UGLY PHASE OF THE FIGHT

Anonymous Letters That Figured in the Contest for State Librarian.

House Action on the Roby Race-Track Resolution—Adjourned Out of Respect for Mr. Blaine—Prison South Testimony.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

One Phase of the State Librarian Contest That Is Likely to Cause Trouble.

A beautiful row is brewing over the caucus nomination for State Librarian. One of the aspirants was Mrs. Beeson, of Vincennes, a woman highly respected and much esteemed in her own city. It was thought that she was making a winning fight, but in the caucus she received but nineteen votes.

The day before the caucus met a number of Democratic Senators and Representatives received anonymous letters attacking the character of Mrs. Beeson in a very contemptible way and threatening them trouble if they voted for her. One of the Senators turned his letter over to Mrs. Beeson and she was naturally furiously indignant. An attorney has been employed in the case, and it is proposed to bring the writer of the letters to justice.

"Mrs. Beeson," said a friend of hers yesterday, "did not mind being defeated in the contest, but when it was discovered that this disgraceful method had been resorted to, she was heart-broken. That sort of warfare is the one thing a woman cannot stand and her friends propose to see the guilty party punished."

ROBY TRACK IN THE HOUSE.

A Copy of Mr. Sulzer's Resolution Is Finally Adopted.

Owing to the general exodus of committees both houses of the Legislature were without a quorum when they met yesterday morning, and the announcement of Mr. Blaine's death gave them a convenient excuse for adjourning over to Monday.

The only business handled in the House was the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Sulzer the night before asking for an investigation of the Roby track, or, rather, one copied after it. The Democrats found they could no longer smother this Roby business without making some show of action in the matter. Therefore, a resolution was introduced by Johnson, of Marion, asking that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges against the track and if found true bring in a bill to prevent the evil. This was precisely what Mr. Sulzer's resolution provided for, but this other was brought in in pursuance of the childish policy of the majority to act favorably upon nothing emanating from Republicans. Mr. Sulzer moved that as a substitute to this his own resolution be called up and made a special order later. Mr. Ader, who, while in the chair, killed Sulzer's resolution by burying it in the rights and privileges committee, explained a little. He said he knew nothing about the Roby matter. The newspapers of Indianapolis had been making a great howl about it and Judge Gillette, of Lake county, had called the grand jury to act upon it, but the jury had found nothing. Still, he favored this resolution. If the Republican officials of Lake county could not wipe Roby out the Democratic majority in the Legislature could.

Mr. Dunwiddie, who is from Lake county, spoke in favor of the Legislature taking some action. He had made a personal visit to the place and pronounced it an infamous thing which needed suppression, and demanded that the investigation be made for the good name of the State. In reply to Ader's contemptible little fling he said that the judge and prosecutor of Lake county were Republicans, while the sheriff and all the rest of the officials were Democrats.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Sulzer said that the matter was not a political one; that though the judge and prosecuting attorney of that Circuit Court were Republicans, the sheriff and other officers were Democrats, and that the sheriff filled vacancies on the grand and petit juries, and was the principal police officer of the county. He helived his resolution ought to receive the support of the members present, irrespective of their political affiliations. The bill introduced by Mr. Barnes to prevent horse-racing at certain seasons of the year was a good measure, but the fact was that existing laws, if he was correctly informed, were being constantly violated by the organization complained of, and it had been stated that some of the officials in Lake county were either powerless to enforce the laws on the statute-books, and which were being violated nearly every day and night in Lake county, or that some of them were under the influence and control of the law-breakers. The Roby racing association, he said, was composed of the remnants of the Garfield Park Association, whose methods were so vile, dishonest, immoral and corrupt that they were driven from the city of Chicago. It is well known that as Chicago leads the cities of the world in progressiveness and wide-awake enterprise, in vice she is the Paris of America; and if this organization was too disgraceful in its actions to be tolerated by the people of Chicago, it certainly ought not to be allowed to exist in Indiana. They had grounds heated by steam and illuminated by electricity, and horse-racing continued there daily, and betting and gambling of all kinds and character was indulged in both day and night by thousands of people, the larger part of whom were the scum and rough, tough element of Chicago. If the local authorities could control the matter, well and good, but it ought to be investigated, and if they were powerless, or unduly influenced, then it was a matter for the Legislature to pass laws that if possible would eradicate the evil, and that if it became necessary the Governor of the State ought to interfere, as has been done, in favor of dispersing unlawful and violent assemblages.

