GOV. MATTHEWS' RECEPTION

Members of the Legislature Drop Asperities at the Presence of Ladies.

Dancing in the Gubernatorial Parlor—Handsome Dresses Worn—Elegance in Decoration—Various Happenings in Society.

Governor Matthews entertained the members of the Legislature, the State officials and ladies last evening with a very pleasant reception in the Statehouse parlor. The guests were cordially received by the Governor and Mrs. Matthews and niece, Miss McMechan. The number soon filled the large room and formed in groups for a chat. Many others promenaded in the corridors or occupied the seats and watched the others. An orchestra in the corridor furnished music, and the strains filled the spacious building and mingled with voices in the parlors. Refreshments were served in the agricultural rooms. About 9 o'clock the announcement was made that partners were to be chosen for a plain quadrille, and this was the beginning of a series of dances, which continued till a late hour. The bright and handsome dresses worn by the ladies made pleasing bits of colors among the black coats of the men, which predominated. Mrs. Matthews wore a black lace with diamonds, Miss McMechan a ciel blue silk with pearl passementerie, Mrs. Green Smith a cherry-red silk, Mrs. John W. Kern black lace and diamonds, Mrs. James B. Curtis green silk and brocade, Mrs. E. E. Griffith, black and red brocade. The corridors were profusely decorated with large and small flags and banners, and in the parlors were flowers. Every detail for the party was complete. This reception and the inaugural reception have been two brilliant events at the Capitol building since the first of the year. The gathering of last night has been one of the very few opportunities which the members have had for social enjoyment since they met.

MRS. CONDE'S RECEPTION.

A delightful reception was given yesterday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, by Mrs. Henry T. Conde, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Goltra, of Crawfordsville. The handsome home on Broadway was beautified with palms, ferns and flowers. In the reception parlor were a few palms, a beautiful lamp with a green shade, and bowls and vases of Mermet and La France roses. The mantel mirror in the second room reflected a bed of scarlet tulips, bordered with maiden-hair fern. Tulips also adorned other parts of the room. The assisting ladies were Mrs. J. N. Newberger, Mrs. Elmer C. Sewall, Mrs. P. B. Raymond, Mrs. T. O. Morris, Mrs. H. Dailey, Mrs. A. W. Denny, Mrs. William Rawles, Mrs. Bert Dorsey, Miss Adelaide Birch, Mrs. Frank N. Richie, Mrs. F. F. McCrea and Mrs. F. C. Gardner. In the punch room the ornamentation was pink. The portieres and curtains were looped back with broad sashes of pink, and the draperies were pink. The mantel was filled with maiden-hair fern and shaded pink carnations. Misses Grace May, Emma Wasson and Irene and Josephine Commons dispensed the hospitalities. The dining-room was in green and white. In the center of the table was a maiden-hair fern in a filigree silver bowl, on either side were exquisite glasses filled with Bermuda lilies. The lace cloth was draped at the corners with large bows of white satin ribbon, through which were thrust sprays of lilies. The buffet and mantel were filled with Roman hyacinths and ferns. About fifty gentlemen were invited for supper, with the assistants and a few others, at half past 8, and the evening was spent at progressive euchre. Beautiful cups, saucers and silver spoons were the favors.

AN ORANGE TEA.

Mrs. Harold Taylor gave a beautiful orange tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William V. Judson, who is visiting Mrs. C. E. Judson. The guests were greeted by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs Judson, Mrs. Blair and Miss Helen Smith. All the decorations were yellow, and a profusion of daffodils and roses made the rooms fragrant and golden. All the refreshments were oranges served in different forms. Mrs. Taylor was assisted by Mrs. J. K. Sharpe, jr., Mrs. S. Herbert Collins, Mrs. Frederick Van Doren Chislett, Mrs. Henry W. Bennett, Mrs. Henry L. Wallace, Mrs. Francis T. Hord and Miss Josephine Taylor. All the ladies wore yellow gowns or white trimmed with yellow. Mrs. Bennett presided at the tea table and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hord and Miss Taylor served the sherbet. The guests were a few of the hostess' young married friends.

