The New York Store

Established 1853.

$5,000 WORTH OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

goes on sale here this morning at

50c on the Dollar

All clean, fresh goods, direct from the manufacturer.

BE SURE AND DON'T MISS THIS.

Corsets, too, from the D. P. Erwin & Co. purchase.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

AMUSEMENTS.

English's—"Black Crook" To-Night.

The coming to this city to-night of that famous spectacle, "The Black Crook," will recall to the old timers the "Black Crook" of 1866, with its academic premieres, its full skirted coryphees and its amply-draped figurantes. Prior to the initial production of Charles Barras's spectacle there had never been a regular ballet of any size in this country. Lola Montez had flitted across the stage, and Fanny Ellsler had danced a few characteristic steps, but a complete ballet with prima assoluta, secondi and ballerini was unknown. The little the public had seen of women in tights was confined to the performance of "Mazeppa," in which either Adah Isaacs Menken, Kate Fisher or Leo Hudson was lashed to the back of a wild, untamed Barbary steed. The sensation can be imagined when all at once the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, was filled with what seemed to be myriads of women in short skirts, in trunks and in breeches. It was a beautiful spectacle, and it appealed to the senses as no theatrical performance ever had before. The present revival is very attractive. The allegorical ballets are all gorgeous, and those with an illustrative significance are entertaining. The European specialties are novel and clever. This engagement is at popular prices. It is rare that a company so large will play at a moderate scale. "The Black Crook" remains the rest of this week, with a matinee Saturday.

Park—"My Aunt Bridget" To-Day.

The laughable conceit, "My Aunt Bridget," which comes to the Park to-day, has been long before the public, but it seems not yet to have reached the height of its popularity. Much depends on the people employed in the performance, and this season George W. Monroe is surrounded by one of the most capable companies ever in his support. His own personation of "Aunt Bridget" is both unique and droll. The musical features of the performance are diverting. The engagement continues the rest of the week.

Elita Proctor Otis to Wed.

Miss Elita Proctor Otis, the fair and winsome, is going to be married in the spring, and the lucky man who has captured her heart is Mr. Charles Howard Johnson, an artist on Life and Truth. Miss Otis is an Ohio woman, where her father was a large speculator in Southern interests. She made her professional debut no earlier than 1892 as Mrs. Ernestine Echo in "The Crust of Society," and scored a triumph at once. She has appeared in Indianapolis and was a prominent favorite. At one time this city was her home and she has many friends as well as admirers here. She is a bright, pretty and fetching-looking woman. She is now starring as Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist," and will appear in Milwaukee this week. Mr. Johnson is a native of Kansas City, and his double-page pictures in Life and Truth have made his name famous all over the country. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will spend their honeymoon in Europe, and on their return Miss Otis will continue her stage career, in which she will be joined by her husband.

Cost of Paderewski's Cigarettes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The hearing in the Steinway injunction suit, by which Henry T. W. Steinway seeks to enjoin the piano manufacturing company of Steinway & Sons from using its funds for any purpose other than the piano manufacturing business, is going on in the Supreme Court in this city. The plaintiff being placed on the witness stand testified that excessive sums of money had been paid by the company for improvement of property outside its piano business. The company's books were introduced in evidence to show in what manner the expenditures complained of by the plaintiff had been made. After considerable argument some of the items were read and then the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow. Among the items read were these: Cigarettes for Paderewski, $41.30, Dec. 31, 1891; two diamond studs for Paderewski, $270.

Dramatic Suicide of a Flutist.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Prof. Vigo Anderson, one of the finest flutists in the world and a prominent member of Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, made a dramatic ending to his somewhat eventful life last night. He called together, practically, all his friends and gave them a grand musical entertainment. Then he shot himself through the head. The suicide occurred at No. 347 Elm street, where Mr. Anderson was living. One of the invited guests was Miss Frances Streigel. Anderson killed himself virtually at her feet. Many motives are assigned for the suicide. The true one seems to have been a desire to make a dramatic exit after a culmination of marital troubles.

An Actress's "Catch."

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—It has leaked out that Lilla Vane, the actress, on Jan. 26 became Mrs. George Goodrich. The wedding was performed in Yonkers, at the home of W. S. Harkins, a relative. The groom is a widower, young, rich and handsome. Mr. Goodrich met his wife for the first time in June when they were fellow-passengers on the steamer New York on their way to England.

Notes of the Stage.

There are sixty-three people in "A Gaiety Girl" company, which comes to the Grand next Monday and Tuesday nights. It is made up of noted English artists, and the performance is dashing.

J. J. Brady is here looking after the interests of Hallen & Hart, who appear at English's the first half of next week in "Later On." In their company are Molly Fuller, Carrie De Mar, Bessie Tannehill, Nina Harrington, Mark Murphy, Donald Harold and others.

The continued success of "Friends" encourages the author-actor, Edwin Milton Royle, in the belief it will run for several seasons yet. Edwin Milton Royle, Lucius Henderson, Harry Allen, E. D. Lyons and Selena Fetter Royle will again be seen here in the roles they have made famous.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Fair and Warmer Weather in Indiana with South Winds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For Ohio and Indiana—Fair; warmer; south winds.

For Illinois—Fair; warmer; south winds.

Wednesday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	W'ther.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.16	4	78	West	Pt cl'dy	..
7 p. m.	30.25	8	72	N'west	Clear	..

Maximum temperature, 12; minimum temperature, 1.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 30:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	29	.11
Mean	6	..
Departure from normal	—23	—.11
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—111	*.04

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Warning to Consumers.

You are cautioned against leaving fires or lights unattended either day or night during cold weather. The gas pressure might become low enough to cause fires to go out, following which increase of pressure would fill your premises with gas and endanger life and property.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS TRUST CO.

