The New York Store
Established 1853.

Boys' Clothing

Stock is too large. So here goes:

Ulsters comprising Chinchilla, Melton, Scotch Mixed, etc., $6, 7.50 and $9 values go at $4.98.
Some that were $4.50 go at $2.98.
Some fine $14 and $15 coats also at $4.98.
All our fine Cape Overcoats, $4 to $6.50 values, go at $1.98. AN ALL-WOOL OVERCOAT at $1.98.
Our entire line of all-Wool Combination Suits, coat and two pairs of pants, always $5, for $3.50 each. All sizes.
Also a lot of Boys' Caps, some pretty old styles at 10c each; 50c values.
All 50c pants, 39c a pair.
All $1 and $1.25 Pants for 69c a pair.
All $1.50 to $2.25 Pants for 98c a pair.

PettisDryGoodsCo

CHURCH AND SCIENCE

TOPIC DISCUSSED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS IN A CATHOLIC PAPER.

He Says There Can Be No Conflict Between Truths of Religion and Those Demonstrated by Scientists.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—"Cardinal Gibbons will have the first article in the first number of the Catholic University Bulletin." Thus spoke a professor of the university who came to this city to-day on a special mission from Washington. The Bulletin will be a quarterly, conducted by the professors in the interest of the university. The subject which Cardinal Gibbons treats is "The Church and the Sciences." It is in part as follows:

"The opening of an American Catholic University was significant in many respects. It was entirely in accord with the traditions of the church, which, after endowing barbarian Europe with Christianity and civilization, rounded out this double progress by establishing centers of learning. It was also the worthiest movement which the episcopate of this country could have raised to seal the first century of the Catholic hierarchy in these United States. Hopes have been realized in an institution whose purpose it is to give the Catholics of America, clergy and laity alike, the fairest opportunity to bring forth and enjoy the fruits of higher education.

"The measures adopted by Pope Leo for the restoration of Thomistic philosophy and the promotion of scientific pursuits are due not to impulsive enthusiasm, but rather to a protracted far-sighted prudence. He realizes fully the actual needs of catholicism. We cannot longer content ourselves with the knowledge of what is being done in the various departments of science; we must contribute and share in the work. Otherwise, our Catholic youth, obliged to seek elsewhere their scientific information, will insensibly come to look on the non-Catholic teachers as the sole representatives of progressive knowledge. Nor can we complain if, through a lack of proper exertion on our part, the honor which should belong to the church is given to others. The world, protest as it may, still bows to authority, and the might of authority in the domain of science belongs to those who acquire the right to speak by personal research.

"As Catholics, we know of a certainty that no real conflict can arise between the truths of religion and those which science has solidly demonstrated. But this conviction must be brought home to those who are outside the church, and who judge her rather by what her members do than by what they write or say, in favor of science. Such critics, if they truly deserve the name, must recognize merit wherever they find it, and at least respect Catholicity, though they may not admit its supernatural claims. Once this respect is compelled by the work of Catholic scientists apologies, in the usual sense of the term, will be needless.

"In order that the honor of the church may be completely vindicated, it is necessary, above all, to do away with the mistaken idea that Catholics are not free to pursue scientific research. After what has been said concerning the relations between the church and science, it may appear superfluous to insist on the liberty which she allows her children. However, there is, in many candid minds, a lurking suspicion that Catholics are kept in constant fear of running up against a barrier of some sort, of being checked, so to speak, by theological inhibitions. And, if by this is meant that the church is ever vigilant for the preservation and priority of faith, we not only admit that such is the case, but we insist, moreover, that this is the only course which an institution founded by Christ to spread his doctrine, to consistently follow. On the other hand, we deny that in its solicitude for the faith once delivered to the saints, the church interferes with the legitimate action of science.

"A conclusion which, though apparently based on fact, runs counter to dogmatic truth, is not the verdict of science itself. It is the finding of certain scientists who go out of their proper sphere into that of speculation on matters beyond their reach. The church does not ask science to furnish proof of her tenets, nor does she pretend to fix the principles and methods which science shall follow. But, in return, she claims the right to use her authority concerning things which properly pertain to her mission as teacher. The church, far from neglecting scientific advance, sets a higher value on it than do those who are swept to and fro by every new current of opinion. She makes more allowance for real progress than those who are now its loudest champions. And it is her purpose, declared so often by the voice of Leo XIII, that Catholics should make the best use of their freedom to further the interests of science, and thereby to honor her and help her to glorify the Father of lights. To all of us she says: 'For this is your wisdom and understanding in the sight of nations.'"

