*The New York Store*
*Established 1853.*

*BARGAINS FOR*

*House Cleaning Time*

***We have inaugurated a great Sale of House-cleaning Articles, Kitchen Utensils, Glasswa e, China, Crockery. All in the B S MENT. Don't miss it.***

*PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.*


## GEN. J. S. WISE IN TOWN.

### The Ex-Congressman to Attend a Federal Court Case To-Day.

Among the arrivals at the Denison Hotel yesterday was Gen. John S. Wise, now of New York city, but who was some years ago in Congress from Virginia. He comes here as general counsel for the General Electric Company, of New York, which corporation has been made a party defendant in the suit of Russell B. Harrison against the Queen City Street-railway Company, of Marion, Ind. The suit, it will be remembered, was entered a few days ago in the federal court, and, upon the plaintiff's application, Judge Woods appointed Howard Cale, of this city, receiver for the property. The General Electric Company, through its attorneys, will to-day move to enjoin the foreclosure of the property, as petitioned by Mr. Harrison. General Wise says the company held some $65,000 of the bonds of this road, and that they gave Mr. Harrison $10,000 of these bonds, and that the latter now seeks to render worthless the General Electric Company's bonds, while he asks that his own holdings be made good in every way. The arguments will be made before Judge Woods at 9 o'clock this morning. W. L. Taylor is the local attorney for the New York corporation.

General Wise ran into several old friends at the hotel yesterday, and apparently put in a pleasant Sunday. He did not care to talk politics or to be interviewed, though he was ready and willing to contribute any number of good stories from his large and varied fund. His reputation as a raconteur is known far and wide, and he entertained a number of friends for some time last evening with anecdotes. General Wise is a man of fifty years of age, smooth-faced and jovial in appearance. He served through the war as a captain in the confederate army, and was wounded in the service of the South. Despite this fact, however, he subsequently became a Republican and was elected to Congress from Virginia. After retiring from politics he went to New York, where he became a shining light in the legal profession, and was some time ago made general counsel for the General Electric Company. This position pays him $15,000 a year, and his practice outside of that is good for at least $25,000 a year, so that he is doing somewhat better financially than when serving his constituency in Congress at $5,000 per annum. General Wise has just returned from Europe, where he went on litigation in which his company was interested. The suit, which was the immediate cause of his trip abroad, was a patent infringement case, and was tried in London, General Wise winning it. He is soon to deliver an address before the Southern Society of New York, of which he is one of the most prominent members. His father, Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is the man who was responsible for the hanging of the famous John Brown. Among other things for which the General is remembered here is the anecdote of a German constituent of John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, whose adoration for the latter, so General Wise says, caused him to say that, while the Terre Haute man was not as great as the Savior, "Shon vas a young man yet!"

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Park Theater will divide the time equally between two attractions this week, one being well known, while the other is new to the local stage. Herbert Cawthorn, who will open the week this afternoon in "Little Nugget," is one of the Park's standard attractions and has filled several engagements at that house. Cawthorn is himself a good Irish character actor and has the happy faculty of securing people well suited to his comedy. "Little Nugget" is a light musical skit with numerous specialties and other features calculated to please an audience. Thursday afternoon and for the remainder of the week J. W. Harrington, who has never been seen here, will present Frank Dumont's Yankee drama "Rube Stacy." The scenes of the play are similar, it is said, to the "Old Homestead" and other pieces of that kind.

Herrmann's engagement at the Grand does not begin until Friday night. The entertainment of the famous magician includes several new tricks and illusions this season besides a number of special features under the direction of Mme. Herrmann.

Kalbfield's Orpheum Specialty Stars, a troupe of high-class vaudeville people, will open at the Empire this afternoon for one week. The list includes many well-known people and some who are new to this city who are big favorites elsewhere. Boyle and Graham make one of the hits of the show. The Whitings, the Wright sisters and the Fansons are with the company. A big feature will be the first appearance of the celebrated rifle shots Reickhoff and Coleman.

### Why His Defense Is Weak.

New York World.

Mr. Breckinridge's defense is weak in one particular. Miss Pollard frequently offered to marry him and repair the great wrong she had inflicted.


**The Pyramid Pile Cure**

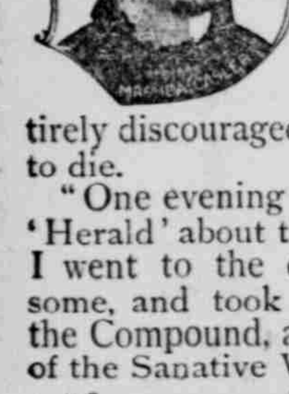
Is a new discovery for the prompt, permanent cure of piles in every form. Every druggist has it.



**To Help Sick Women.**

"I want to tell you what *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* and Sanative Wash have done for me.

"I was so bad with falling of the womb and Leucorrhœa that I could not stand.



"I had doctored so much without benefit I was entirely discouraged. I expected to die.

"One evening I read in the 'Herald' about this medicine. I went to the druggist, got some, and took 2 bottles of the Compound, and used one of the Sanative Wash.

"I am now well and strong, am never troubled with either of the complaints. If more women would use Mrs. Pinkham's medicines there would be less suffering in the world."
— Mrs. Ida Casler, 126 Olive St., Syracuse, N. Y.


