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When Mr. Wilson's bill which the House passed gets back to that body with 701 alterations, the author should move to give it a new name.

It is said that in the recent riots in Cleveland, O., there was neither a native American, German or Irishman engaged—a fact that contains more real instruction than a whole volume.

The people who feel compelled to feed the various Coxey armies now traveling across this State have come to the conclusion that an industrial army is another name for organized blackmail to obtain a living.

The tariff bill now pending in the Senate is the fourth in the order of evolution. If it shall pass the Senate it will go to a conference committee, where it will undergo numerous changes, making tariff bill number five.

A Texas paper remarks that "the doctrine of secession is as true to-day as it was in 1860," and adds that this country "is too large to remain an intact nation." Still, there is reason to believe that comparatively few people in the South will agree with the Texas editor.

When Senator Sherman told Senator Allen, who criticised him for not looking after Mr. Coxey's interests, that he had offered to present the Coxey petitions and bills to the Senate, he laid bare the fact to all that Coxey is simply a sensationalist who now has a theme for a lecture tour.

The Louisville Courier-Journal's violent opposition to the revised tariff bill has ended in a demand for its speedy passage. "Since the country has despaired of getting from the Senate the sort of bill that is desired," says the C.-J., "there is nothing to insist upon now except speedy action." The free-trade editor can eat crow when he has to.

As the coal famine caused by the miners' strike begins to be felt many manufacturing establishments and the locomotives on some railroads are resorting to crude oil for fuel. When they have once adapted their machinery to use oil they will not be likely to return to coal, and thus the demand for coal will be permanently lessened.

If the people of the United States had been able to consume as much wheat per capita the past year as they did the year previous the surplus would be 50,000,000 bushels shorter than it is, and the price would advance. It was not until Democracy came on all fours that the American people could not earn enough to enable them to eat wheat bread.

The papers over the country are still talking about Senator Turpie's vulgar and disgraceful speech. Indianians knew what kind of a man Turpie was before he went to the Senate, and all of them who possess a feeling of State pride have been gratified at his course in keeping silent. While he kept still no great harm was done; when he began to talk the country found him out.

Democrats and Democratic newspapers are considering whether it is better to take the Gorman bill or to let the McKinley law stand. Representative Warner, of New York city, believes it better to do the latter than to saddle the country with a measure which, for one thing, gives the Sugar Trust $16,000,000 a year and $3,000,000 to the so-called independent refiners. "And this," says the Chicago Herald, "is but one of the bad things in the bill;" still, the Herald is in favor of it.

The lynching in Kansas is a direct result of a failure to enforce the death penalty, which the laws of the State provide for. Men convicted of murder are confined in the State prison, to be hanged when the Governor shall fix the date. For years the Governor has not fixed a date, and as the result there are over fifty prisoners convicted of murder and awaiting the execution of the law, which will never come. Kansas people understand it, and so they occasionally take the law into their own hands.

The Democratic State convention of Missouri, which is to meet at Kansas City on Tuesday, promises to be an exciting one from the fact that there is a big fight brewing over an expected attempt to indorse the administration. Several county delegations have been selected with a view to preventing such an indorsement. "If they can induce the federal office holders and their friends," says the Kansas City Journal, "to abandon their plan of introducing a series of resolutions praising Grover Cleveland, and can prevail upon them to be content with simply reaffirming their fidelity to the platform adopted at Chicago by the last national Democratic convention, they will not make an open fight upon the administration. But if the Cleveland faction of the delegates insist upon an indorsement there will be a row which will not end until an attempt has been made to give Cleveland a severe condemnation." The Democratic party is in pretty hard lines when a Democratic administration cannot count on an indorsement in Missouri.

STRENGTH OF LOCAL BANKS.

The reports of the four national banks, the Meridian, the Indiana, the Merchants' and the Capital, and of Fletchers', published yesterday, present a financial condition, so far as stability and ability to meet business demands are concerned, that is most remarkable. The amount of assets convertible into cash, in the aggregate, must satisfy the most timid depositor that in no place is money so safe as in one of these banks. The most remarkable feature is the amount of ready money and loanable funds which these banks, in the aggregate, are carrying, not including assets which could easily be converted into cash, the balances due from other banks and in the hands of approved reserve agents. The aggregate of such ready money in the five banks is $3,067,000. Add to this amount the $227,000 of such money held by the Indiana State bank, and the aggregate of funds which are practically on hand is $3,284,000. It is safe to say that the banks of Indianapolis never were so strong or ever carried so large an amount of money which their managers are anxious to loan at lower rates, on approved security, than have ever been known.

