KNOCKED DOWN AND WHIPPED

Matthews, Cullop and Hench Have the Scalps of the "Antis" at Their Belts.

McLean Bill, Restoring the State Patronage to the Governor, Passes the House, and the War Is Over.

House Tearing Up the Appropriation Bill and Pouring Out Funds Freely.

Lindemuth Punctures the Special Tax Sham —Erwin Amendment Wiped Out— Mortgage Deductions.

THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

Patronage Bill Passes the House and the "Antis" Give Up the Fight.

The deed is done, Cullop has the scalps of the kickers at his belt, the patronage fight is ended by knocking down the majority of the House Democrats with a club, and they will now crawl in and join hands with the Matthews faction in political legislation. "The way to win the admiration of a Democrat is to knock him down and sit on his head," remarked one of the Governor's friends yesterday after the McLean bill had passed the House. "Matthews will now stand as the undisputed leader of the young Democracy of Indiana, and you will see no more rebellions against him." The only ones particularly hurt in the fracas are the State organ of Democracy, which has been tramped on, and a few members who have played double in the affair.

The Governor's friends did not expect the bill to come down yesterday, but the Speaker wanted the row to be over and fired it down on third reading before dinner. Hench and Ader were both on their feet to move the previous question, and it went through, only Republicans voting against the gag. A roll-call was had on the final passage of the bill, and it passed the House by a vote of 63 to 29, afterwards corrected to stand 64 to 30, as follows (Republicans in italics):

Ayes—Messrs. Ader, *Allen*, *Atkinson*, *Bain*, *Bassett*, Baugher, *Beane*, *Bethell*, *Bookley*, Blue, *Brown*, Collins, Cullop, Cunningham, Dalman, *Davis*, Deery, *Dinnwuddie*, *Foster*, Franks, *Gregg*, Grossart, *Haggard*, *Hamrick*, Harmon, Hay, Hench, *Hesler*, Higbee, *Hunter*, Johnson of Marion, *Kamp*, *Kaufman*, Kester, *Lindemuth*, *Lyons*, *Manwaring*, *Meredith*, *Merritt*, Moutoux, *Morris*, McCallister, *McCaskey*, *McCorkle*, *Newhouse*, *Newlin*, Passage, Redman, *Richter*, Rodabaugh, Schaff, Schrader, *Sexton*, *Stakebake*, Stark, *Stephenson*, Stover, *Sulzer*, Teal, Thornton, Vermillion, Washburn, *White*, Wright—63, of whom 34 are Republicans and 29 used to be Democrats.

Nays—Messrs. Askren, Barnes, Behymer, Blair, Cooley, Cravens, Creigmile, Dailey, Duncan, Erwin, Farlow, Fippen, Gill, Guthrie, Harkins, Heagy, Hord, Johnson of Dearborn, Lowe, Megenity, McIntyre, McMahan, McMullen, Smith, Suchanek, Swope, Terhune, Wilson of Dubois, Wilson of Marion, Speaker Curtis—30. All Democrats.

Ader surprised his ex-associates by climbing on the Governor's wagon at the last moment, and Blue did the same thing. Ader claims that the caucus action of the night before released him, and Blue says his constituents wanted him to vote the way he did. Thornton also flopped to the Governor's side. Cravens and Heagy, who had voted with the Governor in the caucus, voted against him on the floor. Thornton dodged the vote, and then slipped up and had himself recorded with the "antis." Collins was absent, but later had himself recorded.

As soon as the vote was taken the "snappers" subsided, and were ready to give up. The bill now goes to the Senate, which will concur in the amendment putting the appointment of the Statehouse custodian with the Governor. Then it goes to the Governor, who will sign it, unless he falls dead before he gets there. In the afternoon the House adopted the report of the benevolent institution committee, killing the Cullop bill for the same purpose.