WANTS A FEE SYSTEM

SENATOR CRANOR ADVOCATES FEES FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Does Not Believe a Law on a Salary Basis Can Be Framed Which Will Be Equitable for Two Years.

It has cropped out within the last few days that a number of members of the legislative committees on fees and salaries have developed a leaning toward a return to the fee system as the true theory upon which county officers should be compensated. A representative of the Journal yesterday asked Senator Cranor, chairman of the Senate committee, what was the sentiment of his committee on this subject. Senator Cranor frankly admitted that he had about been converted to the fee system. A number of the other members of the committee, he stated, had come to take the same view of it, and without wishing to commit any of the other members to his view of the case he believed that a majority of the committee were come to believe as he did. Senator Cranor said that his study of the question had convinced him that a fee system was the only way to provide a uniform system of compensation for county officers.

A system of salaries, based on population, he said, would be unfair for the reason that counties of the same population could be cited where the officers of one would do twice the amount of work that was done in the other. There were other counties, he said, where the work in one or two offices was away out of proportion to what it was in the other offices of the same county. The unit of population, Senator Cranor also stated, was a quantity that was continually shifting and each succeeding Legislature would be compelled to amend the fee and salary law or pass a new one. Senator Cranor stated that he was confident that it was impossible to frame a law basing salaries on population that would be fair or satisfactory. There were many abuses under the old system, said he, which could be corrected by a just and reasonable fee bill. Under the old fee bill there were many fees that were not definitely fixed, and county clerks put their own construction on the law and robbed estates as they pleased.

Senator Cranor stated that he was convinced that there was such a general demand for a salary system with the odious fee feature entirely eliminated that the Legislature would probably be compelled to heed the demand and pass a salary law, but this did not alter the fact that the only fair basis of compensation was through the collection by the officers of fees. He stated that he had been engaged for some time in the preparation of a fee schedule definitely fixing the fee for every kind and quality of service, and he will submit the schedule to the fee and salary committee at an early day. As compared with the fees that were formerly charged the schedule that he is preparing will represent a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. He will also prepare a fee schedule that might be made to operate in the other county offices, and he believes that it would be possible to devise a system that would do exact justice to all and provide compensation for all officers in exact proportion to the services performed.

A member of the House committee on fees and salaries who was asked last night if his committee would consider a proposition to return to the fee system replied most emphatically that it would not.

AGAINST THE EXPENSE FUND.

Such Will Probably Be the Report on Mr. Stotsenberg's Bill.

The Speaker's room was used yesterday afternoon for the meeting of the committee which has in charge Mr. Stotsenberg's bill to abolish the expense fund of building and loan associations. The room was not nearly large enough to accommodate all who wanted to hear what was said. The attendance and attention combined to show the great interest taken in this subject. Mr. Merritt, of Lagrange, is chairman of the committee and presided at the deliberations. Mr. Stotsenberg sat at his left and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject in hand. It was distinctively the shareholders' day, as distinguished from the inning the expense fund advocates, otherwise the official life of the associations, had at the former meeting. The chairman had difficulty in preventing the applause that followed the sharp thrusts at the expense fund fellows, and the laughter that attended the confusion of speech and thought which the defenders of the fund manifested when driven to the corner by the other side, which had a number of good debaters. At the beginning it was arranged on motion of Mr. Terhune that sixty minutes should be allowed the friends of the bill and thirty for the other side, but the former managed to protract their time to twice that.

O. W. Anderson opened the argument against the expense fund, saying it is burdensome to those least able to combat it. It is like a thief in the night, he said, which in the guise of a merely nominal one-tenth of 1 per cent. a month for expense, succeeded in charging what amounts to a high rate of interest for handling the money. He charged that the handlers of the expense fund keep the proceedings secret from the shareholders, and that when withdrawals occur, the shareholder gets less money than he put in. The abolition of the expense fund would have no effect on the small associations, which he said was a false plea of the State institutions to take the fire of investigation from themselves.

I. H. C. Royse, of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, of Terre Haute, said that while many of the associations of his city started with an expense fund, they had not used it, and many had abolished it. Several associations had recently started without an expense fund, and were prospering. When the expenses cannot be paid out of earnings the association, he said, ought to be wound up. The fund comes out of the principal of the money invested, and all other corporations pay their expenses out of their earnings. He instanced the Fidelity company, which he said has an expense fund of $35,000, which is about all taken up in paying the expenses of the association.

Mr. C. Holler, of the committee, said that rich men should not put their money into associations. He spoke earnestly against the expense fund, saying that the associations with which he had been connected never had one and did not need one. He thought the practice of sending out solicitors not consistent with the purposes of building and loan associations. The abolition, he said, of the fund would not interfere with the success of any association which supports no soliciting agents.

J. D. Johnson, of Kokomo, argued in much the same way. He maintained that a fund of this kind is not essential to the success of a legitimate association. Mr. Robb, of Clinton county, was opposed to the expense fund, for reasons drawn from long experience with local associations. In 1893 his association, he said, had transacted a business of $63,000 at an expense of $612.14, and in 1894, which was a strike year, the association had handled $36,000 at an expense of $541. It took his association seventy-seven months to mature the stock. He cited an instance of a neighbor of his who was in the Fidelity, of this city, and, desiring to draw out after having paid in $66, received only $61. J. C. Comer, he said, had paid in $98 and withdrew $83. Mr. Miller, of Peru, said that two local associations of his town had prospered without an expense fund and had paid all expenses from the earnings of the associations. He quoted from a letter written by the Auditor of the State of Illinois, who denounced the expense fund in vigorous language. Mr. Corcoran, of Greenfield, denounced the expense fund from his own experience.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION STATISTICS.