Catholics Must Obey the Pope.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—Bishop Hortzmann, of the Cleveland diocese, has issued a circular which includes the recent decree of the Pope on secret societies, to be read at all of the diocesan churches next Sunday morning. The bishop's letter calls for prompt obedience to the Pope's decree and concludes as follows: "This decision should settle the question for every true Catholic. It makes no matter what his own private judgment may be concerning the nature of such societies, or what temporal advantages they may offer, or any other reason he may have had for becoming a member thereof. The Vicar of Christ has spoken and a prompt and loyal obedience is the only answer to be given by a Catholic."

PIPER HEIDSIECK
PLUG TOBACCO
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR
Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FIRST DAY FOR BILLS

SEVERAL IMPORTANT MEASURES BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

Mrs. Emma Davidson, of Peru, Nominated for State Librarian—Bill to Investigate Green Smith.

The first bills of the session were introduced in the Legislature, yesterday, and referred to committees. A State Librarian, Mrs. Emma Davidson, was chosen in Republican caucus, and steps taken to cut down expenses several thousand dollars less than those of the Democratic session two years ago. These were the principal features of the day. At half past 4 in the afternoon the House adjourned to meet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was shown that a Republican Legislature will be prompt in honoring the debts of the State incurred in suppressing disorder and riot. Representative Merritt introduced a bill appropriating $48,512.09 to pay the expenses of the militia during last year's strikes. The bill making an appropriation for a soldiers' home at Lafayette was presented to both houses.

The number of employes under the joint bill prepared by a committee will be about eighteen less than at the last session and this will mean a saving to the State of almost $5,000. The House also abandoned the old custom of buying copies of the Revised Statutes for members. It developed that there was no authorized revision of the statutes since 1881, and the book containing the revised acts, unauthorized, up to 1893, costs $18. If copies were bought for all the members of the Legislature the cost would be $2,400 at the wholesale rate.

The Republican joint caucus in the afternoon furnished the most excitement of the day, the race between Mrs. Emma L. Davidson, of Peru, and Miss Nancy Baker, of this city, for the State Librarian nomination being a very close one. More than a majority of the seventy-two candidates for this position failed to have sufficient strength to get their names before the caucus, and it was readily seen from the first ballot that Mrs. Davidson and Miss Baker were the real contestants, the former obtaining the coveted place by a very small majority on the fourth ballot. The vote on this ballot was: Mrs. Davidson, 55; Miss Baker, 46. Had it not been that a Speaker was chosen from the Marion county delegation, Miss Baker would probably have been nominated. Geography was a factor against her.

The joint caucus did not convene until an hour after the time announced, and the Democrats, who were waiting for a session of the House were compelled to walk around the corridors for several hours. It was one of the few caucuses ever held where outsiders were allowed to remain. Mr. Merritt very thoughtfully suggested that the press be allowed to remain in the room, as the caucus had nothing to conceal, and a resolution to this effect met unanimous approval. Even a few Democratic members who had strolled into the chamber were undisturbed, although Senator Boyd called attention to the fact that the caucus was for Republicans. An hour or two was wasted in discussing the manner of presenting candidates and the voting of proxies. It was decided to have no speeches, although Mr. Thayer wanted to know which candidates were "soldier's widows and which graduates of seminaries." A resolution of Mr. Hamrick's that all candidates receiving but one vote on a ballot should be dropped, was carried, but it was not observed to any extent. Senator Boord wanted the youngest member of the Senate and the youngest of the House to act as pages, but as no one seemed willing to confide his age, the members went up to the secretary's desk and deposited their ballots. Messrs. Merritt and Moore, of the House, and Messrs. Shively and LaFollette, of the Senate, acting as tellers. Senator Wishard had two proxies which he had been urged to vote, but he referred the matter to the caucus, which decided to allow only members present the privilege of casting ballots. Then a motion to adjourn was sprung, but it was lost by a 53 to 59 vote. Mr. Thayer said he had heard there was a combination on foot which would not hold over night. In presenting the names, Mr. Holloway, of Vanderburg, referred to Miss Baker as "the daughter of an Indiana Governor," and this brought a protest from Mr. Merritt, it having been decided that no reference should be made to the candidates, except to give their postoffice address. When Mr. Leedy, of Marion, nominated Miss Lizzie Carver, of Martinsville, the Representative living in that town said he wanted it understood that Miss Carver was not a candidate from his bailiwick. He announced that he would "suffer no fraud in the caucus." Miss Carver now lives in this city, having removed here from Morgan county. The following are the names of the candidates presented and their vote on the first ballot: Emma M. Fitzgerald, of Jefferson county, 2; Emma Hanna, of Plainfield, 4; Ida May Davis, of Huntington, 8; L. B. Moore, of Lebanon, 1; Miss Frances C. Smith, of Elkhart county, 8; Dora K. Waggoner, of Frankfort, 5; Sarah B. Alford, of Miami county, 1; B. B. John, of Spencer, 3; Mrs. Elizabeth Cory, of Cass county, 2; Prof. Charles Shaffer, of Harrison county, 6; Miss Nancy Baker, of Indianapolis, 20; Constantine E. Zern, of Peru, 1; Mrs. Pauline Pearson, of Bloomington, 6; Lillian S. Welton, of Vincennes, 10; Mrs. Lizzie M. Townsend, of Angola, 7; Lizzie A. Carver, of Martinsville, 1; Mrs. Emma L. Davidson, of Miami county, 16; Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, of Rushville, 3; total, 163. On the second ballot no one, except the two leaders, received more than eight votes. Miss Baker was credited with 27 and Mrs. Davidson, 34. Mrs. Davidson was, in fact, nominated on the next ballot, but the tellers made an error in announcing the result. She received 49 and Miss Baker 37, only 97 votes being cast. On the fourth ballot, Mrs. Davidson had 55 and Miss Baker 46, the others all dropping out. There was much interest as the tellers tallied the vote, first Miss Baker being in the lead and then Mrs. Davidson overtaking her, the result being in doubt till the last few ballots were taken from the hat. A cheer followed the announcement of Mrs. Davidson's victory and that lady appeared a few minutes afterward and thanked the caucus and the "good old Republican party."

