up the task. His failure was due to his inability to obtain the support of the advanced Republicans, which was necessary, as he aimed to form a Ministry of the best men of all parties, and further, to the insuperable difficulty of finding a suitable man to take the portfolio of the Minister of Justice. His proposed Cabinet, it was circulated this morning, was comprised of men possessing public confidence, several from M. Loubet's Ministry, whom M. Brisson had ignored. M. Ribot, however, refused to accept the Ministry of Justice, which M. Casimer Perrier had intended for him. Several other proposed members also proved unwilling to accept the positions assigned to them. M. Perrier, recognizing the hopelessness of his task, in view of these refusals, saw President Carnot this afternoon and announced his inability to form a Cabinet.

President Carnot, at 7 o'clock to-night, sent for M. Bourgeois and asked him to make an effort to form a Ministry. M. Bourgeois's decision has not yet been announced. If he refuses the task or fails in the attempt, M. De Freycinet and Tirand are next favorites.

WEEKLY GERMAN BUDGET.

Prince Karl's Escapade with a Ballet-Girl—Chancellor Von Caprivi's Army Bill.

[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The escapade of Prince Karl of Bavaria, whose mysterious disappearance from Munich excited notice, is now known to be due to a liaison with a pretty ballet-girl, who is two years his senior. The affair was proving an expensive one for the Prince, and his grandfather, the Regent of Bavaria, disapproved of it. The Regent wanted Prince Karl to travel. Thereupon the Prince applied to the Regent for his permission to contract a morganatic marriage with the ballet-girl. The Regent refused, and was making arrangements to send the Prince off on a journey abroad in the care of two officers, when Karl and the danseuse secretly left the city. The pair were traced to a secluded retreat in the Zillerthal Alps and brought back to Munich. The police court announced that Prince Karl was taken ill while on a shooting expedition, but that he had now recovered.

Events in the Reichstag and party movements, which are less seen by the public, all tend to consolidate Chancellor Von Caprivi's position, and assure the passage of the army bill. The Freisinnige and Bismarckian papers pretend to believe that the Chancellor's position is untenable. Every day the opposition produces a fresh rumor as to who his successor will be. The latest nominee of the anti-Caprivi faction was ex-Minister Von Puttkamer, who was named because the opposition could associate him with a current rumor that Emperor William intended to return to a strong reactionist policy if the army bill should be defeated. The Emperor felt the report to be offensive, and caused an official denial of it to be made in the Reichsanzeiger, which last night stated that Herr Von Puttkamer has not for some time even been received by his Majesty. The fact is that the Chancellor's position has become strengthened by the open adhesion of some of the party leaders and the private adhesion of others. Dr. Buhl, a National Liberal, has won the Chancellor's thanks by promising that his party will support all the military demands necessary for the safety of the empire. The Reichstag took Dr. Buhl's statement as committing the National Liberals to the support of the army bill. The measure is expected to pass its first reading Dec. 9. As the Christmas recess begins on the 16th, the bill will not go to the commitee stage until after New Year's day.

The Emperor's bill against immorality and the emigration measure will be taken up by the Reichstag when the discussion of the budget is ended. When scrutinized the restrictive clauses of the proposed emigration law do not seem likely to operate so favorably as expected in sending a good class of emigrants to America. Well-to-do, orderly people will object to the preliminary police supervision and the disclosure of private affairs demanded under the bill, while criminals, frauds and impoverished persons can go across the frontier and sail from a foreign port without any interference from the police.

The trial of Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semite, who is charged with slandering Herr Löwe, the small-arms manufacturer, drags along in the Moabit Criminal Court. The evidence against him is copious, but this fact will not militate against his election to the Reichstag. While Ahlwardt was in prison awaiting trial he was elected to the Reichstag from the Arnswalde-Freidberg district. Prior to his election only a few anti-Semite votes had been cast in the district, and Ahlwardt's return by an enormous majority was a great surprise. Today Ahlwardt submitted to the court, as evidence in his favor, six documents. The public prosecutor admitted that the documents were genuine, but declared that they only have come into Ahlwardt's possession by a gross abuse of confidence on the part of some official. The public prosecutor obtained the sanction of the court to exclude the public during the reading of the papers referred to.