Practical assistance in reaching an understanding of the matter was given the committee by Mr. Thompson, president of the State league, and author of a work on the subject of building and loan association law. He said that he had sent out two hundred letters to associations all over the State, and had received 125 replies, which showed about nine-tenths opposed to the expense fund. The strong fact shown by his figures was that 100 associations, other than the State and national, hold over $10,000,000 of capital stock, and are opposed to the expense fund, while the eleven which are not opposed hold about $400,000 of capital. The number operating without an expense fund is 108; the number never having an expense fund is 100; six started with such a fund and abolished it. He said that at the very least the funds needed regulation, but that personaly he is in favor of abolishing it. The association will do a safer business without it. Loans will be more carefully made. The expense fund, he declares, has no regard for profits or losses, and amounts to a legal assignment of a part of the principal. A halt should be called when a part of the payments are diverted to large salaries for officers. Nine-tenths, he said, of the members of these expense fund associations do not know what goes with the expense fund, and they are deceived by the apparently small amount that they believe is collected for this purpose.

Mr. MacIntosh asked as to the comparative profits of the associations with an expense fund and those without. Mr. Thompson said that the shareholder in an association having such a fund would not realize as large a profit as if this significant part of the shareholder's money were not diverted to purposes productive only for highly paid officers. He instanced an association of this class, the Equitable, which made a report to the Auditor of State last year, in which it was shown that $3,000 was expended in handling $15,000, and yet a dividend of 21 per cent. was declared. He said that this report was signed by reputable citizens, who were themselves deceived, and that the report is impossible on its face. He declared strongly that the shareholder should know what the officers are drawing.

Mr. Patton, who is a director of the Fidelity, spoke in defense of the fund as handled by his company, but he did not apparently make good his points, for the crowd frequently laughed at his expense. His chief argument was that without the fund the borrower from an association who must stay in does not fare so well as if there were an expense fund. The gain, he contended, accrues to the investor who draws out, and he realizes some of the profits of the borrower, unless the association has such a fund. He was searchingly questioned by Mr. Stotsenberg. Chairman Merritt had to rebuke the audience several times in sharp language for demonstrations during Mr. Patton's remarks.

MR. FISHBACK WARMS UP.

Further testimony of the practicability of running associations without an expense fund was given by Mr. Gutheil, of Winchester. W. P. Fishback, of this city, was called out, and did not omit the opportunity for some of his scorching epigrams on the subject. He was not an officer, he said, in an association, but only a shareholder, and is plucked with the rest of this class. He declared that the original law did not contemplate the great banking business that has grown up in the form of building and loan associations, and he contended that such business is not authorized under the law. He cited an instance of the great revenues to officers, contrary to all intentions when the law was passed. He had a client who discovered that his money was used with that of others to pay large salaries to the officers, and that even the directors were each drawing $105 a month. The other officers drew $20,000 a year. He argued that the committee in deciding upon a report ought not to consult the beneficiaries of such a system, as necessarily their testimony would be worth less on account of its being thoroughly impregnated with self-interest. The object of the bona fide association, he said, is to build homes, and not to do a banking business which pays no taxes. He said he has some such stock paying 12 per cent. interest, and that it makes him ashamed, when the interest is paid to him, to think that such a thing is permitted by law. Such stock, he said, ought to be taxed. He denounced the practice of borrowing money to loan out again, as not within the contemplation or construction of the law.

Mr. Irwin, of Rushville, followed, speaking against the expense fund. Father O'Donaghue, of this city, spoke earnestly and eloquently against the innovations which have been piled upon the original law, diverting it from its original and most useful purpose of mutual aid in the building of homes. He said that capitalists are taking advantage of the good name of building and loan associations to do a banking business and to provide large salaries to officers. He characterized their methods as sharp practice. It is, he said, an excrescence, a diversion that ought to be cut off by legislation. C. A. Bookwalter closed the discussion, making a strong argument in line with the general trend of the afternoon. He read a column of computations from the auditor's reports showing that the associations having expense funds are charging an enormous percentage for handling the money of the shareholders. There are, he admitted, a few exceptions where the salaries are not high and the balance is turned back in the general fund for the benefit of shareholders.

Mr. Bosson, of this city, replied to the assaults of the afternoon. He was assisted in the defense of the expense fund by Mr. Rose, of the Government association. The result of the committee hearing was plainly a refutation of the argument of the State associations that if the expense fund is abolished the smaller associations will have to go to the wall. It was shown time and again that the most of these do not have an expense fund, do not want one and do not need one. It was shown that the expense fund is a diversion of capital stock for the benefit of the paid officials, and that the shareholder in no way profits by the system of paying expenses out of his installments instead of the earnings, as all other corporations for profit do. It was also shown that the shareholder is not protected from the avarice of the management of the associations who word their reports so as to avert knowledge of the amounts paid to the officials. One association makes its reports in five parts, upon five series, paying the officers high salaries in each, and amounting to nearly $40,000 in all, expended for management. It is probable that the committee will report favorably upon Mr. Stotsenberg's bill.

Deprecates Agitation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In view of the proposed legislation we desire to express our indorsement of your Tuesday's editorial on the building and loan question. Some of the proposed bills should be entitled "An act to abolish," etc. You go to the heart of the question when you say "to rush headlong into legislation upon the representations of interested parties, where the interests are so general and so large, and the consequences may be so grave, would be little less than a crime." This agitation has grown out of the fight between the "locals" and the so-called "nationals," or State associations. In the proposed effort to hit the investors it should be remembered that the borrowers are in a sense investors, and the time of maturity is of important interest to both.

CONSTANT READER.

Bloomfield, Ind., Jan. 30.

HOUSE PASSES BILLS.

Robinson's Fraudulent Marriage Measure and Others—New Bills.