Mrs. Davidson is the widow of an old soldier, who fought in the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment and suffered the tortures of Andersonville. He died twenty years ago and since that time she has taught school at Peru, having trained youth in one building all those years. She has raised two sons in the Republican faith. In 1881 she was a candidate for the same office to which she was chosen yesterday and was defeated by Mr. Windsor by two votes, on the fourteenth ballot.

THE MILITIA EXPENSE.

Representative Merritt's Bill—Number of Employes Reduced.

After the caucus adjourned in the afternoon the Speaker announced that the House would convene, but it seems the Doorkeeper forgot to notify the Democrats. The Republicans were proceeding with business when the Speaker called a halt, stating that "our friends, the minority, are on the outside." This occasioned a general laugh, but in a few minutes the House was under full headway of business. The Chair appointed Messrs. Merritt, Pettit, Leedy, Swope and Dallman a committee on rules. Mr. Stakebake introduced the Lafayette soldiers' home bill, which had been presented to the Senate earlier in the day. It was sent to the committee on military affairs, together with a batch of petitions from old soldiers.

Fifty-four employes in both houses make up the total roll, under the bill introduced by Chairman Terhune, of the committee appointed Thursday to fix the number of employes. The committee explained that an ex-soldier had been appointed Doorkeeper of the House and he would look after the interests of the veterans. It was not deemed necessary, therefore, to adopt the resolution that only ex-soldiers be appointed doorkeepers. The committee, however, approved the spirit of the resolution. The following are the employes who will be paid, according to the Terhune bill, which was sent to the judiciary committee:

House—Eight assistant doorkeepers, one cloak-room custodian, at $5 a day each; four janitors, at $3 a day; four pages, at $3 a day; five copying clerks, a minute clerk and a journal clerk, under the Assistant Clerk, at $5 a day. Under the Clerk—A reading clerk, file clerk, registry clerk, four engrossing clerks, three enrolling clerks, all at $5 a day, and two folding clerks, at $3 a day. The four principal groups of committees will each have a clerk, and one clerk will devote his time to all the other committees. These will receive $5 a day. Other clerks will be appointed for specific purposes as they may be needed.

Mr. Merritt's appropriation bill provided that $48,512.09 should be set aside to defray the expenses of the Indiana militia during the riots of 1894, with the provision that if any of this amount was left it should revert to the general fund. Mr. Merritt wanted the rules suspended and the bill passed, but it was referred to the committee on military affairs. The Representative from Lake county, where much of the trouble of 1894 occurred, seconded the bill.

It was decided to have only 5,000 copies of the Governor's message printed. It was recalled that a Democratic Legislature had ordered 10,000 copies of Governor Chase's message printed, but a Republican called attention to the fact that the present House was pledged to economy.