Emperor William returned from his hunting trip on the estate of the Prince of Pless in Silisia in order to be present at the swearing in of the recruits of the guard. His Majesty gave the recruits the usual solemn advice to be faithful servants to him and to God.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the election of Mr. Cleveland, urges the German government to take time by the forelock and negotiate a reciprocity treaty admitting American products such as wheat, cotton, pork meats and leather into Germany free of duty in return for a reduction of the American tariff on German manufactured goods.

The Thomas Theater here will be sold at auction in February to satisfy the mortgages. Herr Thomas and his company are now in the United States. Public sympathy is with him, as he is fighting bravely against adverse circumstances.

The actress Eleanor Duke, who is engaged to appear in America in February, has made a great hit here. She is held to be a rival of Sarah Bernhardt on the Dumas-Sardou school of plays.

Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, is suffering from inflammation of the throat. He has a slight fever and is confined to his bed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Renewal of the Rumor that Archbishop Ireland May Be Made a Cardinal.

ROME, Dec. 3.—There have been rumors more than once of late in Rome that Mgr. Ireland will ere long receive the red hat. Mgr. Ireland has the esteem of the Pontiff. When the Archbishop was being so much talked about in Paris his Holiness somewhat offended the more conservative portion of his entourage by the warmth with which he expressed admiration of the American prelate and his political tendencies on the other side of the ocean. Even Catholics are apt to take alarm at any symptom which suggests that an attempt is being made to Romanize America. In Rome the inverse fear is rather prevalent. Many of the highest and some of the most able prelates are exercised at what they think is the tendency to Americanize the Vatican. The name of Mgr. O'Connell has been mentioned very freely here this month in connection with the St. Louis coadjutorship. It is tolerably sure that in due course the brilliant gifts of the rector of the American College will be recognized in some substantial way by the Vatican.

Horrible Act of Barbarity by Bandits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama this afternoon, bringing news that there has been another anti-foreign outbreak in Hunan, and that the posting of placards urging the extermination of foreigners is being extensively carried on.

The Hong Kong Daily Press says that the correspondent of Avenir du Tonkin writes: "I have to inform you of an act of horrible barbarity by Chinese bandits, who have smoked eighty women and children in caves near Quang Huyen." No details are given.

Gladstone Honored at Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden for Liverpool to-day. His object in visiting Liverpool is to receive the freedom of the city which was recently conferred upon him by the municipal authorities. When Mr. Gladstone arrived in Liverpool he found an enormous crowd awaiting him. As he stepped from the train he was greeted by the most prominent men of the city. When he appeared outside the railway station he was given a most enthusiastic reception by the crowd. The route from the station to St. George's Hall, where the presentation was made, was packed with humanity, and as the Prime Minister passed along he was given an ovation that showed plainly how popular he is in Liverpool. In his speech accepting the honor conferred upon him Mr. Gladstone entirely avoided political matters. He confined his remarks particularly to a retrospect of the history of Liverpool.

POOR DAY FOR HUNTING.

Cleveland Didn't Do Much with His Gun, Because the Water Was Too Calm.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 3.—The steamer Sunshine broke two pedestal-bolts this afternoon, but will be in readiness to bring President-elect Cleveland over to Exmore station in time for his departure northward, as arranged, to-morrow night. It was at first feared that the accident might necessitate postponement of the time fixed for leaving. The ducking party returned to the landing at 3:30 this afternoon and reported but meagre results for the day. The water was too calm and the birds settled, thus reducing the chances for sport. Mr. Cleveland, however, bagged a couple of brant, a few broad-bills and several dippers.

President Ferrell, of the Broadwater Club, to-night makes the authoritative statement that Clark Davis did not suffer from an actual stroke of paralysis, but only numbness caused by the cold. Mr. Davis is feeling very well now.