This fact goes to show that it is not a lack of attainable money which is the cause of business and industrial stagnation. The money has found its way into the banks because its owners have no use for it, and it remains in the banks because men who usually borrow money to invest in manufacturing and traffic dare not invest at the present time. It is said by a few persons, who render themselves liable to be classed as idiots by saying it, that banks combine to hoard money and keep it away from the people. Possibly a limited number of people believe this statement, but they are to be pitied for such ignorance. Why should a bank hoard a million dollars of ready money and keep it idle, when at the lowest rates of interest it would earn $60,000 a year? What grudge have the stockholders of banks against their neighbors that they will refuse to loan them money, and by refusing lose all that the money will earn? The fact is, the more money banks can loan the larger their dividends and also the rates of interest. As a matter of fact, the men who hold money in banks have just the same interest in loaning it that other men who have idle workshops have in such a change of conditions as will start them up.

Another point is worth mentioning, and that is that the circulation of the national banks of Indianapolis is only $405,000. The Indiana National Bank, with much over a millions dollars of available funds, has only $45,000 of circulation. Fletchers' bank carries $847,500 of United States bonds, which, if it were a national bank, would, if turned to circulation, furnish the required security for an issue of over $760,000 of bank notes. If national bank circulation were a "money-making monopoly" such banks would be in it. They are out of it because it is not profitable.

Heretofore, when the country has suffered from an industrial paralysis, the banks have either contributed to or helped prolong it. Now the banks of Indianapolis, and probably of other cities, are so strong and so well able to help business and industry when confidence in the future shall come that recovery, because of their assistance, will be rapid. It is a great boon to a people to have banks in which depositors can repose the utmost confidence, and it may be added that all candid and intelligent people appreciate such institutions.

The result of the second trial of Parker and McAfee shows the weak feature of the statute in this State which confers upon a jury the power to fix sentences. The twelve jurors were convinced by the testimony that the accused were guilty of murder in the first degree. When it came to the question of sentence eleven believed that it should be hanging, while one insisted that it should be imprisonment for life. The one would not submit, and would have hung the jury when convinced of the guilt of the accused rather than make death the penalty of a most atrocious crime. Eleven men, to prevent a mistrial, were compelled to yield to one. If the jury is to fix the sentence, in order to relieve the judge of a responsibility imposed in many States, a two-thirds vote, after a unanimous vote of guilty, should fix the sentence.

Either of the gentlemen who aspired to the Republican candidacy for Congress in the Fifth district would have made a most acceptable candidate and would have beaten George William Cooper if he is to be the Democratic candidate. The honor, however, fell upon Hon. Jesse Overstreet, of Franklin, who is one of the sterling young Republicans of Indiana. But thirty-four years of age, he has had more experience in political organization than most men of double his years. He is a man of unblemished character, and of sound, practical abilities. He is known to the district as a man of the people and possesses in a high degree the ability to organize. Mr. Cooper now knows who will be his successor.

The Republicans of the Eleventh district have made no mistake in selecting Maj. George W. Steele as their candidate for Congress. His popularity in the district has been proven time and again, and in the three terms he served in the House he proved himself a member of more than ordinary usefulness. No better equipped or more popular man could have been chosen, and the Journal considers his election certain.

During the year which ended Oct. 31, 1893, Attorney-general Smith was paid $20,800 in salary and fees, to say nothing of large sums paid to outside attorneys for State work, like the prosecution of the Roby crowd. The abuse has been growing for years, but under the present official it is an outrage rather than an abuse.

The dress reformers of the Women's National Council have decided, after due and solemn deliberation, that "the attempt to make trousers look and behave like a skirt can never be satisfactory." The next move must necessarily be in the direction of undisguised trousers, for skirts have been pronounced unhygienic, uncomfortable and unsuitable to the needs of progressive woman. And while all this is going on the skirts of men's coats grow longer and there is a visible tendency of the wearers to "evolute" into gowns. Perhaps a compromise garment suitable for the advanced members of either sex can be agreed upon.