He believed that there ought to be no delay in this matter. He cited the case of the Guttenberg race-track in New Jersey, which had been driven from the State of New York, and located itself in the State of New Jersey, and had become so strong and powerful there. It was said that it controlled the Legislature and politics of that State. He also alluded to the fact that next year, during the progress of the world's fair, Indiana would be visited by millions of people, and they ought not to be met at the borders of the State by such temptations and evil allurements as were offered by the organization complained of.

The House voted down Mr. Sulzer's motion and adopted Johnson's copy of Sulzer's resolution. At about this time the House heard of Mr. Blaine's death and adjourned out of respect for him. Before adjournment Mr. Foster introduced a bill giving Evansville a charter exactly like that of Indianapolis.

In the Senate.

Yesterday morning Senator Parker moved that inasmuch as several committees were out, and as the world's fair committee would leave at 11:35, the Senate adjourn, when it did adjourn, to meet next Monday. The reading of the journal was dispensed with. Memorials were introduced by Senators Magee, Parker, Cranor and Edison in regard to the appropriation for the encampment. Senator Magee also offered a memorial signed by several hundred Pennsylvania railroad workmen at LaPorte against the McDonald bill, 24—relief bill. The committee on judiciary recommended the postponement of Senator Gifford's bill, 139, and the passage of Senator Newby's bill, 130; also the passage of Senator McHugh's bill, 159.

The committee on agriculture recommended the passage of Senator Holland's bill, 127. The committee on swamp lands and drains recommended the passage of Senator Gillman's bill, 69. The committee on claims recommended the passage of Senator McGregor's bill, 83.

The committee on military affairs recommended that Stuart's bill appropriating $50,000 for the encampment, be referred back to the committee on finance. Senator Magee moved that the bill be referred back to the military committee, to see whether they had the courage to say whether the bill ought to pass or not, and it was so ordered.

The committee on county and townships recommended the passage of Senator McCutcheon's bill, 290, the passage of Senator McHugh's bill, 162, and the postponement of Senator McCutcheon's bill; also the passage of Senator Seller's bill, 79, and the passage of engrossed House bill No. 59.

The committee on insurance recommended the passage of Senator Seller's bill, 212.

Senator Magee offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to draught resolutions on the death of James G. Blaine. The committee appointed consisted of Senators Magee, Wishard and Ellison. Several small bills were introduced of no singular importance and the Senate adjourned. The new bills were these:

By Senator McHugh of Marion: Legalizing the acts of certain incorporations.

By Senator Wishard: Providing for the appointment of notaries public.

By Senator McKelvey: An act requiring corporations to pay employes every two weeks.

By Senator McKelvey: Providing for burial permits and reports of death.

By Senator Ellison: Providing for a general system of common schools.

By Senator Baker: An act concerning the separation of loans.

By Senator McHugh of Tippecanoe: Concerning the organization of voluntary associations.

By Senator McGregor: An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Senator French: An act concerning the overcharging of freight railways.

By Senator Bingham: Declaring what shall be a tramp.

By Senator Seiler: Concerning the actions of libel and slander.

By Senator Seller: An act for the preservation of the health of women.

By Senator McHugh of Tippecanoe: An act concerning insurance companies.

By Senator Morgan: Defining the powers of common councils.

By Senator Holland: Concerning the incorporations of bank associations and saving banks.

PRISON SOUTH.

Representative Clauser's Queer Remarks—Other Members Circumspect.

Most of the members of the Prison South committee returned to the city yesterday, after the adjournment of the investigation, until Tuesday next. The Republican members say that the full reports of the testimony given in the Journal have told all they know about the matter, and do not intimate what the judgment of the committee will be. The Democrats talk a little more freely, but are not in such a hurry to defend Warden Patten as they were. Mr. Clauser is the only member of the committee who seems to have entirely forgotten that it is acting in a judicial capacity. He is quoted as follows in an afternoon paper:

Representative Clauser says he does not believe the charges will be substantiated. "Of course, there will be a majority and a minority report," said he. "It seems to me that the weak point in the case is the fact that all the testimony is by discharged employes or ex-convicts. I think the investigation is an unnecessary expense to the State."