Will Go Into Hiding Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—President-elect Cleveland will, no doubt, visit the city in a week or ten days. Charles Jefferson has written a letter to J. Henry Putnam, of Vermillion, asking for the use of his steam yacht to entertain the President-elect. The letter stated that Mr. Cleveland will probably arrive in a week or ten days. The programme is to take a trip from Racend to Vermilionville through excellent shooting-grounds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joseph Pearl and George Arnett, brakemen on the Pennsylvania railroad, were killed at Jersey City yesterday.

Senator Gibson, who is ill at Hot Springs, Ark., was so low last night that his death was expected at any time.

A farmer named Nicholson, his wife, son and daughter were drowned while crossing a swollen creek near Pleasanton, Cal.

H. H. Odell, at one time the champion sprinter of America, committed suicide at Spokane, Wash., Friday night, by taking morphine.

Jefferson Keiting and Michael Lebomewitch were fatally burned at Morean, Pa., yesterday. They were taking powder from a keg, when a spark from an overhanging lamp fell into it.

Mrs. Mary A. Tabor, a spiritualist medium, who was arrested in Texarkana, Ark., charged with fortune-telling without a license, and who brought suit in the federal court against the Mayor of the town for alleged false imprisonment, has obtained a verdict for $1,500.

The coal operators of the Hocking valley have decided to organize a company to buy and sell the entire output of the Ohio valley. The object is to reduce the cost of handling the coal and meeting competition in the market. The organization has not been perfected. The movement is one of much importance to all of the soft-coal producing districts.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—J. E. Esher, proprietor of the Alhambra Theater of St. Charles street, died this morning from the effects of an operation performed on him three weeks ago. Mr. Esher was the oldest theatrical manager in the country. He opened the first variety theater in Chicago, and at one time had a house in Cincinnati. He made St. Louis his home since 1857. It was at his theater that Fritz Emmet, Bobby Gaylor and others, who afterwards became famous, first appeared. He was born in Philadelphia, and has a brother in the show business there now.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The W. C. T. U. national headquarters to-day received a cablegram from Tokio, Japan, stating that Miss Mary Allen West, who has been doing temperance work in that country for the past year, and who was expected to return to this city next month, died in Tokio on Thursday. Miss West was the senior editor of the Union Signal, the organ of the W. C. T. U. It was not known here that Miss West was out of health, and the message contained no particulars.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—Social and business circles were very much shocked this evening to learn of the sudden death by pneumonia of Dr. Lewis C. Kittson, son of the late Commodore N. M. Kittson. Young Kittson was just past his twenty-fifth birthday, and heir to $500,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Commander Roswell Hitchcock, jr., United States navy, died this morning after a few hours' illness.

Herbert Spencer.

M. Crofton, in Lippincott.

He lives quietly among his books in an old-fashioned house in Regent's Park, but dines out often, generally at the Athenæum Club, and occasionally visits a place of amusement. Comic opera is his delight. He finds in it an offset to his incubrations upon the data of ethics. For he is still a veritable glutton for work, and is at times obliged to suspend all mental application for weeks, being completely prostrated by nervous collapse. No matter how fine the day, he carries an umbrella. He also carries about a couple of little plugs in his pocket, and whenever the conversation around him becomes annoying he takes them out and puts them in his ears, and thus becomes deaf to the chatter about him. He was the lifelong friend of George Eliot, and has known all the celebrities of the day; but, like Carlyle, he has persistently declined all academic or other honors, and he is the bete noire of the autograph collector, whose excuse for existence he does not see. Though universally conceded to be the greatest thinker in the world he is not widely read, as he pays but little attention to his literary style and frequently writes in an incomprehensible vein. So that, though his books have been translated into Polish, Greek, Chinese and other uncongenial tongues, they do not cover the cost of publication, to say nothing of the profit supposed to be left for the author. In fact, he hardly makes enough to support his style of extreme simplicity; yet, withal, life is very pleasant to him. He relates with great gusto of a letter he received not long since from a publisher in the far West asking how much he would take for the exclusive right to publish his poem "The Faerie Queen" in the United States.

