PRIZE FIGHTERS FREE

They Asked for a Jury Trial in Police Court Yesterday.

Prosecution of the Case Made a Farce by Deputy Wright—Suits for Damages—Court Miscellany.

The case of Charles Grim, one of the participants in the recent alleged prize fight near Brighton Beach, came up for trial before a jury in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. The jury that tried the case was composed of the following: F. W. Winter, R. Kinglan, Joseph C. Karle, John Hutchinson, S. D. Crane, W. S. Pugh, C. C. Parker, Richard Langsdale, W. A. Davidson, William Anderson, A. J. Griffith and H. C. Schergen. The jury, as will be seen, was composed mostly of business men. The prosecution was conducted by Frank Wright, Prosecutor Holtzman's deputy, who produced a number of petty "sports" who were sworn and testified, but made a weak case for the prosecution. The questions asked by Wright were well calculated to produce nothing. The State failed to show that there were any stakes or any admission fee charged and failed to show that there had been a prize fight within the meaning of the law.

The defense, represented by Henry Spaan, did not put any witnesses upon the stand.

The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Wrade, Grimm's opponent, was also discharged.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

McPherson Gets Three Years, but Is Still at Liberty—Other Cases.

After being out all night the jury which was trying Al McPherson for assault and battery with intent to rape Lydia Mundon returned a verdict of guilty yesterday morning, fixing his punishment at $25 fine and three years in the penitentiary. In the meantime McPherson is enjoying the liberty of a fugitive. No trace of him has been found since his escape from the Criminal Court room Wednesday afternoon.

Mamie Huey, indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, yesterday withdrew her plea of not guilty and moved to quash the count of the indictment charging receiving stolen goods, which motion was sustained, and the trial of the case postponed until after the next session of the grand jury.

On his plea of guilty John Wolf was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for the theft of a horse from Mary Gruson, residing near Friendswood.

Bankrupt Casualty Company Sued.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Rowland Evans filed suit on account and on attachment and garnishment against the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company. Evans alleges that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $598.45 for services in the preparation of a transcript of the record in the case of Sarah Baker vs. the Richmond Gas Company, in the Wayne Circuit Court. He alleges that George W. Pangborn, Stoughten J. and Albert M. Fletcher have in their possession moneys belonging to the defendant. The law firm of Miller, Winter & Elam file under in the same cause for $200.

The defendant company is a corporation with its home office in New York and the Insurance Commissioner of New York took charge of its affairs in that city Wednesday. Its business was insuring corporations and individuals against loss by damage suits.

Tobacco Dealer Assigns.

Louis G. Hough, a dealer in leaf tobacco, yesterday, made an assignment to Walter J. Hubbard, for the benefit of his creditors. He assigned all his property, real and personal, valued at about $2,000. The liabilities are unknown.

There was also filed for record in the recorder's office, a transcript of the assignment of R. Durham, banker, of Crawfordsville, who assigned on the 10th inst. The transcript is filed to cover real estate in this county owned by Durham.

Given to the Board.

In the case of the Board of Children's Guardians against Jennie Adams, for the custody of Lizzie, Charles E. and Walter Adams, Judge Brown yesterday gave the board the custody of the last two, and the case was dismissed as to the first. All of the children have been in the custody of the board since April, but it was discovered that the girl, Lizzie, was more than fifteen years of age at the time of the filing of the petition and not within the jurisdiction of the board.

Suit for Damages.

Albert Rains has filed suit against the Standard Oil Company, asking damages in the sum of $1,975 for personal injuries. The plaintiff was employed in the company's cooperage establishment, in West Indianapolis, and, on Feb. 9, fell into a pit in the dry kiln, fracturing three of his ribs.

"Craps Shooter" Sent to the Works.

George White was fined $10 and costs and sent to the workhouse yesterday for visiting a gambling house. He is the man who escaped from the police after the raid on Jones's "craps" rooms, on Indiana avenue. The other persons arrested at that time were released on commitments.

Suit On a Policy.

Susan E. Edwards is suing the Supreme Lodge, K. of P. of the World, on a policy of insurance issued upon the life of her deceased husband. The defense of the lodge is that Edwards made false representations to obtain the insurance.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court Opinions.

16397. Joseph Stroub vs. T. H. & L. Railway Company et al. St Joseph C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J.—A judgment deliberately entered into, free from fraud, merges all prior and contemporaneous agreements. If a judgment does not express the agreement of the parties, the remedy is to object to its entry and move to modify.

