SWEEPS THE STORE

Up stairs and down. No stock exempt. Every one contributes. Wreckage and

REMNANTS

of the great holiday business.

A few days to clean up. 'Twill take only a very few days to do it, and another dollar-saving opportunity is gone.

Dress lengths for the little ones. Waist, skirt and dress lengths for the grown-up folks, and not so much to pay by HALF as the piece prices were. If there's a need you want satisfied a few of our remnants will surely be yours.

BLANKET PRICES

have so dropped in price (and we haven't had blanket weather yet) that a ten-dollar bill will do fifteen dollars' worth of service.

$8 will buy several varieties of fine California Wool 912 Blankets. It only takes $6 to pay for an $8 Blanket, and for $3.50 we will send to your address an all-wool Blanket that would cost you $2 more a week ago. All of which goes to show that, in justice to yourself, you must attend

THE REMNANT SALE

L. S. AYRES & CO

3 Lots 3 Lots 3

MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

The last of the China and Queensware.

2c 5c 10c

A CHRISTMAS : : CLEAN-UP

At Pennsylvania and Market Streets.

A : Holiday : Hurrah

You come early and take your choice, beginning Monday morning.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

At Pennsylvania and Market Streets.

No. 8 No. 8

HOLIDAY

Hats, Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas

Santa Claus has his headquarters for these articles at the

DANBURY HAT CO.

No. 8 E. Washington St. No. 8

SEE that our stamp is on the inside of every Glove you purchase.

MADE FOR TUCKER'S BY THE Alexandre FACTORY GLOVE STORE

Party Gloves—Men's $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Tucker's

THE ONLY GLOVE STORE, 10 E. WASHINGTON ST.

IN FANTASTIC BRIDAL BONNET.

Annie Griffin, Insane, Again Appears at St. John's Church.

Annie Griffin, an Irish domestic, thirty-three years of age, was taken in custody yesterday morning at the door of St. John's Church. Some two years ago the woman became possessed with the strange hallucination she had been chosen by God to become the bride of the rector of the church—Father Gavisk. She was declared insane and sent to the Central Hospital for the Insane, where she remained until the 10th of last May, when she was allowed to leave on a one day's parole to attend the funeral of her sister. She was taken from the hospital by members of her family. After the funeral they did not return her, although requested to do so repeatedly, and on Sept. 10 her name was entered on the list of discharged patients. Since then her malady has assumed a more serious form and she now believes herself to be Father Gavisk's wife and has assumed the name of Marie Josepha Gavisk. She believes Father Gavisk to be higher in authority than his Holiness the Pope and in speaking of him yesterday referred to him as "the blessed presence."

When taken in charge yesterday the unfortunate woman wore a fantastic bridal bonnet made of white flannel and decorated with orange blossoms. Underneath the bonnet she wore a white veil drawn over her face. She is modest in demeanor and spent the day in reading a prayer-book. Doctors Kahlo and Earp talked with her yesterday and concluded her mind is still unbalanced. She will be recommitted to the asylum.

All Outside Capital.

"The review of the work done in the Indiana oil field during 1895, which appeared in your issue of to-day," said Mr. Dodds, of Marion, to a Journal reporter, last evening, at the Denison, "was both complete and timely, and will, doubtless, surprise your readers, especially in Indianapolis, where little seems to be known of the magnitude of Indiana's oil interests. The one thing connected with Indiana's natural resources that surprises me most, however, is the fact that they are almost invariably owned and developed by outside capital. Take her coal and stone deposits, they are now mostly owned and worked by foreign companies. This is also true of her great natural gas interests and it is true to-day of her oil development, which has been brought to its present state by outside capital, which is still pushing the work and buying up territory. The Cudahys and other great Chicago capitalists have, during the past year, to my certain knowledge, invested nearly one million dollars in developed properties and leases in our field, and why local capital doesn't avail itself of the opportunities presented is more than I can understand or explain, except upon the theory that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Pierce Had Merely Fainted.