The matter of furnishing copies of the Revised Statutes of 1881 to members came up. The Speaker thought the statutes of 1881 too much behind the times. It was stated that no authorized revision of the statutes had been made since that time. A revised volume has been prepared by a publishing firm, but it sells for $18. Mr. Merritt showed that the books put on members' desks always disappear immediately after the session. He did not think the State should buy these books. It would cost $2,400 to provide books for both branches. The resolution to provide copies was laid on the table. A concurrent resolution from the Senate looking to the appointment of a committee on joint rules was passed, and Messrs. Stutesman, Stakebake and Harrison were appointed for the House. Adjournment was then taken till 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

WILL INVESTIGATE GREEN SMITH.

Joint Committee to Be Appointed with Drag-Net Powers.

The Senate had a half hour's session yesterday morning previous to joining the House for the purpose of listening to the reading of the Governor's message. The proceedings opened without prayer and the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The first roll call for the introduction of bills and resolutions resulted in a fair harvest. The most important document presented was a joint resolution introduced by Senator Haggard, providing for sundry investigations. By the terms of the resolution the committee is to consist of two members of the Senate and two of the House, who are authorized to secure the services of an expert, and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to issue his warrant for payment of the services of the expert upon the certificate of the committee.

The prime motive of Senator Haggard's resolution is to let the light of day in upon the methods that have been in vogue in the office of the Attorney-general during its incumbency by Green Smith. It will be remembered that an attempt was made to investigate the Attorney-general's office two years ago, but the Democratic majority prevented it, and this is intended to be an investigation that will investigate. The resolution authorizes the committee to make a thorough and complete examination of the books, accounts and vouchers in the Attorney-general's office covering the period from Nov. 15, 1890, to Nov. 15, 1894. The committee is to ascertain what sums were actually collected; what amount of funds were transferred from one fund to another in the several counties of the State; the amount of fees deducted from actual collections and for transferring moneys from one fund to another in the several counties, and the actual collections from all sources. The committee is to find what amount of fees was paid to the Attorney-general on warrants drawn by the auditor of State on account of funds transferred by him from one fund to another in the several counties. The committee is also to report what were the Attorney-general's office expenses and what were the allowances and salary paid to the deputy Attorney-general.

The committee is to take a look into the office of the State Statistician and report what were the expenditures on account of allowances, salaries and expenses from Nov. 15, 1890, to Nov. 15, 1894. The Department of Public Instruction also is on the list, and the committee is to report all about fees collected, salaries paid and to whom, etc., from March 15, 1891, to date.

The investigation will also reach the office of the Auditor of State and ascertain the amount of tax and insurance fees collected, what amounts were retained as percentage and what salaries have been paid to deputies and clerks from Jan. 26, 1891, to Jan. 25, 1895. In the office of the Secretary of State the committee is directed to find out what amount of fees have been collected and what amount of percentage has been retained; also the number of copies of the Revised Statutes of 1881 sold and the number of copies on hand.

The committee is directed to make inquiry and examination into the general appropriation account of 1893 and report whether there were any double or erroneous appropriations, or any appropriations for which there were no services rendered. It is also authorized to make any other investigations on the general lines described that it may deem proper.

The resolution caused a flutter on the side of the minority, which saw on the instant that the long-delayed opening up of the books of Attorney-general Smith was at hand. Senator Stewart wanted to extend the scope of the resolution so as to go back through the accounts of Attorney-general Michener. Senator McCutcheon thought that Senators Shiveley and Duncan were the proper men to point on the committee, but the Lieutenant Governor said that he would want time to consider the appointments. The matter by common consent went over until Monday.

Several bills were introduced. Senator Wishard introduced a bill appropriating $105,000 to defray the expenses of the session, and the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

HAGGARD'S SOLDIERS' HOME BILL.

Senator Haggard introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a home for destitute soldiers, sailors and marines, and their wives and widows, at Battleground, near Lafayette. The bill provides for a governing board of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from the same political party. The board is to appoint a commandant at a salary of $1,200 a year and an adjutant at a salary of $1,000, who are to be selected from the soldier element. All destitute soldiers of the State who have been honorably discharged are to be eligible to admission. The bill was referred to the committee on benevolent institutions.

Senator Shiveley introduced a bill providing that the Senate shall have one doorkeeper and seven assistants at $5 a day; one paper folder, one cuspidorean and one sweeper at $3 a day; the President of the Senate one page for himself and the principal secretary, and the Senate three floor pages at $2 a day. It is provided that each of the following groups of committees shall have one clerk at $5 a day: (1) Finance, cities and towns and the city of Indianapolis; (2) fees and salaries and banks and corporations; (3) judiciary and the organization of courts; (4) benevolent institutions, prisons and asylums and expenditures; (5) education, county and township business, phraseology of bills and public health; (6) railroads, insurance, public roads, public printing and agriculture; (7) mines and mining, labor and natural gas; (8) all other committees.