16377. Albert N. Gurley et al. vs. Alphonso A. Park. Morgan C. C. Affirmed. Howard, J.—A testator may disinherit his kindred and give his property wherever he may see fit, yet, such a disposition being unusual, the jury may rightfully examine into its reasonableness as affecting his family, and with this view may look into the situation of his family connections. 2. Only the patient himself, or, in case of death, his legal representative, may waive the confidence of his physician.

Appellate Court Opinions.

987. L. E. & St. L. Consolidated Railway Company vs. John Berry. Dubois C. C. Affirmed. Lotz, J. Ross, J., dissents.—Where the jury was as capable as was an expert witness of determining whether a deceased was careless in his conduct when killed by the defendant, it was not error to exclude the expert's testimony thereon. 2. The admissions of an infant decedent at the time of the injury are not binding on his father as plaintiff to recover for his death, but are admissible as part of the res gestae.

1026. L. E. & W. Railway Company vs. William Yord. Miami C. C. Dismissed. Reinhard, J.—The case originated before a Mayor and involves less than $20.

643. Edward Bierhaus et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. Knox C. C.

REHEARINGS DENIED.

699. Cyntha A. Kooves vs. Robert Cluggish et al. Henry C. C.

878. William R. Miles, Trustee, vs. William H. DeWolf et al. Knox C. C.

Superior Court.

Room 1—James M. Winters, Judge.

John P. Martindale et al. vs. Dandridge H. Oliver; judgment. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,682.29.

Alice O'Bannon vs. Geo. W. Burnham et al.; note. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,700.

Obediah Baker vs. J. N. Lanktree et al.; foreclosure lien. Judgment for plaintiff for $16.78.

Cewillow Ingle vs. Eli F. Ingle; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

W. C. Buddenbaum et al. vs. Anton H. Genteberg et al.; mechanic's lien. Dismissed and costs paid.

Anna M. Dearmin vs. John B. Dearmin; divorce. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Nancy A. Wainscott vs. Francis M. Wainscott; divorce. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Room 2—J. W. Harper, Judge.

John T. Thornbrough vs. Mary Keith et al.; mechanic's lien. Called for trial. Plaintiff failing to appear, cause is dismissed for failure to prosecute.

Henry Coburn vs. Mary E. Cregg et al.; mechanic's lien. On trial by court.

Benjamin F. Schmidt vs. Winburn F. Conrad; mechanic's lien. Trial by court; taken under advisement.

Room 3—Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

Henry Cook vs. Bridget Finn; mechanic's lien. Under advisement.

Jacob L. Mabee vs. Geo. F. Gimble; mechanic's lien.

Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

The State of Indiana vs. William H. Weaver et al.; on bond. Trial by court. Judgment against defendants for $5.

Susan E. Edwards vs. Supreme Lodge, K. of P. of the World; on policy. On trial by jury.

Board of Children's Guardians vs. Jennie Adams; for custody of Lizzie, Charles E. and Walter Adams. Dismissed as to Lizzie; Charles E. and Walter given to the board.

Criminal Court.

Millard F. Cox, Judge.

State vs. Mamie Huey; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Motion to quash the second count of the indictment sustained and trial continued till after the next session of the grand jury.

State vs. John Wolf; grand larceny. Pleaded guilty. Imprisonment in the State prison for three years and fined $50.

State vs. Al McPherson; assault and battery with intent to rape. Trial by jury. Guilty. Imprisonment in the State prison for three years and fined $25.

New Suits Filed.

Charles A. Thompson vs. Mary E. Evans et al.; to foreclose mortgage and for receiver. Superior Court, Room 1.

Capital City Carriage Company vs. John H. Spahr et al.; note. Superior Court, Room 1.

Minnie Plant vs. Solomon Binzer; on account. Superior Court, Room 2.

William Caldwell vs. Taylor Roberts; replevin. Superior Court, Room 3.

Rowland Evans vs. The American Casualty Insurance and Security Company; on account and in attachment and garnishment. Circuit Court.

Harold Love vs. Joseph Haas; note. Superior Court, Room 2.

Albert Rains vs. The Standard Oil Company; damages. Demand, $1,975. Superior Court, Room 3.

A DEFENSE OF THE RICH.

Andrew Carnegie Says They Are Benefactors in National Prosperity.

Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor, Monday night, at the dinner of the Congregational Club, in New York. He had been invited to talk on the theme "The Obligations of Wealth," and 225 ladies and gentlemen were present to hear him. Mr. Carnegie was the first speaker to discuss the subject of the evening, and was introduced by President Marples as "the king of commerce, and probably the largest employer of labor in this or any other land." Mr. Carnegie said, in part:

"In speaking of wealth and its obligations I wish to say something in extenuation of that sometimes much-criticised and sometimes much-abused being, the millionaire. I don't think that we are called upon to look further ahead than the needs of our own generation. What concerns us most is the condition of to-day, and it is this condition that produces millionaires.

"For instance, Bell invented the telephone, and he to-day is a millionaire. Cunard built a steamship, and he to-day is worth millions. In Chicago there was a merchant who began to sell dry goods. His business, owing to his skill of direction, steadily increased, and he to-day is one of the great millionaires of the West. The presence of the millionaire is a benefit to the community.

"Look at the countries that are without millionaires. Take India, where there are no millionaires except the Indian Prince, and there is no country in the East where the mass of people are in such poor condition. In Russia, where there are no millionaires except those that have been made so by the inheritance of royal wealth, the condition of the people has excited the criticisms of the world. In Germany, where there were two millionaires, but where there is now but one, and in France, where you can count the millionaires on your hands, the condition of the great mass of inhabitants is an unfavorable contrast to that of England.

"England, which has great millionaires, produces a race of working people whose condition and surroundings are immensely superior to those of any other country in Europe, and whose political rights are clearly defined and more thoroughly respected. In this country the condition of the workingmen is so far better than in any other civilized country, that the American workingman is able really to waste—I say waste—what would serve to keep a workingman in Germany or France.

"The millionaire is really a product of the prosperity of the masses. He is the legitimate outgrowth of their material advancement. We have millionaires here because the masses are prosperous. They know something of luxury. If anyone is agitated about what he fancies is an undue number of millionaires in this country, I will ask such a one to stop and think, what does the millionaire get?

"I make the statement as a fact, that, be a millionaire ever so miserly and selfish, it is not possible for him to divert his wealth from enterprises that contribute to the prosperity of the country. His very passion to multiply his riches of necessity enhances the prosperity of the nation.

"It is a fact undenied that that man who recently died, and who at his death ranked as the richest man of the country, had every cent of his vast fortune, excepting that which was necessary to support himself and his family, invested and at work night and day in the development of the vast railroad systems of this country.

"We come now to an estimate of what is the proper use of wealth. We know that men use wealth in three ways: First, they hoard it. The truth that can be said, and the only truth of this class, is that they don't own their millions at all. Their millions own them. There is another use of money equally bad by those who hoard it, and that is the bequeathing of it en masse to their children, and thereby cursing those children, for the almighty dollar is a curse when left in this way to the children of the rich. There is another class of the money hoarder, who repents his folly upon his deathbed and leaves part of what he has hoarded to charity. I say there is no grace in any such gift of money. The man who dies thus dies disgraced.

"I believe that the obligation that rests on every millionaire is to guard his surplus wealth as a sacred trust, which is given him in order that he may use it to elevate and improve the condition of his fellowman. I believe that such a man should not pay much attention to what I call the submerged tenth of the population, the rotten apples of the social orchard, degraded by intemperance and rendered worthless by vice. We should shelter, feed and isolate them.

"In fulfilling his trust the millionaire should take the poor, honest, independent, industrious and patriotic mechanic by the hand and lead him to the ladder of advancement. It is this class of honest workingmen that the millionaire should strive to raise. He who gives money to the beggar who does not work uses his money in a way that tends to increase crime and pauperism, and the millionaire who gives thus unwisely is the most injurious member of the community."

Which Is Revolutionary?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Blount's Hawaiian report, as published, begins with the events of the 16th and 17th of January, and ignores all acts of previous dates. The records show that the Queen, in the absence of the Boston, with Captain Wiltse, Minister Stevens and all the naval forces, on Saturday, Jan. 14, renounced the old Constitution and announced the new, previously and secretly prepared, and signed by herself and some of her advisers, and she demanded, in the presence of an armed force, that all her Cabinet advisers and other officials sign this new Constitution, and join with her in proclaiming and sustaining this new government. This proclaiming of the new Constitution was simply postponed under the persuasion of her Cabinet. This renunciation on Jan. 14 opened a clear field for any other party or power. Under universal custom, the party gaining and holding possession of the capital is recognized as the government. Mr. Blount speaks of the existing government as "provisional," and styles it, subsequently, as "revolutionary." Who began the revolution? INQUIRER.