The "antis" had a little chance to get even in the afternoon by killing Grossart's bill to restore the appointment of the Oil Inspector now appointed by the State Geologist. It was reported unfavorably from the natural resources committee, and this report was adopted as a viva voce vote.

After the vote was taken Mr. Fippen arose to a question of personal privilege, and stated that the Journal must have been misinformed in saying that he was "on the fence." He had been against the bill from the first, and was against it still.

Just before adjournment Mr. Manwaring offered the following:

Whereas, the Republicans are in the majority as shown by the vote on the McLean bill; be it

Resolved, That they are justly entitled to the other side of this chamber, and

Resolved, That there be a committee of three appointed to apportion the seats.

The Speaker nodded to Ader, who made a motion to table the resolution. The vote against the motion to table was twice as heavy as the affirmative, but the Speaker declared the motion tabled.

TEARING IT TO PIECES.

Knocking the Appropriation Bill to Flinders—Dishing Out Money Liberally.

When the appropriation bill was taken up in the House yesterday morning Mr. Lindemuth very neatly punctured the gauzy scheme of the Democracy in calling the extra 6 cents piled on the State levy a "benevolent institution tax." This has not been at all handled as a special fund. The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer show that as soon as it was collected it was transferred to the general fund and handled as a part of it. Mr. Lindemuth tore off the mask by offering this amendment, which was adopted:

I move to amend item twelfth of House bill No. 259 by inserting after the word institution in line 100, of page 4, the following words: "Provided, that all moneys now in the special fund known as 'benevolent institutions' fund,' created by the act of the General Assembly, approved March 7, 1891, be covered into the general fund, and that the illegal transfer heretofore made by the Treasurer of State of the sum of $377,202.62 from said special fund to the general fund, be and the same is hereby legalized.

Mr. Lindemuth in support of his amendment showed that the last Democratic Legislature, to avoid the responsibility of raising the State tax levy from 12 to 18 cents, adopted the transparent scheme of leaving the State levy at 12 cents and passed an act creating a special tax of 6 cents on the hundred dollars for maintaining the benevolent instutions. He quoted from the act of 1891 that this special tax when "collected and paid into the State treasury shall be kept and known as the 'Benevolent Institution Fund.'" This fund, he argued, was a special, independent fund that could not be diverted for any other purpose than that for which it had been levied.

Mr. Lindemuth then called the attention of the members to Section 1 of the appropriation bill, which made the appropriations for the benevolent institutions out of the general fund. He contended that the special fund raised for the benevolent institutions should first be exhausted before drawing on the general fund for the maintenance of the benevolent institutions, or that the money in the "benevolent institution fund" should be covered into the general fund. He then turned to the report of the Treasurer of State and read therefrom that this "benevolent institution fund" for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1892, amounted to $377,202.62, and that the Treasurer of State, as shown by his report, had already, without authority of law, transferred said specific fund to the general fund to be used for all purposes. That this was illegal, and that it was all done as clearly appears in order to avoid saving that the State levy had been raised, but that it was in effect just the same, for no sooner is the money raised than the same is transferred to the general fund—a subterfuge so transparent as to be unworthy a great political party.

Mr. Lindemuth was interrupted several times during his remarks, and efforts were made to delay action on his amendment, but the Democrats saw that they were in a hole and his amendment carried.

