## MUNYON'S WITNESSES.

### Well-Known Citizens Testify That They Have Been Cured by His Remedies.

**More than 300,000 People Have Given Their Unsolicited Indorsement of Munyon's Little Sugar Pellets.**

**Samuel A. Heath,** 218 Columbus avenue, Boston, says: "It is now sixteen months since I was cured of rheumatism by using Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I took it several times daily, and in four days was completely cured. At that time I could not put on my coat without assistance. My knees and ankles were so swollen that walking was difficult. I had suffered with rheumatism every spring and fall, but since taking Munyon's Remedies I have not had the slightest symptoms of the disease."

Wallace Bickford, of Bemis, Mass., says: "I had nasal catarrh of several years' standing, with all its disgusting symptoms, when I began using Munyon's Catarrh Remedies. Their action was marvelously quick. The disease yielded rapidly, and now I am perfectly cured."

Miss Iola Forrest, 35 Monad street, Boston, says: "My entire system was broken down from nervous prostration, caused by dyspepsia. What I suffered is impossible to tell, and I was unable to get relief. Finally I began using Munyon's Dyspepsia and Nerve Cures, and it was not long before I was thoroughly cured."

Munyon's Homoepathic Remedy Company put up a cure for nearly every disease. No matter what your disease or how many doctors have failed to cure you, step into the nearest drug store and get a 25-cent vial of Munyon's Remedies. It will benefit you.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The Remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.


## RATES TO BE UPHELD

### NEW AGREEMENT BY CHICAGO LINES ON FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

**The Pennsylvania's Side of the Split Mileage Book Story—The Outlook for Business.**

H. C. Parker, traffic manager of the Lake Erie & Western; Ford Wood, assistant general freight agent of the Big Four, and the freight representatives of the four other roads doing east-bound business out of Indianapolis, yesterday received a circular from George Blanchard, commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, notifying them that on Thursday the Eastern lines out of Chicago met and agreed, from noon, yesterday, to strictly adhere to tariff rates. The circular reads as follows:

"In order to correct any misapprehension which may exist, the undersigned jointly and severally hereby notify you that, effective at Chicago and junction points from which Chicago rates are authorized, after this date, inclusive, we will not be parties to or participate in any methods which produce a reduction in the duly authorized tariff freight rates therefrom, or in our due proportions east thereof, of through authorized tariff rates from Western points upon any tonnage destined to the western termini of the trunk lines or east thereof. It is to be understood that this precludes our participation as to all said traffic, in any improper billing or rebilling, deviations from classification, or in loading, cartage, switching, commission, transfer, icing or other charges which are not duly and jointly authorized. It is expressly understood that nothing herein shall be considered to sanction our participation in any of said forms of concession prior to this notice."

The agreement is signed by the higher officials of the B. & O., the C. & G. T., the C. & E., the C., C., C. & St. L., the L. S. & M. S., the M. C., the N. Y. C. & St. L., the P., F. W. & C., the P., C., C. & St. L. and the Wabash. The local officials of the six Eastern lines will meet to-day to take action similar to that of the Chicago roads. St. Louis roads took similar steps yesterday, and only Peoria now remains to fall in line.

**The Outlook Improving.**

Oscar Murray, vice president and freight traffic manager of the Big Four, spent yesterday in the city, visiting other railway officials and some of the larger shippers. He was accompanied by George Sherman, general manager of the Vanderbilt fast-freight lines. In speaking of the outlook for business he said of late there has been a decided improvement, although the winter through the Big Four has had no occasion to complain of the quantity of business it had been doing, and while there was not business enough to go round, the Big Four lines seem to have been in the territory where crops were good, and its manufactories were doing the most. The last thirty days there had been a very handsome increase in shipments of manufactured goods, showing that the country was coming out of its depression. There had also been an increase in the tonnage of merchandise handled, especially west-bound. He expected that the Big Four for the next few months would carry about its present tonnage, and that should the crops this year be good it would be one of the company's best years. Western and Northwestern roads, he feared, would have light business until this year's crops begin to move.