NO MORE FREE PASSES.

Senator Wray introduced a bill intended to do away with the giving of passes by railroads to public officials. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any member of the Legislature, judge of the Supreme, Appellate, Circuit, Superior or Criminal Court, members of the State Tax Board, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, members of the County Board of Review, members of common councils of cities, trustees of incorporated towns, Mayor or marshall to demand or receive a pass. Any violation is made punishable by forfeiture of office and the payment of a fine of a hundred dollars. It is provided that the Attorney-general shall proceed against State and county officials violating the law and the prosecuting attorney is to proceed against municipal authorities. Any railroad official who offers or gives a free pass to any of the officers named above is made liable to a fine of a hundred dollars, and any Attorney-general or prosecuting attorney who fails or refuses to prosecute offenses brought to their notice are made liable to removal from office. The bill went to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Humphrey introduced a bill providing for the taxation of greenbacks, and Senator Stewart introduced a bill fixing the salaries of coroners in counties having a population of a hundred thousand or over at $3,000 a year. At noon the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

WHAT SOME SENATORS THINK.

Views on Charitable Institutions and Fee and Salary Laws.

"There will be no change in our programme as originally announced," said one of the most prominent and influential Senators, speaking of the charitable and correctional institutions. "We will perfect and pass our bills as pledged in the State platform, and we will require the Governor to make the nominations before the adjournment of the Senate so that we can pass upon them. If he selects the Republican members from well-known and able Republicans all will be well; but if he does not he will drive us to associate other State officers with him to make the appointments. Two years ago Governor Matthews promised to appoint a Republican on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home board. The man whom he appointed, is that sort of a Republican who has always supported the Governor, and during recent visits at the home, he has talked enthusiastically of Governor Matthews's presidential aspirations just as any ardent Matthews Democrat would. We do not propose to have that kind of Republicans to represent the party in the boards."

"I think," said another Senator who is deeply interested in the charitable and penal institutions, "that there is a growing feeling on the part of members, who have given attention to the matter, to put the two prisons under one board, and the four insane asylums under another. This would naturally insure a more capable class of men for trustees than would be obtained in making so many boards—men big enough to have a policy and to dictate the management—to be something more than the passive supporters of superintendents and wardens."

"I think we all feel that the Legislature must pass a fee and salary bill," said a Republican Senator, "because it must be evident that the people all are in earnest about the matter, and more so now that the Supreme Court has made the decision it has. The trouble with a fee system is that every officer will construe the law and it becomes no system. The salary law should be based upon the business of the different offices and, above the cost of the clerks necessary, the incumbent should have a liberal compensation, but not a competency for the rest of his life. A man should not be expected to assume the responsibility of a county office for two or four years at a compensation which would be reasonable in a permanent business. How can it be arranged? Take the office of recorder. It can be easily ascertained how much work is done in a year. Make an allowance for the number of clerks absolutely necessary and to it add a liberal compensation for the recorder. So many counties are of about the same population and have about the same business that it will not be necessary to name each one as on the Democratic law which was forged. I have not heard of a county officers' association to defeat a salary law. It could have no influence except to join in a movement to get a fair law."

READING THE MESSAGE.

Governor's Reference to Suppressing the Riots Applauded.

Lieutenant Governor Nye called the joint session of the two houses to order at 10:30 o'clock to hear the Governor's message. It has been customary heretofore for the Governor's secretary to read the message, but Governor Matthews appeared in person. The chamber was well crowded. To the right of the Speaker's stand were the Senators, few of the Representatives extending to the men of the upper house the courtesy of seats. Rev. H. A. Buchtel offered prayer, and then a committee composed of Senators McLean and Haggard and Representatives Van Arsdel, Merritt and Cardwill was chosen to escort the Governor to the hall. A few minutes before 11 the Governor appeared, and with the brief introduction of "the Governor" from Lieutenant Governor Nye he began reading his message.

The applause was frequent during the reading, particularly that part of the message referring to the labor troubles and the riots which the militia promptly suppressed. The Republicans applauded the suggestion that a soldiers' home be erected at Lafayette. At half-past 12 the message was concluded and the joint assembly adjourned.

The House went into session immediately afterward and passed, under suspension of the rules, an appropriation bill for $100,000 to defray the expenses of the session. It was introduced by Mr. Merritt.

Legislative Notes.

Americus C. Dailey, Auditor-elect, was in town yesterday. He still declines to name his appointees.