A "SENSE" PARTY.

Mrs. T. A. Swain entertained the Kensington Club, of Shelbyville, at her elegant rooms at No. 18 East Michigan street, yesterday afternoon, from 2 till 7 o'clock. The entertainment on this occasion was a "sense" party, which had the merit of not only being novel but highly amusing. Handsome favors and refreshments were served. The party consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. W. S. Major, Mrs. S. P. McCrea, Mrs. Frank Sheldon, Mrs. George Powell, Mrs. J. G. DePrez, Mrs. C. S. Major, Mrs. W. A. Powell, Mrs. B. F. Swain, Miss Mary Ray, Miss Lovett Cory, Miss Justine Leefers, Miss Lulu Glessner, all of Shelbyville; Mrs. Hobey, of Terre Haute; Mrs. G. W. Stout, Mrs. W. L. Beeks and Mrs. Mary Barber, of this city.

HANNA—WEAVER.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AUBURN, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mr. Haney Hanna, of Fort Wayne, and Miss Jessie Weaver, of this city, were married last evening, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weaver. The ceremoney was performed in the presence of a select circle of friends by Rev. G. Woods Healy. Mr. Hanna belongs to the well-known Hanna family of Fort Wayne. They will reside in Fort Wayne.

Personal and Society.

Miss Emma Hall is sick with scarlet fever, at her home on Park avenue.

The North-end Whist Club will be entertained this evening by Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Pray.

Invitations are out for the annual reception of the Light Infantry at Tomlinson Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 24.

Mrs. J. M. Neuberger, of Chicago, who has been Mrs. Herman Pink's guest for a short time, will return home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand L. Mayer will leave Monday for Chicago, and Wednesday for California to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. Karl Swiggett and her guest, Miss Hanna, of Cincinnati, were at home informally to their friends yesterday afternoon, at the residence of the former, on Talbott avenue.

Professor Beissenherz will give his annual birthday party again this year, Saturday, March 4, afternoon and evening. These events are always anticipated with great pleasure by his pupils and friends.

Mr. Charles E. Kregelo entertained, at his ranch at Glendora, Cal., this week, Mr. Volney T. Malott, Mr. Flack, Mr. A. B. Young, Messrs. Carl Walk, Henry Severin, jr., and William O'Conner, all of this city.

Mrs. W. H. Blodgett entertained Wednesday night in honor of her sister, Mrs. Cy Guyer, of New Castle, at her home on North Tennessee street. Games, music and refreshments made the evening a very enjoyable one. Favors of petite and pretty Japanese fans were distributed.

Mrs. W. H. Ballard was at home informally yesterday afternoon at her home, on East Ohio street. The guests of honor were her mother, Mrs. William Pray, and her sisters, Mrs. E. E. Elliott and Miss Carrie Hodson, of Knightstown. The house was prettily decorated with palms, smilax and flowers. At a daintily appointed table ices were served.

Mrs. John Love and Mrs. Charles E. Judson received their friends informally, yesterday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. William V. Judson, and a large number of friends called. The ladies were assisted by Mrs. Vorhees, Mrs. Frances J. Hammond, Mrs. Thomas L. Sullivan, Mrs. John Laurie, Mrs. Eudora Tousey, Mrs. Harold Taylor, Mrs. Herbert Collins, Miss Helen Smith, Miss Josephine Taylor, Miss Tousey, Miss Stone, Miss McDonald of Washington and Master Sidney Clay Judson. These, with the husbands and a few young men, were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Love and Mrs. Judson.

The Teller-Evans Fight.

The managers of the glove contest between Billy Teller and Wiley Evans, which is advertised to take place at Tomlinson Hall next Monday evening, announce that everything is in good shape for the contest. The men are in tip-top condition, and everything will pass off smoothly at the hall. It is most emphatically stated that this match is not a "fixed" one, and that the men are going in to see which one of them is the better.