The first item for consideration was the benevolent institutions, and the first of these on the list was the Central Insane Asylum. Mr. Deery moved an amendment to give a special appropriation of $10,000 for a new sewer, which was adopted without debate. Mr. Deery then moved that the maintenance fund be put back at $220,000 per year instead of $220,000, as fixed by the committee, and the repair fund at $15,000 instead of $10,000, the ways and means committee's figures, and talked in a rather excited way to his amendment. Mr. Hord talked in the same way, saying he could see no sense in slashing these appropriations in this way. This cut would require the asylum to return three hundred patients to the counties. He wanted to know what explanation the committee could make of this cut. Teal, McMullen, McMahan and Fippen all spoke for the amendment restoring the full appropriation. Dr. Passage added his voice to the general cry and still Chairman Cullop made no defense of the bill as it stood, and when a vote was taken there was no dissent to the amendment, and the full appropriation is restored.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the House, again in committee, resumed consideration of the bill. Mr. Erwin offered an amendment giving $60,000 to the Eastern Insane Hospital at Richmond, to increase its capacity by constructing an associate dining-room and other improvements. He and Mr. Lindemuth spoke for the appropriation, and Mr. Dailey spoke against it. Mr. Meredith spoke of the necessities of the hospital, and Mr. Hench did the same thing. The amendment was adopted on a division vote.

Mr. McMullen moved to cut the maintenance of the Southern hospital at Evansville from $85,000 per year to $80,000 per year, and it was adopted.

Mr. Harkins offered another amendment for the Eastern asylum, giving it an additional $10,000, to make up a deficiency for this year, making the maintenance $95,000 for the next year, and $120,000 for the following year. Mr. Harkins spoke to his motion, and was supported by Mr. Hench. Mr. Barnes spoke against it. Mr. Ader, in the chair, put the amendment like a flash, and declared it lost before a division could be asked for. Mr. Higbee then moved to reconsider the $60,000 appropriation, but this was lost.

Mr. McMullen moved to amend by making the maintenance of the Blind asylum $30,000 a year, as it has been, instead of $25,000, as fixed by the committee, and giving it $2,000, instead of $3,000, for repairs. This was supported by Messrs. McMullen and Sulzer, and was adopted. Mr. McMullen offered an amendment cutting the Deaf and Dumb asylum's maintenance from $60,000 to $55,000, where it was before.

"I have heard of no reason," said he, "why this should be raised. I should like to get some information from this committee."

Mr. Cullop said not a word.

"Seems to be pretty hard to get information about these items on the floor," remarked Chairman Ader, and the amendment was adopted. As was to have been expected the Allen county members made a strong pull for Professor Blake's demands and as soon as the feeble-minded institute was reached Mr. Rodabaugh offered an amendment giving $110,000 for a custodial building, and spoke for his motion at length. Mr. Hench then went into the history and purposes of the institution. Professor Blake had decided to let go of the proposed dairy farm to cost $30,000, and no amendment for this was offered. The committee arose before a vote was taken on the subject, and the House directly afterward adjourned.

Not a little comment was excited over Mr. Cullop's silence in the committee. He will not ask Chairman Ader for recognition because the latter cut him off by putting a vote while he was on the floor to explain the Quartermaster-general's salary the first day the bill was considered. Ader denies that he has intentionally failed to recognize him at any time.

DEALING WITH THE TAX LAW.

Erwin Amendment to the Tax Law Wiped Out—Lindemuth's Mortgage Bill.

Yesterday morning Mr. Barnes called up the Cullop tax bill, to which the Erwin amendment, which has caused such a pretty fight, was pending before the House, and spoke against the amendment, delivering a speech prepared by himself and his tutor, the Attorney-general. He based his argument upon the declaration that in the railroad tax cases the Supreme Court sustained the law on account of the clause carrying forward to the State board all the original jurisdiction and powers of county boards of review, which clause the Erwin amendment, he said, strikes out. This was the keystone of the arch upon which the court sustained the law as to the railroad feature. He declared that the man who drafted the amendment—and he was careful to say that he did not mean Erwin—drafted it with the intention of letting out the railroads, telegraph, sleeping-car and other corporations. Its effect would be to send the Attorney-general to the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain a case with nothing but a repealed law to stand upon.