Warring Canadian Indians.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police, has been notified of what is feared to be a serious disturbance among the British Columbia Indians. Information from the light-house keeper at Cape Beale says the Nitinat Indians, who have been freely supplied with whisky and armed with revolvers and knives, have begun a war on another tribe. It is not known how many have been killed or wounded. Nitinat is an Indian village seven miles from here containing about 400 Indians, all armed.

Populite Leader Killed.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Edward E. Elam was killed in the street by George P. Money this evening. The difficulty grew out of a scurrilous newspaper article that appeared in the Conservative of yesterday, in which Elam severely denounced Money. Elam was a prominent leader of the People's party of this county in the bitter campaign just closed. Mr. Money is a prominent young lawyer of this bar, and is the eldest son of Congressman-elect H. D. Money.

Horse Killed by a Steer.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 3.—A mad steer and young horse were let loose yesterday in A. H. Tavener's pasture and the two animals fought a terrific and bloody battle. The horse kicked one of the steer's horns loose. The battle lasted for over half an hour. The horse finally became weakened from loss of blood and fell to the ground. The steer then dashed its horns into the horse's stomach, disemboweling the animal, which died within an hour.

REPLY OF THE PINKERTONS

Robert and William Tell Why Their Detectives Were Sent to Homestead.

Powderly's Charge that They Employ Criminals Denied—New York Central Officials Reticent About the Trouble on Their Road.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—At the request of the United States Senate investigating committee, Robert A. and William A. Pinkerton have prepared a statement in connection with their testimony before the committee as to the nature of their business and the occurrences at Homestead on July 6, 1892. The statement was given to the press to-night, and it contains about 12,000 words, and begins by reviewing the trouble at the Carnegie mills at Homestead and the causes which led to the battle between Pinkerton men and the strikers on July 6 last. The statement says that before the Pinkerton watchmen had started from New York or Chicago the Carnegie company applied for protection to the high sheriff of Allegheny county. He conceded that he would be practically powerless to handle such a large strike and to protect the lives of non-union employes if any attempt should be made to send such workmen to Homestead. Even then the agency refused to send men unless the sheriff would promise to deputize them. Referring to the state of affairs at Homestead at the time the watchmen were sent, it says:

As soon as the strike was declared, before any Pinkerton men had been sent from Chicago or New York, the so-called advisory committee of the strikers took possession of Homestead, and placed pickets, guards and sentinels on the different streets and roads and at the works. The advisory committee virtually declared martial law, and took possession and control of the property of the company.

In substantiation of this it quotes at length from Chief-justice Paxson's instructions to the grand jury. Referring to the object of the strikers, it says:

There was only one vital principle at stake in the contest between the Amalgamated Association and the company, namely, whether the latter should be allowed to employ non-union men. This the Amalgamated Association and its advisory committee were determined to prevent by force if necessary. The company refused to arbitrate its differences, because its officials desired to manage their own business, and more particularly because twice before they had arbitrated and the Amalgamated Association had refused to abide by the decision of the referees.

As to the accusation of the strikers that the men sent by the Pinkerton agency were criminals, the statement says:

The men we sent were carefully selected. More than two-thirds were well known to us and our superintendents, for they were either in our employ at the time or had previously been employed by us as watchmen in similar work. We felt that these men could be thoroughly trusted for integrity and sobriety. The remainder were men recommended to us, and their written applications and references are on file in our office. Mr. Powderly, who is at the head of the Knights of Labor, charged that we employ men of bad character, although he admitted That none of our men have ever been convicted of a crime. His testimony before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives would have resulted in his conviction for perjury if given in a court of justice, and its falsity would have been easily shown had he been cross-examined by any one familiar with the facts.

The remainder of the statement is devoted to refuting assertions made by Mr. Powderly and to the history of the Pinkerton agency, so far as it has dealt with labor strikes, beginning with the miners' strike at Braidwood, Ill., in 1866. In all the agency has dealt with seventy strikes, and in nearly every instance its men have been assaulted and stoned. But in all that time its men have killed only two men—one accidentally and the other in self-defense.

