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PROMISES TO BE WARM

DEBATE ON THE INCOME TAX APPROPRIATION WILL BE LIVELY.

How Indiana Members of the House Will Vote on the Railway Pooling Bill—The New Japanese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The second week of the session in the House promises to witness a fierce struggle over the income tax in connection with the appropriation to be incorporated in the urgent deficiency bill to provide for the collection of the tax, which begins Jan. 1, 1895. Mr. Sawyer, chairman of the appropriations committee, intends to call up the bill on Tuesday after the railroad pooling bill is disposed of. Mr. Bartles, of New York, is at the head of the opposition to the appropriation, and although the opposition is not considered strong enough to defeat the appropriation it is expected that the debate will abound with acrimonious references to the late election, and that much bad blood will be manifested. Consideration of the income tax appropriation may occupy several days. To-morrow is District of Columbia day and Tuesday the fate of the pooling bill will be decided, as Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, in charge of the measure, has given notice that at 3 o'clock on that day he will demand the previous question. The general opinion is that the bill will not pass as reported, but will probably carry when amended so as to give to the Interstate-commerce Commission absolute control of the conditions of railroad pooling and final authority in the matter of revoking pooling orders. As soon as the urgency deficiency bill, which will follow, is out of the way, it is the intention of the appropriations committee to bring forward the fortification appropriation bill. The Nicaragua canal bill will not be brought up this week. Thursday next, according to notice already served, Mr. Brown, chairman of the elections committee, will call up the North Carolina contested election case of Williams vs. Settle. There is little doubt that Settle, Republican, will retain his seat. The week's program in the Senate will depend largely on the action of the committee on the Democratic "steering" committee with reference to the order in which the bills are to be taken up. This point was left over from the "steering" committee, which Senator Morgan, its chairman, will probably decide whether the Nicaragua canal bill, the bankruptcy bill, the New Mexico and Arizona bills, the general territory bill or the resolution for the election of Senators by the people shall have precedence. It is not supposed by anyone that the proposed currency bill will give the first place, for the reason that no friends of the bill have yet formulated. The decisions on the other bills will unquestionably precede their respective measures, and it is as yet impossible to predict which of the bills will receive preference. While the committee is undecided, Senator Morgan will be improving his opportunity to press the claims of the Nicaragua bill. He has given notice of his intention to call the bill up on Monday, and he will open a proposition of the day, after the disposal of the morning business, with a speech devoted to an explanation of the merits of the bill. It is probable that this speech will consume the greater part of the day. Mr. Morgan will speak regardless of whether the committee decision may be, or whether there shall be any decision previous to Monday afternoon. The general opinion is that the decision of the committee will probably be allowed to control as to whether the canal bill shall continue to receive preference or shall be set aside for one of the other bills.

How Indiana Will Vote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Indiana delegation is by no means a unit for the pooling bill. Mr. Bynum warmly favors the measure, as does Mr. Taylor. Mr. Cont is bitterly opposed to it, and is fighting the bill in his Washington paper. Holman, Brooks and Bretz are also opposed to it. Jason Brown is not decided, but will probably vote for the bill. Martin is undecided. Waugh and Hammond are away. Johnson will support the bill if he is here when the vote is taken.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

If Ratified It Will Give Americans Many Advantages. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The full text of the new treaty between the United States and Japan, as given last night, has been the main subject of comment in diplomatic and official circles to-day. It was scanned with great interest, as it gave the first exact details of the instrument by which the United States formally recognizes Japan

AS A FIRST-CLASS POWER IN THE SISTERHOOD OF NATIONS.

Rough summaries of the treaty—based on guess work and conjecture—had previously been given, but the publication through the Associated Press was the first opportunity offered to inspect a verbatim copy of a document which is guarded with strictest secrecy. The treaty shows how fully the United States has accorded Japan the recognition she has now as an enlightened modern nation. All previous treaties have been based on the theory that the policy of Eastern barbarism still prevailed with Japan. Accordingly she was not allowed to conduct her own courts or to make her own tariff laws, but special regulations were made to protect American litigants and American commerce in Japan on the presumption that the native laws would not afford adequate protection. Running throughout the new treaty is the recognition of the equality of courts and laws as ample for Americans as well as natives. This is the chief feature of the treaty. The old consular courts in which United States consuls tried cases at Japanese treaty ports are abandoned. Instead of them all cases, civil and criminal, in which an American is concerned, will be tried by the native courts. The right of Japan to make her own tariff laws is recognized. Heretofore the United States has been free to make such tariff laws as she saw fit affecting Japan, and the latter was forbidden by treaty from fixing duties above 5 per cent. ad valorem. The protocol of the new treaty recognizes the general statutory laws of Japan concerning the tariff, and Articles IV and V give her for the first time the "most favored nation" clause, by which she is guaranteed against any higher duties than those the United States imposes on other countries. The abolition of the foreign settlements, and their absorption by the native cantons of Japan, is another recognition of the equality of nations.