The police were notified a young man had committed suicide at Alice Powel's boarding house, 65 South East street, yesterday afternoon. Investigation showed there was nothing in the report. It seems the young man, Edward Pierce, had been drinking rather heavily and was overcome with the heat of the room, when he fainted. Mrs. Powel said she had been troubled with a number of young men who were drinking with her boarders and who annoyed her considerably. They would not leave the house and she dispatched to the police a messenger, who misunderstood her instructions. He left the house about the time Pierce fainted and thought he had killed himself.

A large variety of Tables.—Wm. L. Elder.

WEAK IN DIPLOMACY

REV. MR. CARSTENSEN REFERS TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S STAND.

Question as to Whether the Monroe Doctrine Is Really at Issue in This Matter.

Rev. Mr. Carstensen discussed the Venezuelan war cloud in his sermon at St. Paul's last night, taking a stand for peace. His text was: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I am come not to send peace, but a sword." St. Matthew x, 34.

"What strange words to proceed from the lips of the Prince of Peace," said he. "How hard it seems to reconcile this saying with the sweet notes of the Christmas message, still echoing in our ears, 'Peace on earth.' The Bible, especially the New Testament, is full of divine paradoxes, which are, after all, to those who have ears to hear, the deepest truths. The Infant King appears to us, as at this time, on a manger throne, for 'he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.' The life that was to be saved and to save others must be lost, but 'he that saveth his life shall lose it.' The apostle who had nothing possessed all things, and at his poorest made many rich. Perfection comes through suffering; glory enters by the gate of pain, and the kingly crown is reached by the ladder of a bloody cross. It is not strange, then, if God must wound before He can heal, or if before we attain abiding peace we must unsheath the destroying sword. Some one has truly said that 'more keenly than any other American writer has Hawthorne seen into the human heart, and he somewhere remarks that the human face is never so beautiful as when the soul has passed through some great struggle, when it has triumphed in this unseen battlefield, and there is a divine irradiation of the countenance, such as Jacob's face must have had when, after that night of wrestling with the angel, the morning light, breaking over the mountains of Gilead, revealed in his features the celestial halo that crowned them. All moral beauty is secondary. It comes from conflict and victory. Thus was the shepherd David fitted to become the monarch of the nation, and the persecuting Saul the preacher Paul. Linneaus and Humboldt have found on icebergs, in far-off forests and on Alpine peaks flowers that had no fragrance, but to which, when care, skill and patience had been lavished on them, a secondary nature was given, so that to-day, under wintry skies, we have them in our conservatories, sweet as well as fair.

GENERAL HARRISON'S POLICY.

"Is our country to have peace without the sword or by it? Have we been immersed deep enough in the fiery baptism of war to preserve our free institutions and our national honor without further conflict, or are we to be bathed again 'in baths of hissing tears and battered with the strokes of doom?' When the representatives of the republics in the Western hemisphere met in the Panamerican conference during President Harrison's administration they declared that 'war is the most cruel, the most fruitless, the most dangerous expedient for the settlement of international disputes,' and then proceeded to draw up certain articles of agreement providing for international arbitration. With this measure of security against war between the countries of the new world it seemed as if there were little likelihood of complications with other foreign nations. Our isolation is in our favor; our territory is so large as to minimize the temptation to conquest; our institutions so free as to make any excuse for revolution ridiculous. When President Harrison in his second message to the Fifty-second Congress urged the importance of peaceful arbitration of questions in dispute as to the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana few imagined that the issue would so long remain undetermined, much less that we should be agitated as we are to-day by the grim spectre of war between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, comprising 120,000,000 of people. I am not one of those who either fear or desire an outbreak of hostilities, but neither am I quite sure that a peace worth having can always be secured by peaceful means. I think I appreciate the beauty of the figure of white-winged peace hovering over our land in tender benediction, but when the countenance of peace is bruised and battered and swollen by repeated smitings in both cheeks, and the disfigured face has no other cheek to turn and be smitten again, there may come a time when peace can recover only by smiting in return, and not smiting in vain. Such was the condition of affairs which involved us in war with Great Britain in 1776 and again in 1812, but the progress of society since then has been forward, and not backward.