Indianapolis, Nov. 21.

A recent cartoon of Gilliam's in "Judge" represents President Cleveland trying to operate a typewriter which is badly out of line and generally hindside before. Get a Remington. Grover, get a Remington.

LEFT WITHOUT MONEY

Lady Exhibitors at the Fair Unable to Return to Their Homes.

Four Women of High Social Position Find Themselves in Annoying and Embarrassing Positions.

Chicago Evening Journal.

Four women of high social position who came here last May with foreign exhibits to be placed in the Woman's Building at Jackson Park are now, with blighted hopes and empty pockets, bewailing the fact that they ever came to Chicago and the world's fair.

Responding to alluring invitations and in one or two cases, it is said, to urgent requests, extended in behalf of the board of lady managers, the Countess Salazar, of Naples, Italy; Mme. Magnusson, of Iceland, and Mme. Korany, of Syria, came to Chicago with exhibits of the work of women of their respective countries. The letters they had received and which they still have in their possession stimulated enthusiastic hopes of the successes they would achieve through the assistance which was freely promised them. Their reception to begin with was disappointing as it was in every instance the reverse of cordial. No one welcomed them. Although they came because especially invited to do so, no provision whatever had been made for their entertainment. There was not even so much as a single person who took the trouble to advise them as to a stopping place. Even the placing of the exhibits which they had secured and brought here at great expense and labor was not only not made easy, but, on the contrary, rendered extremely difficult and unsatisfactory. The women of the board were busy looking after their own concerns, and had no time to make good promises made in the early flush of enterprise when it seemed likely that the Woman's Building would be an empty honor for lack of any thing of especial interest to put into it. It was every one for herself in a sort of grand scrabble, and, of course, these gentle foreigners were at a disadvantage.

Thus it transpires that the three women representatives of Italy, Iceland and Syria are wishing with all their hearts that they were many thousands of miles away. They are, however, without the means to compass their wishes, and the board of lady managers, with everything else under the sun to look after, and having apparently nothing more to gain, do not consider the distress of these strangers in anyway their affair.

Although because of an unfortunate marriage the Countess Salazar, who has a large family of children to consider, is unfortunately situated financially, there is not a woman in all Italy, it is said, of better social position. Her father founded the great Industrial Art Museum at Naples. He was a most public-spirited nobleman and devoted much of his life to bettering the conditions of his countrymen. The Countess, who has interested herself in the work begun by her father, stands for the modern renaissance of Italian art industries. She is commissioned by the Italian government to look into the industries of American women, and is a most scholarly and charming woman. She had no thought of coming to Chicago with her wares, until she received letters from Mrs. Troutman, of New York, vice president of the board of lady managers, and others in authority assuring her that they would do all in their power to assist her in making her exhibit profitable. None of these promises have been fulfilled. Being unadvised as to a place to live she was obliged to go to a hotel where prices were the reverse of moderate. She kept on hoping for some assistance which would enable her to make at least some sales, and so remained until her means were exhausted.

Having given of her time and talent to make the Woman's Building a success, she thought that she would be sustained by those whom she had aided in a series of lectures, and in this way she would be able to recoup herself; but in this she was also disappointed. Those she had served turned their backs on her at every point, and, with a mortgage of $6,000 on her castle which must be paid in a few months, she finds herself without sufficient funds to return to her home.

CAME FROM FAR ICELAND.

A quaint little figure at the various world's fair gatherings has been Madam Magnusson, of Iceland, with her high goldcrowned cap and odd, picturesque costume. Hers was a strange little exhibit, especially suited to a museum, but withal of exceptional interest. She came here with a thousand dollars and her exhibit, hoping to make enough out of the sale of what she had brought to realize her long-cherished dream of establishing a girls' school in Iceland. For a good many years her home has been in England, her husband being a professor in Cambridge University, and, by the way, is associated with William Morris, the poet, in his literary work. Each season Madam Magnusson goes to her native island, and for several months conducts a schools for girls, which she has always expected to make a permanent institution.

Like others, Mme. Magnusson was led to believe that she would be assisted in disposing of her exhibit if she came here. Instead of this assistance the exhibit was so placed that it was practically concealed and received no attention. May Wright Sewall and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson interested themselves in her behalf and went to those in charge and begged that the little Icelander woman's exhibit be placed near the statue of Lief Erickson, where it could be seen. Their efforts were, however, unavailing, as the space was occupied by a heavy molding plasma for the theater whose direction he hoped to obtain sign. After endless discussions, I left the undertaking to him on the condition that he sign his name as the sole author, and give me the half of the receipts.