## THE GOVERNOR HOME

### Indiana's Executive and Party Return from Washington.

### How Breckinridge Is Regarded at the Capital—Governor Calls Twice on the President.

Governor Matthews and the remainder of the Indiana delegation which visited Washington primarily to attend the hearing in the United States Supreme Court of the big railway tax case returned home yesterday afternoon. The Governor thinks that if the manner in which a court receives arguments and asks questions of opposing counsel is any indication the result will be favorable to the State in this case. Upon invitation of John R. Leonard, formerly of Indianapolis, who has just been made warden of the District jail at Washington, the Governor and his party attended the Breckinridge trial. The Govenor seemed particularly interested in the array of counsel, and was somewhat disappointed that nothing transpired during the time he was in the court room to bring out a cross-fire which would give him a better idea of these lawyers in action. He is of the opinion that Breckinridge is politically and socially dead, and says that when Judge Jere Wilson gets hold of the Colonel for cross-examination he will flay him alive. Judge Wilson, he says, is the most vigorous old lawyer he ever saw. A young man's spirit in an old frame is his description of the former Indiana Congressman, who is now one of the best lawyers in the District of Columbia.

The sentiment in Washington, as well as among all the visitors to that city, the Governor says, is all against Breckinridge, and it is not generally thought that he will stand for a renomination. Although he has come out publicly with the statement that he would do so, it is believed that his friends will advise him to withdraw from the race, and that he will follow their advice.

Colonel Breckinridge left Washington for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon about the same time the Governor's party took their departure. They came via the Baltimore & Ohio and by the Chesapeake & Ohio. His mission to Cincinnati was to consult with a number of his friends and constituents concerning the advisability of his going into the convention. These friends came up from Kentucky yesterday, and the meeting was held at the Burnet House in Cincinnati. It is well assured that this meeting will finally determine the matter of Breckinridge's continuing in the race for re-election. Upon the train yesterday Governor Matthews met a Kentuckian, a resident of Colonel Breckinridge's district, and who has heretofore been a warm admirer and suporter of the susceptible statesman. This man told the Governor that he and his friends would fight the renomination of Breckinridge in every possible manner, but that if the Colonel was renominated they would support him, though they did not believe he could possibly be elected. The sentiment of the Democrats of the district was such, he said, that in the event of Breckinridge's renomination, there would probably be a split in the party and another nomination made, which would result in the election of a Republican Congressman from the old Ashland district. Governor Matthews himself cannot finds words strong enough to condemn the acts and the attitude of this shameless Representative of Henry Clay's old State. The Governor says the case will go down in history as one of the most celebrated in the criminal annals of the country, and that the interest in it in Washington is something remarkable. The pressure for admission to the court room grows every day. Miss Pollard was not in the court room the day he was there.

Governor Matthews saw President Cleveland twice. He met him for a few moments on Tuesday, and again by appointment Saturday morning. He says the President is looking in first-rate health, but suffers somewhat from a gouty affection of one limb, which precludes his standing for any length of time. The Governor denies emphatically any participation in the postmastership fight at Frankfort, saying that the representatives of the opposing factions are both warm friends of his, and that he would not on any account take a hand in the contest. He had not even interested himself in the fight at Clinton, his old home, and, though he saw Postmaster-general Bissel, he made no suggestions to him with reference to these appointments. There are, he says, a number of office seekers from Indiana remaining at Washington, who keep hanging on, hoping against hope, and in some instances their persistence is absolutely pathetic. Many of these asked him to use his influence in their behalf, and he received many letters and telegrams while in Washington from friends and acquaintances all over this State, urging him to add his efforts to those already made in support of various appointments. Where he could do so with perfect good taste he put in a word, which, he laughingly said, might or might not do some good.

The Indiana Senators, he says, are looking well, and that a long, hard fight seems to agree with them. Senator Voorhees feels he has a protracted struggle before him, and is well equipped for it, the Governor thinks, both mentally and physically. He talked with Speaker Crisp soon after the reception of the news of the latter's appointment as United States Senator, telling the Speaker that he did not know whether to congratulate the Senate and Mr. Crisp or to condole with the House upon the loss of its Speaker. The latter's reply was such as to make the subsequent news of his declination of the appointment not at all surprising to the Governor. From Mr. Crisp's talk he gathered that in the present crisis the Speaker would rather sacrifice his ambition to be in the Senate, together with the probability of long remaining there, to what he felt to be party duty. In other words, the vetoing of the seigniorage bill had complicated party conditions in the House to such an extent that to precipitate a speakership contest now would be a very serious matter. Many of the members who had opposed the free coinage of silver but had supported the seigniorage bill were depressed and disappointed over the veto and were now ready to vote for a wide-open silver measure. Had Mr. Crisp resigned the speakership the Governor thought it was quite probable the contest for the office would have resolved itself into a fight between the silver and anti-silver Democrats. Therefore he took the wisest course and for the good of the party sacrificed personal ambition, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have led him to accept the proffered senatorship. Governor Matthews, as is well known, strongly favored the seigniorage bill, as did all of the Indiana Democratic Congressmen. He says, however, that the reports to the effect that the latter were going to give up the idea of seeking renominations is greatly exaggerated, and that the only two he knew of who would decline to run were Congressmen Conn and Hammond, and their resolve long antedated the action on the silver question.

State Auditor Henderson, Deputy Auditor Joseph Fanning, Tax Commissioner Walker and John W. Kern were the pilgrims who returned with Governor Matthews. Mr. Kern went to Roanoke, Va., from Washington some days ago, but joined the party again at Cincinnati yesterday morning. Tax Commissioner Allen, of Frankfort, left the party at Washington after the tax case had been heard and went to Thomasville, Ga., where his wife is spending the winter.