**The Other Side Heard From.**

Said an official of the Pennsylvania lines: "I notice that the Pennsylvania has been detected in scalping split mileage books. I am in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, and run a train between Logansport and Cincinnati. Our instructions compel us to be very particular and see that the number on the mileage slips compares with the number of the cover, and that the numbers of the slips, in making the detachment, must be in consecutive order, and we must detach them ourselves from those left in the book. In their new books they have a place on the cover where the conductor must punch out the hundred figure every time a hundred coupons have been removed from a book. I cannot see how it is possible for the company to manipulate these books as has been charged with the instructions we are now working under. Conductors fully understand that when an order comes from the office of E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, to retain employment a strict compliance is absolutely necessary, and I would be pleased to know how anyone can figure out that the split ticket scheme can be worked successfully."

**Differential Rates.**

The board of arbitration on differentials of the Central Traffic Association met at Chicago yesterday, which promises to be a lengthy session. Arguments were heard on the applications of differentials to theatrical business and special parties. When the new differential agreement was adopted, at a recent meeting of the Central Traffic Association lines, there was a wide difference of opinion as to whether the rates should apply to theatrical and special party business. The matter was finally referred to a board of arbitration, which consists of W. R. Shattuck, Chairman Caldwell, of the Western trunk-line passenger committee, and General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific. All the Central Traffic Association roads were represented at the meeting, and it is expected that the arguments will last several days.

**Passenger Rates Cut.**

The Chicago Great Western gave notice yesterday of its intention to make the basis of through rates from St. Louis to points in the East the sum of all these locals. This will have the effect of cutting the rates in the St. Paul-Minneapolis rate sheet about $1 to all the points in question. This action of the Great Western is the outcome of the row over the issue of a new Minneapolis-St. Paul rate sheet. The other roads refused to allow the Great Western to take part on fair terms in the formation of the sheet, and it some time ago announced its intention of ignoring whatever rates were made in the sheet.

**Personal, Local and General Notes.**

James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Company, has gone East to be absent several days.

R. B. Hughes, general superintendent of the American Express Company, was in the city yesterday on official business.

J. J. Turner, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Panhandle lines, was in the city yesterday on private business.

W. P. Ijams, president of the Belt Road and Stock Yards Company, and two or three friends have gone to the Northwest on a hunting trip.

An official of the Panhandle says the business of the Southwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines in recent months has been exceedingly encouraging.

H. M. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four and Peoria & Eastern, returned last night from an extended Western business trip.

Calvin S. Brice, president of the Lake Erie & Western, announces that the proposed purchase of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western has been shelved.

Mrs. C. E. Wyman, of Huntington, Ind., has been appointed organizer and inspector of the ladies' auxiliary lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The locomotives of the Peoria & Eastern are said by expert master mechanics to be in the best physical condition of any locomotives of Indianapolis lines.

A passenger train on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis on Tuesday ran from St. Louis to Evansville, 273 miles, in seven hours and thirty minutes, including stops.

The L., N. A. & C. (Monon) earned in February $194,203; increase over February, 1894, $21,915. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned $105,742; increase over February, 1894, $17,818.

Arrangements are being made by which all train men on the Panhandle line will be taught in classes in the use of air by competent instructors. An airbrake instruction car is being fitted up.

A special of four coaches was hauled from Greencastle to Indianapolis over the Big Four, yesterday afternoon, in forty-two minutes, running slow in the city limits; distance, thirty-nine and one-half miles.

The Belt road company yesterday received the first installment on a thousand tons of new steel rails and one thousand ties of fifteen thousand which have been purchased by Superintendent Zion for the road.

The earnings of the entire Atchison system for the fourth week of February were $815,074, an increase of $19,988 over the same week of last year. The earnings for the month to date are $2,814,294, a decrease of $32,489.

There are no new developments looked for in the proceedings for the reorganization of the Evansville & Richmond road for several weeks to come, or until the legal notice to the Evansville & Terre Haute has expired.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois earned in February $75,800, an increase over February, 1894, of $3,009; the Chesapeake & Ohio earned $209,147, an increase over February, 1894, of $45,552, the largest increase in any month of its present fiscal year.

Thomas R. Limer, superintendent of car service of the Columbus & Hocking Valley, will be married to Miss Anna Ballou, the wedding to take place March 20 at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and B. F. Price, at Seymour, Ind.

The Columbus & Hocking Valley yesterday placed on sale its five-hundred-mile book. The mileage will not be good on other than the C. & H. V. line, being a different book from the 1,000 mileage books which are good over a large number of roads.

M. E. Ingalls, who has just returned from New York, says the business outlook East is brightening. Locomotive and car works are getting in more orders and the Big Four will soon be in the market for a number of locomotives and several hundred freight cars.