On the other hand, the United States secured many substantial advantages. Missionaries who make up such a very large class in Japan, are guaranteed freedom of worship and protection in that worship. The main concession, however, is that of Article II, by which Japan is opened up to American commerce. Heretofore American goods have been restricted to treaty ports of Japan. They could not reside or carry on business, or even travel through the interior. Now, however, the interior of the country is opened to Americans. They can establish business, manufacture, lease lands, etc. The opening of the heart of Japan, hitherto inaccessible, to American enterprise and commerce, will be a boon of similar right to settle throughout the United States. The main concession, however, is that of Article II, by which Japan is opened up to American commerce. Heretofore American goods have been restricted to treaty ports of Japan. They could not reside or carry on business, or even travel through the interior. Now, however, the interior of the country is opened to Americans. They can establish business, manufacture, lease lands, etc. The opening of the heart of Japan, hitherto inaccessible, to American enterprise and commerce, will be a boon of similar right to settle throughout the United States.

Gun Shield Plates Tested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Recent tests have been made at the Indian Head proving ground of half-inch gun shield plates designed to deflect ordinary projectiles and protect the men handling the guns. Heretofore the Navy Department has been using chrome steel plates, which are considered quite effective. The department, however, desiring to keep fully abreast of every improvement made to increase the strength of hand shields, decided to try some plates made by the Carnegie company, the Midvale company and the Bethlehem company. Yesterday two plates, one furnished by the Bethlehem and the other by the Carnegie company, were tested. Up to this time, however, no encouraging results have been reached and no shields decidedly better than those now used have been produced.

The Mexico-Guatemala Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was stated at the Mexican legation to-night that no news had been received concerning the alleged conflicts between Mexican and Guatemalan troops. Minister Romero thought it very doubtful if any such had taken place. The trouble between Mexico and Guatemala arises out of a boundary dispute, a large tract of country on the border being claimed by both nations. In order to settle the matter a special delegate, Senor Carrillo, was sent to Mexico by Guatemala. He reached San Francisco on Dec. 1 and after a few days' stay in California negotiations have since been in progress. Pending discussion no troops, the minister says, have been sent to the disputed territory, which is almost entirely uninhabited.

Big Cities Given an Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Postmaster-General Bissell and Superintendent of Foreign Mail Brooks have decided to revoke necessary arrangements for securing to merchants in Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, the cities authorized to make up pouches for foreign ports, the advantage of forwarding foreign mail by the most direct route, through the postoffice, and messengers, in cases of very close connections, will meet the incoming steamer at the depot and carry the mail direct to the steamers. The arrangement will take effect Jan. 1.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Increasing Cloudiness—Rain in Southern Indiana—East Winds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—For Illinois—Increasing cloudiness, with rain; northwest winds.

For Ohio and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness; rain in Southern portions; east winds.

Local Observations.

Table with columns: Time, Bar, Ther., E. H. Wind, Weather, Pre. (7 A.M., 9 A.M., 11 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M.)

Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 35. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Dec. 9, 1894:

Table with columns: Normal, Tem., Pre. (Mean, Maximum, Minimum, Departure from normal, Excess or deficiency since Nov. 1, Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1)

C. F. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecaster, Official.

General Booth in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—Gen. William Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, arrived in Denver on an early train to-day. In the morning he discoursed on "The Christianity of Christ" in the city hall, and was introduced to the public at Coliseum Hall by Governor Waite, where he lectured on "Darkness and Light."

RUSSIAN WERE CONVERTED FROM HEATHENISM BY FORCE—THEIR RELIGION HAS MANY PECULIARITIES.

The news of the last few weeks has had much to say of the Russian church. The accounts of the death and burial of the late Czar, the conversion and betrothal of Princess Alix and the marriage of Nicholas II, are so interspersed with allusions to it, an institution almost unknown to Americans, that curiosity with regard to it has been widely aroused.