"Wars of the nineteenth century have not all been prompted by national greed or national selfishness. There have been examples of nations exerting their influence on other nations, not only in their own interests but in the service of others. We have seen quarrels that have broken out between nations settled by the mediations of neutral powers; we have seen civil wars arrested and obstinate disputes settled by arbitration; we have seen a nation imperiling the whole wealth of a great colonial possession to atone for a national crime and get rid of a world's scandal; we have seen the same nation paying the way of its army through the very country whose ruler it had come to chastise for an insult to its honor, and to the wonder of other nations not following its conquest by annexation; we have seen the same nation submitting gracefully to an award of $8,000,000 for the Alabama claims; we have seen a question of property of seals in Bering sea adjusted without impugning national honor on either side; we have seen the treaty of Hidalgo Guadaloupe ratified between the United States and Mexico in such a manner as almost to guarantee the perpetual unity of the two republics, and the mere mention of Ghent, and Paris, and Geneva tribunals is to suggest the progress of the world's civilization.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

"International morality, I venture to say, has, during the last fifty years, been steadily advancing. God grant that that progress is not to be stayed now even for a time. 'To respect scrupulously,' I quote the words of Lord Derby, 'To respect scrupulously the rights of other nations, of the weakest as well as of the strongest, and to respect those rights as scrupulously as we would maintain our own; to study to preserve in the first instance the peace of England, and, next to that, as far as lies in our power, the peace of Europe and the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive object, but to consider that even our own material interests are indissolubly connected with those of other nations, who are at once our neighbors and our customers; to place our point of honor not in the readiness hastily and impatiently to resist any real or imaginary wrong, but rather any willingness to submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal either the claims which we may think we have upon others, or the claims which others may think they have upon us—this is the general tenor of the conduct we ought to pursue. If you ask me,' he continues, 'what is to be done to supply that which seems to be the great want of the time, namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various great powers of the world, I would say frankly, if anyone were to put that question to me, I am not ready with an answer. The man who can solve that problem will be the greatest benefactor to the community which the present generation has seen.' It may be long, my friends, before the benefactor appears. Neither Rousseau's nor Jeremy Benthain's scheme, nor yet Tolstoi's has yet become practicable. We may have to look for that scheme, for that solution, for that benefactor, in a very different direction. We may be, as philosophers tell us, in an age of science. We have not yet, I trust, altogether passed out of an age of faith. There is still something that lies beyond schemes and systems. To see God in history, in modern history as well as in ancient, must be the part of anyone who reads and believes his Bible, who prays daily that prayer of his Lord's, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth.' Faith believes that the true conception of life is to be found somewhere, a goal to which the world is ever tending; a divine order in which God fulfills himself not only in many ways, but in the one way of perfectness.

"I have quoted one great statesman; may I also quote another—Mazzine? Self-abdication and isolation, is that a life worthy of England? Are nations no longer allied as individuals are, by duty? Ought they not to do good and combat evil? Are they not members of the great human family? Do they not share the life of all? Ought they not communicate something of their life to all? Can they remain strangers to the common task of leading mankind towards perfection, the realization of the educational plan assigned to humanity? Are these principles true? We all believe they are. Do they constitute a workable idea? I hope I may say again we all believe that they do. Are we willing to work them out? That is altogether another question. Let us test it by application to the grave international question between our country and England now pressing for solution.

CLEVELAND AS A DIPLOMATE.