MASONIC HALL MEETING.

Senator Wishard and Mr. Sulzer the Favorites Among a Number of Speakers.

Masonic Hall was crowded last night with representatives of union labor, the occasion being addresses by members of the Legislature. D. F. Kennedy presided, and in calling the meeting to order said the time had been when the workingmen called on legislators before election to make promises. But now, he said, they called upon them to speak after their records have been made. The members of the Legislature present were Senators Wishard, Cranor and Stuart, and Representatives Hench, Suchanek, Farlow, Franks, Deery and Sulzer. The speeches of Hench, Farlow, Franks, Stuart and Suchanek had nothing of attractive merit or profit, being devoted to their own achievements. Senator Wishard made a very acceptable speech to the audience, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Deery made a detailed statement of what labor legislation had been accomplished and what had not. He was compelled to confess that the latter class was the larger.

Mr. Sulzer won much respect by his short speech. He said he had voted for the measures because of their being just. He lived in a small town, he said, where labor organizations are not very strong, and had neither been asked nor given pledges, but proposed to vote in such a manner as was consistent with justice and the welfare of humanity. He sits in the Legislature, he said, next to the veteran labor leader from South Bend, Mr. Suchanek, and they are in full accord on all matters, with the exception that his friend from South Bend thinks that all good things must emanate from the Democratic party, while he is equally convinced that nothing good can come from any other source than the Republican party, "and so," said the speaker, "Mr. Suchanek's name is called before mine, and I never have to inquire any further on ordinary legislation except that when my friend votes aye I invariably vote nay. [Great applause.] But on labor legislation it is different. I then closely watch for what my friend votes, and I do in all matters of that kind just as he does, as I know that he has studied those questions and occupies the right position on them." Mr. Sulzer said he had done all he could to bring his party to vote correctly on labor legislation, and that results justified him in asserting that his work had not been done in vain.

CONTRACTORS AND PAVERS.

Scale of Prices Adopted, but Not Accepted—Unionism May Cause Trouble.

Last year, at the opening of the season for the beginning of work on the street paving and street improvements, the contractors were much hampered by the demands made on them by the various unions for increased wages and a shortening of hours. This trouble lasted all through the season, to a greater or less degree, there being several small strikes and troubles of that nature. It ended finally by the contractors acceding to nearly all of the men's demands. The result of the controversy on the part of the men was the forming of the Shovelers' and Teamsters' Union, which before the end of the season practically controlled the entire number of street workers in the city.

The coming season bids fair to exceed all others, heretofore, in the matter of street work. The new sewerage system is to be put in as fast as possible, and the charter amendments, which allow the city to pave streets at no expense to itself, will doubtless result in an immense amount of paving being done. In view of this the various contractors have been making preparations for the coming season with a view, if possible, to do away with some of the labor troubles of last season. They have had no regular meetings, but during the dull winter months have quietly talked the matter over among themselves. It has resulted in the contractors taking the following stand, which, they say, will be strictly adhered to, without fear or favor: They will pay to shovelers and men who work in the street 17½ cents per hour, which will make a day's wages, for eight hours, $1.40, and for ten hours, $1.75. Teams will be paid by the amount of the load they haul. One hauling less than thirty-five feet will be paid 35 cents per hour, and all hauling over thirty-five feet will be paid 40 cents per hour.

Last year there was a complaint on the part of the union of the wages paid to what the contractors termed "roustabouts"—that is, men who did light work, such as gathering up cement sacks, carrying water and the like. They were paid sometimes by the day, getting, perhaps, $1, and sometimes by the hour, getting 10 and 15 cents. The contractors say that this year they do not propose to give these men any more than was given last year.