### More Ball Players Arrive.

Pitcher Mauck's contract was received yesterday by Manager Sharsig, together with a short note to the effect that he will be here to-morrow in plenty of time to go into the box in the opening game, if desired. He may be put in for an inning, just to limber up, though it is thought best to let Sowders and Orth show what they can do. Mauck comes from Princeton, Ind.

McTamany and Gray arrived late last night, and beginning with this morning the players must report at the grounds at 10 a. m. for two hours of practice and again at 2. p. m. for three hours' work. Failure to report promptly will entail a fine, unless a satisfactory excuse is given. The players are now under salary, their contracts running from April 1 to Oct. 1. Most of them have received advance money.

### Couldn't Do as He Pleased.

Lou Githens was arrested yesterday morning by patrolman Pope, charged with drunkenness and obstructing the sidewalk. Githens was standing on the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, in company with a number of friends, who were acting noisily and insulting pedestrians. Patrolman Pope happened along and ordered them to move away. Githens replied that it was the privilege of the American citizen to do as he pleased, whereupon he was arrested on the above charges.

### Long's Assailant Arrested.

William Williams, a resident of Brightwood, was arrested last night on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Several months ago Williams and Harry Long became involved in a dispute in a saloon on Malott avenue over a game of pool. Later, on the same day, the two met on the L. E. & W. tracks, near Massachusetts avenue, and renewed the quarrel. The two came to blows, and as Williams was being worsted he drew a knife and seriously cut Long in the body. Long's life was despaired of for a time, but after much suffering he recovered. Williams skipped to parts unknown. Yesterday he returned, only to be arrested by detectives McGuff and Doherty.

## NOT BRECKINRIDGE ALONE.

### Kentucky People on Trial as Well, Says General Wallace.

Gen. Lew Wallace was at the Modjeska matinee Saturday. Soon afterwards, while with some friends, one of them asked him how he liked her new play, "Magda." "I couldn't help thinking of Breckinridge all through it," he replied, and the conversation drifting from the drama to the famous trial General Wallace was asked if he did not think Breckinridge was killed politically. "I don't know about that," he answered. The people of Kentucky have a habit of being intensely loyal to their public men. They are ready to drop on their knees and clasp their hands before them at the mention of Henry Clay's name or that of Tom Marshall, Crittenden or other popular idols. Breckinridge has been a very popular man, and there is no telling what sentiment will do. Besides, there are people who have a high admiration for a murderer. We have frequent examples of this peculiar adoration of criminals. Breckinridge may or may not be politically ruined. It will take an election, possibly only a nominating convention, to determine. It is not Breckinridge alone who is on trial at Washington, but the people of Kentucky," concluded the General impressively, and the conversation took another turn.

### The Brother a Harmless Youth.

Last night a butcher at the corner of Liberty and Georgia streets called at the police station and reported that his brother was attempting to kill him. Sergeant Barlow investigated and found that the report was unfounded. The brother proved to be a harmless youth of fifteen years.

## JERRY: A PERSONALITY.

### Tribute to a Horse Which Had Many Human Attributes.

Mrs. E. Cavazza, in Atlantic Monthly.

Jerry is an admirable comedian. Once, well meaning but misguided, I offered him some carrots. It was fine to see his scorn of the vegetables. He sniffed contemptuously, shook his head, tossed the carrots from the basket, and trampled upon them in a war dance. But it was told me that after I had left the stable Jerry picked up the carrots and ate them with good relish. It had been simply that he expected choicer gifts at my hands.

He owns a blanket and hood, gold color, and by me embroidered with his respected name. He is proud of it; and who knows what satisfaction he feels when, as he passes along the street, the populace, admiring, reads aloud, Jerry. His self-esteem demands good clothes; so much so that one day, as I came into the stable yard, Jerry told me, by means of whinnying, beating his hoofs and shaking vigorously in his teeth the rather ancient blanket which had been hastily thrown over him, that he wanted his own cover, and not any common rag whatever. So his Australian friend kindly brought the embroidered robe—observing, however, that Jerry had not protested until my arrival. Arrayed in his good blanket, Jerry looked around with pride, and caressed with his nose the hands that had attired him.

Another comedy, of which Jerry was stage manager, was a 5-o'clock tea, admirably enacted. He had eaten all the apples and sugar from my dish-shaped basket. Then he had a luminous idea; he would now be host instead of guest at the banquet. He took the edge of the basket in his teeth, and, with a polite bow, proffered it to the Australian. It was accepted with thanks. Then Jerry took it again, and, with another bow, presented the Barmecide feast to me. I had not assisted at social functions for nothing, and received his civilities with many compliments. The tea party lasted for several minutes. Jerry was quite impartial in his attentions, and the affair was most enjoyable to everybody concerned.

It is very tantalizing when Jerry turns upon me his beautiful eyes and whinnies half a dozen phrases with a charming variety of intonations. He is telling me something which I am greatly interested to hear; but the density of human nonintelligence is like a fog between Jerry's mind and mine.

One morning he walked beside me, a courteous escort, talking of the fine weather and of the news of the day. "What you say, Jerry," I answered him, "is not only true, but also finely expressed. What a pity that I'm too stupid to understand it."