Secretary Oglesbee was informed last night by the patronage committee of the Senate that W. S. Wright, editor of the Enterprise, Kentland, would assist him as filing clerk. John W. Coons, formerly Deputy Auditor of State, will serve temporarily as minute clerk.

The new Librarian, Mrs. Davidson, announced her appointments yesterday. Her first deputy will be Miss Fitzgerald, of Madison, whose votes went to her after the third ballot, and the stenographer will be Miss Lillian Welton, of Vincennes, whose votes were also thrown to the leader at the proper time.

WILL MOVE SOUTH.

Big Cotton Factories Preparing to Leave the Bay State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch from Boston to the Evening Post says there has been presented in the House a petition from the Merrimac manufacturing corporation for leave to increase its capital stock to $3,500,000, and to do business outside of the State or "in any part of the United States," as the words of the petition have it. On Wednesday a similar petition was presented in the Boot manufacturing corporation, which is one of the largest cotton concerns in New England. As Wednesday was the first day on which petitions were presented to the Legislature, it looks as if the cotton mills were getting ready to adopt this policy. The first to make this move was the Dwight mills, of Chickopee, which got the desired permission from the Legislature, and has since decided to locate in Georgia. There are three motives which tend to bring about this removal of mills from the North. Probably the first of all is the cheapness of manufacturing where the raw material is close at hand and where the supplies of coal are also nearer. Then there is the lower price of labor in the South and the fear of hostile labor legislation in the North. The movement on the part of the Boot and Merrimack mills is practically that of the same body of men. The president of each corporation is Augustus Lowell, of Boston, and Arthur T. Lyman, one of the most influential of Boston's business men, is a director in each. The Boot mills have total assets, according to their report of condition on Dec. 7, 1894, of $2,567,847, of which $105,360 is in land and water power; $419,000 is in buildings and $541,923 is in machinery. The capital stock is $1,200,000. The Merrimack mills have $400,000 in land and water power, $800,000 in buildings, $700,000 in machinery, and $1,427,000 in stock in process of manufacture (by the statement of June last), and their capital stock is $2,500,000. The mills are situated in Lowell, and are as well-known as any in the country in their line of business, as their owners are at the head of this branch of New England industry.

Indignant Missourians.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—Considerable feeling was aroused about the Capitol to-day over an attempt of Representative Moore to remove from its place behind Speaker Russell's desk the painting of Thomas H. Benton and place in its stead one of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. A resolution to have General Lyon's picture removed from the House and hung up in an appropriate place had been passed last week, and to-day Mr. Moore appeared with some workmen and began to make the change. Exclamations of indignation followed the attempt, and Dr. Pettijohn started an agitation that led to the pictures being hung side by side.

Pool and Billiards.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Grant H. Eby, the "Pennsylvania Kid," beat Alfred De Oro in a match pool game here to-night. The contest was for 200 points at continuous pool for $150 a side. In the twentieth frame Eby won on a score of 200 to 95. Immediately after the contest concluded De Oro challenged Eby to play for $1,000 a side.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—In the six-day billiard contest between McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, and Eames, the New England champion, the former played a very weak game, and only made 126 to 200 for Eames. This makes the total score: McLaughlin, 1,096; Eames, 1,000.

CHINESE CITY TAKEN

KAIPING CAPTURED BY JAPANESE AFTER FOUR HOURS' FIGHTING.

Two Hundred Celestials Killed and an Unknown Number Wounded—Turkish Outrages Confirmed.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.—An official dispatch received here to-day states that the division of the Japanese army commanded by Major General Nogi commenced an attack on Kaiping at half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The fighting continued for four hours, at the end of which time the town was in possession of the Japanese. The Chinese fled toward Haishaksai, with the Japanese in close pursuit. The first Japanese army, while moving its headquarters to Shen Yuen, was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who manifested a strong desire to remain under Japanese rule.

Dispatches from Kinchow says that Japanese scouts report that a large force of Chinese is moving down to support the Kaiping force, which has retired towards New Chwang. At Kaiping the Chinese numbered 3,000 men and they had twelve guns. About two hundred Chinese were killed. The number of wounded Chinese is not known. About 150 prisoners were taken. The Japanese casualties are not stated.

The Japanese are steadily advancing on Chin-Chow. The Chinese are retiring slowly to the great wall, where, it is expected, they will make a stand. Heavy snows impede the progress of the armies. Several skirmishes have occurred and in their retreat the Japanese have left numbers of their wounded behind them.