The investigation will probably continue all of next week.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

House and Senate Committees Visit the Institution at Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 27.—There were about forty persons in the special car that brought members of the legislative committees on education from Indianapolis to visit the State Normal School to-day. The number of visitors was smaller than usual on these occasions and was explained by some of the visitors on the ground that many members and Senators had gone to Chicago to view the world's fair grounds. On the arrival of the train here the guests of the day were taken to the Normal building, where the professors escorted them through the recitation rooms and explained the needs of the school. Later the students and guests assembled in the large hall when President Parsons spoke briefly of the school's growth, the cost of education and the necessity for larger facilities. Twenty-three years ago the school was opened with twenty students. At the last spring term there was an attendance of more than one thousand, and the school year ended with nearly 1,300 names of different students on the roll. The cost to the State of education was stated to be $65 a year for each student, which is lower than at any like educational institution in the country. The total number of different students since the organization of the school is 8,125, and of these fully one-half are now teaching in the common schools, proving good the claim of the friends of the institution that it is the mother school of the common schools of the State. The amount of the appropriation asked for is $60,500. President Parsons said that this was based on carefully revised estimates of the cost of constructing and equipping the proposed addition to the present building.

Members of the Legislature were called upon, and, without exception, they expressed their sympathy with the work of this institution and a willingness to do what they could to promote its growth and prosperity. Those who spoke were Representatives Teal, Haggart, Kester, Terhune, Stover and Williams; Senators Hobson, Fulk, Gifford, Boyd and McLean. The latter said he wanted $28,000 for the Knightstown home and that he would vote for the Normal appropriation if he could enlist the services of its friends for his appropriation. Senator Fulk said he was opposed to lowering the tax rate.

From the school the visitors were driven to the Terre Haute House for dinner. Judge Robinson presided, and called upon upon a few of those present for short responses to informal toats. The train for Indianapolis left at 5 o'clock.

HON. J. J. INGALLS IN TOWN.

Predicted Blaine's Early Death a Year Ago to a Journal Reporter.

Hon. J. J. Ingalls arrived last night on a late train and registered at the Bates. He retired to his room at once. At the time of his visit to this city a year ago Mr. Ingalls expressed himself confidentially to the Journal reporter who interviewed him that Mr. Blaine had not long to live. At that time the Blaine Republicans were clamorous for his nomination, and Mr. Ingalls felt a delicacy about expressing his fears publicly. He spoke most eloquently of Blaine as a master mind.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"TUXEDO."

There is just one criticism that can fairly be passed upon George Thatcher's melange of minstrelsy and farce-comedy, which appeared at the Grand Opera-house last evening—he gives too much for the money—the piece is a little long; and this is not such a criticism as will hurt the attendance. The piece—if piece it may be said to be—has been done over since its first appearance here, and aside from the merest outline of its former self it is new. No minstrel organization has ever had four better singers than the Tuxedo quartet, and the solos of Messrs. Raymon Moore, R. J. Jose and H. W. Frillman are of the very highest order. The company is composed of some of the cleverest people, male and female, in the realm of farce-comedy, and the entertainment possesses the additional merit of being something entirely new and utterly unlike anything else before the public. George Thatcher appears only in white face, but in his new departure is as entertaining as ever, while Hughey Dougherty, John Coleman, Jay Quigley, Mr. Powers and George Dukelan assist him ably in a thoroughly successful effort to keep the audience in a state of merriment which is interrupted only by the singing. Miss Alice Evans and the other ladies of the company are quite as clever as the men. The audience last night was large, and evidenced their enjoyment of the performance by almost continuous applause.

CYRIL TYLER, THE BOY SOPRANO.

Master Cyril Tyler, the boy soprano singer, assisted by the Strakosch Operatic Concert Company, will appear in two concerts at Plymouth Church, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Mannerchor Society. The lad has created a furore both in New York and Boston with his beautiful voice and artistic singing of ballads and arias of the best composers.