Mr. Erwin replied to the brief which he said had been prepared by the Attorney-general, declaring that honest men might honestly differ. He then explained just what words the amendment cut out of the Cullop bill, which has already been set forth at length in the Journal. His objection to the Cullop bill, he declared, was that it gave the State board original jurisdiction on persons, partnerships, corporations of all kinds, and power to haul an individual from the remotest corner of the State up to Indianapolis to answer to his assessment, no matter how small his property. He did not believe the board should have the right to fix original assessment upon any property situated wholly within one county. The latter part of his speech was devoted to an attack on the Cullop bill. Barnes asked him where he got the amendment, and Erwin replied that it was handed to him by Hugh Doherty, of Bluffton. Barnes then wanted to know if he thought the railroad attorneys had prepared this amendment for the benefit of the dear people, and Erwin replied with an eloquent defense in general and railroad lawyers in particular. The previous question was ordered, and the amendment wiped out by a vote of 78 to 9. Hench tried to get a reconsideration in order to get another amendment, but his motion was tabled.

Later in the day Wright's bill, so amending the tax law as to reach bank deposits, came up and was favorably passed to second reading, despite an adverse report from the majority of the ways and means committee.

Of far more importance to the people than any tax-law amendment offered this year is Mr. Lindemuth's bill, which came up on favorable committee report yesterday from the ways and means committee. It provides that all mortgage indebtedness taxable in this State shall be deducted from the taxable value of the real estate it is secured by. Mr. Lindemuth explained that the bill was of interest to the borrowing class and would prevent double taxation. At present the borrower pays full taxes upon his mortgaged property, and pays also, either directly or indirectly, upon the mortgages.

Mr. Barnes asked if this would not let the railroads out to the full extent of their bonds, and Mr. Lindemuth replied that he thought not, as few, if any, railroad bonds were taxed in this State. However, if there was any such loop-hole in the bill it could easily be amended, and he would accept the amendment. Mr. Clauser also spoke for the bill and the report was adopted.

JUDGE BROWN'S SALARY.

Bill to Increase It Causes Much Debate in the Senate.

Engrossed House Bill 118, by Mr. Hord, fixing the salaries of judges of the Circuit Court, permitting or authorizing the commissioners in counties containing cities of 30,000 inhabitants to vote as much as $1,500 a year in addition to the salary of $2,500 received from the State, excited much debate in the Senate. This would apply to Vigo, Marion, Allen and Vanderburg counties. Senator Stuart of Marion, who is, up to date, famous for his incomprehensible ideas and actions, offered an amendment to the bill, which limited the salaries of these judges to $3,000. Senator Wishard, who has been one of the leading factors of the Senate in favor of every fair measure, crushed this amendment in a short speech, showing up the inadequate salaries of these judges, whose practice at the law was often worth from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, and was given up to assume a judgeship which paid a mere living.

A strong plea was made for this proposed increase of salary. Senator McHugh, of Marion, who is a kind of "House fanatic," who is in favor of abolishing everything and cutting down everything, attacked the bill in a very unable manner, and succeeded, by force of bad arguments, in convincing a number of Senators that the bill ought to be engrossed.

Senator Boyd offered an amendment to bill providing that "all counties with cities of thirty thousand or more be stricken out," thus making it apply to all counties, and in support of his amendment, spoke as follows:

"There is no reason why five judges in Marion county should receive $2,500 a year and more, if, in the judgment of the County Commissioners, they belive $2,500 is not an adequate salary. In my county an able and competent judge, the Hon. R. R. Stephenson, is the sole jurist, and I venture he works more hours than any of the judges on the bench in either of the five courts; then why not give us the relief offered by my proposed amendment? I voted to make Marion county courts, but you now desire to increase the salaries of your judges. It is true you propose by this bill to pay additional salary over $2,500 out of the county treasury. Why not allow us the same privilege? The bill does not effect any county except those having a city of over thirty thousand. Why do you forget counties with as large a vote as some of those with a large city in them? Why do you pass a bill that forgets the agricultural class? Let my amendment go in and then all counties can, if they desire, avail themselves through the County Commissioners and under this proposed statute the privilege of paying a judge at least what he may earn in his official position. It is not right to forget my county and others where our judges do as much work as any one of the judges who may preside in any county affected by this proposed law."