New York Central Engineers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The officials of the New York Central Railroad Company are very reticent concerning the visit paid to them on Thursday by a committee of locomotive engineers. This unwillingness to speak is interpreted by many as an indication that the relations of the company and its engine drivers are severely strained. Such facts as have leaked out in regard to the meeting would seem to corroborate this view of the situation. Previous to last Thursday, whenever a member of the Brotherhood felt that he had a grievance against the company he sought redress by complaining to the lodge with which he was connected. The lodge would then send one or more delegates to the master mechanic, and if he was unable to adjust the difficulty satisfactorily it was referred to William Buchanan, superintendent of the company's rolling-stock and motive power. "There never was a case," said Mr. Buchanan, "which was not settled to the satisfaction of all parties." But the course pursued on Thursday was different. Instead of a delegation from the single lodge desiring the redress of some grievance, real or fancied, Mr. Buchanan was visited by a representative of each of the thirty-five lodges of the organization, and the delegates had formed themselves into what they called a board of adjustment. "They came to me," Mr. Buchanan said, "and presented a proposed contract between themselves and the company. I gave them my decision, and they retired to consider it. An hour later they returned and asked me if I should object to their submitting the proposition to President Depew. I said, 'Certainly not,' and they took their departure." This was all that Mr. Buchanan would say. When asked what was the nature of the proposition made by the board of adjustment he replied evasively: "They took their paper away and I don't remember just what they did propose." The Superintendent then went on to say that he could not see the use of a board of adjustment to either of the parties interested. Mr. Buchanan denied emphatically that engineers were compelled to side-track their trains for any protracted time, and the men while thus idle were unpaid. He as positively denied that any talk of striking was indulged in at the meeting, and said that the rumor that the brotherhood would unite with any labor organization was without the slightest foundation.

Mr. Depew was closeted with several of the directors of the company for three hours this morning. Mr. H. C. Duval stated, however, that no reference to the trouble of the engineers was made at the meeting.

Unionizing Glass Factories.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 3.—From information that was made public to-day, it is evident that the United Green-glass-workers' Association of the United States and Canada intend to lock horns with the non-union glass manufacturers of South Jersey, and, if possible, unionize the factories. President Arrington arrived in Bridgeton yesterday from Massillon, O., and held a secret conference with a large number of non-union glass-blowers. The majority of the men present are employed at the Cumberland glass-works. These men stated that they were willing to come into the union and induce many of their fellow-workmen to do so. They started out to do missionary work to-day, and it is said that nearly one hundred men have consented to come under union rules. President Arrington held another secret conference in Bridgeton last night.

1,000 Men Thrown Out of Work.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—The South Fifteenth-street mills of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company have closed down in all departments, throwing one thousand men out of employment. The suspension of operations was a surprise to the workmen, and the only explanation given was an overstocked mill and lack of orders.

Sympathy for the President.

Washington Post.

The personal bereavements of President Harrison have been of such a character as to entitle him to the sympathy of the whole people. None of his predecessors in office have ever been called upon to undergo such a succession of poignant griefs within his immediate household and administrative family. It is an experience that may be in some degree imagined, but only he who has added to the onerous and exacting cares of his high office the burden of repeated domestic afflictions can fully understand the oppressiveness of its weight.

Mr. Harrison has heretofore had, he will now more than ever have, heartfelt and unstinted, the condolence of his countrymen, and not only their condolence, but their admiration for the exalted fortitude which he has exhibited throughout his trying ordeals and the unswerving fidelity with which he has devoted himself to the performance of his great responsibilities. His heart, though heavy, is in his work, faithful in all things and constant to duty as the star to the pole.

It would be a most gracious act on the part of the Congress, to which he is about to submit his last annual message, to extend to him in something more than a merely formal way its sympathy for his sorrows and its cordial recognition of the manly courage and heroic spirit of resignation with which he has borne them.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS IN CHINA.

The Custom Is National and Not Borrowed from Civilization.