NOTES.

The well-known soprano soloist, Miss Mabel C. Glenn, will appear at the Empire to-morrow evening in her latest selections. She will appear in conjunction with the Indianapolis Military Band.

Katie Emmett, a clever young actress, is underlined for English's the first part of next week in "Killarney," a new Irish comedy by Con T. Murphy, which is given a picturesque stage production.

The Howard Athenæum Specialty Company will conclude the "banner week" engagement at the Park to-night. Next week the attraction at this house will be Thomas E. Shea, in "Escaped from Sing Sing" and "Barred Out."

Miss Annie Eva Fay, the exploiter of spiritualism, who has recently returned from a four years' tour of Europe, will give a demonstration of her powers at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow night. Everything she does is in full gas light, and some very remarkable things are promised.

"The Two Sisters" will be given at the Empire this afternoon and evening. The management of the Empire announces for next week, commencing Monday matinee, the engagement of Hart's Boston Novelty Company, headed by the Barra troupe, four musical comedians, followed by a company of equal merit.

That there is an unusual desire to see Rhea in "Camille" is indicated by the large advance sale of seats for the matinee at English's to-day, and to-night's performance. Her "Camille" is not the conventional one by any means, and it is a part in which she has achieved one of her great successes. It not only gives her an opportunity for acting, but for the display of striking costumes as well.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The city engineer has advertised for bids for the building of the new bridge across Pleasant run at Shelby street.

Rev. M. L. Haines will address the Murphy Gospel Temperance League, in Lorraine Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 3:15.

The regular service at Grace Church will not be held on Sunday evening, as a cooperative meeting will be held at Roberts Park Church.

The Quill Club, a literary organization, was formed in the parlors of the Central-avenue Methodist Church Thursday evening. It is composed of young men, at the head of whom are Hal Ritter and Ed Hereth.

Seats now on sale at the box-office of the theater or at Morgan & Quinn's for the wrestling match to take place at the Empire next Friday evening between Charles Wittmer, of Cincinnati, and Thomas McInerney, of Columbus, O.

Thomas and William Monroe, William Holt and Thomas Morrow, of West Indianapolis, who were arrested recently for their alleged complicity in burglarizing a West Indianapolis store, have been released for lack of evidence against them.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—For Indiana and Illinois—Rain or snow; warmer in northern and cooler in southern portions; easterly winds.

For Ohio—Rain; warmer in eastern portion; easterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	30.26	27	85	S'east	Cloudy.	0.12
7 P. M.	30.13	41	69	S'east	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 41; minimum temperature, 22. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Jan. 27:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	28	0.11
Mean	32	0.12
Departure from normal	*4	*0.01
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.	—315	—0.23

* Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Ripley and Andregg Win.

The week's series of games in the billiard tournament at the Bates House ended yesterday, and there will be no more games until Monday. Will Ripley and Dr. John Walker were the contestants in the afternoon game yesterday, Ripley scoring the required 150 with Walker at 108. The game occupied an hour and twenty minutes and was played in sixty-four innings. Ripley's average was 2 22/64, and Walker's 1 45/63. Walker ran fourteen, the highest score of the game.

John Andregg and Valentine Born played in the evening. The score was Andregg, 150, Born, 58. There were fifty-five innings and the time was one hour and ten minutes. Andregg's average was 2 40/55 and Born's 1 3/55. Andregg made the highest run, thirteen.

Quarrel Leads to a Stab.

Julian Thomas, colored, aged seventeen years, was stabbed in the abdomen during a fight last night with Charles Murphy. The injured man, who is a hostler, employed by Mr. Keiger, at 608 Central avenue, was taken to the City Hospital by Collier & Murphy's ambulance. His injuries are not serious.

THE great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

See the Point?

You would not hire a servant with a "character" dated five years back. You would ask what she had been doing meantime.

When you read testimonials of baking powder see that they are dated. Ten-years-old recommendations are used by some makers, meantime they have changed the quality of their powder.

Marion Harland says in her letter:

☞ Dated Feb. 5, 1892.

"After a long and careful trial of others, I prefer Cleveland's Baking Powder. . . A like quantity of Cleveland's goes further and does better work than any other of which I have knowledge."