Another day, as I entered the yard, Jerry stood there harnessed. He immediately began the recital of some pleasant occurrence; whinnying, moving his ears and tossing his head with evident delight. One of the men came from the stable, and asked me. "Has Jerry told you the news?"

"He has; but I have not quite understood."

"He had his photograph taken this morning. A man with a camera came into the yard, and I said Jerry is such a good horse he ought to have his picture taken. So we put on his best blanket and he stood for his likeness. He was very pleased about it."

On another occasion Jerry, by means of his silent language, helped me out of a little dilemma of equine society. He had been eating fruit and sugar from my hands, and in the basket there remained only a few bits of sugar, when one of our friends, a black horse, trotted up for a share of the treat. I knew by experience that the black liked apples, but not sugar, so that there was nothing for him. "I'm so sorry, Wally," I told him, "but Jerry has eaten all the fruit, and you do not care for sugar. The next time you shall have a fine apple, if you will go away now."

The black did not comprehend; he kept gently pushing his nose against my shoulder. It was grievous to disappoint the good animal. With a sudden impulse I said to the roan: "You, Jerry, know both languages. Please tell Wally that I am very sorry that the apples are all eaten, but if he will go away now in patience, to-morrow I will bring him a large red apple for himself."

Jerry looked at me as if to take the message, then approached his nose to that of Wally. It appeared to me that the current of intelliegnce was almost visible—something as the warm air is seen to pass in transparent ripples along the outside of a heated iron pipe. The message repeated, Wally glanced pleasantly at me, as if to accept the terms of my offer, and then trotted away. Needless to say that the next day he had the promised apple, and of the largest and reddest.

### A Complete Fruit Garden.

American Farmer.

A good plan for a fruit garden is given by an exchange. It is sixty-eight feet wide, 150 feet long, and staked off in rows 150 feet long and seven feet apart, because then most of the work can be done with a horse and cultivator. The strawberry rows need only be three and one-half feet apart. A headland seven and a half feet wide is left at each end for turning. The first row is set three feet from the outside, and the others follow in order.

First Row—Fifty blackberries, forty Ancient Briton, ten Snyder.

Second Row—Fifty black raspberries, twenty Nehema, twenty Ohio, ten Older, Palmer or Progress.

Third Row—Fifty red raspberries, twenty-five Marlboro, fifteen Cuthbert, ten Shaffer's Colossal.

Fourth Row—Fifty currants, twenty-five Victoria and twenty-five Red Dutch.

Fifth Row—White currants and gooseberries, twenty-five white grape, fifteen Downing and ten Houghton.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Rows—Three hundred strawberries, 200 (pistillate) selected from Warfield, Crescent, Haverland, Bubach, Eureka, 100 (staminate) selected from Michael's Early, Jessie, Parker Earle, Van Deman, Captain Jack and Rio.

Ninth Row—Seventeen grapes, six Moore's Early, three Worden, three Brighton, three Concord and two Delaware.

The tenth row may consist of a dozen fruit trees of whatever variety the owner prefers, but let them be hardy, well tested and such that will do well in your locality. All of the plants should be first-class.

### Up with Johnny's Kite.

Where's that spool o' thread o' mother's?
Not a living soul can guess!
Where's that pretty paper pattern
That was cut for sister's dress?
Where are all the silken tassels
Of the curtains? Out of sight!
And we cannot hope to find them,
For they're up with Johnny's kite!

Where are father's new suspenders
That he hasn't worn a week?
Where's the saddle girth and bridle?
Let the household stand and speak!
Where's the flour we bought for breakfast?
In a scattered paste of white!
All the household's topsy-turvy,
And gone up with Johnny's kite!

—Atlanta Constitution.

### Chollie's Quandary.

Boston Home Journal.

She (in affright)—Oh, Tom, why do you make such awful faces at me?

He (contritely)—I can't help, it, dear. My eyeglasses are falling off and I don't want to let go of your hands.

## IT'S CHEAP TO BUILD

### Labor and Material at Prices Advantageous to Investors.

### There Is Not a Great Deal of Building Going On, However—Coffee Roasting Business.

Mr. Louis H. Gibson, the architect, in speaking of the building outlook said: "There will not be as much building in the city as the situation with respect to prices would justify. There will be some good building, but nothing to compare with the volume of other years. There has been a tendency on the part of the press to lead people to believe that there would be a large amount of building in this city. This is not true. There should be a great deal. There never was such an opportunity for building at a relatively small cost. For instance, I closed a contract on a building a few days ago for $14,500, the bids on which were $19,500 last year. The average bid on this building this year was less than $15,000, and as stated, it was let at $14,500. I closed a contract on a dwelling which had been laid over from last year. The best figure we could get at that time was in the neighborhood of $4,000. Our friends wintered on the plans, made some additions to them and we closed a contract for $3,100, with a number of bids inside of $3,200. This is illustrative of other experiences. The reason for these lower prices is primarily the reduction in the cost of material and labor. Brick, lumber, iron, glass and all other products are very much lower than they have been in years. Labor is from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than it was two years ago. Again, the character of the competition is much more severe than it has been in the past. Many of our best contractors are almost entirely without business. For people who have money and wish to invest it this is certainly an exceptional opportunity. It is reasonably certain that within a relatively short period there will be an advance of from 25 to 30 per cent. in building values."