A SIOUX CITY SENSATION.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 9.—The grand jury which has just adjourned, created a sensation by returning fifty-two indictments, all but two or three of which are against ex-county officials and members of the board of supervisors. W. A. Kifer, ex-county treasurer, was indicted for embezzlement. It is claimed that he retained moneys belonging to the county aggregating \$60,000 in all. J. J. Jordan, ex-county auditor, is indicted on half a dozen charges of obtaining money from the county by false pretenses, fictitious and stuffed bills, and other illegal means.

THE WORK OF YOUNG HANDS.

A Manual Training Exhibition, Showing What Schools Can Do. New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

This is a very interesting and remarkable collection of the handwork done by boys and girls, and coming from every part of the world, which is to be exhibited in a day or two at a public school in Philadelphia. The exhibits represent the ingenuity, skill and artistic sense of pupils in manual training schools in various parts of the world. The exhibits made by scholars in Philadelphia are really remarkable. These Philadelphia schools have a manual training school, and a few years ago, and two or three other technical schools, yet so far the work done in them, on the whole, is not so good as that of that which is obtained from the Philadelphia schools.

Blackwell to Be Given Trial.

CLAREMONT, I. T., Dec. 9.—Deputy Marshal, a story of whose arrest for treason and subsequent mistreatment has been published in the Herald, was last night tried in the District Court. The point of relationship was raised, the judge being of the opinion that the trial was postponed until the January term of court, when he will be tried before another grand jury.

Satelli Celebrates Masses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Mer. Satelli, the apostolic delegate opened the feast of St. Francis Xavier in the Church of Saints, in West Sixteenth street, to-day. He celebrated pontifical high mass, and the relics of St. Francis Xavier were exposed for veneration. Those present in the sanctuary were Archbishop Corrigan, with the Rev. Philip Cavella, S. J., as assistant priest, and the Rev. H. C. Denny, S. J., the Rev. Henry Van Hook, S. J., as deacons of honor.

Close to Protestantism.

In some minor matters of doctrine and discipline a closer agreement with Protestantism than with the Church of Rome is to be marked. Thus in the Mass both the elements of bread and

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

IT IS THE LARGEST BODY OF CHRISTIANS IN THE WORLD.

The Russian church is the largest body of Christians in the world. It has more members than any other church, and its numerical strength is certainly superior to that of Protestantism in the United States and England taken together. The Czar, governing this body by means of the Holy Synod, an institution of his own creation, is thus after the Pope, the mightiest spiritual ruler of Christendom. Of his ninety millions of subjects, at least sixty-five millions are members of the state church; and its sixty-three bishops, ninety thousand secular clergy, 6,400 monks and 4,400 nuns, are in effect so many faithful temporal, as well as spiritual, officers of "Holy Russia." They form to-day no doubt the strongest force existing in the empire.

It is necessary to take a slight dip into general church history in order to give any intelligent conception of the origin and nature of Russian Christianity.

As far back as the fourth century there existed two great spiritual rulers in the world, the pope and the patriarch. The pope and people acknowledged allegiance. These were the Pope of Rome, and the Patriarch of Constantinople. The former as representing the only church in western Christendom, and the latter as the supreme spiritual arbiter of that vast section of the Roman empire.

The latter as a patriarch of the church by the conversion of long continuance. This day Eastern and Western Catholics mutually regard each other as schismatics, or even worse as heretics.

Naturally the first converts amongst the Russians were made by missionaries of the Eastern church. The earliest records of their labors are indelible and hard to follow; but Vladimir, who ruled the country almost a thousand years ago is called the Apostle of Russia, and certainly deserves the title in view of his achievements.

Prince becoming dissatisfied with the idol worship then prevalent amongst his people, sent embassies to inquire into the nature of Mohammedanism and the Christianity of Rome and that of the Eastern church, the latter of which he had ever heard. The members of the last embassy were most cordially received at Constantinople; and after comparing the gorgeous ceremonies of the faith as performed in the great church of St. Sophia, were so impressed that they brought back to their master most favorable accounts of this religion.

But the prince now fully determined to embrace Christianity for himself and people, apparently also, not thinking it worth while to consult their feelings in view of the fact that the scheme in view had been determined upon by the Emperor, and had pitched upon the Princess Anna, sister of the Greek Emperor of Constantinople, as a fitting consort. Promising the prince two cities with one stone, as it were, he sent an army to the gates of Constantinople and another embassy which demanded of the Emperor the hand of his sister for Vladimir, promising that in case this was granted, the prince and his people would all become Christians, and finally intimating that in case it was not granted there would ensue a war which would be trouble in that neighborhood.