The suggestion that the Mayor remove a member of the local Board of Health because he no longer represents a certain medical college is absurd. If the member was good enough to have been appointed originally he is good enough to be continued in the position unless there are more potent reasons for his removal than that he has severed his connection with a college. If Mayor Denny desires to reconstruct his board he should assign valid reasons for it. If the board is objectionable to him because of its acts he will be justified in changing its personnel, but medical college quarrels ought not to be the controlling influences in dictating the changes.

A man from St. Paul, Minn., is in jail in Chicago for trying to pay his board in poetry at the rate of $100 per poem. The St. Paul man was altogether too precipitate. He should have secured a position on a Chicago paper to begin with. This step having been taken, he should have devoted his time to hunting up good stories in the exchanges, and rewriting the same, with various eminent Chicagoans, such as Phil Armour, Dr. Gunsaulus, George M. Pullman, et al., as the central characters. In this way he might have achieved a reputation that would have made his stuff salable. What one man has done another may do.

The directors and stockholders of four national banks in Louisville, viz., the Kentucky, Merchants', Second and Fourth National, have voted to consolidate the four banks into one under the name of the American National. The stock of the new bank is to be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the old ones. The movement is an unusual one, and is said to be the largest of the kind that has occurred in the country.

The life of the business manager of the San Francisco Chronicle was saved by a silver coin in his pocket. This differs from the common experience. Most people preserve life by taking coins out of their pockets.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Has the election law been changed in regard to having a large square drawn around the device at the head of the ticket?

G. W. E.

The law, as amended by act of March 6, 1891, says the device of each party shall be inclosed in a square of not less than one and one-half inches on each side, and shall be placed at the head of the list of candidates of the party.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, is "the devil" swearing?

Mr. Figg—I see no reason why he should be; things seem to be coming pretty much his way.

Married Now.

I can't afford a carriage,
Nor a bicycle built for two;
But here's a nickle for street-car fare—
And that's good enough for you.

League Colors.

"What are the colors of our team?" asked the man who has not been to a game.

"Grayish suits, red stockings and yellow ball playing," answered the other man, who never misses a game.

Fame.

"It's all well enough to be one of them big bugs with lots of money," said Mr. Jason, "but I notice it ain't them kind of people who gits the chance of gittin' their name in the paper fer bein' cured of something or other by the patent medicines."

PATROLMAN POPE EXONERATED.

He Was Protecting a Young Girl from Unsavory Company.

Patrolman James Pope was before the Board of Public Safety last night on two charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. The patrolman was clearly exonerated of the first charge and in the second was mildly reprimanded. Mrs. Cornelia Rowe, an aged lady residing at No. 14 North Noble street, was invaded by the patrolman, while the granddaughter Odessa Rowe, was entertaining two of her friends, one of whom was "Jimmie" Dolan. The latter, it seems, possessed the characteristics of the artful dodger, and from some unaccountable reason was afflicted with a violent antipathy toward a policeman's uniform. When Mr. Pope entered the house "Jimmie" slid out with an avidity that led the hostess to believe the patrolman's foot responsible for the flight. Mr. Dolan's friend also took a hasty departure, and from the evidence it appears that the policeman proceeded to administer some excellent advice to Mrs. Rowe. The old lady did not take kindly to the patrolman's remarks, and came down to the office of the board next day with a big bundle of charges. Miss Rowe, who was so abruptly deprived of the society of Mr. Dolan, is but fourteen years of age, and the policeman stated that he had only told the grandmother that she should be more careful of her daughter's company. He also testified that Mrs. Rowe had requested him to protect her home from the visits of unsavory characters. A half-dozen persons testified to the good chaacter of the defendant, and the board refused to sustain the charges.

The second complaint to which the attention of the board was called was that made by William D. Chitwood, an East Washington-street barber. As a husband Mr. Chitwood was resenting a somewhat jocular remark directed toward Mrs. Chitwood by patrolman Pope. The Chitwoods live at 211 East Washington street, and enjoy the protection of patrolmen Pope and Lyons, who look after that immediate district. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of May 4 Mrs. Chitwood found some difficulty in wooing slumber, and arose. The room was warm and she raised a front window. As the lady looked out patrolmen Pope, Lyons and Mitchell chanced to pass below. Patrolman Pope, attracted by some slight noise above, looked toward Mrs. Chitwood's window and rubbed his eyes. The lady, it seems, interpreted this action as rather bold, and demanded of the officer what he was looking at. Pope replied: "Nothing in particular." A sharp passage of compliments ensued, which attracted the attention of the lady's husband. This gentleman, mindful of the hour, took exceptions to the badniage between his wife and the gallant policeman and strode to the window. He sharply inquired the meaning of the officer's action, and was told to "Dry up." The board heard the story of the Chitwoods and decided that patrolman Pope had been guilty of discourtesy toward the husband. He was reprimanded.