### Manufactured Corn Products.

The month of March with the cerealine mills and the starch works was one of the busiest of many months past. The Indianapolis hominy mill through the month used ten carloads of corn a day. Its new and powerful engine, which is a very fine piece of workmanship, is proving a valuable addition to doing the work economically. The cerealine mills last month used from twenty-eight to thirty carloads of corn a day. This company is preparing to close down its works at Columbus and increase the production of the works at Indianapolis, so much more advantageous for doing business are the freight rates, and the new mills turn out cereal products of such superior quality. The starch works run through the month to about their full capacity, 3,000 bushels of corn per day. A large per cent. of the products of these mills are exported. However, the Indianapolis hominy mills have a good trade in New England and New York, taking special pains to manufacture the cereal products which are the most sought for by New Englanders.

### Coffee Roasting Industry.

Five years ago yesterday eleven business men on South Meridian street conceived the idea that Indianapolis had reached a position where it should become a large coffee roasting center, and they at once put capital into the enterprise sufficient to place it well on its feet and from that little beginning the business of the Indianapolis Coffee Company has reached such a volume that it must enlarge its plant, although now occupying a large building. Michael O'Connor is president of the company and A. M. McCleary secretary and general manager, and a very competent man for the place. The company has become a large importer of coffee, it not being an unusual thing for it to receive drafts from the Brazilian banks calling for from $10,000 to $15,000.

In the few years of its existence it has succeeded to a great extent in supplying the Indianapolis trade with its brands of coffee, and also in placing its goods in most of the principal markets of the West and South, thereby taxing its roasting capacity to its utmost. Indianapolis is becoming a coffee roasting center and fast taking a leading position in this important line of business. Until within the last few years the mills of the East supplied the greater portion of the roasted coffees consumed by the West. This is not true to-day, it being now possible for the Western roasters to procure directly from either hemisphere the finest coffees grown. The demand for high grade coffees in the West is on the increase and to this branch of the trade the Indiana Coffee Company is paying special attention. Notwithstanding the panic of last year the business of the company showed a healthy increase of 23 per cent. over the preceding year. Natural gas fuel, which is used entirely for roasting by this company, is much superior to coke or coal. The coffee is roasted better, more uniformly, and is free from any smoked or coal flavor so often imparted to the flavor of the coffee from the use of coal. Specifications are now in hand for an entire new and enlarged plant, which will be the largest in the country equipped for natural gas.

### Horse Sales Increasing.

At the semi-monthly sale of horses last week there were sold 289 horses. Buyers were here from a number of Eastern cities, and several carloads were sold to go to Pennsylvania, New York and New England. The stock purchased was the best offered, and will be a credit to Indiana as a State in which good horses are raised. At the sale last week fewer scrub horses were offered, and those sold did not go out of the State. So far as Indiana is concerned, there are far less scrub horses raised than a few years ago, so much better prices do well-bred stock bring. A good draft or coach horse always finds ready sale at a fair price, and good drivers to light vehicles, as well, sell readily if well built and good speeders. "Chunks" will sell, but not at as good prices, proportionately, as the better stock.

### The Making of Awnings.

An industry which is growing rapidly is that of manufacturing awnings, tents, etc. Five years ago Indianapolis sent to Chicago to get its awnings, tents, etc., or some other large city. Now it has three establishments which manufacture them on an extensive scale, and in the busy times they employ a considerable number of men and women. The Indianapolis Awning Company has branches in Louisville, Terre Haute and Springfield, Ill., and the other two establishments, besides having a good home trade, are doing a good deal of work for cities and towns over this State and in Illinois.

### Some Recipes.

Codfish on Toast—For a quick breakfast dish when the larder is empty or the butcher didn't send the steak, pick up a bowlful of fish very fine and light. Put it in a stewpan and cover with cold water; let it come slowly to a boil while you rub a tablespoonful of sifted flour into a generous one of butter. Turn the fish into a colander and let it drain a moment; turn into the pan again and pour on about half a pint of rich milk—cream is better. Let this reach the boiling point and stir in the flour and butter; cook three or four minutes and turn over squares of nicely browned and buttered toast.

How to Cook Corned Beef — Wash it thoroughly and put it into a pot that will hold plenty of water. The water should be cold. Skim carefully. It is not too much to allow forty minutes for every pound after it has begun to boil. The goodness of corned beef depends much on its being boiled gently and long. If it is to be eaten cold, lay it into a warm earthen dish or pan, and put over it a piece of board the size of the meat. Upon this put a clean stone or some other heavy weight. Salt meat is very much improved by being pressed.

Broiled Oysters—Select large oysters, drain through a colander, then lay on a cloth and cover until dry; mix a little salt and a dust of cayenne pepper together, being careful not to get too much cayenne, as a little goes a good way; sprinkle over the oysters when dry, grease the gridiron, which should be made with wires close together to hold the oysters, with a piece of beef suet. Heat the gridiron and have a hot bed of coals. Put on a layer and watch closely; when browned turn and brown the other side; have slices of crisp toast buttered and ready; heat a spoonful of cream and two of butter together, dip each oyster in the butter and lay three or four on a slice of toast; serve immediately.

Marshmallow—A confectioner's recipe for marshmallows which many a schoolgirl thinks delicious, in spite of the fact that others think them little better than sweetened overshoes, is as follows: Put half a pound of white gum arabic of the best quality in a saucepan, and add a pint of water, and when the gum is dissolved strain. Add eight ounces of refined sugar, put over the fire, and stir until the sugar is dissolved and you have a mixture as thick as strained honey. Beat the whites of four eggs light, but not to a froth, and add them. Do not stop stirring until the liquid is thin and will not stick. Flavor with vanilla and pour into a pan over which you have sprinkled cornstarch. Divide into squares with a knife when cool.