The Pennsylvania now has four through trains daily from Indianapolis to New York. Train 6 makes the run in twenty-seven hours, Train 8 makes the run in twenty-five hours, Train 20 makes the run in twenty-three hours, and the new limited in twenty-two hours.

The old project of paralleling the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road has been revived, and it is said a number of men of large means are behind the enterprise. The line was surveyed some years ago and several towns voted subsides to it, which have now expired.

George Kittredge, chief engineer of the Big Four lines, was in the city yesterday. He states that one of the important improvements the present year will be the changing of the line of the Big Four between Springfield and Columbus, O., doing away with several grades and a number of curves. Regarding new shops at Indianapolis, he says all depends on the earnings of the next ninety days and the prospects for fall traffic.

The preliminary plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company provided that if by March 4, 1895, a permanent plan had not been agreed on, the securities could be withdrawn by the depositors, as the failure of Congress to act in the matter of the Union Pacific government debt would render successful reorganization impossible at this time. Hence, the reorganization committee has disbanded, and all the securities deposited with it have been withdrawn.

A cable dispatch from London was received in New York Thursday by the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, saying it was reported in London that a receivership for the company was among the possibilities and asking for information on the subject. An official reply was cabled to London stating that the rumor was without foundation, and that the company's floated indebtedness at this time was less than it has been for a long time past; that it is being carried without any difficulty, and could be paid off at any time with the proceeds of securities now in the treasury of the company and renewed elsewhere on terms just as easy as at present. The dispatch also stated that the liquidation in the stock was the result of a bear raid.

A local ticket scalper is out 424 miles of a Big Four mileage book. The traveler purchasing the mileage said he wished to go to Shelbyville, which would use forty-six miles of the book. Instead he tore off forty-six miles, then went back in the book three hundred miles, detaching it from the cover very ingeniously, and used the ticket left in the book to Peoria and return, 424 miles. He then pasted in the portion of the mileage from 46 to 346 to the remaining 530 miles, and returned to the scalper, who opened it and said: "You used, I see, forty-six miles; all right." The book was laid to one side for the next customer, and a day or two after the trick the stranger had played on the scalper, by which he rode from Indianapolis to Peoria and return for nothing, was discovered. The road was not out anything, but the scalper was out $8.48, not including his commission on the ticket.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

**Ten Transfers Yesterday, with a Total Consideration of $46,900.**

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., March 8, 1895, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah V. Peck to Charles C. Perry, lot 1, square 12, Drake's addition | $8,000 |
| Miles T. Hornaday to William B. Reynolds, lot 28, Ray's subdivision of outlot 159 | 1,500 |
| William Brooks to James C. Burt, lot 71, Olleman et al.'s Belmont addition | 2,000 |
| William M. Smock to James C. Burt, lot 71, block 7, Olleman et al.'s Belmont addition | 2,000 |
| Charles F. Muessing to Christian F. Muessing, east half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 15, of range 5 | 2,000 |
| Henry C. Long to Levi Pierson, lot 44, Wiley's subdivision of outlot 161 | 1,500 |
| Same to same, part of section 29, township 17, of range 3 | 7,500 |
| Butler & Savidge Lumber Company to Edward L. McKee and wife, lot 3, Vajen's third addition | 18,000 |
| Charles W. Dawson to Julius Green and wife, lot 3, Bruce Place addition | 2,250 |
| Thomas Oldham to George Pullman and wife, part of south half of east quarter of section 10, township 14, of range 4 | 1,050 |
| Transfers, 10; consideration | $46,900 |

**In Honor of Fred Douglass.**

The colored people held a meeting in Simpson's Chapel in memory of the late Frederick Douglass. The meeting was conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. S. M. Haygood, and a number of other prominent colored men spoke in memory of their distinguished dead.

**Released and Rearrested.**

Logan McClellan was released from the workhouse yesterday afternoon, after serving a sentence of 140 days, and was no sooner free than he was rearrested on a charge of perjury. The offense is alleged to have been committed in the Police Court in October, 1894.


**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.**


## SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

### ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 10.

**The Rich Young Ruler, as Related in Mark x, 17-27—The Spirit in Which Jesus Should Be Approached.**

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

(Students of these lessons are requested to send to Dr. Gilbert, Washington, D. C., their names, denomination and postoffice address for enrollment in the office of the society, mentioning this paper, that documents on Bible study may be mailed to them.)