The board examined witnesses in the case of Oscar B. Stehlin, a fireman accused of intoxication, but will withhold its decision until a further investigation of the charges can be made.

W. H. Mobely, watchman at a beer garden at No. 100 South East street, was refused special police powers. Police powers were granted Lee R. Finehaut, watchman at Ryan's stable, and Dietrick Kievett, watchman at a sawmill, corner of Madison avenue and Lincoln lane. The application of ex-officer Nicholson, who desired to protect the interests of Kissel's garden, was refused.

Whirled His Wagon Away.

As the storm swept west on Washington street it caught up a delivery wagon standing at the Alabama-street corner. The driver, a young negro, was blissfully slumbering on the seat, and was unaware of the approaching tempest until dumped into the street. He pulled himself together in time to see his wagon, detached from the horse, buffeted about a half a square away. Neither the driver nor the horse was hurt.

WATERING ITS ASSETS

Wooten Company Manager Exposes a Scheme of the Coffins.

Patents Bought for $1,900 and Rated as $30,000 in Assets—Bank Case Proceedings.

The bank case yesterday morning passed the point where the evidence is a mere reproduction of that upon the former trial. Yesterday morning the testimony of Thomas L. Pierce was concluded and he was excused. Alfred H. Byrd, the purchaser of the Pierce and Clark notes, for the purchase of the New York and Boston branches, was also upon the stand and testified to the sale of the notes. The monotony of the proceedings was broken when the name of L. V. Horton, manager and secretary, in name, at least, of the Wooten Office Desk Company, was called as a witness. His testimony was given promptly and in a manner to impress all his hearers with his entire impartiality. He testified to the purchase of the Richmond branch by the cabinet company, and that the patents under which the Wooten desk was manufactured had been purchased by the cabinet company for less than $1,900, and were immediately entered upon the books of the new company thereafter incorporated at over $30,000. He testified that prior to the sale of the business to the cabinet company it had so deteriorated as to have become almost exclusively with the consumer. After the sale, although the cabinet company was unable to make the desks fast enough to fill the orders received, the busines was conducted at a loss. Mr. Horton said this was due to the fact that the cabinet company incurred large expenses in getting the goods again in favor with the trade. Early in the afternoon Louis J. Robinson was recalled for redirect examination by the government and was upon the stand at the hour of adjournment.

THE WOOTEN PATENTS.

Bought for $1,900 and Scheduled for $30,000 as Assets.

The first evidence upon the convening of the court yesterday morning was the introduction of one of the New York branch's letter heads for the purpose of showing the business there was carried on in the name of the cabinet company. The mortgage given by Pierce to F. A. Coffin, as trustee, upon the sale of the Boston house, was then read in evidence.

Pierce was then passed to cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Duncan. He said he had a general knowledge of the character of the stock at Boston, and when he went to that city he checked off the items on the bill of sale with the stock, sufficiently to satisfy himself that he was receiving that for which he had agreed to pay. The attention of the witness was called to the attachment suits upon which the property was sold, and he was asked what the final results of these suits were and if they were not decided in his favor. Mr. Kern objected to the question on the grounds that it was not competent to show a judgment on parol evidence. The defense said the government had brought out the fact of the suits being brought and the sale of the property, and they deemed it competent to show the final result. Judge Baker said while he doubted the competency of the parol evidence he would permit the question. The witness said he had been discharged as trustee in the suits, and had instituted suits upon the attachment bonds. He said the Schenck claim, upon which attachment had been made, and the claim paid while he was en route to Boston, had been charged in the books of the Boston branch against the cabinet company.