## MRS. BULLITT'S MISTAKE.

### Her Conclusions as to Breckinridge Are Fallacious and Erroneous.

New York Sun.

Mrs. Cuthbert Bullitt, of Kentucky, exhorts to the women of that State not to be "too hard on Colonel Breckinridge." She asks for him consideration at their hands on the same ground on which it was asked by his counsel at Washington, namely, that "he was the victim of a smooth tounged siren, and with a man's passion, which is different from a woman's, he could not tear himself from her."

The condemnation which listens to no excuse or palliation, she would visit on Miss Pollard alone. The moral of the case, in her view, is that women do not punish such an offense in a woman severely enough. "Let the ladies be sterner with their own sex," she says, "and such disgraceful things as the Breckinridge case will in the future be unknown." She thns imposes on women a moral obligation different from that to which she holds men, on the plea that the discrimination is justified by the difference in their "passions."

Undoubtedly this discrimination is often made by women. There is a feminine disposition to extenuate in men a licentiousness which they refuse utterly to tolerate in women. Thus they are already stern toward "their own sex," but lenient to men. That this sternness could hardly be made any sterner is proved by Mrs. Bullitt's tenderness toward Colonel Breckinridge and her uncompromising denunciation of Miss Pollard. The woman knew the man was married, she says, and therefore she was "a brazen brute." But to Colonel Breckinridge, who also knew that he was married, she has no such term of indignant reproach to apply. She insists that "something is due him," in spite of his perfidy, but she has no toleration for Miss Pollard. The inference from her letter is that a man is a "brute" naturally and necessarily, but that a woman can make herself a brute only by violating and outraging her natural instincts.

It is that discrimination in favor of men rather than any failure of women to be sufficiently stern "with their own sex," which incites "such disgraceful things as the Breckinridge case," and it will continue to incite them in the future. A cowardly man takes advantage of this feminine disposition to palliate masculine depravity on the theory that it is natural in man. Such a base fellow is always ready to defend himself by saying that "the woman tempted me;" that he was led astray by a "smooth-tongued siren, and with a man's passion, which is different from a woman's, he could not tear himself from her."

The distinction, however, is justified neither in morals nor by the constitution of man. It cannot be accepted without destroying the safeguards of society. If licentiousness in men is excusable because of it, whenever they yield to any other of their brutal instincts they are equally defensible. It makes of men savages who are not amenable to the moral law, and restricts the obligations of that law and its enforcement to women only. If women do not keep men straight by keeping straight themselves, it makes the iniquity of men pardonable. It is merciful toward a man's infidelity, but the woman with whom he offends it denounces unmercifully as "a brazen brute who knew he could not marry her." But he knew, also, that he could not marry her; and, moreover, he had solemnly pledged himself to fidelity to his wife, while his paramour was free from the pledge of marriage, and was under obligation to the general moral law only.

Mrs. Bullitt is all wrong about men. They are fully as capable as women of obeying their moral and civil obligations. They are no less capable of self-restraint, and society advances from savagery so far as they exercise that capability. The institution of marriage, established in barbarism even, is for the protection of men no less than women, and its obligations rest on them equally. It is the center about which the social organization is built up, and an outrage against it, whether committed by a woman or by a man, is a capital offense against society, as all men know. A man might as well expect excuse for yielding to any other brutal impulse punishable by the law of society as to expect palliation of his perfidy in the marriage relation. If he cannot control his brutal passions under criminal temptation he is not fit to be abroad in civilization. He ought to be locked up as a wild man dangerous to society. If he shows himself to be a beast in his lasciviousness, more especially in spite of the obligations and the protection of marriage, he is unfit for association with decent women. So far from deserving extenuation because he is a male being he deserves the severer punishment. If a man's passion is different from a woman's and naturally the more destructive the more it needs to be curbed by social punishment for its disorderly display. It should be kept the more closely in check by society, the less disposed he himself is to hold it in restraint.

Instead of the lesson of the Breckinridge trial being as Mrs. Bullitt draws it, that ladies should be "sterner with their own sex," it is, therefore, that they should be sterner with men. Feminine depravity is innocuous except so far as it is supplemented by the depravity of man, which is usually its original cause. By holding men up to their moral obligations strictly, women will be relieved from the necessity of being "sterner with their own sex." By excusing in men a moral rottenness which they make disgraceful and intolerable in a woman they neutralize to a large extent the beneficial effects of their condemnation of feminine corruption. They encourage the multiplication by men of the "smooth-tongued sirens" who make willing victims of men.

Moreover, no man worthy of the name would ask or accept mercy for himself which was denied to the woman with whom he had offended. He would not make the false and cowardly and contemptible plea that he had been led astray by her rather than gone wrong of himself. All men know that they are not entitled to any such discrimination in their favor, but that the great preponderance of the culpability rests on their own shoulders.

## NOVEL PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT.

### A Colored Man Preferred Being Sold Into Slavery to a Term in Prison.

Wabash Plain Dealer.