"Is it inconsistent with true patriotism to ask if, admitting the truth of the Monroe doctrine, calm reflection justifies us in maintaining, as I confess I was one of those who believed at first, that President Cleveland's interpretation of it would bear close examination. The underlying principle of that doctrine is that no aggression of foreign powers will be permitted upon the continent which imperils republican institutions. Can we honestly say that there is any such danger in a trumpery question of civil engineering in South America? We may think that Prof. Van Hoist uses intemperate language when he says that the President's message is the most infamous state paper since Napoleon's day,' but with the sober sentiment of all Europe almost entrely against us, are we quite confident of our own infallibility? The President, with all his sterling qualities, is not well versed or practiced in diplomacy. The declaration of his message, had it proceeded from any ruler in Europe, would have been taken as a declaration of hostility. Might he not have been a little more conciliatory? Could not he, without being one whit less positive, have waited for the Marquis of Salisbury's answer to his request for the appointment of a commission before intimating a resort to drastic measures in case of a refusal to arbitrate? May there not be some truths in what a Harvard professor says about the President 'going gunning without a license?' Gladstone might not have furnished the provocation which Salisbury has given, but if he had would not have Lincoln met him in such a spirit as he manifested when he and his great Premier, Seward, after Congress lost its head over the Trent affair, pacified the commissioners, Mason and Slidell, and perhaps averted war, by going in the teeth of Congress and convincing the people that for once the position of their legislators was untenable?

"As the case now stands British bumptousness has run up against American bragadocio. There will have to be an abatement of both before there will be a yielding of either. Salisbury is significantly—let us trust not ominously—silent. England has more at stake than we. If she submits her cause to the arbitrament of arms France will settle the Eastern question in her own way; and Napoleon III used to say that France was the only country that would go to war for an idea. Russia would seize her opportunity to plant her great paws upon British India, and England might be forced bitterly to rue her violation of the sixty-first article of the treaty of Berlin. I see no way out of the difficulty except by arbitration, and no way to arbitration except by persuading Salisbury of the reasonableness of it. He will not be persuaded by threats and war talk. If the question be raised as to the efficacy of arbitration the ready answer is that no two nations ever agreed to arbitrate a difference and then went to war about it. It will be well if Englishmen will ponder the words of Lord Hobhouse, 'The more I have studied history the stronger has my conviction become that many wars are caused by the stupidity of ambition of a few persons, many by a false sense of honor, many by a misunderstanding of facts.' And on the other hand, Americans may well weigh those pregnant words of Gen. Grant, 'Though I have been trained as a soldier, and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when in my opinion some way would not have been found to prevent the drawing of the sword. I look forward to the epoch when a court, recognized by all nations, will settle international difficulties, instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe.'

And Americans and Englishmen alike will do well to heed the words of a greater than Hobhouse or Grant: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth.'"

REVIVAL AT ROBERTS PARK.

Evangelist Ostrom Speaks on the Mysteries of the Bible.

Evangelist Ostrom preached three times yesterday to very large congregations at Roberts Park Church. The solos of Mr. Crowell and singing by the large chorus were highly appreciated. The following is a synopsis of the afternoon address by Mr. Ostrom:

"A Bible which did not present difficulties to us would be out of harmony with the works in nature about us. No scientific thought has yet fully explained why parsnip seed will not grow pansies, nor how 600,000,000 worlds hung upon nothing keep such good time in their movements that we set our watches by them. Mystery is not necessarily distracting and distasteful. The mystery of music is its charm. And if there is a great deal of difficulty and mystery in the commonest things about us, why may we not expect a really pleasing mystery in that book which takes the thoughts of eternity and expresses them in the language of time?

"The mysteries, many of them, may rather be located in us than in the Bible. I remember when the multiplication table semed to be very mysterious, even to multiply up to twelve by two, but the mystery has vanished; yet the old multiplication table is just the same as it was when I was a boy. The mystery was rather in me than in the arithmetic; the arithmetic did not need to come down, but I needed to come up.