"For fully eighteen months I heard nothing more of this excellent plan. But one day I received Beraud's adaptation for the stage. It seemed to me the maddest thing in the world. I have kept it as a curiosity. Then the thought came suddenly to write the piece myself. It came upon me like a fever, and in eight days the work was completed. Proud of this work storm, but somewhat embarrassed, because I had acted contrary to my father's advice, I went to the copyist with my drama, decided to make him swear secrecy. I was hardly in the room, however, when I was surprised by my father, who entered, manuscript in hand, and interrupted the conversation. There was nothing to do but acknowledge that I had not followed his advice, but father referred to his experience and his reputation, and punished me most cruelly by compelling me to read the piece to him on the spot.

"Must I tell more?" asks the author. "In the second act tears were in his eyes. In the third act he cried like a child. But I was obliged to cease reading. I had an engagement, and was forced to leave the room to keep it. My father had promised to wait to hear me read the last two acts. When I returned he fell on my neck. He had been unable to command his patience, and had read to the end. He laughed through his tears, and prophesied a brilliant success for me, but also endless trouble with the censor. He prophesied correctly. The piece had endless difficulties to overcome before it was produced—but it received an enthusiastic reception. I was obliged to believe so, because the greatest stage master of those days said so, and the public appeared to approve his dictum. From that day I determined to work. But the end of the whole story is that I owe it to my father that I became a dramatic author, for by compelling me to pay for my cigars he gave me a taste for work."

The Spitting Habit.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Your article in Tuesday's issue regarding the spitting habit is well worthy the attention of many citizens. I heard of a case where, out of twenty-eight employes in a factory, one of whom had tuberculosis, fourteen eventually died of the disease just from breathing the infected dust from the morning sweepings, which had not settled before the entrance of the workmen. But we should go further than the Philadelphia Board of Health, and prohibit it on our sidewalks, steps of public buildings, depots, etc. With the best of care, ladies' dresses cannot escape it. Boots and shoes cannot avoid it all. With this deadly matter clinging to us we enter our homes and step across the carpets, leaving a trail of poison behind. Our little creeping babies pass over this trail and then innocently suck their thumbs or put in their mouths other articles which have gathered the poison. Our older children play on the floor and gather the disease germs, so powerful even though they be invisible. There could be no, suggestion of hardship in an ordinance requiring every one who wanted or needed to spit to walk to the gutter and deposit his sputum there, where it could be attended to by the street sweeper while he is removing other animal excreta. Such an ordinance would be the first round of the ladder which would lead to the refinement of the Japanese.

As was said, "It may hurt our pride to be called unrefined or vulgar," but the following, in a letter from a relative who has made a study of the habits of the Japanese, shows that we are far behind them, both in refinement and matters of health. He writes: "When they wish to expectorate they whisk out, from somewhere in their garments, one of the many little tissue-paper napkins with which they always go supplied, and, in a quick, unobtrusive way, deposit their sputum in it, then give it a few twists, tuck it in their sleeve and carry it home to burn," so that the revolting filth is at once out of sight and destroyed forever. Of course, we cannot reach that degree of refinement for a long time yet, but an ordinance, such as Philadelphia now has, with the addition of the above suggestion, will be a long, long step up out of vulgar filth toward health. LEIGHESTER.

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.

Workingmen Anxiously Waiting for a Chance to Strike at Democracy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Stimulated by the great Republican landslide of Nov. 7 last, not only the politicians but the rank and file of the party of protection to American interests in Indiana are eager for a chance to wipe off the earth the party that restores queens to thrones and smashes tariffs, and as an indication that there is abundance of life and activity in the Republican party one has but to glance at the list of candidates for the several State offices that are bobbing up by the score. The fact that a large number of persons have signified their willingness to be candidates indicates to the Republican voter that they have great faith in capturing the State in 1894. As a laborer and one who is out of employment, I can probably give some reasons why so many laborers have forsaken the Democratic ship that is fast sinking into perpetual oblivion and are clamoring to get on board the swift-sailing vessel "Protection" that they may be saved from going to the poorhouse. During the campaign of 1892 a great many workingmen were influenced into voting the free-trade ticket under the promise of experiencing better times, and the hue and cry was made against Carnegie. I remember very distinctly of seeing large posters posted on bill boards and hung up in Democratic newspaper offices throughout the State on which was pictured a scene that was supposed to have occurred at Homestead, and conspicuously displayed in large type were these words: "Three thousand men out of employment." Great stress was put on the three thousand men being out of work by Democratic speakers, which no doubt had the effect to bias the minds of a large number of voters who either voted for free trade or remained away from the polls. To-day the workingman who was duped into voting against protection and his own interests sees his mistake and cannot understand why the Democratic managers have not placards in show windows depicting the condition that the country is now enjoying under free-trade rule. Some of us have been straining our eyes looking for pictures of riots and men starving, but the Democratic lithographer seems to have gone out of business.