Marion Harland

IT IS THE PEOPLE Who pronounce CLIMAX BAKING POWDER PUREST AND BEST, AND NOT THE TESTIMONIALS OF PURCHASABLE CHEMISTS.

POUNDS 20¢ HALVES 10¢ QUARTERS 5¢

JAMES G. BLAINE DEAD.

[Concluded from Second Page.]

abandonment of the scheme, which was renewed and successfully carried out under President Harrison.

After twenty-five years of public service, Mr. Blaine now retired to private life, but like many who go out of the public service he did not retire to obscurity. His house in Washington became the resort of not only the able men in his own party, but of distinguished men in every walk in life. The public at large took more interest in what Mr. Blaine did, and were more anxious to know his views than any other man in the country. But when Mr. Blaine retired to private life, he did not seek the repose of indolence. On the contrary, he at once conceived the project of writing a history of Congress during the period of the war and to the date of General Garfield's inauguration. During the last part of 1882, the whole of 1883 and 1884, until his nomination, he devoted himself to that task. The first volume of "Twenty Years of Congress" appeared in January, 1884, and was eagerly read by thousands who had never before undertaken a book of such magnitude. The accuracy, the impartiality and candor of the book surprised both the friends and political opponents of Mr. Blaine. In the light of history he condemned two acts of his party—the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and the enactment of the tenure-of-office act.

AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Early in the year 1884 it became apparent that Mr. Blaine would be strongly supported in the national Republican convention as the party's candidate for President. To all of his personal friends he declared that he did not seek the nomination, and that having tasted the delights of retirement he did not care to enter into public life and join in party strife again. Besides, he said, "It is not a Republican year, and whoever is nominated will most likely be beaten." When the convention met it was apparent that the popular current and popular enthusiasm set toward Mr. Blaine with irresistible force. Many leaders were there to oppose, but delegations gave them no heed. Mr. Blaine became the Republican candidate for President upon the fourth ballot, receiving 541 votes, where 511 were necessary for a choice. His nomination was received with great enthusiasm by the mass of the party. For years there had been an element in the party which, while claiming to be Republicans, were as often Democrats. They were free-traders and a class of civil-service reformers who had distinguished themselves by declaring their own infallibility and showing their lack of sympathy with the masses. In Massachusetts and New York these people raised the standard of revolt. Possessing wealth and social standing, they made a considerable inroad into the party in those States and had a smaller following elsewhere. They were called "mugwumps." It, however, was early evident that in most States Mr. Blaine was gaining more from the ranks of labor and particularly from voters of Irish blood than was lost by the Blainephobia fad. It was made the most malignant campaign known in the history of American politics by Mr. Blaine's foes of the mugwump variety. A week before the election his success seemed assured. Then his foes, in their desperation, planned the Burchard conspiracy, with its "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," which was put forth as Mr. Blaine's utterance, losing him thousands of votes in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Even with this, Mr. Cleveland carried New York by the meagre plurality of 1,047 votes, and thus secured his election.

DEFEAT DID NOT SOUR HIM.

If Mr. Blaine's defeat was a keen disappointment, no one ever knew it. Ten days after he told of the Burchard incident with a humor peculiarly his own. He took up the second volume of "Twenty Years of Congress," and carried it to completion. In 1886 he took an active part in the campaign of Maine. During the spring of 1887 he went abroad, and was absent until July, 1888. He was spoken of for the presidential nomination in 1888, but he refused to be a candidate, and those who knew him best declared that he did not want the nomination. His friends early became the supporters of General Harrison, whom Mr. Blaine held in high regard, when it became evident that Judge Gresham could be surely defeated by such a course, all of Mr. Blaine's personal friends sharing his hostility to the Judge, because, with him, they believed that he failed to support Mr. Blaine in 1884. While Mr. Blaine was abroad he answered Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message with a vigor and completeness which called forth the praise of protectionists. Years before General Harrison's nomination Mr. Blaine had expressed the highest regard for the character of the man, and the highest opinion of his abilities, so that the nomination was entirely satisfactory. He took an active part in the campaign. The more recent events of Mr. Blaine's life, his connection with General Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, are so fresh in the public mind that it is not necessary to dwell upon them.