The amendment failed and the bill was engrossed after dinner.

ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Number of Minor Bills Acted Upon but Nothing Startling Done.

Mr. McKelvey managed to get Representative Thornton's bill, 249, to compel mine-owners to provide sufficient timber with which to brace the walls to keep them from caving in, passed. So far every bill legislating for mine laborers that has been introduced has been favorably considered by the Senate. Mr. Suchanek's bill, 74, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in the manufacture of steel, nails, machinery or tobacco, was engrossed.

Mr. Ader's bill, 59, concerning changes of venue taken from justices of the peace, providing that when such changes are taken in criminal cases, the justice can send the case to the Mayor or police judge, passed.

Senator McDonald managed, through senatorial courtesy, yesterday, to ford through the Senate with his bill providing for the reassessment of lands in towns where property increases rapidly in value. Mr. McDonald owes this success to his amicable relations with the members of the Senate, as it was out of the regular order of business.

The following House bills were engrossed yesterday morning by the Senate:

Mr. Fippin's bill concerning gravel roads; Mr. Fippin's bill fixing punishment for obstructing railroads; Mr. Behymer's bill making it unlawful to drive mules or horses to street cars in certain cases; Mr. McMullen's local bill concerning preferred stock of railroads.

Senator Parker's bill, 208, concerning certain public offenses and their punishment, for the relief of county jails, etc., of persistent offenders by sending them to the penitentiary for a term of not less than ninety days, passed. The law as it was made the shortest term in the penitentiary one year.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Convict Labor Bill and Other Important Measures Acted Upon Yesterday.

The Magee convict labor bill, which has passed the Senate, came up on favorable committee report in the House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sulzer moved that it be made a special order for this afternoon, and spoke for it as the best thing left in the way of prison-labor reform since the House had killed the Deery bill to abolish the contract system. His motion was adopted by Republican votes.

The Fort Wayne charter was favorably reported, with an amendment incorporating an annexation feature, and the report was adopted. Mr. Hench gave notice that there would be several amendments offered when the bill came up for engrossment.

The majority of the insurance committee was against Deery's child insurance bill, but the minority report favoring it was adopted. Child insurance has never become so prevalent in America as it did in England some years ago, when it led to numerous murders of children and inhuman cruelty toward them.

Mr. Barnes's bill requiring county surveyors to use solar instruments died on committee report.

The judiciary committee reported against Mr. Gregg's jury-reform bill, but the House, out of courtesy to Mr. Gregg, ordered it printed. It provides that nine votes in a jury of twelve shall determine a verdict in civil cases, and would be very far reaching in its effects. There is little or no chance of a bill of so much importance getting through this session.

Dailey's monument bill was engrossed yesterday. In effect it authorizes the Governor to appoint a Democrat to succeed General Bennett on the commission. Dr. Blair asked, sarcastically, if Mr. Dailey had any assurance that Governor Matthews would appoint a Democrat.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Hord and Judge Hench Have a Little Set-To On the Subject.

Mr. Hord's capital punishment bill came up on committee report in the House yesterday from the natural resources committee, the majority for it and the minority against it. Mr. Hord made a speech of some length for his bill, quoting Michigan and other States, where such laws were in force as having less murders than formerly. He declared that every hanging created a thirst for blood, so that children hung their dolls and dogs. In the name of modern progress and humanity he asked to at least have his bill printed.

Mr. Hench spoke against the bill, starting out with the familiar "blood for blood" quotation, and enlarging upon his experience as a criminal judge. After he had made a good long speech Mr. Hord interrupted him.

"Are you not opposing this bill," he asked, "simply because it is my bill, because I laughed the other day when an amendment of yours was lost?"

"Why, I wouldn't interfere with a sucking dove," replied Judge Hench, without explaining just what a "sucking dove" was.