The Emperor gracefully yielded; poor Anna who seems to have had little to say in the matter, accepted a barbarian husband, and Vladimir after a brief honeymoon, hid himself away to the prosecution of what proved to be phenomenally successful missionary labors.

His first step was to order the destruction of all the idols in Russia; his second was to command that all persons should come up at once and be baptized. Under the circumstances then existing few thought of questioning their readiness for the reception of this sacrament, and if any did it was simply so much the worse for those particular individuals.

And such a baptizing as took place during those days when long lines of converts stood by the banks of the Dnieper and wore out the strength of countless plunges, when, plunging ceaselessly beneath its waters, has never been seen before or since. The process is supposed to have left Russia a Christian nation.

Vladimir is now revered as a saint. His name adds another to the long list of those who broke all the moral precepts of Christianity while living, only to receive this honor after death. It is, however, but fair to say that his records a change for the better in his conduct after this strange conversion and credits him with many measures designed to teach his people the moral and the duties of the Christian religion. The Russian peasant of to-day is perhaps the most truly religious man in the whole world. It has well been said that his moral is still in its Middle Age period, and his own faith in, and submission to it, well agree with this character.

For the most part, the Russian is not intolerant of other religions, for in some villages Mohammedan mosques, heathen temples and Christian churches are found peacefully existing side by side and the heathen gods, which remain in this most Christian Russia, is evinced by the fact that he takes good care not to offend in any way against the heathen gods, much preferring to keep on the safe side of men.

In doctrine the Russian varies little from that of Rome; but its public services, while of the same general character, are widely different, and are in the Old Russian or Slavonic language. Its ritual is different in almost every particular down to such details as the manner of making the sign of the cross and the attitude of the people during divine service, which is always that of standing or kneeling, no seats being placed in any of the churches. Its services are more intimate, elaborate and gorgeous than those of any other form of worship in existence.

CLOSE TO PROTESTANTISM. In some minor matters of doctrine and discipline a closer agreement with Protestantism than with the Church of Rome is to be marked. Thus in the Mass both the elements of bread and

wine are administered to the people. Baptisms are by immersion, and always in running water. Images are not allowed in church, although sacred pictures of "ikons" are very plentifully used. Strangest of all perhaps, as contrasted with Roman customs, priests and deacons not only may but must be married men. The first qualification required of one who presents himself for ordination is that he should find a convert. If she should die, he is not permitted either to marry again or to continue in his pastoral charge as a widowed priest. He must enter a monastery and there continue for the rest of his life, while his estate is administered upon precisely as if his death had taken place.

From this fact it is easy to understand the common Russian proverb, "As happy as a priest's wife." It is safe to say that no other body of married women has ever been more carefully cherished by their husbands; and the same rule if made universal in its application would doubtless cure much of the world's unhappiness.

The Russian priest is generally a good kind of man, grossly ignorant, miserably poor, and so an intimate sharer in all the lot of the people among whom he ministers. His sons are almost invariably reared up to follow their father's profession, so that the priesthood has practically come to be confined to a hereditary caste.

Bishops must be married, and so are always chosen from the ranks of the monastic clergy. Many of them are of high attainments, and the present century has produced several who rank as great theologians and scholars. In marked contrast with the inferior clergy enjoy large incomes, for the church as a whole is enormously rich, being perhaps the wealthiest single corporation in the world, as well as the one having the largest constituency. Its great cathedrals and monasteries are full of treasures, the accumulated offerings of the faithful, given during many generations past.

A CONSERVATIVE CHURCH. The great characteristic of this church as contrasted with all the rest of Christendom is expressed in the word "Orthodox," which forms that part of its official title upon which most stress is laid by its members. It is a body of extreme conservatism, holding fast to the traditions of the fathers of the old Greek church, and believing that the exact observance of all ancient rites and ceremonies without a hair-breadth's deviation from the doctrines it has received, is that which makes its Christianity superior to that of the rest of the world.

Even Peter the Great, who at the beginning of the eighteenth century attempted to make some reforms, found himself checked by this extreme conservatism. He abolished the ancient patriarchate of Moscow and established the present Holy Synod, consisting of clergy and laymen in its stead; but he failed to reform the ancient service books and ritual he stirred up a schism which resulted in large numbers of people leaving the church that they might carry on worship in their old-fashioned ways. These "raskols" or dissenters to-day a numerous body, despite the persecutions which from time to time they have suffered from the government.