H. B. McDowell, in Harper's.

The custom of giving presents, and particularly that of exchanging New Year calls, is essentially Chinese. The coincidence of these two rather peculiar acts of brotherly love co-existing in Holland and Scotland should furnish cause for thought. It is a little singular, certainly, that the Chinese, who are not an over-charitable or forgiving race, should enjoin the forgiveness of all debts at the beginning of the new year.

It is an amusing spectacle in Chinatown to see the creditor mercilessly hunting down the debtor during the few days that remain. No one is exempt from this necessity, for in order to pay his own debts he must in turn collect what is due to him. The debtor who cannot fulfill his obligations by New Year goes into bankruptcy by the operations of a custom stronger than law. He undoubtedly earns the contempt of his fellow-men, but at least he is free from their persecution. His debts are forgiven, with quite as much sincerity as could be expected under the circumstances.

Besides this painful phase of Chinese yuletide, there are other preparations to be made for the fitting celebration of the great three-day festival, beginning with the first day of the first month. The red peach paper which has been removed from the doorway must be replaced, and therefore about this time the professional letter-writer of the Chinese quarter takes his station on the street corner, and is busily employed in writing sentences of good omen. Naturally some of these gentlemen are more popular than others, a letter-writer who claims to have passed one of the inferior civil-service examinations, or who at one time has been connected with a fashionable joss-house, being more in demand than he who has picked up his smattering of knowledge at school, or by what is an important factor in Chinese education, self-help.

It is quite customary, also, to bring these red paper slips to the joss-house, where for a trifling fee they are stamped with the seal of the joss. Certainly it is worth taking some trouble with a little piece of paper which is to do duty for an entire year; for as soon as the slips have been prepared and stamped, they are glued to the door-posts, against the time when the evil spirts shall return and make the last state of the man worse than the first. The moral which the Savior pointed out to His disciples that spasmodic effort is inevitably followed by reactions unfavorable to true spiritual development is fully borne out by the history of the Chinese people.

THE STREET OF HELL.

One of the Most Famous of the Historic Thoroughfares of Paris.

London Telegraph.

One of the most interesting and historic streets of Paris, the Rue Denfert-Rochereau, formerly Rue d'Enfer, is being gutted at the present moment for the tunnel which is to unite the Sceaux railway with the new station in the Rue Gay-Lassac, near the Luxembourg gardens. In the days of the Romans the place might have been called Tombstone avenue, or Corpse road, for many bodies were buried there. Only a few years ago twenty-five tombs, containing bones and Gallo-Roman funeral urns, were discovered during some excavations made at the three-cross roads formed by the Rue d'Enfer, the Boulevard Montparnasse and the Boulevard St. Michel. In another spot close by a collection of urns of the same kind were dug up and sent to the Carnavalet museum.

After the decline of paganism the Christians regarded the locality as haunted, and placed it under the patronage of St. Michel, the determined and unconquerable opponent of Satan. The name of the chief street, however, remained unchanged, and, down to our own time, retained its diabolical appellation. Here was reared the Hotel Vauvert, once supposed to be the demon's country house, and hence the old saying, "Allez au Diable Vert," or Diable Vauvert! "Saint" Louis, however, handed the hotel over to Carthusian monks, and a part of the wall of their convent now serves to inclose that notorious haunt of students and modern grisettes known as the "Bal," or "Jardin Bullier." Later still there stood in the locality a place called the Maison Madite, where it was said Marshal Ney's body was carried after his execution. The tenants of this mansion showed a remarkable tendency to die off, popular superstition ascribing the mortality to supernatural influences, when it was probably caused by bad drainage. The whole quarter, in fact, is rich in legend and folklore. Many suppose that it still contains interesting relics of the past, and archæological enthusiasts are accordingly entreating the city authorities to order the excavators to go gently with their work in Rue d'Enfer. The navvies, however, will have to hurry on, as the railway company is waiting, and they can scarcely afford to waste time over examining old pot, pan and fragment of crockeryware that may be brought to light during the digging of the tunnel.

That Glorious Climate.

New York Weekly.