Alfred H. Byrd, the New York attorney who bought the Pierce and Clark notes, was then called to the stand. He testified, as upon the former trial, to the purchase of the notes while he was head clerk in the office of Robert L. Harrison, a New York attorney, and that the money with which the purchase was made was afterwards repaid to him by Mr. Harrison. The purchase was made for Mrs. William E. Coffin, a sister-in-law of the two defendants. The only cross-examination by the defense was to show that auction sales of notes and paper held as collateral were frequently had under the laws of New York.

L. V. Horton was the next witness called. He resides in this city. Previous to last October he had been manager of the Wooten Office Desk Company at Richmond. He was manager of the Wooten Desk Company before it was sold to the cabinet company. Before the sale it was managed by W. D. Spencer, his daughter, A. D. Lynch and one or two others. The sale was made to the cabinet company in June, 1892. The consideration of the sale was $8,423. Of this amount $6,473 was for merchandise and $1,950 for patents, good will and miscellaneous matter, such as printed matter.

Mr. Kern—What amount was paid for the patents?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Kern—Now, did the Wooten company own any patents or merely the right to use them

The witness said he thought the company virtually owned the patents, but there had been some controversy as to the ownership. He said the company paid Wooten a royalty for the use of the patents. The patents had but seven months to run when the sale was made. The terms of the sale was $1,500 cash, the balance in six notes of equal value, payable one each succeeding month. He was asked if he was one of the incorporators of the company, but said he did not know. He was afterwards informed by P. B. Coffin that he had been elected secretary of the company, and acted as such. He held no stock in the company. He said he received instructions from P. B. Coffin to make certain entries upon the books of the Richmond branch.

The letter in which these instructions were given was read. It was from P. B. Coffin, and said they desired the entries made for the purpose of making a good showing to the commercial agencies. The entries made under these instructions were as follows: Tools and patterns, $1,950; patents, profit and loss, $30,175; royalty on patents for seven months, $175; capital stock, $30,000. He testified that the patents valued at over $30,000 were the same for which the company had paid less than $1,950 and that they expired in seven months. He said he did not know whether the capital stock had been paid; it was not issued until August of 1893, after the appointment of the receiver for the cabinet company. Letters were introduced showing the correspondence between the cabinet company and the witness concerning the issue of stock. He said he never received any information as to why the cabinet company assumed to dictate the entries to be made in the books of the Wooten company. The witness testified that immediately after the sale of the business the cabinet company drew upon the Richmond concern for $8,358.90. Then a large amount of correspondence which had passed between the cabinet company and the Richmond branch was read and introduced as evidence. The correspondence related to drafts drawn by the cabinet company on the Richmond company. The substance of the letters was that drafts were to be accepted by the witness as the secretary of the Wooten company and would be returned to the Indianapolis National Bank and held by it. The contract of sale to the cabinet company was then read in evidence.

The witness then said, in answer to questions, that he did not accept the one share of stock sent him at the time of the issue of the stock of the Wooten company. He said he informed the cabinet company, by letter, of his refusal to accept the stock. The stockholders of the Wooten company were F. A. Coffin, 288 shares; P. B. Coffin, 251 shares; John M. Roberts, 1 share; A. S. Reed, 40 shares.

Mr. Horton testified that he never attended any meeting of the directors as secretary and did not keep the minutes of such meetings. He said all letters received by him from the Coffins in relation to the Richmond business were signed by them as officers of the cabinet company. The same was true of letters received from Reed. He said the total transactions between the Richmond company and the cabinet company were $25,100. There were never any large amounts due the cabinet company from the Richmond company. Under the terms of the contract the goods sent to the Wooten company were not to be paid for until they were sold. The witness said the largest amount owed to the cabinet company at any one time was on May 1, 1893, when the Richmond concern owed $9,462. This, he said, included the stock on hand and unsold which had been received from the cabinet company. The witness testified that on Aug. 25, 1892, the Richmond concern owed the cabinet company $8,358.90, which likewise included merchandise received. He then specifically denied any knowledge of paper of the Wooten company amounting to $25,544 which found its way into the bank within one month after the incorporation of the Wooten company. He also specifically denied all knowledge of various drafts subsequently drawn on the company and accepted by the Coffins as officers of the Richmond branch, and said that no entry of the paper appeared upon the books of the branch house. The witness was then passed to cross-examination by Mr. Winter. He said the Wooten desk had been in the market for about twenty years and had been manufactured by the Wooten Desk Company for about nine years. It was then shown that the Wooten desk had had a large sale and was widely and favorably known by dealers throughout the country. He said the controversy over the right to use the patent had been settled by the payment of the royalty of $25 per month. The witness said he was the first to suggest the purchase of the Wooten concern by the cabinet company.