Japan's Conditions for Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he hears that Japan has formulated her conditions for peace with China. Approximately, the conditions are the independence of Corea under Japanese suzirainty, the cessation of certain Chinese islands, the razing of the Taku forts, the deprivation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hia-Wei of their character as naval ports and their dismantling, the demolition of all forts in the way from Corea to China and admission of Japan's right to prescribe the number and type of China's men-of-war, the payment of a heavy indemnity, and, if possible, the negotiation of a Chinese-Japanese alliance.

Why China Can't Win Battles.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—A letter received in this city from Rev. W. F. Walker, a former Indiana M. E. clergyman, now at Tien-Tsin, China, dated Dec. 3, says there is no danger at that point for the missionaries, who are all there. "The people are very quiet," he says, "and treat us nicely. Our chapel is open five days of every week. The Japanese claimed they would be in Peking Nov. 20, but it looks as if they ever do get there they will not reach us before spring. The Chinese are in a bad way, because they have no disciplined troops and no disciplined generals. It seems not to be generally understood that in all battles up to this time there has been but little more than half as many Chinese soldiers engaged as the enemy had, so of course they have been beaten. This is because the Chinese generals are all equal and cannot agree to do anything together. Each general has his own plans, and while one may be advancing another retreating, and they are so envious and jealous that when one gets into an engagement the other will stand by and let him fight it out himself. In any event, the war will prove to be a much needed lesson for China."

A Blue-Blooded Jap.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—One of the Japanese nobility, the young Count Yanagoswa, accompanied by a retinue of tutors and friends, reached the Auditorium this morning and will leave for New York this evening. The young man belongs to one of the oldest families in the little empire, and has graduated from the University of Kiota. He has studied under some of the leading diplomatists of Japan since his graduation, and is now en route to Heidelberg, Germany, to take an advanced course at the university.

FIENDISH TURKS.

Boasts of Soldiers Who Took Part in the Armenian Atrocities.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Speaker will, today, publish the following from its Constantinople correspondent: "There is no doubt about the essential facts of the Armenian outrages. The official reports from the consuls at Van, Erzeroum, Sivas and Diarbekir have not been published yet, but they confirm the most horrible statements. In addition to the reports of Armenians and the Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Sassoun, we have the testimony of Turkish regulars who took part in the outrages and who, since their return, have boasted freely in public places of their deeds. There is no doubt that they exaggerate. For instance, one boasted that he had ripped open twenty pregnant women; while another declared that he took part in the massacre of girls and women, their blood running a stream from beneath the door. It is needless to accept such statements literally, but they prove that such things are done with the Sultan's full approval. Hundreds of these statements agree on the essential points. The feature of the situation which constitutes the gravest possible danger is that these men were rewarded, and Turkish officials everywhere understand that the Sultan will reward them for similar treatment of the Armenians. Alarming reports reach me from various ports of Asia Minor and northern Syria of the aggressive activity of officials against Christians. Even foreign residents are in great danger. If the powers do anything, they should act quickly. It will be a fatal mistake if Europe is contented to secure the rights of Armenians in Armenia and neglect the millions of Armenians outside the province."

TO PROPITIATE THEIR GOD.

Sacrifice for Which Eight Russians Were Punished.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The trial has been concluded at Viatka, capital of the government of the same name, of eleven persons belonging to the sect known as Votiaks. They were accused of human sacrifice in order to propitiate the wrath of their evil God, Kourbad. The prisoners belong to the village of Starai-Moultana, several of them being among the leading inhabitants. One of the prisoners was seventy years old. According to the evidence furnished at the trial, in March last, in order to prevent, as they claimed, a recurrence of famine, they inveigled a beggar into the house of one of the prisoners, Moses Dimitrieff, where the beggar's throat was cut. The unfortunate man was afterwards beheaded and then his headless trunk was hung up to the ceiling of Dimitrieff's house and five incisions were made in the body. The blood from these incisions was caught in dishes by the prisoners and the heart and lungs of the dead man were extracted in order to be used in the idolatrous rites of the Votiaks. The body was afterwards thrown into a ditch by the highway. Three of the prisoners were acquitted, some of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life and others were deported to Siberia.

Hovas Defeated by Frenchmen.

TAMATIVE, Dec. 28.—The French have bombarded Farafatra, about four miles inland from Tamative. The Hovas answered with seven guns but the French were successful and the Hovas retired with heavy loss.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the French cruisers Primanguet, Dupetit, Thuars and Papin, supported by two guns in a shore battery, opened fire on the Hova positions outside of Tamative. At 11 o'clock the Hovas replied with seven guns, but they were badly aimed and their projectiles did not reach the French ships. The firing ceased about an hour later, the Hovas having suffered a serious loss. The cruiser Primanguet sailed away later in order to occupy Mojanga.