Eastern Man—Is that climate of yours all that it is claimed to be?

California Man—Healthiest climate in the world.

"Well, I've heard of a good many people who went there and came back worse than before."

"The climate is all right; but you see, as quick as their health returns, they get interested in the land boom and buy."

"Yes."

"Well, after that they worry themselves sick trying to sell it."

Practical Charity.

Washington Gladden, in the Century.

A closer alliance between public and private charities must be secured. If the public authorities continue to administer outdoor relief, they ought to be in constant communication with the private agencies engaged in the same work. There is no reason why there should not be hearty co-operation between the overseers of the poor and the agents and visitors of the benevolent societies. The lack of such co-operation is one of the gaps through which mendicancy creeps in.

Mr. Cantwell Johnson Ill.

Mr. Cantwell Johnson, of Sinker, Davis & Co., is seriously ill, at Valley View, Ky., and his physician, Dr. Franklin Hays, left for that place this morning to attend him.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

The "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay $500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

SUCCEEDING EVERY DAY

In Cases That Baffled the Skill of the Family Physician.

Chronic Maladies Cured by Trained Specialists at the Stackhouse Medical Institute.

What harm comes from a common "cold in the head?"

First of all it causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Such a cold oft repeated or too long neglected leads to chronic nasal catarrh.

The sufferer ere long becomes the unhappy possessor of a chronic sore throat.

The inflammation is rapidly extending along the membrane to the bronchial tubes. Bronchial catarrh ensues.

If not stayed in its progress by proper treatment it soon attacks the lungs, and this is consumption's most common origin.

Dr. Stackhouse and the physicians associated with him in the largest special practice in the world can cure catarrh in any and all of its forms and at any stage of its rapid progress toward consumption.

The direct personal testimony constantly placed before the readers of this paper is proof positive that the Stackhouse treatment is succeeding every day in cases of long standing and great obstinacy—cases the family physician did not understand, or understanding, failed to cure.

FORCIBLE AND CONVINCING.

Mr. J. G. Le Grange, of King, Ind., one of the most prominent and enterprising young farmers in Vanderburg county, says:

"For five or six years past I have been of little account on the farm, for it seemed as though almost every organ in my body was out of order. In fact, I usually felt so miserable that I sometimes thought my mind was becoming affected. My memory became very poor, and finally grew so bad as to become alarming.

"My nose and throat were often full of slimy mucus, my stomach was a constant worry, my liver was always inactive. No matter what I ate there would come a terrible distressing feeling in my stomach, and in sheer desperation I had to almost starve myself in order to have any peace at all.

"As a result I became very despondent, lost all energy and my weight was greatly diminished.

"After undergoing a course at the Stackhouse Medical Institute I can sum up my condition as follows: My head is now clear

J. G. Le Grange, King, Ind.

and breathing unobstructed. I have a fine appetite and can eat with relish almost everything that is set before me. Feel strong and vigorous and have gone from 120 pounds to 155 pounds in weight. Memory is fine, and my old-time energy has returned. My wonderful improvement has been the talk of the neighborhood.

"J. G. LE GRANGE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Electrical Department of this institute is equipped with the finest special apparatus obtainable for the removal of moles, birth marks, warts, superfluous hair and facial blemishes of every kind. This is the only reliable process and is painless.

STACKHOUSE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

203 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind. —Specialists in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m., only.

SMOKING JACKETS AT ACTUAL COST.

Ladies who want to make a present to a gentleman will find at MAJOR TAYLOR'S a great variety of Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Leather Goods, Neckwear, etc.

DITTO gentlemen who wish to make an acceptable present to a lady.

38 East Washington St.
15 North Illinois St.

Agency Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen Underwear.

Revolution in Bible Prices

I am glad to be able to announce the greatest bargain Bible sale on record. The New Self-Pronouncing

Sunday-School Teacher's Bible

beautifully and substantially bound, divinity circuit, gilt edges, round corners. A similar Bible (without the self-pronouncing feature), a few years since retailed for $10 to $12. Other dealers now ask $6 to $8. I bought a large quantity direct from the publishers, and offer this splendid book at $3.50 in store, or by mail $3.75. Patent index $1 extra.