The court then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

TELLER ROBINSON AGAIN.

His Redirect Examination Occupies Most of the Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was begun promptly at 2 o'clock. Mr. Horton, who was still upon the stand, was asked if he thought the expiration of the patents within seven months from the time of the purchase would have any effect upon the sale of the goods, and answered that he did not think it would because the Wooten Desk Company had long been known as the manufacturer of this particular style of desks. The cross-examination immediately following was devoted to showing that the original Wooten company had been purchased by the Coffins, who were the officers of the cabinet company, and the witness said he was not surprised to receive instructions from the cabinet company. He said the certificates of stock of the Wooten company were now in the possession of the Indiana Trust Company as receiver of the Wooten company. After the sale to the cabinet company the production of the Wooten desk was largely increased and the desk was improved in several ways. The desks were manufactured in Indianapolis and shipped direct from here upon the order of the Wooten company. He said the cabinet company was not able to make desks as fast as they were ordered from Richmond. At one time about two hundred of the Wooten desks in process of construction had accumulated in the cabinet company's plant. The witness said he was now the agent of the trust company in charge of the entire business and was still secretary of the Wooten company. When he came to this city he found about four hundred Wooten desks at the works of the cabinet company which were completed all except setting up and rubbing down. Mr. Winter then took up the evidence relating to the letters sent to the witness and sent to the cabinet company. The witness said that all the letters to which these letters were answers had been addressed to the cabint company because it was the manufacturer of the Wooten desk. On redirect examination the witness said the business was carried on at a loss after the sale of the cabinet company. He denied any knowledge of drafts by the Wooten company on the Boston and New York branches. The witness was then turned over to the defense.

He was asked the cause of the business having been conducted at a loss. He said prior to the sale the buisenss had degenerated to such an extent that the sales were principally with the consumer. From this fact the company had acquired the ill will of many dealers and the company was put to large expense in its efforts to again establish a strictly wholesale trade.

Louis Robinson was then recalled for redirect examination by the government. Mr. Winter was permitted to ask a question upon cross-examination before the redirect examination was begun. The witness was told to refer to ledgers E and F. He said in answer to questions that the bank kept an account of paper drawn by the cabinet company on its customers aside from the branches.

Mr. Winter desired the page of the books containing this account exhibited to the jury and the book was handed to them and passed down the line and each individual juror scanned the columns of figures with the knowing air of an expert accountant testifying to some particularly complicated entry. The entries of this customers' papers covered nearly one hundred pages. Then the entries of all papers upon which the cabinet company was payee were introduced and exhibited to the jury in the same manner as the former entries. Then the separate accounts of the various branch concerns were referred to and the entries of their paper exhibited. The accounts of the Coffins were also introduced and it was shown that all their paper was marked secured by bonds as collateral.

The witness was then passed to redirect examination. In answer to questions of Mr. Kern he said that upon the entry of each account the cabinet company was credited with that amount less the discount. He said he did not know how many of these drafts were returned unpaid. When these drafts were returned they were usually taken out by the check of the bank. The examination upon the bills payable book in reference to the entry of the $44,000 transaction of May 9 appeared upon the book marked "bonds." He said the ledger of the cabinet company in reference to other transactions than this were kept posted with the journal each day. Mr. Kern then took up a line of questions to show that the deposits made by the cabinet company, which had been brought out in cross-examination, were not sufficient to prevent constant overdrafts. Mr. Robinson testified that notwithstanding the deposits the end of each month's business showed an overdraft. At the end of the month of May, 1893, notwithstanding the deposit of $44,000 there was an overdraft of $6,145.09. He said the interest on the cabinet company's paper was always paid by the check of the company, regardless of the fact whether they had money or not. He testified that the $108,000 of paper, exclusive of cabinet company paper, deposited between March 1 and July 13, 1893, included a part of the $27,000 of returned drafts, the Boker draft. Mr. Robinson said there was $316 to the credit of the cabinet company at the time of the failure. The witness was then passed back to the defense. In response to questions by Mr. Winter the witness said the bank had other depositors who received credit to their account upon its deposit the same as was done with the cabinet company. He said a number of their depositors frequently gave their notes to cover overdrafts. Mr. Robinson was then excused and the court adjourned.