The House has got down to the business of passing bills, sending several important measures to the Senate yesterday afternoon. One of these is the bill of Mr. Robinson, making it a felony for a man to desert or mistreat, within two years, a woman whom he has married to escape bastardy or seduction proceedings. Another is that of Mr. Pettit's, which permits doctors to organize insurance companies for protection from malpractice suits, and incidentally wipes out such organizations as the Roby Prize-fighting Association. The first important bit of insurance legislation was passed, over the heads of the members of the insurance committee, who sought to get the bill recommitted. Mr. Davis, of Vigo county, is the father of it. If it becomes a law, insurance companies that insert the 80 per cent. coinsurer's clause in their policies will be blacklisted by the State Auditor. The discussion upon the measure shows that there is a strong sentiment in all parts of the State against the methods of insurance companies.

Mr. Stakebake's bill, enabling lodges and churches to elect trustees without giving public notice, as now required, was passed, with only one vote recorded against it. Bill No. 66, giving county commissioners jurisdiction over land on the border of a town, where it is proposed to construct a highway, was also passed. A bill to legalize sewer assessments in Lebanon went through under a suspension of the rules. Another bill, legalizing the issue of Blackford county courthouse bonds, was equally successful.

The session of the House opened in the morning with reports from committees. The bill prohibiting corporal punishment in the public schools was stifled by the committee on education. The firemen's pension fund bill was recommended, with an amendment, by the committee on cities and towns, while the committee on agriculture reported favorably on bills preventing the adulteration of milk and regulating the sale of agricultural implements.

The debate on Mr. Robinson's bill, defining fraudulent marriages and fixing a punishment, was a feature of the day. The author explained that under the bill, if a man marries in good faith the woman whom he has wronged, the law cannot touch him, but if he marries to escape punishment, and injures or abandons her within two years, the marriage is a fraudulent one. The man is not put at a disadvantage, for it is necessary to virtually prove two cases against him under the bill, one that he has been guilty of the seduction or bastardy and the other that he has mistreated or abandoned her. Messrs. Stotsenberg and Merritt spoke and the House then adjourned until the afternoon.

In the afternoon the debate was continued, Mr. Stakebake and others speaking. Mr. Pettit thought society demanded the passage of the bill. Too often attorneys had to look into the eyes of women who applied for justice and tell the women that there is no remedy for them when wronged. He was applauded during his appeal for justice for such women. Mr. Harrison, of Shelby, favored a law on this line, but he thought under the first section of the proposed law a man could marry a woman, with the best of intentions, and yet be liable to arrest for a felony. The bill was finally put on its passage, with the following vote: Ayes, 80; nays, 7.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The insurance bill of Mr. Davis, of Vigo, making it illegal to insert the 80 per cent. coinsurer's clause in any insurance contract was taken up. A penalty of forfeiture of right to do business in the State is attached to the bill. In nearly all the large insurance contracts, it is provided that the insurer must carry insurance on his property amounting to 80 per cent. of the value of the property, or he becomes a coinsurer up to that amount. The insurance committee of the House, which has shown disposition to strangle legislation affecting insurance companies, raised the point that the bill had been recommitted to the committee on insurance, and was not ready for final passage. The clerk's records were produced and they showed that the bill had been ordered engrossed. Mr. Willoughby then tried to have the bill recommitted. Mr. Leedy was one of those who opposed this, calling attention to the infamous rules of fire insurance combinations and compacts in Indiana, where rates were made excessive and unjust provisions inserted in contracts. The speaker declared the motion of Mr. Willoughby out of order. A petition from Fort Wayne citizens, denouncing the 80 per cent. clause, and a like one from Evansville were read. Mr. Willoughby declared it was unfair to have the House vote on an insurance bill which had not been in the hands of the insurance committee. Some men had charged him with championing the defeat of insurance measures, and had even written to Knox county to ascertain his business. He stood ready at any time to speak of his occupation. The bill, he said, practically made a judge out of the State Auditor and the feature would serve to destroy the force of the measure. Mr. Willoughby's greatest objection was that the bill is imperfect. The standard policy bill, he thought, would cover the entire ground. Mr. Holloway said he was in favor of the Davis bill, and opposed to a general bill, as the former struck at a specific evil. Mr. Moore explained that the Davis bill gave the Auditor no more judicial power than he has now in blacklisting companies for failing to comply with the law.

Mr. McBeth wanted the vote on the bill deferred till Friday, as the insurance committee had promised to give insurance people and others a hearing Thursday evening. He said the committee had called a meeting to give the lie to the mean, little accusations that the committee was showing a disposition to pocket bills. Mr. Robinson, who always says something to the point, warmed up in his remarks. Here was one bill the insurance committee didn't catch. The House itself was better able to judge of the merits of the bill than the insurance committee. Mr. Robinson was applauded. The motion to defer was laid on the table, and like action had with another resolution. A vote was then taken on the final disposition of the bill, and it was passed by the following vote: Ayes, 73; noes, 8.

Mr. Pettit's bill, which permits doctors to organize insurance companies to protect themselves from malpractice suits, also takes a whack at prize fighting associations. It amends the voluntary association law and drops out the section permitting the organization of associations to give "contests of science and skill," the notorious McHugh provision. Mr. Pettit explained the features of the bill, one of which is to abolish such institutions as the Roby arena. An amendment which Mr. Pettit agreed to permits the organization of sewer companies. The bill was about to be put on its passage when the Speaker discovered a number of misspelled words which had to be corrected. The vote on passage was as follows: Ayes, 80; noes, 1.

Mr. Dalman's road bill was the next in order. It requires toll roads to be twelve feet wide and to be twelve inches deep with macadam or gravel. Mr. Leedy thought such extensive improvements would practically confiscate a great many of the roads. Mr. Grimes and others spoke. The feature making it a misdemeanor for companies to accept tolls where the roads fail to come up to the requirements was considered by some too much of a hardship. Mr. Bobilya said there were six toll roads in Allen county, and he thought all of them complied at the present time with the requirements of the measure. Mr. Pettit thought it would be unfair to compel these companies to maintain roads in an extravagant manner, and he asked that the measure be recommitted. Before the discussion ended the House adjourned.