The Teamsters' and Shovelers' Union has not as yet declared what its intentions are for the coming season, but it is understood that the schedule they will prepare will not agree with that of the contractors. They will ask for $1.50 per day for eight hours' work, and in that ratio for ten hours. For teams their demand will be in excess of that offered by the contractors by about 5 cents per hour. The union representatives and the contractors have had no formal meeting, but they have talked matters over together, and it is believed by both that they will be able to come to some amicable agreement whereby all the trouble of former years may be averted. There is one thing which is liable to prove a sticking point. The contractors say that they will not make any distinction between union and nonunion men. They say that they have no objection to union men, but that neither have they to the others. They say that they will offer their scale of prices, and when they need men he who desires may go to work at them providing he does that work all right. This the union says it will not tolerate, and it may be that the snag will occur there, but it is hoped to avert it. Work will open up in about two weeks, and all of the contractors will have their hands full. Work of this class will be more plentiful this summer than it ever was before.

BOYCOTT LIFTED.

Grocers Find Smooth Sailing in Settling with Parrott & Taggart.

The cracker war came to an end yesterday afternoon by the unconditional surrender of Parrott & Taggart to the retail grocers and a granting of their requests in toto. The committee of grocers appointed at the meeting last Tuesday night to confer with the bakers met them according to agreement yesterday afternoon, and were cordially received by Mr. Bert Taggart, acting for the firm. The grocers presented their demands, which were that the bakers in the future refuse to sell their goods to grocers who cut prices; that in the retail department of their bakery on South Pennsylvania street they maintain the established retail price on all goods sold, and that the prices charged at their stand on the market be raised to the same standard. Mr. Taggart informed the committee that the interests of the retail grocers, who were his patrons, were his interests and willingly agreed to comply with their demands. Thus friendly relations were once more established between the grocers and the bakers, after a most effectual boycott of a little over a week's duration.

THIRTEENTH WARD SPEAKS

Leading South-Side Citizens Strongly Favor a Royal Welcome to Veterans.

Raising the Money by Taxation Indorsed by Those Interviewed—To Fail Means Disgrace and Money Loss to Indianapolis.

There is a very liberal feeling on South Side in favor of the city making the $75,000 appropriation for the Grand Army encampment. There, as elsewhere, the proposition is viewed in the proper light, that it is to secure a benefit for the city, and on that account should be sustained by every one who has the welfare of Indianapolis at heart. There is no letting down in pride in that part of the city, and the work to aid its progress finds ready expression.

"If we expect to do anything for Indianapolis it cannot be through measuring to a hair's breadth and counting the pennies," was the spirit of much a Journal reporter heard south of Washington street yesterday, particularly in the Thirteenth ward. The people there are just as economical as comfortable living will allow, and they do things in a way that supports thrift and a progressive purpose. They consider such great gatherings in the city as the Grand Army encampment as marks of progress, as they bring people here, advertise the city's resources, its development, wealth and importance. Whatever does that they say is worth supporting by the people. It is not pleasant for them to be told of a possibility of the encampment going to another city if the fullness of hospitality here is not sustained by a cordial welcome. Failure to meet the demands of entertainment equal to that the encampment had in Washington, Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee and St. Louis they say would be damaging not only to Indianapolis, but the State; a removal of the encampment would be a disgrace, they emphatically proclaim. They deplore the discussion that has occurred deeming it, if not indecent, at least uncalled for at a time when there should be a unanimity of expression supporting whatever is good for the city.

In the Thirteenth ward property interests are distributed. There are no very wealthy people there, but cozy homes fill the resident streets, and business thrives on less pretentious lines than on Washington, Pennsylvania and Illinois streets. Every place denotes modest accumulation and comfort. The people are all taxpayers in greater or less amounts. Whenever a tax is in sight one may be sure they consider its purpose before committing themselves to its support. They have considered this question of small taxation for the Grand Army entertainment, and the point prevailing opinion has reached can be seen in the following expressions from their business men and taxpayers:

H. C. Schmidt: "Something must be done to provide entertainment for the encampment. Other cities have done well in that regard, and we don't want to be told when we go anywhere that 'Indianapolis is the worst place I ever saw.' It would be a disgrace for the old soldiers to come here and find they were not treated as well as they have been. I am in favor of the appropriation. We can do nothing in this matter with a few thousand dollars, and the returns will be many times more than the amount expended."