INTRODUCTION.—Having raised Lazarus to life, the special object of His visit to Bethany (John xi, 11), Jesus departed from Judea, where the Pharisees were consulting to put Him to death (John xi, 53, 54), and returned to Perea. There He continued His ministry for a brief time. On the subject of prayer and of divorce, He gave special instruction to the disciples, relating the parables of the importunate widow and of the Pharisee and publican. It was here also that little children, brought to Him, received His blessing. (Mark x, 13-16.) Doubtless other events occurred which are not related by the sacred penmen. They pass immediately from the beautiful scene of childhood in the Savior's arms to the interview with the young ruler, a most interesting and instructive transfer of thought.

The lesson is in two great parts. The first, verses 17 to 22, covers the conversation between Jesus and the young man; the second, verses 23 to 27, represents an after interview between Jesus and His disciples. The theme of the first part, "The Great Question," was presented by the young man who spoke twice, Jesus responding both times. The theme of the second part, "The Great Obstacle," suggested by the consideration of the first, was introduced by Jesus, who made three statements, the second and third being expansions and explanations of the first. The remarks of the apostles contained the expression of their surprise at the Master's words, and revealed the state of their minds and the extent of their knowledge. As usual, the central figure is Jesus, who stands between His followers and an anxious youth, disclosing himself to the former through the question of the latter.

THE GREAT QUESTION.—The supreme topic of the day is up again. It was introduced formerly by a lawyer (Luke x, 25), now it is raised by a ruler (Luke xviii, 18), probably one of the Sanhedrim, the Supreme Court of the Jewish people, of which Nicodemus was a member. (John iii, 1.) First—A notable event—a rich young ruler running, kneeling, seeking to know the way of life! Confessed ignorance, worldly honor, immense wealth, becoming reverence, eager haste, all at the feet of the Galilean! The salutation was unique, "Good Master," an acknowledgment of wisdom and character, not previously given, but then specially valuable. (Luke xxiii, 4.) Second—The young man seemed to be confident of his ability. "What must I do?" "What good thing?" (Matt. xix, 16.) He believed there was a merit in good conduct, a purchasing price which he was willing to pay for the life to come. This was a sincere seeking for personal profit, not an attempt to annoy. In the midst of hate and duplicity such an approach is an occasion for rejoicing.

First—Jesus gave attention first to the title. It was no new thing for Him to be styled Master. He had been so addressed by friends (Mark ix, 5) and foes (Matt. xvii, 24), and had so spoken of himself. (Matt. xviii, 8.) But why good? He did not question His right to be so regarded, but the reason prompting the remark. Then he added what the ruler knew (I Sam. ii, 2; Psalm cxix, 68), "There is none good but God." The inference was if Christ is good He is divine, and should be recognized as such.

Second—No response being made to this logic Jesus said (Matt. xix, 17, 18): "If thou wilt be perfect keep the commandments," precisely the advice given on a prior occasion. (Luke x, 28.) "Which?" was the quick inquiry. Jesus quoted the second half of the Decalogue, but in different order (Matt. xix, 18), covering man's duty to his fellow-man. He did not thereby intend, as many now attempt, to ignore duty to God, but to apply what in the sequel would reveal the state of the man's heart. The young man claimed that he had observed all this from his youth. So far as the letter was concerned, that was probably true, for it is not likely that Jesus, the only person mentioned in that manner except the members of the Bethany family (John xi, 5), and the apostles (John xv, 9.) There may have been, however, something of Pharisaic boast in the assertion (Luke xviii, 2), even beyond the truth (Ezek. xxxiii, 31.) Paul had similar experiences, which he described after his conversion. (Acts xxvi, 4, 5; Phil. iii, 6.) At best it was a perfunctory performance of outward duties in the light of express injunction (II Tim. iii, 5), quite below the spiritual measure (Rom. iii, 20), afterward made known under the gospel. (Rom. xiii, 3, 4.) Still, the honest seeker after life answered the best he knew, and his words were kindly received by the Great Teacher. "One thing thou lackest," was the reply of Jesus. Remarkable! A young man like him would pass muster in our day and be received in the best society. He was evidently no one of a thousand. Fortunately, there is but one thing lacking. What is it? Then the searchlight was turned on. "Go sell what thou hast and give to the poor and follow me." Is wealth a curse or sin? Is poverty a blessing or virtue? Sometimes, but not always. Ill-gotten gain corrupts, degrades and ruins. But industry and economy are enjoined (Prov. vi, 6), and they generally bring riches. Besides, the godly use of property has the promise of the Divine blessing (Prov. iii, 9, 10), and many eminent saints have been wealthy (Gen. xiii, 2; Job xlii, 12.) Furthermore, property may be an agent of usefulness in many ways. (I Tim. iv, 16, 17.) Why, then, the Savior's command? Might not the upright youth retain his riches? The Savior's "Follow me" will solve the mystery. He desired the Ruler's services, and had a right to prescribe the morale and condition of such service. Demanding a full consecration (I Chron. xxix, 5), and the surrender of that which he had, He nevertheless promised reward, "treasure in heaven." But what has this to do with the "lack?" We shall presently see. The young man went away grieved, refusing Christ's service and promise. (II Tim. iv, 10.) It was a painful hour. Two conflicting sentiments contended—a desire for life and a desire for worldly honor and possession. He would gladly have taken both. And who would not? But the ultimatum required choice. (Matt. vi, 24.) Either the ruler could not be a disciple of Jesus and retain his riches (Matt. xiii, 22), or else Jesus could not employ him as He desired with his property. Without stating the reason the Master required the sacrifice. (Luke xiv, 33.) The sorrow proved the wisdom of the requirement by exhibiting the state of the man. What could Jesus have done with a disciple who loved Him less than he loved the world? (I John ii, 15.) Of what value is legal morality when wealth holds chief place in the heart? (I Tim. vi, 10.) Ah, the lack, supreme loyalty to the cause of righteousness as represented in Jesus, the Christ!