"These apparent mysteries in the Bible have been the magnet in the book. You would not care to be handed a child's first book for reading material. You want something to stir your thoughts and feeling—something to test your mettle. So, if the Bible were like the a b c's the world would have outgrown it long before the day of Rousseau and Voltaire, not to say of Gladstone, who so recently wrote his great work entitled "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." And, then, how many of these apparent difficulties have vanished away! Recent discoveries in ancient ruins of records in clay cylinders and in rock have silenced completely the criticisms which used to be raised one hundred years ago. This fascinating book outlives all rivals and all opponents. Let us study it. Let us not merely open it and reverence it, but let us get right down and drink of its waters; let us taste its flavor and become scripturalized."

A $6,500 DEBT LIFTED.

Rev. D. J. Ellison's Appeal Yesterday Morning Successful.

Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor of the First Baptist Church, yesterday morning made known the financial condition of the church—stating that when he came here one year ago there was a debt hanging over the church of $3,500. Since his coming there has been expended in rebuilding the organ and making other improvements a little over $3,000, making the present indebtedness of the church $6,500. He was anxious that the church should begin the new year free from debt and he was going to ask the church to meet his wishes in the matter before the morning service closed. He then stated that few could give much, contributed $750 and he wanted the balance raised without further contributions from those who had already contributed. The sum was raised within twenty minutes, a member contributing $350, others $125, others $100, then dropping down to $50, $25 and $10, and the First Baptist Church will begin the year 1896 free of indebtedness with a sum of money subscribed and already largely paid in.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

R. F. Seifert, 174 Olive street, suffered a $25 loss from fire caused by an overheated stove yesterday.

Ella Pyle, of Richmond, Ind., reported the loss of her pocket-book containing two $5 bills and 25 cents in change, together with a baggage check, in the Union Station yesterday afternoon. She said there was a silver letter "P" on the side of the purse.

"Pictures" by J. B. Maynard.

The entertainment at the Progress Club yesterday afternoon, was a humorous talk on "Pictures and Picture Makers," by Col. J. B. Maynard. He had sought, he said, to produce a pen sketch that would be free from economic features, but failed. The Progress Club was not only a picture, but its members picture makers. Colonel Maynard portrayed a picture of land, capital and labor, in which labor was the sufferer. It did not require, he thought, a great imagination to picture capital armed with statutes, made by the people, evicting women and children into the streets to perish, and of capital standing guard over the sweat-shop. The working man holding aloft his hammer in his hand, made, to the eye of the speaker, a grander picture than Caesar wielding his sword. As an emblem of peace Colonel Maynard recalled "a picture of Grover Cleveland shooting ducks with the government in his pocket."

Dalton, high-class Hatter. Bates House.

$90 Piano for $65.

On $5 per month payments at Wulschner's special sale. 78 and 80 North Pennsylvania street.

Fancy marble Mosaic Floors. Jno. M. Lilly.

Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

AGAINST ALL COMERS

NIGHT TO GOLD-STANDARD MEN.

Debate Stood in the Numerical Ratio of 30 to 1—Lively Time in Bates House Parlor.

There was a most unique and interesting meeting at the Bates House clubroom last evening. The members of the American Economic Association gathered there to hear Professor E. A. Ross, of the Leland Stanford University, state the "propositions" of the bimetallists and to consider the position taken by those who oppose a single gold standard. The meeting was not on the programme for the regular sessions of the association, nor was it suggested until after 8 o'clock.

Yesterday morning many of the economists attended church. During the afternoon some viewed the city, while others visited friends. In the intervals they gathered in groups about the hotel corridors and discussed questions which have been carefully considered by them. Now, as it so happens, there are few points upon upon which the economists differ. There is a general agreement that President Cleveland was mistaken when he inferred the Monroe doctrine to be international law, but some hold that the Monroe doctrine may cover a point of international law. Putting aside all existing conditions, a majority are free-traders in theory, although quite a number believe with the conditions now facing the United States, free trade is impracticable. But the Venezuelan question and the tariff are not issues with the economists, for the present national financial distress has turned all minds to the monetary question, and a large majority believe that the only safe course for this country to pursue is to come over to the single gold standard. On this last proposition there is a notable exception in the views of Professor Ross, and because of his presence the meeting of last night was held. The meeting afforded the Professor an opportunity of defending his views, and he withstood the attacks of some thirty learned economists.