J. C. Rothert: "I am not particular about the matter. Taxation seems the surest way of securing the money, and I believe it to be the best."

C. A. Hines: "I favor taxation. It is very plain that the money cannot be obtained by any other means, and it is a matter that permits of no lagging if we expect to do anything for the city."

E. H. Shaw: "It will not do to let the encampment be less in importance and entertainment than those that have preceded it."

Mr. Lalley, of Lalley & Collins: "Under the circumstances the tax must be levied. It would be very hard, if not impossible, to raise the money by subscription. If the encampment should fail for the lack of means it would damage the city greatly. Any one who has the interest of the city at heart will not hesitate to support the proposed taxation.

M. C. Staley: "I favor anything that expresses public enterprise. In a matter of of this kind, when it should be plain to any one the city will be benefited, there should be universal acquiescence in the appropriation. To defeat it would mean a want of appreciation of what is good for the city. Everybody will be benefited by the encampment being here. I have seen evidence of good returns from events of less importance that have occurred here. They brought people to the city, and no one came without spending money. That money swelled the amount in circulation, and, from its starting-point, it reached nearly every one who had anything to sell. The encampment will leave several million dollars in the city, and if that is not a benefit, what is?"

C. H. Heine: "I don't want to see the encampment fail, and every man who makes a living here should support every effort to make it a success. Every man should stand up for his town. I would prefer to have the money raised by subscription, but if it is necessary let the tax be levied."

G. C. Watson: "I am in favor of anything that will help this city, and this encampment will do so. Trying to obtain the money by subscription is out of the question, and the only way to get it is by taxation."

Charles Gorger: "It is not right that a few should give to such an enterprise when all are to be benefited. I am willing to stand my share of taxation."

Ed Anschuetz: "I am in favor of the tax. It is the better way of raising the money. We want no failure, for that would damage the city."

C. Metzger: "I am willing to have the Council do as it thinks fit about the matter."

J. M. McCollum: "We have invited the Grand Army here, and now we must take care of it. We must stand up to what we have undertaken.

Michael Galm: "All the money appropriated will remain in the city, with more on top of it. I am in favor of anything that helps Indianapolis and, therefore, put me down for the tax."

John D. Bremer: "The tax is right. The money cannot be raised by subscription. We must entertain these people."

J. H. Johnson: "I am opposed to the tax, but I will submit to it rather than have a failure of the encampment. We must entertain these visitors in a proper manner."

Ed Bernauer: "I am heartily in favor of the tax. It will be small for each taxpayer, insignificant, in fact. We must make a great success of this encampment. If we do not I would not lik to go where I should be told Indianapolis did not have enough enterprise to raise $75,000 for the Grand Army encamdment. It is something Indianapolis will never enjoy again, and if we do not treat the encampment well we need not expect to get more large gatherings here."

VOTERS' ANTI-LIQUOR LEAGUE.

The True Friends of Temperance Let the Prohibs Talk, but Controlled Results.

The surface indications in the temperance council held Wednesday were, it seems, deceiving to the Prohibitionists present, and also to others whose opportunity to judge of the nature and purpose of the meeting was in the speeches delivered. "We let the Prohibs do the talking," said one of the prime movers, yesterday, "and we quietly took charge of the machinery. The Prohibs intended to pack the conference and run things into the ground, as they did four years ago. J. A. Pollock pushed himself forward and called the meeting to order, but we saw to it that no professional political temperance worker was in the chair. The committees were appointed so as to prevent the cranky notions of a lot of one-idea dreamers making the whole thing a farce, as far as usefulness is concerned. It was, therefore, necessary for us to keep still and do the work in hand without antagonizing the cranks. They were an angry set of fellows last night, when the conference was over and they realized that they were not in it. The purpose of the conference was to perfect an organization in opposition to the Liquor Dealers' League, not to found a new political party. The infamous Robey track and its gang of gamblers and boodlers, and the legislative committee's report, was what led to this conference, not a plan or a purpose to don the bedraggled mantle of the third party. I believe the Voters' Anti-liquor League will extend to every township in the State, and will be the means of elevating better and more representative men to official position. There is law enough on the statute books to close every saloon in the State if it were enforced. The league we organized hopes to accomplish a great deal by virtue of the resources at hand, not by demanding advanced legislation. Those behind this movement are a very different class from the Prohibitionists."