DePauw Glee Club Concert.

There was a very small attendance at the concert given yesterday at English's Opera House by the DePauw University Glee Club, something less than fifty persons. The concert merited more auditors, but there were too many other attractions, especially to college students. Large numbers of the latter went to the baseball game. The Glee Club has thirty members and they sing together very well. The soloists were all pleasing. Mr. Paul Gilbert's voice is sweet and his enunciation is distinct. Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Starr, Mr. John Walker and Mr. Paris were the other soloists and Mr. Walter Howe Jones, who is the director of the club, is one of the leading instructors at DePauw and a pianist of considerable ability. Mr. Jones played a solo. The concerted numbers were of the usual class of college songs. In the quartet "Last Night," by Kjerulf, the voices were not as well balanced as one with a musical ear likes to hear. Taken as a whole, however, the concert was fair and if the audience had been as good as the concert there would not have been so many vacant seats.

Fired at a Peeping Tom.

A "Peeping Tom," in the shape of a negro, who has been making himself obnoxious to the citizens of Alabama and New York streets by peeping through windows with the blinds raised, for the last few days, attempted to repeat his trick at Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanitarium, No. 124 North Alabama street, last night about 8 o'clock. One of the lady attendants saw him, quickly drew a revolver and fired directly at the negro, who instantly disappeared. A search was instituted, but the negro could not be found. As no traces of blood were found it is thought he was not injured.

A West Indianapolis Fire.

The residence of August Duncan, on Oliver avenue, West Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last evening about 7 o'clock. The fire originated from a defective flue. The alarm was sent in promptly, but owing to the streets being blockaded with the debris of the storm the fire department of West Indianapolis was some time in reaching the place. The loss was $600.

Very Tired.

New York Evening Post (Mug.)

It would be hard to imagine anything better calculated to kill all rational interest in any kind of tariff reform than the prolonged shuffling and facing both ways and huckstering of the Democratic Senate.

Disgraceful Diplomatic Policy.

New York Mail and Express.

The conduct of President Cleveland's administration in reference to the Hawaiian matter was scandalous; its conduct in the Bluefields matter is cowardly.

HE MAY ASK FOR IT

Mayor Denny Discusses Dr. Stillson's Rumored Resignation.

Wants to Give the College of Physicians and Surgeons a Position—The Hospital.

Mayor Denny yesterday received a formal notice from the officers of the faculty of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of the resignation of Dr. Stillson as a member of the faculty. The notice left the Mayor to infer that the faculty did not longer consider Dr. Stillson a representative of that college in the Board of Health. The Mayor was asked what he intended to do about the matter.

"In view of the fact that Dr. Stillson was appointed on that board as a representative of the Central College, and that he has now resigned from that institution, I have been expecting to hear from him all day on the subject."

"Did you expect to receive his resignation?"

"Yes. He is no longer a representative of the Central College, and it was his connection with that college that caused him to be appointed."

"If he does not send in his resignation in a few days will you ask for it?"

"I have not considered that matter thoroughly yet, but am inclined to think that he will prevent any such course by sending in his resignation in a short time."

"Have you decided who will be appointed in his stead?"

"Not thoroughly. I shall probably appoint a man from the Central College, provided one can be found who is in full accord with the financial views of the administration. The man I appoint may not be a Democrat. The charter leaves that matter open in regard to the Board of Health. For the other boards the charter provides that there shall be not more than two members from one political party, but the charter is silent on the subject of politics in its provisions for the Board of Health. I don't say that I will not appoint a Democrat, but if I cannot find one whom I consider suitable for the position among the members of the faculty of the Central College I may appoint a Republican."

"What is the objection to Mr. Stillson except that he has resigned from the faculty of Central College?"

"His ideas are not in accord with the economic ideas of the administration. There has been entirely too much extravagance at the City Dispensary and the hospital. Numerous bills have been contracted by the superintendents of these two institutions without the consent of the board, which they had no more right to contract than you or any citizen of Indianapolis. These bills have been approved afterward by the board, but that does not release the superintendents from the charge of overstepping their authority. Then, Dr. Stillson contends that these two men must serve out their two years for which they were appointed, but I don't think so."

