits" the following details are given: Rectifiers, 14; retail dealers, 614; wholesale dealers, 62; manufacturers of stills, 1. Under "Malt liquors" there are 20 brewers, 254 retail dealers, 134 wholesale dealers. The total of "special tax" payers is given as 7,350 for the year ending April 30, 1890.

Mineral Resources. According to the census bulletin, under this heading it is reported that there were, in 1890, 94 regular and 256 local coal mines in Indiana, giving a total product of coal of all grades for 1890 of 2,845,057 short tons. Of this quantity, 2,327,112 tons were loaded at mines for shipment on railroad cars and boats; sold to local trade at mines, 217,041 tons; used by employes, 30,904 tons; used for steam at mines, 67,210 tons, manufactured into coke, 12,800 tons.

The total amount received for coal in 1890 is reported as \$1,887,852; average price of coal at the mines, \$1.02 per ton. The total number of employes is given as 6,445, including 600 at the mines. The value of the product, total amount of wages paid during 1890, \$2,200,044. Total mining expenditures, \$2,675,805; aggregate expenditures, \$2,881,609. It is shown that for coal mining 15,785 acres are owned and 9,023 acres are leased, the former being valued at \$1,213,445 and the latter at \$576,050. The value of mines and improvements in buildings and fixtures is \$2,835,447; tools, etc., \$719,432; total capital, \$3,554,889.

Sand and Limestone. Indiana ranked twenty-first in 1889 in value of sandstone output (\$13,183). In 1890 the State stood tenth (\$40,400). The product in 1890 was 134,447 cubic feet; number of quarries, 11; number of quarriesmen, 7; total number employed, 183. The statement of power used shows 7 boilers, with horse power of 115; number of animals employed, 85. Under the heading of expenses are: Total wages, \$87,387; total expenses, \$43,322. Under capital the figures given are: Land, \$113,708; buildings and fixtures, \$7,400; tools, etc., \$10,925; cash, \$7,200; total capital, \$139,233.

Indiana ranked third in 1890 in value of limestone product (\$1,892,233). The tabular statement does not give comparisons between 1880 and 1889. The product in 1889 was 4,022,437 cubic feet for building purposes, 1,014,417 barrels of 200 pounds for lime, 2,640 tons of 2,000 pounds for flux for furnace, 2,142,887 cubic feet for bridge, dam and railroad work, and 31,000 cubic feet for miscellaneous purposes. Number of quarries, 172; number of quarrymen, 1,275; total number employed, 2,383. A statement of power used shows 101 boilers, with a horse-power of 3,533. Number of animals employed, 299.

Under the heading of capital the figures given are: Land, \$1,078,141; buildings and fixtures, \$165,230; tools, etc., \$672,810; cash, \$56,155; total capital, \$1,772,336. The average daily wage of a man in 1890 was \$1.56; average yearly earnings, \$314.82.

Transportation. From a series of tabular exhibits in the Statistical Abstract it is ascertained that in 1890 the number of miles of railroads in Indiana was 6,690.60 as against 4,873 miles in 1880, showing an increase of 1,817.60 miles for the decade. In the length of railroads Indiana stands third among the five States comprising the North central division—Illinois being first and Ohio second.

From a separate table it is learned that in 1890 the actual length of line within the State was 5,312 miles; length of line operated, 5,312; capital stock, \$141,200,777; funded debt, \$15,137,102; total investment, \$236,337,879. The cost of railroads and equipments, 1889, is given as \$27,588,947; gross earnings from passengers, \$8,588,917; from freight, \$21,220,142; from other sources, \$3,552,825; net earnings, \$36,787,740; interest paid on bonds, \$6,428,233; interest paid on stocks, \$4,000,000.

In one of the first publications issued from the Census Office, report is made as to the length of street-railway lines operated in 1889-1890 in Indiana. The number of miles of street-railway lines 1890 was 15; 1889, 41.9; the increase being 26.99 miles. At the time of taking the returns the total length of street-railway lines in Indianapolis was operated by animal power. Of the total length of line 17.38 miles were single track; 25.61 miles double track; length of all tracks, including sidings, 66 miles.

Social Statistics of Cities. From a census publication recently issued a number of interesting facts and figures concerning two cities in Indiana, viz., Indianapolis and Evansville. For Indianapolis, the following figures are given: Area in square miles, 106.07; population to each square mile, 10,473.51; length of the streets in miles, 400; total police force, 101; total fire department, men, 87; number of working men, 100,000; the value of the figures are given as follows: Area in square miles, 4.24; population to each square mile, 11,385.36; length of the streets in miles, 120; total police force, 101; total fire department, men, 65; number of steam engines, 2.

Concerning Indianapolis, tables in detail show a number of useful facts in addition to the above, concerning the city and its administration. The population in 1890 are 234 miles of streets lined with shade trees; average yearly cost of street construction and repair, \$276,000; total yearly cost of street cleaning, \$50,000; total number of public street lamps, 2,700, of which 2,399 are gas lamps, and 301 electric; number of electric street water-works, it is reported that the daily capacity of the pumps is 10,000,000 gallons, the average daily production of water, 10,000,000, and the number of gallons daily consumed by each head of the population, 61. The details relative to police, including the average annual cost of the force, is given as \$84,724. Under the heading of "Prisons" it is shown that the annual cost of the department is \$75,000.