NEW RUBBER FACTORY.

Wheels Started Yesterday in the Manufacture of Pneumatic Bicycle Tires.

A new industry which will prove of interest and value to the city began operation at Nos. 301 to 307 East Georgia street yesterday morning. Its product is rubber goods of all descriptions, but mainly the manufacture of bicycle tires. Their leader in this line will be a pneumatic tire, upon which they have applied for letters patent. It is called the Hoosier pneumatic tire, and consists of two tires, one within the other. The firm will also manufacture a new cushion tire, called the pneumatic cushion tire, which is said to combine all the good qualities of the pneumatic tire without any of its weaknesses.

The process of manufacturing rubber is very slow and requires a man of skill in the work, as when a piece of rubber of the first quality is spoiled by tearing or otherwise in the manufacture, it cannot be again used in the making of the same quality, but is only fit for use in the cheaper and very inferior qualities. The firm engaged in its manufacture in this city is the Indianapolis Rubber Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 on the 5th day of December last.

A Journal reporter called at their establishment on East Georgia street, yesterday afternoon, and asked to be shown through their works. Mr. J. W. Brown, the superintendent, conducted him through the building, and explained in detail the various steps in the process of manufacture. He was first shown the raw material just as it is received by the firm, and as it comes from the native forests of Africa and the West Indies.

The finest quality of rubber, which retails at $2 per pound, is made from the sap of the para tree, which grows abundantly in the Congo river regions of southern Africa. The sap of a tree ordinarily yields about twelve and one-half pounds of para or rubber in its crude state. A cheaper grade of rubber is made from caoutchouc, the sap from a tree of the same name growing in the West Indies and South America. A third and very cheap quality of rubber is produced from the sap of a vine much resembling the common ivy, and, like it, a clinger growing in the forests of southern Africa. It is from this that all the cheaper grade of rubber goods, such as overshoes, etc., are made. It comes from the forests in small black chunks, ranging in size from that of a pigeon to that of a hen egg. It is tough and elastic, and about the consistency of putty. In its manufacture it is mixed with Spanish whiting, lime, zinc or rags, according to the quality of rubber which it is desired to produce. It is from this quality of rubber that the cheaper bicycle pedals, handles and other minor parts are made. It produces a hard, coarse quality of goods which it does not take the eye of an expert to detect when placed beside the better quality of wares made from the para or caoutchouc. The para, when it is received at the factory, looks very much like one had taken huge rolls of sole leather and cut them into chunks about one foot in diameter. These chunks average about fifty pounds in weight. The first step in its manufacture is to steam it for about thirty minutes. After the steaming process it is run between two large corrugated rollers for about fifteen minutes, by which all the smoke, alum-water and other extraneous matters with which it is impregnated are removed. It is then taken to the dry-room, which is kept at about 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and here it remains for a period of about six weeks until it is thoroughly dry. When it comes from the washer into the dry-room it is in strips about two feet wide and varying in length according to the size of the original chunk of para. It is of a light buff color and very rough, porous texture. After about three weeks in the dry-room it turns to a dark red or reddish brown, and by the time it is ready to be taken from the room its color has again changed to a dull, deep bluish grey. At this stage it is pressed between two large, smooth rollers until all the roughness is removed. It comes from these rollers a glossy blue-black and is very tough and elastic, beginning at this stage to take on the qualities of rubber. Then it goes through another pair of smooth rollers, where it is mixed with certain chemicals which differ in the different grades of rubber.