The following are the new bills introduced in the House yesterday:

Allison, of Monroe and Brown—To prohibit wine rooms.

Newhouse, of Decatur—Relating to construction of bridges on township and county lines.

Stewart, of Dubois—To amend liquor law.

McIntosh, of Wayne and Fayette—To provide funds for the State Normal School, State University and Purdue University.

Swope, of Jackson—To require railroad companies to use diligence in moving freight.

Blakely, of Shelby—To amend the act defining who are of unsound mind.

Melendy, of Steuben—To fix the number of Senators and Representatives.

Remington, of Union—To regulate the canning of fruit and all food products.

Davis, of Vigo—To protect discharged employes and to prevent blacklisting; to amend the insurance laws.

Pettit, of Wabash—Relating to township libraries.

Barber, of Whitley—To require all school corporations to erect flag staffs, and for the purchase of flags for schoolhouses.

Remy, of Bartholomew—To amend the act under which the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is maintained, for the improvement of the home and for an appropriation of $10,000.

SOLDIERS' HOME BILL ENGROSSED.

Passed Senate on Second Reading, with Several Amendments Added.

Senator Haggard's soldiers' home bill held the boards in the Senate most of the morning yesterday and during a portion of the afternoon. The bill was the special order for 10:30 and being on its second reading, was open to amendment. Many changes were proposed. Senator Duncan offered an amendment providing that no officer should be entitled to maintenance for any member of his family, and after being exhaustively discussed the amendment was defeated. Senator Ellison proposed an amendment providing that the inmates of the home, as far as possible, should assist in the work, and that no more people be employed than are absolutely necessary. Adopted. Senator Shiveley's amendment authorizing the Auditor of State to investigate the institution before paying warrants was adopted. Senator Newby's amendment reducing the salary of the adjutant from $1,000 to $750 was defeated. The Senator from Tipton offered an amendment providing that no soldier's widow, under the age of forty-five years, should be eligible for admission to the home, nor any soldier who was drawing a pension of $24 a month or over. The amendment was defeated. Senator Cranor offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that no building should be commenced for which there was not an appropriation sufficient to complete it. It was half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed. Senator Haggard made a motion to suspend the constitutional rule and put the bill upon its passage, but there was objection and the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Haggard's bill was then made the special order for next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Senator McCutchan's bill providing more severe penalties for the carrying of concealed weapons encountered rough times when it came up in the Senate yesterday afternoon on second reading. The enemies of the bill, who tried to kill it when it came from the judiciary committee, assaulted it yesterday with every sort of amendment imaginable. Some were rejected and others were adopted. Finally when an hour had been spent on the various changes proposed a motion was made to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion failed by a vote of 20 to 22. After the wrangle had continued for a half hour longer the Senate was desperate, and willing to adopt any measure that offered a way out of it. When therefore Senator Kern moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed the motion carried by a vote of 28 to 14.

The following bills were up for second reading and were advanced to engrossment:

Senator Bird's bill fixing the salaries of commissioners in counties that have a population of 65,000 at $1,200 a year.

Senator Duncan's bill providing for charges in cases where changes of venue are granted.

Senator Gostlin's bill amending the act providing for the purchase of toll roads.

Senator Newby's bill amending the act governing changes of venue from justices of the peace.

Senator Parker's bill legalizing the sale by auditors of lands upon which school loan mortgages have been foreclosed.

Senator Shiveley's bill amending the law governing the assessment of benefits arising from the laying out or widening of streets.

Senator Shiveley's bill providing for the probate of wills by depositions.

Senator Stuart's bill providing for attorney's fees where an employe is compelled to sue for wages.

PATRONAGE A BOOMERANG.

State Officers Steering Clear of All Power to Appoint.

Since the joint legislative Republican caucus of Tuesday night it has been suggested that the selection of the various boards for the control of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State should be lodged with an appointing board, to be composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State and the Attorney-general. The first suggestion was that the appointing power should be committed to a board composed of the first three named officers. The latter plan, it is claimed, would have many advantages over the former. Among Republicans the strongest objection to this plan comes from the officials whom it is proposed to associate with the Governor. All of these officers place their objections on the ground that the Republican party is committed to the theory that the appointing power should be lodged with the Governor, and they are unwilling that the party should recede from the position it has taken. Back of this, however, there is a reason that is of a more personal character. All of the Republicans whom it is proposed to make a part of the appointing power are good politicians, and they know the danger quality of patronage. Mr. Owen, especially, who has been a member of Congress from the Tenth congressional district, and who is credited with an ambition to be the nominee of the party for Governor two years hence, could a tale unfold about the cyclonic effect that the distribution of postoffices has upon a man's political fences. The other Republican officials who are to be associated with Mr. Owen on this appointing board have an ambition to succeed themselves.

Unless the membership upon these boards is to be increased from three to four members, it will follow that the majority of the members of the new boards will be Republicans. If it should be decided that the boards governing the State institutions are to be reconstructed, there are bound to be a great number of capable and deserving Republicans throughout the State who will desire recognition by appointment to some of these boards. It will happen that there will be a great many more candidates than places, and for a friend conciliated there will probably be a half dozen alienated. All these disappointed aspirants coming up to the next State convention will have it within their power to make it interesting for the men who failed or refused to recognize their worth and talent by placing them on a prison or an insane hospital board, and this is the thing that the Republican State officials are seeking to escape when they oppose the appointing board scheme.

AGAINST THE INSURANCE COMBINE.

A Meeting of Business Men Declare Against the 80 Per Cent. Clause.

The meeting of citizens called by the Board of Trade to consider insurance legislation was intended by the officers to secure an expression of business men in this and other cities on insurance matters, and particularly in regard to the 80 per cent. requirement now added to the policies of all large manufacturers and merchants carrying stocks valued at $10,000 and over. About fifty were present, all from this city except a half dozen from Terre Haute and Mr. Mooney, a prominent manufacturer in Columbus.