Colonel James R. Bruner was in a reminiscent mood the other evening, and in the presence of a number of friends surrounding the stove in the American Express office, related the following which occurred "befo' de wah":

William Hendricks, a well-educated man, a red-hot abolitionist and brother of Congressman Hendricks, of Ohio, who made the famous speech at Indianapolis in 1840 when General William H. Harrison was running for the presidency, lived a short distance southeast of the city on the old Marion road, where he owned a fine farm.

About the year 1859 Mr. Hendricks sold his farm for $12,000, the purchaser, who called at the house, paying $1,500 down to clinch the bargain.

Mr. Hendricks had a smart colored man working for him at the time named Sam. Sam having been a good hand had gained Mr. Hendrick's confidence and he was granted many favors, among which was the use of a horse on which to ride to a negro settlement east of Marion on a visit to his sweetheart. Sam would start out Saturday evening and return Sunday evening.

The Saturday following the day on which Mr. Hendricks received the $1,500 as a bargain binder Sam took the horse and started on the Marion road as was his weekly habit. Sunday evening came all right, but Sam and the horse failed to put in appearance.

Mr. Hendricks smelled a mice and, going to the place where he had hidden the amount received a few days before, discovered that it had disappeared. He wasn't very long in making up his mind what course to pursue. He first went to Marion and found that Sam had not been there, and he then made a beeline to Oberlin, O., which at that time was the negro's heaven.

Mr. Hendricks, as he expected, found Sam having a glorious time with his ill-gotten gains. After recovering all but about $100 of the money he told the darkey he wanted him to go back to Indiana with him. Sam saw at a glance that his cake was all dough, and without a whimper agreed to accompany his former employer back to Hoosierdom.

Mr. Hendricks did not desire to send the fellow to the penitentiary, which would have been a very easy matter, and after turning the matter over in his mind concluded on a novel plan in getting even with the darkey. He concluded that he would take Sam down South and sell him. He explained this plan to Sam, stating that he would give him a portion of the money received from the sale.

The darkey having a greater dread of prison life than he had of slavery, readily consented to the arrangement, and the two proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where Sam brought $1,400 under the hammer. Mr. Hendricks gave Sam $400 of the purchase money, and bidding him good-by remarked: "If you are half as smart a nigger as I think you are you will not be down here very long."

The war broke out two years after Sam was sold into slavery, and two years later Abraham Lincoln's emancipation was issued, so that if Sam did not run away his term of slavery was in all probability no longer than would have been his sentence in the penitentiary.

A cloth wet in cold tea and laid across the eyes will allay inflammation.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

### How the Gerrymander May Be Killed and Political Justice Secured.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It seems that the Republican State ticket will almost certainly be elected this fall, but to carry the Legislature in the face of the existing gerrymander seems doubtful. This is one of the worst gerrymanders in the Nation. Taking the presidential vote as a basis, the Democrats should have in the House only two votes more than the Republicans, whereas they have twenty-six majority. In the Senate they should have just one more vote than the Republicans, whereas the vote stands thirty-five to fifteen—a majority of more than two thirds. Surely this is outrageous and a denial of free representative government. The Republican party is in a position to make a strong fight against it, and it becomes an important matter what ground the party shall take in its platform regarding the gerrymander.

There is no doubt that a large majority of the people would be glad to see the gerrymander forever impossible; but how shall it be so? It will not do for the Republicans to declare simply that they are opposed to the present districting and will give the people "a fair apportionment act," because nobody will believe it. Merely to substitute a Republican gerrymander for a Democratic one will not help forward the cause of honest and free government. The strongest appeal the party can make to the State is the promise of a law or an amendment that will truly make the gerrymander forever impossible. This can be done by abandoning the obsolete system of districts and by electing Representatives and Senators on general tickets, according to the plan now known as proportional representation. This plan is in force in four cantons of Switzerland, and has been adopted by the provisional government of Hawaii in the election of delegates to the coming constitutional convention. The plan is also prominently before other cantons of Switzerland and the Parliament of Belgium, and has many adherents among the members of the New York constitutional convention which meets in May. Objections have been raised to the plan on the score of complexity, but it is as simple as the Australian ballot. Take, for example, the twenty-five members of the Senate to be elected this fall. Each political party would nominate in State convention as many candidates for the State Senate as the party saw fit, bearing in mind that it could elect only as many as its share of the popular vote entitled it to. Thus the Republicans and the Democrats might nominate sixteen or seventeen each, expecting to elect twelve or thirteen, and the Populists and Prohibitionists might nominate two or three each. All of the tickets would be printed on the Australian ballot, as is the case at present. Each voter in the State would be entitled to twenty-five votes, just as in the case of presidential electors he is entitled to fifteen votes. He could cast his ballot exactly as he does now by placing a single mark at the head of the ticket which he wishes to vote, and in this way he gives his twenty-five votes to that ticket, regardless of the number of candidates it contains. But he can also indicate his preferences among candidates on the ticket for which he votes. In so far as the voter is concerned, his work is as simple as with our usual method of balloting.

The same is true of judges of election. They keep two records, one showing the number of votes received by the different party tickets as a whole, and the second showing the number of votes received by individual candidates. These votes are returned to the Secretary of State, whose duty it is to apportion the Representatives among the several parties in proportion to their popular vote. This is the only possible complexity of the whole plan, but it, of course, is not thrown upon the individual voter, but upon the central returning board.