While the economists were around the hotels yesterday Prof. Ross was a prominent center of attraction, probably because his views furnished food for argument, and he was well prepared to defend them. From morning until the time of the meeting the Professor argued in favor of bimetallism. The gold-standard economists labored in vain to convert Mr. Ross, and he could make little progress with them. At about 8 o'clock some one suggested that all members of the association adjourn to the clubroom, where the matter might be settled. Professor Ross challenged the crowd to debate, offering to state his proposition and defend it against all comers. The meeting was held, and at 11:30 o'clock last night Prof. Ross had not run up the white flag, neither could he number any converts to bimetallism as a help to existing distress. He sat at one end of the room, with his opponents facing him, as in a class room.

The cause of gold was defended by Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard; Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale; Prof. E. W. Bemis, of Chicago, and Prof. H. W. Farnam, of Yale. Prof. Taussig was Prof. Ross's chief opponent. The former called the latter "Ross" and the latter called the former "Taussig." All of the discussion was very friendly, and the economists passed many little pleasantries which do not appear during their regular sessions.

MR. ROSS'S GAUNTLET.

In stating his position Prof. Ross called attention to the location of the door, saying if there were any who wished to flee during the argument they might find their way out. In the beginning Prof. Ross stated that he was a bimetallist, and no one offered a denial. Then Mr. Ross began to state why he was a bimetallist, and all listened attentively. Benefits to the debtor class figured in these reasons, as did the fall of prices since 1873, Mr. Ross holding that monetary changes affect the prices, which, he said, would rise again with the coinage of silver. Mr. Ross advocated coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, not so much because he thought such the fairest measure, but because such is the accepted ratio which people have in mind, and with which they will be pleased. He was asked at what ratio he would coin silver if he were controlling it, and he replied at 24 to 1. Mr. Ross held that with the coinage of silver gold would depreciate in value, while silver would rise. This rise and fall in prices of metals would not be confined to the United States.

It would be impossible to give the full text of Mr. Ross's position without a verbatim report of what he said, but the gold economists stated he made a very clever argument. One point which he made was that the coinage of silver here would sever the United States from the plutocratic influences of the single gold standard countries.

"At present," said Mr. Ross, "there is an electric wire connecting us with them and we feel these influences here."

"That is a figure of speech and not facts," interposed Professor Taussig.

"Facts may be contained in and shown by a figure of speech," replied Professor Ross.

"Give us the facts," said Professor Taussig.

"You would have objected to Jesus Christ giving parables," said Professor Ross, good naturedly, addressing Professor Taussig.

Professor Ross continued with his statement of the case and several times he referred to the plutocratic influences of the old world. These references were the cause of a side argument between him and Prof. Taussig, the latter saying:

"I spent the past summer in England and I must say I observed influences no more plutocratic than we have here. In fact, I regard England more democratic than this country."

The argument went deep into the relation of prices to bimetallism. Professor Ross held that prices would increase, the debtor class being benefited. He did not believe that bimetallism would be the best monetary system for this country fifty years hence, but he thought it was the best remedy for the present distress. Nearly all agreed with him concerning a better system being needed in the future. The argument went deep into the shipments of the metals from one continent to the other, should there be bimetallism. There was much discussion concerning the immediate result should bimetallism be adopted. Professor Taussig thought the silver people make a great mistake by recommending the coinage of silver as a cure for all our existing social evils. Professor Ross said such claims were made only by the political bimetallist, but he thought coinage of silver would bring relief.

TAUSSIG CONCEDES POINTS.