The meeting was called to order by President Sloan, who called upon Mr. D. P. Erwin to explain the object of the meeting. Mr. Erwin responded by saying that he thought there was a general feeling on the part of large insurers that the 80 per cent. requirement of the companies should be forbidden, as is provided by Senate bill 86, and that there was a feeling that the limit should be changed so that several companies having a capital of $100,000 should be permitted to do business in Indiana as is provided by another bill. Mr. Erwin then called upon Mr. Robert Geddis, of Terre Haute, who had some suggestions to make.

Mr. Geddis said he and his friends had another bill, the object of which is to open the insurance field to home capital. He then called upon his attorney, Mr. Boyle, who proceeded to read a bill which provided for the organization of companies with a capital not less than $100,000, 10 per cent. of which should be paid in in money and 90 per cent. held in the hands of the directors in United States, State or approved county bonds, thus placing them, as Mr. Boyle said, on the same basis as foreign companies. This matter did not call forth any response, and the discussion drifted back to the 80 per cent. requirement, Mr. Erwin presenting the following resolution as the basis of discussion:

"Resolved, That we oppose the introduction of any co-insurance clause in the fire policies and understand Senate bill No. 86 to make the clause illegal and hereby recommend its passage."

Mr. H. H. Friedley explained the principle upon which the 80 per cent. clause was based. It was a wholesale rate of insurance, so to speak, and was at a lower premium than for a less amount of insurance. Mr. R. R. Shiel broke in to say that there should be no wholesale rate—that in the stock yard the man who bought one carload of hogs got them at the same price as Armour when he bought thirty carloads. He could not see why insurance agents come to a meeting of citizens. Mr. Friedley, however, kept on and made his explanation, though frequently interrupted by Mr. Geddis.

Mr. Erwin expressed his condemnation of the 80 per cent. provision and complained that the combine made the rates. Mr. McCune complained that because he had a spice mill he was compelled to pay a high rate on his whole stock. Others, including Mr. Geddis, complained that in Terre Haute the companies had increased the rates heavily, though the same property had been made safer. Others made the same complaint. Mr. Mooney, of Columbus, said that he got a better rate through the 80 per cent. requirement, and that as a large insurer he was in favor of it. Mr. Geddis, who was a good deal in evidence, combated Mr. Mooney. Mr. C. F. Sayles got the floor and explained the 80 per cent. clause with force and clearness, interrupted all the while by Mr. Geddis. Other gentlemen spoke, but when the vote was taken it was more than two to one in favor of the resolution.

This matter being decided, most of those present during the discussion left. Mr. Erwin made a suggestion regarding the admission of companies with less than $100,000 capital. After a few brief expressions Mr. W. L. Taylor addressed the meeting. He was against the companies with $100,000 because they are unusually weak. He then vigorously attacked the Geddis bill for the organization of companies in Indiana on any other basis than a paid-up cash capital. He said that the small capital or partially paid capital companies had been short-lived and disastrous to policy holders. Only a few States admit them to do business. Once Ohio had seventy-two such companies as it was proposed to organize under the Geddis bill, and the people lost $13,000,000 by them. He said that we had had experience with two or three such companies under special charters, and declared that they had failed, while their guarantee bonds in the hands of the State Auditor could not be collected. Mr. Taylor was going on to expose graveyard insurance, when one of the Geddis party rose to a point of order, which was that no motion was under discussion, but before making it he had asked Mr. Taylor questions. The parties who had come to the meeting to get an indorsement of their bill for insurance companies with 10 per cent. paid-up capital and the rest in securities, saw that they could not get indorsement and desired to dissolve the meeting, which was done after D. P. Erwin, B. G. Cox and Robert Geddis, of Terre Haute, Albert Kipp, W. B. Holton and G. A. Schnull had been appointed a committee to appear before the legislative committee to urge the passage of the bill requiring the 80 per cent. clause be made illegal. No other measure was indorsed.

Melendy's Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Melendy, of Steuben, yesterday introduced an apportionment bill, which will give, so he claims, every county of of 4,000 a representative in the House. This bill, it is said, will be supported by a number of the Republican members in caucus. The joint caucus committee on apportionment will consider it. The bill makes the following apportionment:

Senators—Posey and Gibson, one; Vanderburg, one; Warrick and Spencer, one; Pike and Knox, one; Daviess, Martin and Orange, one; Dubois, Perry and Crawford, one; Harrison and Floyd, one; Clark and Washington, one; Jennings, Scott and Jefferson, one; Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland, one; Dacatur and Ripley, one; Franklin, Fayette and Union, one; Rush and Shelby, one; Brown, Monroe and Lawrence, one; Green and Sullivan, one; Clay and Owen, one; Putnam and Hendricks, one; Morgan and Johnson, one; Marion, three; Boone and Marion, one; Hamilton and Hancock, one; Wayne, one; Henry and Randolph, one; Delaware and Blackford, one; Adams and Jay, one; Madison, one; Grant, one; Howard and Tipton, one; Carroll and Clinton, one; Tippecanoe, one; Fountain and Montgomery, one; Warren, Benton and White, one; Newton, Jasper and Pulaski, one; Cass and Fulton, one; Miami and Wabash, one; Huntington and Whitley, one; Allen and Wells, one; Allen, one; De Kalb and Steuben, one; Lagrange and Noble, one; Kosciusko and Marshall, one; Elkhart, one; St. Joseph, one; LaPorte and Starke, one; Lake and Porter, one.