Mr. Blaine's last appearance in a public capacity at the Capitol was made before the commerce committee of the Senate during the last session. His powers of mind and body had been failing then, and the fact had been remarked by some of his friends, but on this occasion he seemed to feel the life and fire of youth, and his address was characterized by the clearness of thought, penetration, energy and vigor of the Blaine of old. The subject before the committee was a bill to grant a French company authority to lay a cable from the United States to San Domingo. The government of Brazil had given this company the monopoly of the right to lay a cable through Brazilian territory to the West Indies, where it was to connect with a cable from France. Attached to the Brazilian grant was a condition that the cable company should secure cable connections with the United States, Brazil being anxious to have direct communication with this country. In order to comply with this condition a new and auxiliary corporation to the original French company was organized. It came to the government of the United States for permission to lay a cable from Charleston or Port Royal to San Domingo; here it was to connect with the cable from Brazil. Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, declined, in the name of the President, to grant the privilege requested, unless the company would agree to waive its monopoly rights in Brazil in favor of any American company which might wish to lay a cable. The company claimed that it was impossible to agree to such a thing; that it only wanted to lay a cable to San Domingo, and had no control over the other companies whose lines ran to Brazil. Mr. Blaine considered this to be a subterfuge, and insisted that no cable should be laid until the Brazilian government should grant to any cable company the same rights as were accorded the French company. An attempt was then made to get from Congress what Mr. Blaine had denied, and a bill granting the necessary permission to lay a cable in the territory in the United States was introduced. When the bill came up for a hearing before the committee on commerce, of which Senator Frye is chairman, Mr. Jeff Chandler appeared in behalf the company. Mr. Blaine replied, and astonished the committee by the animation he displayed. He carried his point, and by a unanimous vote the committee coincided with the position taken by Mr. Blaine.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Blaine's Home Life—How He Worked and Ate—His Valuable Estate.

While yet a young man Mr. Blaine and Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Augusta, Me., a member of one of the old New England families, were married. Mrs. Blaine was a woman well worthy of the high regard which Mr. Blaine always had for her. The Blaine home was a model, and the brilliant statesman added to his other high qualities those of a model husband and father. No man ever held in higher esteem the home relation than did Mr. Blaine, and those who have seen him at home have seen him at his best. Of seven children, three are now living.

While Mr. Blaine's mother, and nearly all of his brothers and sisters, were communicants of the Catholic Church, he was a Protestant, like his father, and became a member of the Augusta Congregational Church soon after going to Maine. His early training very naturally made him so tolerant of the faith of his mother that he was often accused of being at heart a Catholic and really a member of that church by early baptism. The visit of Cardinal Gibbons to Mr. Blaine's house during his illness caused many persons to think that Mr. Blaine, who, it has been repeatedly stated, was baptized, when a child, into the Catholic Church, desired to re-enter that church on his death-bed. Until the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant was built, of which President Harrison is a member, Mr. Blaine had been in the habit of attending the First Congregational Church, situated on the corner of Tenth and G streets, near the business section of Washington. He gave $5,000 towards building the Church of the Covenant, and when it was ready for occupancy rented a pew there.

A HIGH-PRESSURE WORKER.

Mr. Blaine was a high-pressure worker. A gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the statesman said that, in his opinion, Mr. Blaine broke himself down by intemperate work and irregular habits of eating. Whenever he became deeply interested in a subject Mr. Blaine's ardent nature led him to work beyond his strength. He would shut himself up in his room, would not allow himself to be disturbed, and would not eat, sleep or rest until he had finished his task. He seemed to have adopted the motto which the great electrician Edison, who works in much the same way, gave to a youth "don't look at the clock." An example of Mr. Blaine's habit of continued, uninterrupted labor, was furnished in the early part of the Behring sea correspondence. He became intensely absorbed in carrying on this correspondence with Great Britain and would retire to his room, where he went to work with law books, diplomatic correspondence and papers piled high around him. He would start in after breakfast and sometimes would work on steadily without rest or food until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Then he would be too fatigued to eat, and the next morning would make up for it. These fits of labor would use him up for a week. He was not ordinarily a large eater. But he was very irregular in his eating. Apparently he had no marked fondness for any kind of food. He did not care for fancy dishes and when traveling seldom consulted the menu, but told the waiter to bring him a good meal. He liked plain, old-fashioned cooking. Whenever he did taste anything which greatly pleased him it was hard to get him to quit and he would continue to eat, despite his watchful wife's admonitions. In former years he was fond of horseback riding and took considerable exercise, but of late he showed much disinclination to bodily exertion.