Cable Notes.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has requested Baron Banffy to form a Cabinet for Hungary.

A dispatch from Odessa states that, while a circus performance was going on at Kieffe, a gallery collapsed and threw thirty-six people into the stalls below. Several were killed.

Gen. Pape, Governor of Berlin, has been relieved and Gen. Baron von Loe has been appointed to succeed him.

Emperor William sent Prince Bismarck, as a Christmas present, a handsome glass goblet with a broad gold rim. Count Von Moltke, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, has arrived at Friedrichruhe with a gift of flowers from the Emperor for Prince Bismarck.

Ohio Miners Suffering.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The joint committee of citizens and the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of destitution among the Hocking Valley miners received dispatches from Governor McKinley, today, fully confirming the stories of suffering. The joint committee will meet early to-morrow to push the collecting of contributions. The sum of $878 was sent to Mayor Caldwell to-day by volunteer individual contributors.

Gobbled by the Standard.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11.—It develops today that the Standard Oil Company has absorbed the Sun, Craig and Crystal Oil Companies of this city and the Merriam Company, of Cleveland, O., reports of the consolidation of which concerns with capital of over $1,000,000 were published early last month. The amount of money involved in this latest deal it is impossible to learn.

Harvard's Mistake.

Boston Transcript.

The study of American literature is not systematically authorized by the faculty of Harvard College. The great men of England's literary guild, from Chaucer to Tennyson, are studied and discussed in various courses, but the writers of this country are passed over in silence. Harvard even neglects such of her own great sons as Lowell and Longfellow, the former both graduate and professor of the University at Cambride, the latter an honored occupant of the chair of belles-lettres. There is a distinct and valuable American literature, beginning with Charles Brockden Brown's career as the first professional author in this country, and it is quite to the discredit of Harvard that she steadily ignores the great workers in the literature of America.

A Great Change.

Buffalo Express.

"They say when the critics got through with Scribbem's new play it didn't have a leg to stand on."

"Humph! They must have worked mighty hard, then. I saw it the first night, and it wasn't anything much but legs."

Is That the Reason.

Detroit Free Press.

I saw in a society paper that advanced women have practically banished punctuation points from their letter writing."

"Perhaps they do not wish to be known as women of the period."

A Pirate Rewarded.

Kansas City Journal.

The editor of the London Tid Bits has been made a baronet by the Queen, in honor of the many tidbits of humor he has stolen from the American newspapers.

Looks Like It.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It looks as though W. C. P. Breckinridge would have to walk home, unless he was foresighted enough to buy a return ticket before starting on his lecture tour.

Southern Unhappiness.

Atlanta Constitution.

We can't enjoy cold weather down South. The water pipes are not built for it.

LYON'S 7 WONDERS
A Specific for all Derangements of the Stomach
Price $1.00
Manf. by the LYON MEDICINE Co. INDIANAPOLIS IND.

No Further Trouble.

Andrew Locklear, in the employ of the Baker-Randolph Lithograph and Engraving Co., Indianapolis, says: "My stomach was so seriously disordered that life was not worth living. I had frequent attacks of dizziness and many times narrowly escaped falling while in the street. After taking two boxes of Lyon's Seven Wonders I have had no further trouble and am a well man.

A FARMER AND A FARMER'S WIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoover, of Tipton, Both Testify to the Efficacy of Lyon's Seven Wonders.

Mr. Hoover, aged 65, says: My ailment continued six or eight years; seriously disordered stomach with extreme soreness of the bowels. One box cured me. Mrs. Hoover, aged 62, says: For heartburn, shortness of breath and bloating Lyon's Seven Wonders has done me more good than anything I ever tried.

PRICE, : $1 per Box
For sale by all Druggists.
THE LYON MEDICINE CO
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO.
C. F. SCHMIDT. P. LIEBER. C. MAUS.

Rich, Red Corpuscle

The red corpuscle is the life of the blood. The man with the microscope and the anylytical chemist are every day conferring benefits on mankind by pointing out pure food products and discovering adulterations. The City Chemist of Indianapolis, after an exhaustive analysis of the products of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, declares them to be ABSOLUTELY PURE AND HEALTHFUL. Good beer makes good blood.

WISE ADVICE
USE
BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
AND SAVE TIME, MONEY AND LABOR.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO.

THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO.,
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES
Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas.
STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS,
Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumbers and Mill Supplies.
General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS.
62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smoke!
HOOSIER POET
The Public Favorite. . . . . Try It
Manufactured by JOHN RAUCH.