To show how the plan works I give below the vote for the fifteen presidential electors in 1892, indicating the particular candidates by Roman numerals in the order in which they stood on the respective tickets:

| | Dem. | Rep. | Peo. | Proh. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. ..... | 262,270* | 255,615* | 22,208 | 13,050 |
| II. ..... | 260,661* | 253,878* | 21,861 | 12,830 |
| III. ..... | 260,600* | 253,836* | 21,883 | 12,827 |
| IV. ..... | 260,586* | 253,815* | 21,876 | 12,824 |
| V. ..... | 260,580 | 253,799* | 21,873 | 12,823 |
| VI. ..... | 260,560 | 253,807* | 21,873 | 12,821 |
| VII. ..... | 260,588* | 253,793 | 21,873 | 12,821 |
| VIII. ..... | 260,547 | 253,808* | 21,865 | 12,829 |
| IX. ..... | 260,575 | 253,787 | 21,873 | 12,819 |
| X. ..... | 260,600* | 253,792 | 21,873 | 12,813 |
| XI. ..... | 260,591* | 253,777 | 21,871 | 12,820 |
| XII. ..... | 260,590* | 253,767 | 21,857 | 12,819 |
| XIII. ..... | 260,581 | 253,767 | 21,867 | 12,815 |
| XIV. ..... | 260,538 | 253,770 | 21,865 | 12,816 |
| XV. ..... | 260,533 | 253,770 | 21,864 | 12,815 |
| | 3,910,390 | 3,808,791 | 328,392 | 192,533 |

Of course, under the existing system of majority (or rather plurality) rule, the fifteen Democratic nominees are declared the successful candidates, seeing that individually each one receives more votes than any Republican candidate. But with proportional representation, parties rather than individuals must first receive their just deserts. Therefore the following calculation is made:

| | |
|---|---|
| Democratic ........................ | 3,910,390 |
| Republican ........................ | 3,808,791 |
| People's ........................ | 328,392 |
| Prohibition ........................ | 192,533 |
| Total ........................ | 8,250,106 |

Eight million two hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and six divided by fifteen equals 549,340.

Since there are fifteen representatives to be elected it would appear that every party should be entitled to one Representative for every fifteenth part which it receives of the total vote cast for all parties. This quotient would be 549,340. But since the People's party cast only 61 per cent. of this quotient and the Prohibitionists only 33 per cent., they have not attained a fair electoral significance (say 75 per cent. of the quotient), and should be excluded altogether. The calculation should then proceed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Democratic ........................ | 3,910,390 |
| Republican ........................ | 3,808,791 |
| Total ........................ | 7,719,181 |

Seven million seven hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one divided by 15 equals 514,612, the electoral quotient; 3,910,390 divided by 514,612 equals 7, remainder 308,106; 3,808,791 divided by 514,621 equals 7, remainder 206,507; total, 14. There are fourteen full electoral quotas, seven for each party, but the Democratic ticket, having the largest remainder, is entitled to the odd delegate, making a total representation of eight Democrats and seven Republicans.

It now remains to select the individual candidates on the several tickets. This is easily done by taking the eight Democrats and the seven Republicans who show the highest number of individual votes. I have indicated these successful candidates by an asterisk. The fact that the seven Republicans who are elected receive each a less number of votes than the seven Democrats who are defeated may appear to some as a formal objection to the plan. But when we remember that it is representation of Republican and Democratic voters that we wish and not primarily the success of candidates the objection vanishes.

The State Senators might be elected on a general ticket for the State at large, like presidential electors, but the representatives might be elected by districts of six to ten candidates each, thus retaining something of a compromise with the present system.

The advantages of proportional representation are:

First—It totally destroys the gerrymander forever.

Second—It guarantees almost exact justice between political parties.

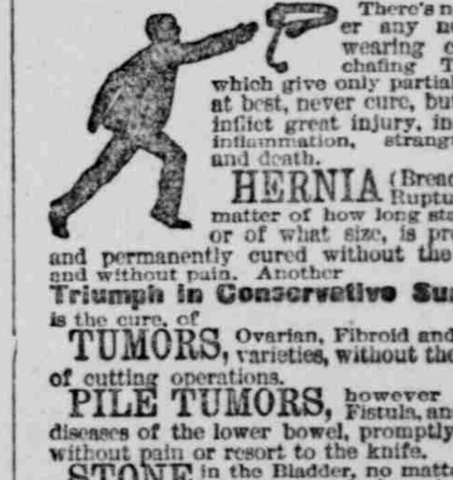
Third—It elects the ablest men of each party regardless of their residence.

Fourth—It elevates the Legislature from pliant tools into capable lawmakers.

For these reasons there seems to be no stronger legislative platform for the Republican party of Indiana than proportional representation and death to the gerrymander. JOHN R. COMMONS.

Bloomington, Ind., March 31.


**THROW IT AWAY.**



There's no longer any need of wearing clumsy, chafing Trusses, which give only partial relief at best, never cure, but often inflict great injury, inducing inflammation, strangulation and death.

**HERNIA** (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured without the knife and without pain. Another **Triumph in Conservative Surgery** is the cure of **TUMORS**, Ovarian, Fibroid and other varieties, without the perils of cutting operations.

**PILE TUMORS**, however large, Fistula, and other diseases of the lower bowel, promptly cured without pain or resort to the knife.

**STONE** in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, and washed out, thus avoiding cutting.

**STRICTURE** of urinary passage is also removed without cutting. Abundant References, and Pamphlets, on above diseases, sent sealed, in plain envelope, 10 cts. (stamps). WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.