During the winter before his illness Mr. Blaine gave many small dinners and was a frequent diner out. During the summer he lived on his porch at Bar Harbor a great deal of the time and seemed to enjoy immensely having his grandchildren about him to talk with. This Bar Harbor cottage is a large building and was chiefly remarkable for its great veranda, completely encircling the house. A beautiful prospect can be had from its porches, on which the family almost lived in the summer time. It is about twenty feet wide where it overlooks Mount Desert bay. Mr. Blaine was very found of Bar Harbor and occasionally, when in a reminiscent mood, would tell his visitor of the time when he might have bought the whole island for $500. Mr. Blaine says that when he was in the Maine Legislature he had for a seat-mate old man Rodick, the original settler and proprietor of the island. This was in 1856. The two men became well acquainted. One summer Rodick asked Mr. Blaine up to his home. Rodick lived alone on the island. Mr. Blaine went there and admired the place greatly, whereupon Rodick offered to sell it to him for $500.

MR. BLAINE'S WEALTH.

Mr. Blaine died a rich man, even as wealth is reckoned in these days. He was worth close on to a million of dollars, if not more than that amount. It is probable that if some of his speculative investments could be sold out under advantageous circumstances his wealth would be included in the list of millionaires. His holdings of coal lands are large, and, with the development of the country, must greatly increase in value, if kept intact for several years. Mr. Blaine, by reason of his wide popularity and friendships, enjoyed opportunities unusual to the average public man of making money. He was associated with a number of men of wealth in various enterprises, and his sagacity and business foresight kept him from wasting much money on brilliant but illusory speculative projects. He was interested with Secretary Elkins years ago in a silver mine out of which he made considerable money.

At the time of his death he owned real estate in the city of Washington which would probably sell under the hammer for more than a quarter of a million of dollars. In 1881, when he was living in his old house, near General Sherman's former residence, and was building his house on Dupont circle, he told a well-known and wealthy Republican with whom he was talking on the subject of their respective riches, that he was worth $500,000. His property in Washington has greatly enhanced in value since that time, and the development of West Virginia coal lands in recent years certainly made Mr. Blaine a richer man on this class of property. Mr. Blaine bought his Dupont-circle property, now almost in the heart of the fashionable northwest, when Stewart castle, which is across the way, was thought to be out in the suburbs. The grounds and the house cost him approximately $85,000. Two or three years ago he sold a number of the lots in the rear of his house for $75,000. The house and the remaining ground is valued by competent judges at $150,000. Mr. Leiter, Mr. Blaine's tenant, originally paid $12,000 a year, which has been reduced to $8,000, in consideration of Mr. Leiter making certain repairs necessary after the fire, which came near consuming it. The house on Lafayette square he at first rented for three years, with an option of purchasing for $65,000. He took advantage of the option, and bought the property after six months' residence. Mr. Blaine also owned some valuable ground on P street, and a considerable area of ground, of a less well-established but increasing value, on what is known as Meridian hill. This property is just beyond the old city limits, and overlooks the town. Mr. Blaine bought it very cheap, paying in the neighborhood of 10 cents a foot. A boom in it a few years ago makes it salable now at from 50 cents to $1 per square foot, and some of the choicest lots are held at $1.50.

Mr. Blaine also owned residence property in Augusta and Bar Harbor, Me. His holdings of West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal lands are considerable. He was associated with Mr. C. P. Huntington and President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, in the ownership of lands along the line of that road. He was also one of the directors in the West Virginia Central Railroad Company, in which ex-Senator Davis, Secretary Elkins, ex-Secretary Bayard and others are interested. This road taps coal and timber lands which Mr. Blaine bought years ago very cheaply, and which have become valuable through the railroad connections afforded them. He also possessed stocks and bonds, including bank stocks, but the approximate value of which cannot be stated.