The favorable report was adopted.

A Little McHugh Bill Passes.

Senator McHugh's bill permitting the exchange of common for preferred railroad stock passed the House yesterday, after a little explanation from Mr. Hugh McMullen, the Tippecanoe man's side partner in the House.

Legislative Notes.

One of the most peculiar features of the Senate's peculiar actions was the defeat of a motion made to adjourn yesterday afternoon, on account of the day being a national holiday.

Senator Stuart, of Marion, introduced a resolution yesterday morning, which was adopted, the same requiring the committee on elections to at once frame a law harmonizing the laws for the election of road supervisors.

Six bills passed the Senate yesterday in a lump under a suspension of rules, legalizing the towns of Hudson, Cockran, Dana and Ashley; also, a bill providing that street car companies may increase their capital stock; also, legalizing the actions of the board of trustees of Howe College at North Manchester.

To-day, at 11 o'clock, the constitutional amendments passed by the House will come up as a special order. Senator McGregor introduced them by unanimous consent the first thing yesterday morning. A resolution giving the secretary of the Senate $450 and the assistant secretary $500 was adopted as recommended by the committee on finance.

Mrs. Buchanan, police matron of this city, was present in the lobby yesterday during the greater part of the day, working for her bill providing for the paid appointment of police matrons in all cities of over ten thousand inhabitants in the State. This bill was introduced in the Senate about a week ago, and is still in the hands of the committee on cities and towns. Mrs. Buchanan is seriously interested in the passage of the bill, being an earnest reformer of the more practical kind. There can be little doubt but that the bill, if passed, will greatly benefit the fallen women of this State, as it can but prove beneficial to smaller cities, if it affects larger ones beneficially.

Matthews Has "Queered" Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22.—Governor Matthews is being bitterly condemned by the better element of our citizens for the cowardice he displayed in refusing to either sign or veto the McHugh bill, lengthening the terms of the city officers. A prominent Democrat this morning said: "Matthews is a mighty small man in a mighty big place, and the Sentinel cartoon before the election was about true. (The cartoon represented farmer Matthews riding on a load of hay, wearing a cutaway coat, standing collar and silk hat.) His refusal to sign the bill was probably because he desired the patronage bill passed which places in his hands the lever to raise him to his ambition, the United States Senate." The general opinion of prominent men here is that he has ruined his chances. The people feel indignant that this present set of officers will have the letting of the lighting contracts and the building of a sewerage system for Shelbyville.

Jennings Demands Reparation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The readers of the Journal in Jennings county have observed that when it has anything to say about Green Smith or Sebe Barnes it has always been very careful to locate them in Jennings. It is hoped that the Journal does not aim to cast any reflections upon the people of the county. Don't forget that Jennings county is not responsible for the election of Barnes. We have no voice in the election of a Representative. Barnes does not represent Jennings. We still give our old-time Republican majority, and don't like anything that sounds like a reflection upon it. Can't you locate him for the balance of the term in Scott county, and try to make some reparation for the reflections the Journal has created? SUBSCRIBER.

NORTH VERNON, Feb. 22.

KENNEDY'S POSITION.

He Is Opposed, Not to the Appropriation, but to Action by Central Labor Union.

Mr. D. F. Kennedy, one of the city's labor leaders, objects to being considered opposed to the proposed encampment appropriation. When questioned yesterday by a Journal reporter, he said: "I am, personally, in favor of an appropriation for the purpose named, and those who have quoted me otherwise have misunderstood me. Speaking from the standpoint of organized labor, I believe that we should take no part whatever, either for or against the appropriation. I was in Milwaukee when the encampment met there, and we decided that it was a subject that did not interest us as organized laborers, and we refused to take any stand on the subject. We were afterward glad that we did not. I think a non-interference policy is advisable on the part of the Central Labor Union."

Accused of Robbing His Mother.