THE GREAT OBSTACLE.—The young man passed away, forever disappearing from the page of sacred history. The opportunity of his life was lost. He might have made one in the noble band that ushered in the kingdom, becoming a ruler indeed. (Matt. xix, 28.) But he forms the text of a brief discourse to disciples, a solemn warning to all who may come after.

Jesus "looked round about." It was a personal, tender, searching inquiry into the thoughts of those near Him. (Mark iii, 5; v, 32.) The eyes of wisdom gazed into the depths of human hearts. (Luke xxii, 61.) He doubtless saw that there was need to be supplied. He had personally instructed the little band on another occasion (Matt. x, 9, 10), but a general truth must be stated. Here it is, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom." That was a wonderful utterance. A little while before Jesus expressed His purpose to build a kingdom out of children and childlike adults. (Matt. xviii, 2, 3.) Now He declares that it will be difficult for rich men to enter it. Strange kindom that! Destined to endure forever (Dan. ii, 44), and to triumph over all opposition (Matt. xvi, 18), absorbing all other kingdoms (Rev. xi, 15), it will be independent of that which has been the chief element of power in all human undertakings. There is one cause in which men cannot by gold purchase the first place. (Acts viii, 20.)

It is not strange that the apostles were "astonished at His words," although afterward they said substantially the same (I Cor. i, 26), and made appropriate deductions (James ii, 2-5), which ought to be repreached in our day. So Jesus explained. They that "trust in riches" were the persons in His thought. A camel might more easily go through the eye of a needle (the small passageway in the wall of a city) than such a one could enter the kingdom. For the force of this see the Orientalism. The man, then, is not rejected, neither is his wealth. The heart of the man, influenced by his wealth, is the obstacle. Jesus had just called a rich man whom He would gladly have received, but whose heart, corrupted by worldly goods (John vii, 21), could not be purified but by surrender of the goods. (Luke xix, 8.) But the man is more than his property. (Luke xii, 15.) Get the man first. Hear it all the coming centuries. The desire of Jesus is for men who love Him. (John xxi, 15.)

The obstacle is discovered. It is the heart that goes out to the world. (Matt. vi, 31.) But the apostles are more astonished than ever. They understand the natural inclination of humanity, and they express their surprise by asking, "Who, then, can be saved?" In this question they wandered from the main thought, and interjected popular philosophy. Jesus was speaking of a present spiritual kingdom. The question was answered only in part. "Impossible with men," but "possible with God." No man can change his heart. (Jer. xiii, 23.) Left to himself, he must remain forever what he is. But God can change it if man yields to Him. (Phil. ii, 13.) Here, then, is the sublime height of the gospel. To take away the heart that fixes its desire upon this world and give a new heart that rejoices in heavenly treasure (Lam. iii, 41), this was the prophetic vision of Messiah (Ezek. xi, 19) gloriously realized in Jesus Christ. (Mat. i, 21; Acts ii, 45; Phil. iii, 8.)