Professor Taussig then created some little stir by conceding a few points to Professor Ross, probably for argument's sake. He said he did not believe with many others that the coinage of silver, as proposed by Professor Ross, would necessarily bring distressing times. In fact he thought silver coinage might benefit matters for a time, but behind free coinage there lays a great danger of fiatism. Should the owners of silver mines realize that the government would accept all of their product there is no telling how much silver might be presented during the next five years and what the result might be. He did not put much faith in the sayings of the geologists concerning the metals, but it seems that silver is found in greater quantities than gold and any attempt by this government to coin silver might result seriously; therefore it is more advisable to maintain the gold standard.

As the meeting progressed the questions were put to Professor Ross fast and hard, and the questions which these students of money can ask are not ordinary queries. All during the meeting Professor Ross stood alone and he showed himself well prepared to argue his side of the case. Once he said, and it was in answer to a question:

"You fellows have a cinch on us now, but the time is coming when there will be a change. The sentiment is growing and you will find yourselves mistaken. Progress is turning her face toward the setting sun."

Had a vote been taken on the question at the conclusion of the meeting it would have probably resulted—bimetallism, Ross; a single gold standard, all others.

Physically, Professor Ross is fitted to fight mortal combat for silver. He is over six feet tall, with broad shoulders, long arms and a high and well built head. His general appearance commands respect, while his enthusiasm exceeds that of any other economist in the convention. He is as enthusiastic in the declaration of his views as a college orator in a prize contest. Professor Taussig is seemingly an older man than Professor Ross, and both are in the prime of life. Professor Taussig has broad shoulders and a broad expanse of forehead, and a chin which denotes that when he has reached a conclusion it is firmly planted behind the broad expanse of forehead.

To-Day's Programme.

The following is the programme for the Economical Association to-day:

Morning Session, 10 a. m.—"Do We Want an Elastic Currency?" Prof. F. M. Taylor, University of Michigan; "The Desirability of a Permanent Census Bureau," Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith, Columbia College; "The Density of Population in the United State in 1890," Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, Cornell University. Afternoon session, 3 p. m.—"Some Unpublished Letters of David Ricardo," Dr. J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University; "The Formulation of Normal Laws with Especial Reference to the Theory of Utility," Prof. Simon N. Patten, University of Pensylvania; "Pawn Shops and Their Work in Cincinnati," H. A. Millis, fellow in economics, Indiana State University; "The Fallacy of Saving," Dr. H. R. Seager, University of Pennsylvania. —Political Science Association.—

Evening Session, 8 p. m.—President's annual address, "The Scope of Sociology," Prof. Albion W. Small, University of Chicago, first vice president.

POTATOES ARE CHEAP

OTHER VEGETABLES AND FRUITS MUCH LOWER THAN LAST YEAR.

Commission Men Had Unfavorable Conditions for Their Business During the Year Just Closing.

When it is taken into consideration that there are in this city twenty-two commission houses which depend on sales of fruits, vegetables and game for their existence, to say that it was a blue year with this line of business men means a good deal. In the early part of the year fruits and vegetables were scarce, and sold at figures that yielded good revenue to the commission men, but as the year advanced and last year's stock became exhausted, business began to assume bad shape. In this locality there was more fruit than elsewhere, consequently any fruits shipped in here had to be sold low. Despite the dry season, from early fall almost to the present time, the commission men have had home producers supplying a considerable per cent. of the fruits and vegetables used. As a consequence fruits and vegetables the last five months have sold lower than in any fall and winter of the last six years, and to make a fair return to the commission merchant he has had to sell large quantities of goods at low prices.