From this last pair of rollers it is passed through a large triple-roller calender, and comes out in sheets about a yard wide and about fifty feet in length; its thickness varies, and it can be brought out no thicker than the thinnest tissue paper. These sheets are spread upon zinc-covered tables and cut with a knife, made specially for the purpose, any desired size. In the manufacture of the pneumatic tires, which is the principal output of the establishment, the sheets are cut into strips four inches wide and from eight to ten feet in length. One edge is then wet with naphtha, and it is wrapped upon a hollow steel bar, covered with soapstone to prevent adhesion. When the naphtha dries the two edges are so tightly fastened that the rubber will give way at some other point before the jointure is ruptured. The outer surface is then coated with soap-stone and wrapped with wet muslin. Over this is put a canvas coat to prevent blistering in the vulcanizer to which the tire next goes, and if it is of the finer quality it remains in the vulcanizer about one hour, under a pressure of about forty pounds of steam to the square inch. It is then inserted into the outer tire, which is made by pressing through the calender a sheet of rubber and a sheet of muslin or silk, according to the quality of the tire, and cementing in the same way as the inner tire. When the inner is inserted into the outer tire, the two are placed in a mold, and then placed in a press and subjected to a pressure of fifteen hundred pounds from a hydraulic ram. The inner tire is then taken out, and finished by girls by a secret process, and the outer tire is colored as desired. When the inner tire has been finished, it is again inserted into the outer, and then inflated and the outer tire laced over it, and the tire is complete.

The company, of which H. E. Galloway is president and John E. Smith secretary and treasurer, starts off upon its work with a bright prospect. They have an order from the Indiana Bicycle Company for forty thousand of their pneumatic tires, and it is not expected that they will be ready before the first of June. They at present employ about twelve skilled workmen, but this number will be increased to about thirty as soon as they get to running to their full capacity, which is from five to six hundred tires a day, besides the miscellaneous articles they manufacture.

CHIEF OF THE NINETY PER CENTS.

Hon. John G. Shanklin Home from His Eastern Visit to Mr. Cleveland.

"Gil" Shanklin, the Evansville editor, is stopping at the Bates, and doubtless many is the heart of a political office-seeker that has beat the faster for that information. He came in yesterday and paid a visit to the Legislature, where he was received with every outward demonstration of regard. Mr. Shanklin has just returned from a trip East, where it is known that he had one or two very confidential confabs with the President-elect, Mr. Cleveland. Just what Mr. Shanklin said on these momentous occasions, and just what Mr. Cleveland said, is a matter of doubt in the minds of many of Indiana's politicians, and to some of them, perhaps, one of no little worry. Mr. Shanklin, it is known, stands quite high in the regard and esteem of the President-elect, and has what is known in the vernacular of the politician as "a pull." It is likely that Mr. Cleveland allowed Mr. Shanklin to have a word to say about the distribution of the patronage pie in Indiana, and for that little reason the great and the small of the Democratic party around this neck of the woods are very suave and very courteous when the tall editor is within sight.

Mr. Shanklin had little to say for publication, except that he had a very pleasant visit with Mr. Cleveland, and that the latter was more than disposed to do what was the right thing by the people of Indiana. Of his own prospects he declined to say anything. He denied that he was to be appointed minister to Germany, and also said that he was quite certain that Mr. Gray was not to be appointed to the ministry at Mexico. He said that he had felicitated the President-elect on his appointment of Gresham as Secretary of State, and said that as far as his own feelings in that matter were concerned he did not believe that Cleveland could have made a better appointment. When asked a point blank question as to what Indianians would be favored with the offer of official positions, he said that he was not informed on the subject. Rumor has it that Mr. Shanklin is booked for no less a place than the consulate at London, and after that it goes down through the capitals of the various foreign countries until there are but few left for any one else to aspire for. But if the matter has been decided he chooses to keep his own counsel in the matter.

TOM BURNS DEAD.

Noted Police Character Passed Away Unknown at Middletown, O.