Another thing that was worked pretty successfully in the credulity of many laborers was the cry that the Republican party legislated in the interests of the rich class and that millionaires were developing every day, but no reason was given why Price, Whitney, Payne, Dickinson and scores of other men of extreme wealth voted the Democratic ticket and were party leaders. There is one thing certain: The workingman would be much better off to live in a country that developed millionaires and, at the same time, receive good wages and employment three hundred and thirteen days in a year than to have no millionaires and receive poor wages and be out of work half the time. The workingmen are getting their eyes open and are only waiting the chance to knock the party of shams and false pretensions out of the box in the first round. Let every Republican put his shoulder to the wheel, and Democracy and its free-trade fallacies will be routed pell mell at the first opportunity. LABORER.

Indianapolis, Nov. 20.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

A Woman's Back.

The mainspring of her life.

What can she do, where can she go, so long as that deadly backache saps both strength and ambition?

She cannot walk, she cannot stand; her duties are burdensome; she is miserable.

The cause is some derangement of the uterus or womb. Backache is the sure symptom.

The one unfailing remedy is *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* A woman discovered it and gave it to woman. *Mrs. T. W. Lane, of Holyoke, Mass.*, tells what a comfort it is to write to a woman about her peculiar troubles, and have a woman read her letters and give a woman's sympathy and help. Thousands send Mrs. Pinkham letters, grateful for renewed life.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S.S.S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. RHEUMATISM S.S.S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PABST MILWAUKEE BEER WINS

The PABST BREWING CO. has been awarded the highest points of merit on each article they manufacture at the World's Columbian Exposition. Each separate beer has defeated all similar beers of its respective class, Pabst Hofbrau scored higher than the Royal Hofbrau of Munich, and the "Best" Tonic scored the one hundred points of perfection, an altitude of merit supreme and unequaled. This gives to Pabst, Milwaukee,

A Victory Over the Entire World,

consisting of an award on ten separate products. A victory complete and absolutely UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF EXPOSITIONS.

This announcement of the first and only report of the judges was made officially for the first and only time on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1893, at 5:30 p. m., by John Boyd Thacher, Chairman on Awards—hence all previous statements from every source have been unauthorized and misleading.

PABST BREWING CO.

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH, : : : : Wholesale Dealer

SMOKE Havana Cress Club CIGAR PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

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.

NORTH. INDIANAPOLIS TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*3.35 am	*11.00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*4.50 am	*10.15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*4.50 am	*10.15 pm
Dayton and principal t.	*4.50 am	*10.15 pm
Martinsville and Vincennes	*7.45 am	*5.05 pm
Richmond and Columbus, O	†8.00 am	†3.20 pm
Madison and Louisville	*8.05 am	†5.50 pm
Logansport and Chicago	*11.35 am	*3.05 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*4.00 pm	*12.45 pm
Dayton and Columbus	*11.45 am	*9.00 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	...	*11.15 am
Philadelphia and New York	*3.00 pm	*12.45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3.00 pm	*12.45 pm
Knightstown and Richmond	†4.00 pm	†8.50 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*4.00 pm	*10.15 am
North Vernon and Madison	*4.00 pm	*10.15 am
Martinsville and Vincennes	†1.00 pm	†10.45 am
Pittsburg and East	*5.10 pm	*11.40 am
Dayton and Xenia	*5.10 pm	*11.40 am
Logansport and Chicago	*11.20 am	*3.25 am

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

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 12:55 p. m., 11:20 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train.

Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:35 a. m., 4:40 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:40 p. m.

Terre Haute and Greencastle accommodation arrives at 10:00 a. m. and leaves at 4:00 p. m.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Cars on trains 20 and 21.

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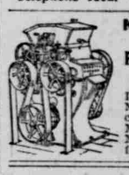

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