INSTRUCTIONS.—First—Wealth and honor cannot satisfy the soul. (Luke xii, 24, 25.) In its better hours come aspirations that provoke anxious questionings. Second—One may be lovely without Christ (verse 21), polished after a pattern, conformed to rules, approved by human maxims, but something is lacking if the thought of following Him awakens sorrow. Third—Money given to the poor is better than money corrupting the heart, but money held for Christ is better. We may be stewards and laborers for Him. (I Pet. iv, 10.) Fourth—The exchange of gold for heavenly treasure is good barter. Gain is not godliness, but godliness is gain. (I Tim. vi, 5.) Fifth—Let the church learn that Jesus does not measure men by their bank accounts. The gospel is not, however, a levelher, but a purifying and elevating force. Sixth—Men must come to Jesus rightly to be helped. His goodness proves divinity; His divinity demands surrender. That surrender must be on His terms. His terms are not arbitrary, but according to man's needs. Seventh—It is hard, but possible through divine grace, to make men, now loving wealth, to love Jesus. Rich men with renewed hearts, joined with poor men of renewed hearts, fishermen and rulers, this is Christian socialism, the need of the hour. Christian socialism, the need of the hour, mammoth fortunes and labor strikes. (Prov. xxii, 2.) Reformers, the true watchword is Christ's call, "Follow me."

**Religious Notes.**

John Wanamaker's Sunday school in Philadelphia has a membership of 3,600. The formerly dingy church building, in which it has been held, is being remodeled at an expense of $20,000, the gift of Mr. Wanamaker.

Four lawyers belonging to the Epworth League of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, have organized a bureau of justice, to assist in securing legal protection against injustice for those who are unable to protect themselves. The first two days of its existence three cases came to the bureau, one involving a note for $160, the others relating to the collection of wages, $22 and $50, respectively.

At the recent meeting of the synod of the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn it was reported that the annual income of the churches varies from $3,000 to $40,000 a year. A tax for the support of the bishop was fixed so as to yield him about $11,400 a year; besides this he receives $2,000 from the Procathedral congregation, and enough more from the Catholic cemetery at Flatbush to bring the annual receipts up to about $25,000.

The work among the freedmen has suffered a severe loss in the destruction by fire of the beautiful boarding school building at Jackson, Miss., known as the Mary Holmes Seminary, under the charge of the Freedmen's board of the Presbyterian Church. The original total cost of the building was $27,000. It was insured for $15,000. In its present straits the board cannot furnish the additional $12,000 needed to rebuild, and issues a special request for assistance in this particular.

The name of God is spelled with four letters in almost every language but the English, and even in that the word Lord, its equivalent, conforms to the rule. The Latin is Deus; Greek, Zeus; Hebrew, Adon; Syrian, Adad; Arabian, Allah; Persian, Syra; Tartar, Idga; Egyptian, Aumn; East Indian, Esgi; Japanese, Zain; Turkish, Addi; Scandinavian, Odin; Wallachian, Zene; Cwatian, Doga; Dalmatian, Rogi; Tyrrhenian, Ehei; Etrurian, Chur; Margarian, Gese; Swedish, Godi; Irish, Dich; German, Gott; French, Dieu; Spanish, Dios; Peruvian, Lian.

The Salvation Army continues to extend its operations. They are preparing to enter Iceland, and the commander of the first corps is to be a Mr. Davidson, a native of Iceland, who has been attending the Training Home at Winnipeg, in Canada. In Melbourne, Australia, they have secured an immense property as headquarters for their work in that country. In Madrid, also, a commodious building has been taken, which is open daily as a place of rest and warmth. The commissioner proposes to take advantage of the time when people come in for shelter to preach the gospel.

The McAll Mission in France received during the past year about $80,000, of which $26,800 came from England and $31,250 from the United States. In common with other societies this has felt the effect of the depression of business and it is feared that the income will be materially reduced. The mission is reducing its expenses in Paris to a considerable degree, and they look forward with hope and courage for the new year. More and more the mission is in hearty co-operation with the local organizations, so that what it does is looked upon as assistance rather than as outside work.


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Get your blood pure and your nerves strong.