Tom Burns, a more or less well-known "crook," in police parlance, is dead. The new police reporter has always heard of Tom Burns, and if any safe-blowing had been done, or robbery, the police would at least question Tom, if he could be found. He was given a suspended sentence to keep out of the city, but would frequently venture back, lying low, as if fearful of arrest. His violation of the agreement to keep out of the city was winked at by the detectives, who would frequently question him about his knowledge of thieves and robbers. Being in that line himself, he had an acquaintance that was valuable to the police.

Burns was found dead at Middletown, O., several days ago, and had nothing on his person leading to his immediate identification. His picture in the Cincinnati Enquirer suggested to detective Thornton, that it must be Burns, and an investigation upon this theory proved successful in identifying the man.

In his right lung was found a bullet from the revolver of a Cincinnati politician who shot him during a quarrel in 1891. Burns was a brother-in-law of John Morgan, of Morgan & Quinn, and the remains will be brought to this city and buried by Morgan.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

A Patient at the City Hospital Fell Dead from His Chair at Dinner.

Charles E. Lamb, of Madison, Ind., who was recently received as a patient at the City Hospital, dropped dead at the dinner table yesterday, falling out of his chair. Coroner Beck was notified, and held an inquest, finding that death was due to heart disease. He had been in the hospital several months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hanlon's "Superba," with new scenery, new costumes and an excellent company, began a series of four performances at the Grand last night. There are enough tricks, catastrophes and transformations to make even the blase and sophisticated small boy of this end of the century enjoy himself as his father used to do in the simpler days of "Humpty Dumpty."

The pantomine admits of the introduction of several fine specialties, among them being a gretesque dance by the three Philippis, a serpentine dance by five young ladies, song and dance by Miss Ada Melrose, and an acrobatic performance by the four Schrode brothers, which would be hard to surpass. The performance is repeated this and to-morrow evenings, with a matinee Saturday afternoon.

SHORT breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak, faint spells, cured by Dr. Miles's New Heart Cure. Book free, Bates House Pharmacy.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

An entertainment and ball will be given Thursday, March 2, at Masonic Hall, by the Fremont Military Band of Camp No. 149, Sons of Veterans.

The young people of Plymouth Church will hold the social announced for to-night at the church, instead of at the residence of Miss Goodhart.

The Nationalist Club meets this evening at Council chamber. D. F. Kennedy and Hon. M. U. Johnson will speak on "The Extension of Public Functions."

Patrolmen Asch and Slate last night arrested Charles Funk for assault and battery upon Mike Hurley. The warrant for the arrest was sworn out by officer Kimple.

The police are looking for Pearl Birney and Edith White, two inmates of the House of Correction of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who escaped from that institution about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WHY IT IS SO

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst Consumption.

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fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumptions, in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

None Such CONDENSED Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

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172 North Illinois Street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Valley of Indianapolis. February 23, 1893. To all Freemasons of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite: Bro. CHARLES E. WRIGHT, 33°, died on Wednesday evening, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. You are fraternally requested to assemble at the rooms of the Rite, on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 9:15 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral from the Central Hospital for the Insane. Services by the Rite. Interment at Crown Hill. Carriages will leave the hall promptly at 9:30 o'clock. Fraternally,

N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M.

JOS. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. CALL AT 50 Circle street.

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

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.

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.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A TOWN LOT IN A GROWing Eastern Kansas town (title perfect), for a typewriter (standard), in good repair, or would exchange for second-hand piano in good order. Address K. P., care Journal.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 TO $250 CAN BE MADE MONTHLY working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 3 South Eleventh St., Richmond, Va.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—PART OF STOREROOM 66 NORTH Pennsylvania street.

FOR RENT—TWO CHOICE FURNISHED OFfices, with attendant, cheap; on ground floor. 28 West Maryland street.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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

LASTS LONGEST

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER

PUREST AND BEST.

POUNDS, 20¢. HALVES, 10¢. QUARTERS, 5¢.

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Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," *actually* writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.

Strongest of all pure cream of tartar powders.—*See Latest U. S. Govt. Report.*

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It does more work and finer work than any other.