Representatives—Posey, one; Vanderburg, two; Warrick, one; Spencer, one; Perry, one; Gibson, one; Pike, one; Knox, one; Daviess, one; Dubois and Martin, one; Greene, one; Lawrence, one; Orange and Crawford, one; Jackson, one; Washington, one, Harrison, one; Floyd, one; Clark, one; Jefferson, one; Jennings and Scott, one; Ohio and Switzerland, one; Dearborn, one; Franklin, one; Ripley, one; Decatur, one; Rush, one; Shelby, one; Bartholomew, one; Johnson, one; Brown and Morgan, one; Monroe, one; Putnam, one; Hendricks, one; Clay and Owen, one; Clay, one; Sullivan, one; Vigo, two; Parke, one; Fountain, one; Vermillion and Warren, one; Benton and Tippecanoe, one; Tippecanoe, one; Clinton, one; Boone, one; Montgomery, one; Montgomery, Clinton and Boone, one; Hamilton, one; Tipton, one; Howard, one; Harrison, two, Hancock, one; Marion, seven; Henry, one; Wayne, one; Henry and Wayne, one; Fayette and Union, one; Randolph, one; Delaware, one; Delaware, Randolph and Jay, one; Jay, one; Grant, one; Grant and Blackford, one; Adams, one; Wells, one; Huntington, one; Miami, one; Wabash, one; Allen, two, Allen and Huntington, one; Whitley, one; DeKalb, one; Steuben, one; Noble, one; Lagrange, one; Kosciusko, one; Elkhart, two; St. Joseph, two; Marshall, one; LaPorte, one; LaPorte and Starke, one; Porter, one; Lake, one; Jasper and Newton, one; Fulton, one; Cass, one; Cass and Pulaski, one; White, one.

New Bills in Senate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Senator Duncan—Providing for the levy of a tax of one-eighth of a mill on the hundred dollars for the maintenance of the State University, and one-sixteenth of a mill each for the State Normal and Purdue University.

By Senator Ellison—Amending the law governing the incorporation of cities.

By Senator Haggard—Amending the voluntary associations act, so as to authorize the formation of associations to operate hospitals and training schools for nurses.

By Senator Mull—Requiring all trains to stop at county seats.

By Senator Parker—Relating to partition fences.

By Senator Holler—To discourage the horse and mule meat industry at Hammond.

By Senator Duncan—Making legal a motion for a new trial on the first day of a term of court where a verdict in the case was rendered on the last day of the preceding term.

To Prevent the Sale of Horse Meat.

Senator Holler's bill, introduced yesterday, to prevent the adulteration or mixing of meats, is designed to stop the slaughter of decrepit horses and superannuated mules by the institution which is located at Hammond in that business. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful to sell or to offer for sale any horse or mule meat either in bulk or in the shape of sausages or bologna, for human food, whether injurious or not, unless the parcel, package or bundle in which the meat is done up is plainly stamped in the English language, showing its contents. The penalty for the first offense is fixed at a fine of from $50 to $100; for the second offense, a fine of from $100 to $200; for the third offense a fine of $300 and imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Passed the Senate.

The following bills passed the Senate yesterday:

Senator Kern's bill increasing the salary of the criminal judge in Marion county to $4,000.

Senator Stuart's bill fixing the amount of a homestead exemption at $600, and personal exemption at $50.

Senator Wishard's bill exempting from taxation cemeteries that are not operated for personal profit.

Senator Sellers's bill providing for the vacation and fencing in of abandoned highways.

Legislative Notes.

A portion of the House education committee will visit the State Normal School, at Terre Haute to-day.

The names of five hundred people were attached to a petition in the House yesterday, asking that the Nicholson bill be passed.

Mr. Dinwiddie, of Lake county, says the money expended on Momence rock by the State has increased the value of sixty thousand acres of land in the county from $3 to $5 an acre.

A message was sent to Congressman Bynum, yesterday, by the Marion county legislators, urging him to use his best endeavor to push along the bill giving Indianapolis a new public building.

The committee appointed to investigate the Indianapolis School Board concluded, yesterday, to wait until next Wednesday before beginning work. The committee will have power to send for papers and persons.

Dr. Rogers, superintendent of the Logansport hospital for the insane, and Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of the Richmond hospital, arrived in the city, last evening, and will meet with the committee on benevolent institutions and appropriations to-day.

To-morrow night will be amateur night at the Empire Theater. A prize will be given to the best performer of the evening, and up to the present ten "would-be" actors have entered to try for first place. John L. Sullivan will be the attraction next week.

The McIntosh bill, presented yesterday, will be supported by the representatives of the three principal State educational institutions. It gives a direct tax of one-eighth of a mill for the State University, and one-sixteenth each for Purdue and the State Normal.

The bill recommending the purchase of 160 acres for a farm at the Plainfield Reform School was reported favorably, yesterday, by the committee on reformatory institutions, but was sent to the ways and means committee, which will consider the appropriation end of the bill.

Senator Haggard's bill to amend the voluntary associations act so as to authorize the formation of organizations to maintain hospitals and training schools for nurses, is expected to legalize the hospitals that have been established by the Big Four railroad through enforced contributions from its employes.

Mr. Pettit has a bill which wipes out the Attorney-general's 12 per cent. fees in turning money from the township to the school fund. This grab was the favorite one of Green Smith and netted him a portion of his enormous income. Last year Smith had $2,000 thus transferred in Wabash county, netting him $240.

The committee on the organization of courts gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to a delegation from Marion, which is asking for the establishment of a Superior Court in Grant county. Chairman Shively stated last evening that the court would probably be granted. Howard county also asked to be placed in a judicial circuit by itself, and Switzerland asked to be detached from Dearborn and connected with Jefferson. The latter requests were taken under advisement.

HUMANE SOCIETY MEETING.