These "raskols" or dissenters to-day a numerous body, despite the persecutions which from time to time they have suffered from the government. They are not only split up into many different sects, and many of them departing widely from the faith of the old church have evolved the strangest beliefs and practices that ever claimed connection with Christianity. One body of these as a principal tenet encourages suicide, and another surreptitiously practices human sacrifice.

The Russian church is not without a missionary spirit and makes constant efforts for the conversion of the heathen still found in the empire. It has a mission with many converts in Japan. It also has some representation in the United States. Thirteen priests, twenty-six churches and 13,500 members are reported by the last census.

In Alaska 10,000 people, or more than a third of the entire population, are members of this body; and during the most of the century past a bishop has been in residence here, although more recent years has been transferred to San Francisco. J. DE Q. DONEHO, (Copyright, 1894.)

THE MISSING PITCHBLAND VASE.

Where is that "pitchblond vase" that made such a rumour a few years ago, when somebody unknown bought the distinguished crockery for \$18,000? Nobody knows where the vase went to after the sale, though it was believed to have been bought by that magnificent patron of art, Mr. William T. Walters, who died last week in Baltimore. The fate of this famous vase is still shrouded in mystery, but it would surprise no one cognizant of the circumstances if it had been destroyed. Heretofore passing with \$18,000, it has become one of the most valuable objects in the collection of collectors who said at that time, the "pitchblond vase" be blown.

Not Wholly So.

"False one," he said, "would that I never had wed you. Your teeth are your own, and the balance is two equal payments, in six and twelve months from date of sale, and for said deferred payments the note of the purchaser, bearing interest from date, and collectible with attorney's fees, without relief from the valuation or arrangement laws, and security to the satisfaction of the undersigned guardian will be required, and shall be subject to the approval of the court. If all or any part of said property is not sold on said day, it will be sold on the same terms at any time thereafter.

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First time here in Sheridan's great comedy SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

Tuesday "Romoo and Juliet" Wednesday "Catherine" and "The Belle of Amherst" Thursday "The Belle of Amherst" Friday and Saturday "The Belle of Amherst" Sunday "The Belle of Amherst"

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POPULAR PRICES—Matinee Lower floor, 50c; Upper floor, 75c. Friday and Saturday matinee, Dress Circle, 50c; Orchestra, 75c; Balcony, 25c. Seats now on sale.

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"The Cattle Queen of Montana" In a Narrative of Personal Experiences, entitled "Forty Years in the Far West"

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In the Sparkling Musical Comedy "COLONEL JACK"

THURSDAY—"HIS NIBS THE BARON." Exhibit of Oil Paintings and Sketches by MAUVE

The Great Dutch Artist. Opens Wednesday, Dec. 13. THE ART ASSOCIATION, Madison Hotel, first floor east of ladies' entrance, Ohio st. side. 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE

Of Guardian's Sale of Stocks and Other Property.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, the undersigned, guardian of Charles Schwartz, will, on the 21st day of December, 1894, at the office of the said guardian, located at the corner of South Meridian street, in the city of Indianapolis, sell at private sale, for the best price offered, but for not less than the appraised value, the following property, to wit:

Installment receipts amounting in the aggregate to \$2,500, paid on subscription to stock in the Indiana Trust Company. Also the following certificates issued by the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, viz: No. 10, for \$25; No. 746 for \$50; No. 865 for \$50; also one share, No. 124, for \$100 par value of stock in the Indiana Target Shooting Association; also a lease for fifteen years executed July 1, 1888, by Laura F. Hyde to Charles Schwartz for terms Nos. 4, 5 and 6, in square 16, Drake's addition to Indianapolis, and also the buildings, boiler engines, machinery, tools, etc., located on said leased premises, and known as the Globe Excelsior Works, together with all raw and manufactured materials on hand, and also three horses, wagons, harness, etc.

TERMS OF SALE—For said interests in stock, cash in hand, and for said lease and Globe Excelsior Works, and all property connected therewith, one-third cash and the balance in two equal payments, in six and twelve months from date of sale, and for said deferred payments the note of the purchaser, bearing interest from date, and collectible with attorney's fees, without relief from the valuation or arrangement laws, and security to the satisfaction of the undersigned guardian will be required, and shall be subject to the approval of the court. If all or any part of said property is not sold on said day, it will be sold on the same terms at any time thereafter.

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