The Eighth Cavalry at Chickamauga.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in to-day's Journal an article from Perry S. Heath, your Washington correspondent, on "Hoosiers at Chickamauga," which is very interesting, especially to us who participated in that great battle, and have since inspected the positions of the two armies, and of various Indiana regiments and brigades. I notice a slight error in classification. Your correspondent classes my regiment (the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers) with the infantry regiments there. We had formerly been the Thirty-ninth infantry, but became the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry immediately after the battle of Stone River. We were armed with seven-shooting Spencer rifles, and fought at Chickamauga immediately on the left of—and in that fight only—with Wilder's brigade. We occupied the ridge at and to the left of General Rosecrans's headquarters during the second day's fight. As infantry our regiment had formerly been brigaded with the Thirty-second and the Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio, at various times commanded by Col. W. H. Gibson, Gen. R. W. Johnson and August Willich. While attending the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, in 1883, I, in company with a number of "Hoosiers" who had fought at Chickamauga in 1863, went over the battle-field and refreshed our recollection very thoroughly as to the positions of Indiana troops during that bloody struggle. The Eighth Indiana Cavalry, under Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, afterward went with Sherman to the sea, and has a proud record of honorable service. We hope to have a reunion of every Indiana regiment at Indianapolis next fall during the National Encampment, if the great State will appropriate $50,000 to provide bunks and cots for the old boys in blue to sleep in. M. GARRIGUS.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 23.

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FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. O. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. MCGILLIARD & DARK.

LOANS—MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

LOANS—SUMS OF $100 TO $100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWEST market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SAVING AND LOAN—THE ÆTNA SAVING and Loan Association has money to loan. No commission. Office, 89 East Market street.

MORE FRENCHMEN INDICTED.

Rouvier, Grevy and Other Statesmen Charged with Panama Canal Corruption.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, has found a true bill of accusation against Deputy and ex-Minister of Finance Rouvier, Senator Albert Grevy, brother of the late President of the republic, Senator Beral, Senator Deves and Senator Leon Renault on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama Canal Company. Magistrate Franqueville absolves from accusation Deputy and ex-Minister Jules Roche, Senator Thevenet and Deputy Emmanuel Arene, on the ground that there is no evidence warranting their prosecution. Magistrate Franqueville has also found a true bill against Deputies Dugue de Lafauconnerie and Antonin Proust. The proceedings against M. Rouvier and the other defendants were originated through the discovery of the counter-foils of the so-called Thierre checks, which were supposed to have been burned.

It is learned this evening that M. Franqueville has found a true bill against Ferdinand de Lesseps.

One Hundred and Fifty Miners Killed.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 27.—An explosion from a cause still unascertained took place in a coal-mine at Tokod, near Grau, this morning. Fire broke out immediately after the explosion, and is still burning. About 150 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, and it is believed all are dead. The bodies of nineteen have been removed.

Cable Notes.

Berliners are amazed because the Czarewitch did not give the Kaiser's sister a wedding present.

The Holy See denies a report that Archbishop Ireland is to take Mgr. Satolli's place as apostolic delegate.

Another nasty scandal is being ventilated in a London court. Lady Alice Gooch is suing her husband, Sir Alfred Gooch, for divorce. There are charges and countercharges of adultery. Sir Alfred admits a collection of mistresses and says his wife condoned his offense.

Dr. Barretti, recorder for the Propaganda, and vice-rector of the College of the Propaganda, has been appointed auditor and secretary to Archbishop Satolli, apostolic delegate to the United States, and the nomination papers bearing on the appointment have been dispatched to the Archbishop.

Mitchell Elected Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Legislature has elected John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, United States Senator. Senator Lees cast his vote for Bragg, declaring himself bound by the mandate of no caucus. Cheers several times renewed greeted his vote and the presiding officer was unable to restore order for several minutes. The mention of Mitchell's name was greeted with hisses from gallery and lobby. The Republicans voted for John C. Spooner.

State Encampment, April 5.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army will be held in Evansville, April 5. Department Commander Cheadle has so ordered.

THANKS to the introduction of Salvation Oil, young bicyclers need not fear a fall. 25 cents.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

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