H. Bamberger Elected President, but Resigns During the Evening.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Humane Society was held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church last night. The attendance was not as large as had been expected, only about twenty-five of the members of the society being present. Mayor C. S. Denny made the first address of the evening. He complimented the society upon the work done in the past year, and made a few suggestions for the coming year. He read a part of a bill now pending before the Legislature of New York State, which provides for the administration of corporal punishment to wife beaters, suggesting that the same kind of a law would be a great benefit to Indiana. Mr. James Smith, superintendent of the Ohio Humane Society, read a lengthy address on humane work in general. He gave a detailed account of the workings of the Humane Society in Ohio, and especially in the city of Cincinnati. After the report of the officers had been read the following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Bamberger; vice president, Mrs. Ryan; secretary, D. W. Coffin; treasurer, D. E. Snyder; veterinary surgeon, Dr. T. L. Armstrong; attorney, George Carter; directors—H. M. McKay, C. S. Denny, A. C. Shortridge, John Coburn, Geo. W. Spahr, W. H. Robson and John L. Spalding.

After the election Mr. Denny moved that the society indorse the corporal punishment bill which he had read, and that it be recommended to the present Indiana Legislature. This motion caused some discussion, as Mr. Bamberger very strongly opposed such action. He denounced it as inhumane in itself. The motion of the Mayor, however, was passed, Mr. Bamberger voting against it.

Mrs. N. T. Gause, organizer of humane societies in Illinois, presented the plea that a great deal of cruelty is going on in the dehorning of cattle and in vivisection, and upon motion that matter and that contained in the motion of the Mayor was referred to the legislative committee of the society.

R. A. Orlopp, the city humane officer, reported that during the past year 771 animals had been relieved, 826 cases of cruelty investigated, 210 horses bought and killed, 205 killed at the owners' request, 22 cows killed, making a total of 437 killed.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Bamberger arose and offered his resignation as president of the society. He said he could not conscientiously be at the head of a humane society which could express such sentiments as had just been given in regard to corporal punishment. His resignation was not accepted, as it was thought that Mr. Bamberger would reconsider his action before the next meeting.

A Night Watchman.

Overtakes and Throttles an Old Enemy.

"One hundred and thirty-six pounds!"

The gentleman who exultingly made this remark was Charles Arnold, night watchman at the New York Store.

"That's what I weigh now. It's a gain of 13 pounds in a little more than a month. Nothing unlucky in that 13. I was down to 123 and fading away. Chronic dyspepsia. I had it for nearly eight years. Nothing agreed with me. I've paid out at least $250 to first-class doctors in Indianapolis, but got no relief. Everything I ate disagreed with me. Some people think that dyspepsia can be relieved or cured by exercise, walking and that sort of thing.

"My business as night watchman is all exercise. I go on duty at the New York Store at 6 P. M. and off at 6 A. M. That's twelve hours. Walk, walk, walk. There's miles of it over the six stories of this immense store. But it didn't 'faze' my dyspepsia. I ached in every bone in my body, and my circulation was so bad that even in warm weather I had to sleep in blankets.

"One day Mr. John Robinson, one of the New York Store company, gave me a box of Lyon's Seven Wonders. On first taking it I was made sick, but I persevered. I have now taken a box and a half, and I'm a well man.

"Appetite! I can eat anything, and drink as much coffee as I like. I have always been of spare build, but I am now coming to the proper weight for a man of my height. My digestion appears to be perfect, and my disposition is cheerful and happy. That's what Lyon's Seven Wonders has done for me. You may say so. My experience may be valuable to some other sufferer. I would not take $1,000 for the benefit I have received."

LYON'S SEVEN WONDERS

Are put up in concentrated form, sixty doses in a box (twenty days' treatment); price $1.00 a box, or six for $5.00.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price to any part of the United States or Canada. For sale by all druggists.

THE LYON MEDICINE CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Steel and Copper-Plate

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS,

Wedding and Party Invitations, Embossed Monograms, Coats-of-arms, Crests and Address Dies

WM. B. BURFORD, 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Yesterday Judge Stubbs fined Frank Rice $25 and costs for insulting women on the street.

William and Joseph Weingar were yesterday held for grand jury action on a charge of receiving stolen goods. They had in their second-hand store, on South Illinois street, a quantity of goods stolen by two boys, George Shopp and James Pierce.

Bread War Still Unsettled.

The boss bakers and representatives of the Bakers' Union have been endeavoring to formulate a plan to restore the price of bread to 5 cents a loaf, but have thus far been unsuccessful. They have agreed, however, that after the present difficulties have been settled the uniform price to grocers will be 4 cents a loaf. They believe that this agreement will tend to assist in restoring the old price, as it is contended that the present heavy cut is a culmination of a long-standing fight against a few bakers who insisted on slightly underselling others.

Good Champagne repairs waste. If you feel tired try a bottle of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne; boquet unrivaled.

NO SURGERY

A Discovery Which Will Interest and Benefit Thousands.

It Removes the Necessity of Barbarous Surgical Operations.

Statements from Those Who Have Tested It.

Modern medical science and skill has at last succeeded in producing a remedy which effectually cures that common, but extremely annoying trouble, piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the remedy referred to and repeated and thorough trials of the remedy during the past three years have demonstrated that it is the long sought for remedy which can be depended upon as a genuine cure. There are many remedies which give relief, but such relief is only temporary and the trouble soon returns, as bad or worse than ever. But the Pyramid Pile Cure stands practically alone as a lasting cure. It not only gives immediate relief but the relief is there to stay.

Mr. J. W. Rollins, a gentleman living at Sweet Springs, Mo., writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with piles, he says: I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it.

We quote from this gentleman's letter to show our readers how promptly the remedy acts and also that there is no return of the trouble.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is simple and harmless, containing purely vegetable ingredients and can be used in all cases with perfect safety and with the assurance that a cure will follow. Physicians prescribe it and use it in all cases of piles in preference to the danger and uncertainty of a surgical operation. It cures without pain or inconvenience of any kind.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Company, of Albion, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere, the safest, surest, cheapest Pile Cure before the public and one you can try with almost certain success.