Whitley Simmons, a young colored boy, was arrested by detectives McGuff and Thornton, yesterday afternoon, for grand larceny. He is accused of stealing a watch from his mother last fall. He is also thought to be the person who snatched a pocketbook from a woman on Washington street, Saturday night, and frightened her into not reporting it to the police by telling her that he would kill her if she did so.

In Custody for One Hour.

Frank Justice, of Muncie, appeared in the United States Court yesterday evening and pleaded guilty to the charge of violation of the oleomargarine law. Judge Baker fixed his fine at $25 and sentenced him to the care of the United States marshal for one hour. The prisoner served out his sentence between the hours of 6 and 7 last night in the marshal's office.

It Is Terrible

To have a wife or husband with a bad breath. All this may be avoided by using Sozodont. It is most agreeable to the taste, fragrant and healthful. It confers comfort upon its users and prevents the affliction of unpleasant breath.

Old Whiskies.

For elegant old whiskies go to Casper Schmalholz, 29 South Meridian street. In stock: Mathews, 1881; McBrayer, 1883, 1885, 1887; rye, 1883, 1885, 1887; Oscar Pepper, 1884; Bond & Lillard, 1885, 1887; Lincoln county, 1884; Blakemore, 1885, 1887. Direct importer of wines and liquors. Goods sold in any quantity from one bottle on up.

To Chicago—$4.50—To Chicago

Via Pennsylvania line from Indianapolis.

DOCTORS! Pshaw! Take Beecham's Pills.

Spring Humors

SPRING HUMORS, blood humors, skin humors, scalp humors with loss of hair, and every other humor, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by that greatest of all known humor cures, the

Cuticura Resolvent

A SKIN and blood purifier of incomparable purity and curative power. An acknowledged specific of world-wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other skin and blood remedies before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Spring Humors, Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

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Rheumatic

Sciatic, sharp and shooting pains, strains and weaknesses are relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Quick, original and unfailing, it instantly relieves weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weaknesses, coughs, colds and chest pains. It *vitalizes* the nervous forces, and hence is powerful in the treatment of nervous pains weakness, numbness and paralysis.

Price, 25c.; five, $1.00. At all Druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

A SUNNY NATURE

Lovely Woman's Best and Greatest Charm.

What a Bright and Attractive Woman Has to Say to Her Sisters.

How a Happy and Joyous Nature Can Be Acquired.

Women make the sunshine of life.

Did you ever watch the flowers turn with irresistible persistence toward the sunlight? So does the bright, joyous, sunny nature of a woman irresistibly attract all to her light-hearted, merry and buoyant spirits.

Such a nature makes glad the heart; it makes happy the time.

For a man, all the anxiety of business, the weight of care, the gloom and depression of spirits are dispersed as clouds by the sun before the bright smile of a joyous, happy wife.

And it follows no less surely that a cross woman, one never pleased, always fault-finding, discontented and unhappy, will repel all who approach her, and make those who should love her shrink from her society.

Now, the first requisite of good nature is good health. No one out of health can have bounding spirits and feel particularly good-natured.

If a woman feels nervous, weak, tired, languid, lifeless and miserable, experiences a faintness, sense of fullness after eating, has irregular appetite, constipated bowels, frequent headaches, wakeful or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, weak back, backache, dragging down pains, irregularities, female weakness, any or all of these, it is impossible for her to be light-hearted and happy.

And in the spring these feelings are very prevalent, because of the torpid condition of the system after the winter. She must be cured first, and, with returning health, her old-time spirits will come back.

If women will follow closely the advice and example of Mrs. Elmer Craig, of Le Roy, Ill., they can easily attain both health and good spirits.

MRS. ELMER CRAIG.