Miscellaneous. It is reported that 71 Indians, not on reservations, are living in Indiana, 30 of which are males and 41 females. The total land surface of Indiana is 35,910 square miles. The largest county is Allen (650 square miles). The smallest in area is Ohio (50 square miles).

The water surface is shown as 440 square miles, making the gross area 36,350 square miles. Indiana ranks 28 in land area among the States and Territories. In the bulletin on mineral industries it is stated that 1890, Indiana produced 212 short tons of material for sharpening stones, valued at \$7,700; total expenditures, \$7,148; total capital invested, \$2,800. The number of springs producing mineral waters in Indiana, in 1890, was reported as 125, compared with 124 in 1880. The capital invested is shown as \$2,200. The springs are as follows: Ash run springs, Warren county; Buffalo saline well, Washington county; Elliott's mineral spring, Martin county; Kickapoo mineral spring, Knox county; King's mineral springs, Muddy Fork, Clark county; Lodi artesian well, Lodi, Fountain county; Magnetic mineral springs, Terre Haute, Vigo county; West Union springs, West Union, Orange county. Indiana ranks tenth among the States in the number of mineral water springs and seventeenth according to production.

The preliminary report on petroleum issued from the Census Office for the year ending June 30, 1890, shows a production of 22,538 barrels of 42 gallons, or an average production per month of 2,223.88 barrels, used exclusively, according to the report, for fuel purposes. The total value of product, 1890, is given as \$21,263.

How Our Roads May Be Improved. Col. A. A. Pope, in the Forum. I would have each State, by a legislative enactment, do at once two or three things in the direction of this movement, viz.: Prepare and disseminate information by establishing a bureau where the facts relating to the expense, mechanical construction, care, durability, use and extent of the different kinds of roads shall be known and ascertained; then I would have some kind of State supervision and advisory assistance by a competent engineer or engineers, authorized by the State to inspect, supervise, bridge building and repairing upon scientific principles and upon a comprehensive and economical plan for the whole State; thirdly, I would have the State either own or control and maintain some through highways connecting the principal towns in the State, and connecting these with the principal towns of neighboring States, where they are most needed, either for great public exigencies or for the general use. The State would thus promote the equalization and the general reduction of expense of construction and maintenance of these main roads, and would give a profitable example and a strong incentive to the local authorities to construct better contributory roads as feeders to the main ones. I would have the State divide the principal through roads of road betterment in the tax levy, so that part of it should be apportioned to the whole State, part to the counties through which the road ran, and part to the towns. And, further, I would have this tax levy kept small and the investment adequate and quickly made by the business men's method of borrowing the money on long loans. It would thus be easily paid out of the profits by these shrewd men.

Respons to Mr. Holman. If Mr. Holman, the penny-in-the-slot statement, in regard to the construction of a new way, the naval affairs committee has cut down the estimate for the construction of the vessel more than one vessel, for which, by the way, it has made no provision for an appropriation. When the report comes up in the House the Republicans will have the opportunity to probe the source of economy. The attitude of Indiana are not in danger from a hostile fleet, and Mr. Holman's vision does not extend beyond the boundaries of the State. It is a regularly economy for the sake of making a showing for political effect, and the Democratic House has thus followed his rambling lead, a lead which will jeopardize many of the public works of the Nation. This thing must last until we get a chance to right things next November.

Talman's Tabernacle to Be Sold. New York Independent. An order has been secured to sell the Brooklyn Tabernacle at auction in the parcel, subject to the lien of Russell Sage for \$15,000, as against the contractor's closure of a mechanic's lien for \$52,216.50 secured by a contractor for work upon the structure. An appeal will be made which will stay the sale. It is claimed that it is simply out of hostility to the Tabernacle, and that it is extremely unjust, inasmuch as claims had just been perfected to issue bonds in \$100 and \$1,000 donations, secured by a mortgage for \$250,000 to pay Russell Sage's mortgage and complete the building. To-day the property is valued at \$150,000.

Unkind Suggestion. New York Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Francis Galton has invented an apparatus of extreme delicacy for measuring thought. Some charitable person ought to purchase one and send it to ex-senator Blair. He might make some interesting experiments upon himself.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

WE ARE DAILY MAKING GRAND DISPLAYS OF NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS (Wool, Silk and Cotton),

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CREPE DE CHENES in all the evening colorings, a very special value for 50c per yard.

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Two cases new spring styles of DRESS GINGHAMS, actually worth 10c per yard, for only 6c.

A new arrival of SHANTONG PONGEES, the best cotton imitation of China Silks in the market, new styles and colorings, 12c.

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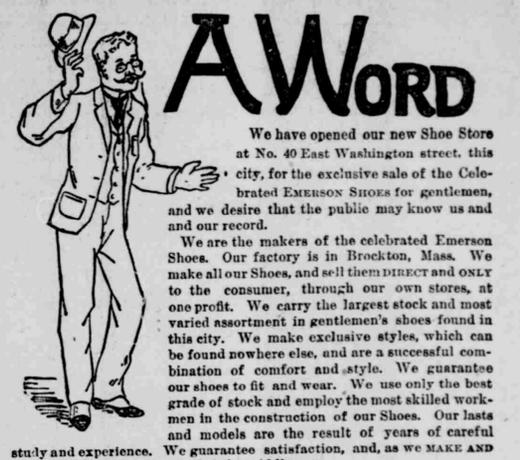
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