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**Are You Prepared for Spring?**

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**It is necessary to prepare yourself for the advent of spring by taking a spring medicine. Use the remedy which cured S. W. Nourse, Esq., of Hudson, Mass.**

"From constant worry over business matters," he said, "I suffered from the loss of sleep, and became so nervous that I was entirely unfitted for my business. In fact, I feared insanity. I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The effect was almost magical. I could again sleep, mental composure, appetite, and strength returned. Six bottles of this remedy cured me, and I have remained well to this date. I have recommended Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to many of my friends and neighbors, and have yet to learn of a failure to obtain good results."

**He was Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.**

**How to Get Well and Keep Well.**

**Do You Feel Weak, Tired, and Nervous?**

MRS. OLIVER WILSON.

**The wonderful cure of Mrs. Oliver Wilson, of Northboro, Mass., will interest you.**

"I was suffering from nervousness," she says, "caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. I was so nervous and weak I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and was troubled to sleep at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and have obtained my old elastic step around the house, to the surprise of my friends. After creeping around for two years, hardly able to do anything, it has proved a boon to me truly. I know of many others whom it has cured and who speak most highly in praise of it."



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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made and entered on the 7th day of March, 1895, in a cause wherein the Indiana National Bank is plaintiff and the Duthie & Daggett Tool Company et al. are defendants, I will receive bids and proposals until 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1895, for the purchase of the personal property of the said Duthie & Daggett Tool Company, including machinery, tools, fixtures and appliances owned and used by the said company in carrying on its business; and also certain embossing machines, material, manufactured stock, and brass and iron scrap, and the office furniture and fixtures and two safes, all of which are set forth in the inventory and appraisement filed by me in said cause; also, a certain patent, issued by the United States, being No. 466965. Said property to be sold as a whole and said sale to be for cash, and all bids received to be submitted by me to said Saturday, March 9, 1895.

FRANK D. STALNAKER,
Receiver for Duthie & Daggett Tool Co.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 43830, wherein Francis M. Wilkinson is plaintiff and James R. Carney et al. defendants, requiring me to make the sums of money in said decree provided and in manner and form as therein provided, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot number six (6), in block or square number ten (10), in the second section of Martindale's Lincoln Park addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, and all improvements of every kind and character and description thereon situated, and at said time and place I will first offer for sale all the improvements on said real estate as provided in said decree.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

March 9, 1895.
Albert J. Beveridge, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 49229, wherein the Knights of Labor Saving and Loan Association, No. 2, is plaintiff and Stephen Mattler et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents ($1,666.65), as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot number thirty-five (35) in McCarty's subdivision of outlot number twenty-four (24), in the city of Indianapolis, as shown by the plat of said subdivision recorded in deed record Q, on page 20 of the records of Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

March 9, 1895.
Seidensticker & Reinhard, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 46360, wherein the Hartford Saving and Investment Company is plaintiff and Lola I. Harris et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sums of money in said decree provided, and in manner as therein provided, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot forty-four (44) in Marlette Park, an addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana; also, lots forty-seven (47), forty-nine (49) and fifty (50), in John A. Hosbrook's Prospect-street addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion county.

March 9, 1895.
H. Milligan, Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 48629, wherein the North New Jersey-street Saving and Loan Association is plaintiff and John L. Reardon et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sums of money in said decree provided, as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot No. fifty-eight (58), in Michael Crissi's southeast addition to the city of Indianapolis, according to the plat thereof recorded in plat book 3, page 172, in the office of recorder of Marion county, Indiana. And lot No. eleven (11), in John H. Vajen's subdivision of seven acres in the southeast corner of outlot No. one hundred and eight (108), in the city of Indianapolis, according to the plat thereof recorded in plat book 3, page 25, in the office of the recorder of Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion county.

March 9, 1895.
F. J. Reinhard, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 48941, wherein Alfred M. Ogle et al. are plaintiffs and Frank P. Cooper et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of five hundred and two dollars and sixty-five cents ($502.65), as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot No. three hundred and twenty-seven (327), in Alfred M. Ogle et al.'s East Park addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

March 9, 1895.
Holstein & Barrett, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 49228, wherein the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company is plaintiff and Julia F. McGinnis et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of forty-one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty cents ($4,187.40), as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lots numbered four hundred and thirty-nine (429) and four hundred and forty (440) in Spann & Co.'s second Woodlawn addition to the city of Indianapolis in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, a plat of which is recorded in Plat Book 7, page 119 of the records of plats in the recorder's office of said Marion county.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

March 9, 1895.
Knefler & Berryhill, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virt