"I was stricken with nervous disease," writes Mrs. Craig, "which affected my heart, head and stomach. I doctored with physicians of our town, but got no relief from the terrible sick headaches, pains in the heart and stomach until I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Before I used this wonderful medicine the nerves in my eyes were so affected that I feared that I would lose my sight. I would get so nervous and weak I could not walk across the room with out terrible palpitation of the heart. I had not taken one bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy before my head and eyes were cleared of their dull aching, and I am growing stronger every day. I cannot do half justice in the praise of this medicine."

This wonderful remedy is the greatest boon to women ever discovered, and by its use you can be restored to sound, vigorous and healthy womanhood. By all means use it now, in the spring, for everybody needs a spring medicine at this season of the year. This is the best of all spring medicines and is recommended as such by the doctors, to invigorate the blood, strengthen the nerves and start up the natural action of all the organs. You can procure it at the druggists, for $1, and it is purely vegetable and harmless. Indeed, it is the prescription of the great specialist in chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York, who gives consultation free, personally or by letter. Use it and it will bring back strength to your nerves, freshness to your complexion, brightness to your eyes, the bloom of health to your cheeks, elasticity and spring to your step, and that happiness and enjoyment of life which you have missed so long.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*3:40 am	*12:15 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5:00 am	*10:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*5:00 am	*10:15 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*5:00 am	†10:15 pm
Martinsville and Vincennes	*8:00 am	*5:15 pm
Madison and Louisville	†8:05 am	†6:00 pm
Richmond and Columbus, O	†8:00 am	†3:45 pm
Logansport and Chicago	*11:20 am	*3:55 pm
Dayton and Columbus	*11:45 am	*7:55 am
Philadelphia and New York	*3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Baltimore and Washington	*3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Dayton and Springfield	*3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Knightstown and Richmond	†4:00 pm	†9:00 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Martinsville and Vincennes	†4:05 pm	†10.55 am
Columbus, Ind., and Madison	†4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Pittsburg and East	*5:30 pm	*11:59 am
Dayton and Xenia	*5:30 pm	*11:59 am
Logansport and Chicago	*12:30 am	*3:30 am

VANDALIA LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains leave for St. Louis, 8:10 am., 12:10 pm 10:45 am, 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 pm train.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accommodation leaves 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am, 4:50 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accommodation arrives at 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

MONON ROUTE. The Vestibuled PULLMAN CAR LINE

Leave Indianapolis—

No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily ..... 11:35 am

Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm.

*No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily ..... 12:50 am

Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

No. 38—Monon Accommodation ..... 5:20 pm

Arrive at Indianapolis—

No. 31—Vestibule, daily ..... 4:20 pm

No. 33—Vestibule, daily ..... 3:35 am

No. 39—Monon Accommodation ..... 10:40 am

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30

TICKET OFFICES—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

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Chicago Office, No. 4 S. Clark street. Factory, Kendallville, Ind

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT FUNERAL DIRECTORS, 125 North Delaware St. TELEPHONE 564.

DIED.

MATHERS—Mrs. Jane A. Mathers, Feb. 22, 1893, at residence, 458 North New Jersey street. Burial at Danville, Ind., to-day.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC—PENTALPHA LODGE, No. 564. F. and A. Masons. Special meeting in Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the third degree. Visitors welcome.

J. W. STAUB, W. M.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. CALL AT 56 Circle street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVELING salesman. Can furnish references and security. Address S. T., care Journal.

WANTED—A NO. 1 ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. Very best medium; good compensation. Address W. H. SLOAN, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FIFTY HORSE power boiler; must be good and cheap; also, canning machinery for tomatoes. Address BODEN & SEARS, Cambridge City, Ind.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED room, by gentleman, with first-class references, in a private residence, within two or three blocks of the Denison Hotel. Address BLACK, care Indianapolis Journal.

MALE HELP WANTED.

PAPER-HANGERS TO SELL NON-ARSENICAL Non-Trust Wall-Papers. Big money and no expense. Made by our new plan. Box 711, Cin'ti, O.

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

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

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