Dr. Stillson last night refused to say anything more than that he had not sent in his resignation, and did not intend to do so.

BLOCKING THE IMPROVEMENT.

The Works Board Asked to Take an Obstinate Tenant in Hand.

One of the best improvements in the way of buildings which has been projected in this city for some time is delayed by a saloon keeper, Dickson and Talbott have had plans prepared for a fine new building on Washington street and Virginia avenue, just east of the Vance block, and which has already been referred to in these columns as the Arcade. On the site now stands an old frame building occupied by John Barrick as a saloon. He has a lease from Dickson & Talbott, which runs about two and a half years more. The lease was at $1,000 per year, except the last two years, when the rent was to be $1,200 per year. Dickson & Talbott have proposed to Barrick that he vacate the premises during the time necessary to erect the new building and they will give him a lease for two years in the new building at $1,350 per year, or for four years at $1,800. They have also offered to pay him $500 for his lease when the building is completed if he is then located elsewhere and don't want to move.

Barrick has refused to consider any of these propositions, and demands $3,000 to give up his lease and move out. The building was condemned by Building Inspector Pendergast some time ago, but the Board of Works thus far has not approved the condemnation.

Yesterday Henry M. Talbott called on the board and stated the propositions he had made to Barrick and asked that the board condemn the building. The board told him to put his offers to Barrick in writing and try again to get his signature to the contract, and then report to the board. Mr. Wildman said he thought the proposition of Mr. Talbott was fair and intimated that if it was not accepted by Barrick the board would condemn the building.

BOARD TALKS SOME MORE.

Again It Tells the Street Cleaning Contractors to Do Better.

The street cleaning contractors and the Board of Works had an inning yesterday, in which the board had decidedly the best of the argument. All of the contractors were summoned to appear before the board to have some plain talk on the requirements of their contracts. For several weeks past complaints of the condition of the streets have been received by the board daily, sometimes as many as a dozen in one day. The complaint is general that none of the improved streets are kept in the condition in which they should be, but the streets included in Mr. Thomas's contract have been the cause of most of the complaints. He was the first one called before the board. When Mr. Wildman told him that Pennsylvania street had not been swept at all on Wednesday night he merely smiled, and said nothing. His contract expires in June, and recently he has paid very little attention to the streets, it is claimed. His smile seemed to stir up the ire of President Wildman, who said to him: "You may think this is funny and all a joke, but let me say to you that before you are done with it you will find it a very serious matter. You will not only be charged for the nights when your work is not properly done, but for all the time during which those streets are not kept perfectly clean. The board has been very lenient with you, realizing the difficulties under which you work, but in the future you will be held to the letter of your contract." The other contractors seemed to be willing to better the work to any extent possible, and talked very reasonably about the matter. The board gave them all to understand that there must be a very marked improvement in their work or deductions would be made. No time was consumed in choosing nice language, but in a few plain, unmistakable words the contractors were given to understand that the time for excuses had passed, and clean streets must be their only motto in the future.

Eligible for Engineer's Force.

Yesterday the city engineer asked the secretary of the Board of Examiners for names of persons who had successfully passed the recent examination. Under the rules three names were certified fo each position. The list is as follows:

Transit and levelmen: G. R. Boyce, 86; F. C. Lingenfelter, 72; E. A. Kingsley, 69. Chainmen: J. F. Cupp, 98; E. A. Kingsley, 92; Joseph Foppiano, 91. Sewer inspectors: F. C. Lingenfelter, 92; E. A. Kingsley, 86; J. W. Chapin, 80.

The Board of Works has a right to select any of the three names certified for each position, but if the ones standing first on the list are not selected a reason must be given for passing by them.

Possibilities of the Coupon.

American Stationer.

The newspaper coupon business grows, and is spreading to include about everything which mankind needs, so that it does not require a very flighty imagination to conceive of a time when one may live well, dress well, enjoy all of the comforts and recreations of life, pay doctor's bills, and finally arrange with the undertaker with no more trouble than is required to clip a coupon and pass it over to the cashier in the newspaper counting room. There is nothing narrow, contracted or exclusive about this coupon business, even if it has hitherto run chiefly to pictures. It sympathizes with our weaknesses as well as ministers to our virtues and aesthetic tastes. A new England journal offers the Keeley cure, or something equivalent to it, to its patrons, absolutely free, on presentation of five coupons