Every proper name in the text is divided into syllables and accented, and has the vowels marked according to the best modern standard of pronunciation. The text is in exact conformity with that of the world-famous Oxford Sunday-school Teacher's Bible. All the valuable "Helps to the Study of the Bible" contained in the Oxford edition. The only Teacher's Bible with a self-pronouncing text.

JOHN A. ALLISON,
66 North Pennsylvania Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Don't Drive the Children Frantic By making them take that horrible remedy, "old-fashioned castor oil." Physicians now prescribe MELOL, which possesses all the good properties of castor oil, but is sweet and pleasant as honey. 25c a Bottle. Ask your Druggist for it.

The Weekly Journal, $1 Per Annum

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATER! WABASH AND DELAWARE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.
POPULAR CONCERTS
BY
INDIANAPOLIS MILITARY BAND.
Seats now on sale at box-office. Telephone 1703.

CHATTANOOGA . .

It is a fact that the first shell fired from there has not yet exploded, and it is to be seen intact in the State's Curiosity Shop. It is also true that the SALE SHELL fired by us has had a different history, and is to be seen at

BROSNAN'S

In a thousand pieces, some made of silk, some of wool, some of cotton, and some of all three combined. To tell the price and merits of each piece would fill a volume, which you may not have time to read. We will just give you an idea of how we start to-morrow morning in

SILKS.

An Elegant Black Gros Grain, wear guaranteed, regular price $1 per yard, to-morrow 69 Cts.
A full dress pattern of Black Rhadame Silk, to-morrow only $5.91
Our regular $1.75 quality Peau-de-Soie Black Dress Silk at per yard $1.25

Crystal Bengaline, Satin Duchess, Faille Francaise and Armures all Marked at Interesting Figures.

—It Is Never Too Early to Buy Xmas Presents.—

COLORED DRESS GOODS

20 new shades of all-wool Venitian Cloth. Full suits, $1.98.

54-inch all-wool Novelty, worth $1.25 per yard. Monday only 65c.

A line of all-wool Plaids and Granite effects—every piece worth 75c. To-morrow, per yard, 35c.

Remnants in Dress lengths, Basque lengths and Skirt lengths.

Look at our Dress Window.

CLOAKS.

Later styles than ever daily arriving. More buyers than ever taking the advantage. English Top Coats, Dolgorukis, Box Coats, Cleopatras, Newmarkets, Watteau Backs, Fur-Trimmed Coats, and all the new things in Cloaks.

A Line of Fur Capes at $3.49

BROSNAN BROS. & CO. 37 and 39 S. Illinois St.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Our display was never so fine nor our prices so LOW as now on

Fancy Desks,
Rockers,
Sideboards,
BOOK-CASES, ODD PARLOR CHAIRS, ETC.

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN.

Special for Monday : : :

100 PAIRS DAMAGED

Portiere : Curtains

All can be used. Some only slightly damaged.

PRICES $1, $2, $3 PER PAIR

MESSENGER'S

101 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
13, 15 and 17 SOUTH DELAWARE.

IF YOU WOULD GIVE YOUR WIFE A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE

You will find the material therefor at ALBERT GALL'S—Rugs, Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains, etc., are suggested.

We will take pleasure in showing you all that is latest and best in these lines.

ALBERT GALL,
17 and 19 West Washington Street.

Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquetry Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.

HEADQUARTERS FOR STOVES AND RANGES.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES IN GREAT VARIETY for Coal, Wood or Gas. GASBURNERS—cheapest in the city. "M. & D." WROUGHT STEEL RANGES—known as the BEST—FAMILY, HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSE sizes. We can give HUNDREDS of references regarding this Range. "TREMONT CAST-IRON RANGES—cheapest in the city. "GATE CITY" STONE FILTERS.

We are MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, and CANNOT be UNDERSOLD. Buy Stoves made here, and have no delay in obtaining repairs.

INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO., 71 & 73 South Meridian Street