Irish potatoes are now selling for 30 to 35 cents a bushel; last year in December they sold at 75 cents to $1 a bushel. Cabbage now sells at 75 cents to $1 a barrel; last December it sold at $1.75 to $2 a barrel. Onions, now selling at 50 cents, last year sold at $1, and so on through the list. Apples are selling at an average of $1 a barrel lower than last year. But the most serious loss to the commission men is in the Florida orange crop, not one box of Florida oranges being shipped here this year, where in former years three hundred would be shipped, and the only oranges until the last few days which the commission men had to handle were sour, tasteless ones of Jamaica growth. California oranges are now beginning to come in, but not in such quantities as yet to help the commission men out on that line of goods. The California crop this year, it is stated, will reach 10,000 carloads, and the almost total loss of the Florida crop gives the Southern California fruit exchanges a monopoly of the orange business. At best it will be three years, fruit growers say, before the Florida orange will come in to help Northern commission men out. Still the business of the commission men has become an important industry of the city, and so large a field does it supply that doubtless the commission men will not again experience as unfavorable conditions for their business as those of 1895 in many years to come.

Stock Yards Stock Goes Up.

With the stockholders of the Indianapolis stock yards, and with the stock men who are well informed, the opinion prevails that never in the seventeen years the yards have been in operation has the outlook been as promising. Recent deals have attracted attention to the enterprise, and the turn matters have taken has shown the real value of the institution. When there were indications that another like concern was to be established at Indianapolis some of the stockholders, most of them holders of common stock, became scared and sold at a discount on previous quotations of the stock. Now they see the folly of having done so, as the stock has gone back to figures of years past. Last week preferred stock was sold at $101 a share, $1 above par, and a large block of common stock sold at 74 cents on the dollar, at just the figure the stock sold at before the scare. Previous to the scheme of new yards being established, but little stock, either common or preferred, was on the market, and that disposed of last week was bought when the stock market of the concern broke. But today the yards are in the best shape to handle business, rates are better, and more buyers are here than at any previous period, and the false alarm of a few months ago has resulted in real benefit to the Indianapolis Stock-yards Company.

Good Year for Express Companies.

The several express companies doing business at this point the year just closing have had one of the most prosperous in their history. Their holiday business was unusually large. General Agent Brown, of the American Express Company, says their business this year will be fully $50,000 ahead at Indianapolis over any former year. One thing which has been in favor of the express companies was that early in the bicycle season the express companies agreed on rates for carrying wheels which were acceptable to both parties, and in the busiest season as high as two hundred bicycles were shipped a day, and this for some weeks. Then rates on merchandise are now so reasonable that merchants are patronizing and express companies more liberally. It is thought that during the year 1896 all the bicycle manufacturers at this point will ship their wheels by express rather than freight lines, consequently the outlook for the express companies, Agent Phillips of the United States Express Company thinks, is fully as good for the coming year as it has been in the year nearing its close.

Industrial Notes.

The National Electric Headlight Company will, when in its new quarters, give employment to some fifty men, double its present force.

The chair works companies are running full time, and about three-fourths their usual force. While not pushed, they are selling goods about as fast as they are turned out.

The Indianapolis Stove Foundry Company has shut down for two weeks. During the last year the company has kept 130 men at work and has had a fairly prosperous year.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Company is putting in its spring line of plows at its Indianapolis distributing house. In the year 1895 its house at this point sent out 220 carloads of plows.

The Atlas engine works now have nearly six hundred men at work, the largest number of men ever employed at this season of the year, and are too busy to take the usual holiday week rest.

The American Machinist publishes a cut and full description of the Column milling machine manufactured by Hetherington & Berner, of this city, and speaks in a very complimentary manner of the usefulness of the machine. Hetherington & Berner are putting in a very complete power transmitting machine in the new Lemcke building.

Local millers are still troubled to get wheat to keep their mills running. A grain buyer for Baltimore and other Eastern points, having covered Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, reports that he is only able to pick up three hundred to five hundred bushels in places where he formerly bought five thousand bushels easily at this season. He says the country has not the wheat to sell.

The Universal Telephone Company reports an increasing demand for its telephones, which are rapidly taking the place of speaking tubes in residences, factories and offices, some of the large residences of the city being equipped with these instruments. The entire plant of the Indiana Bicycle Company will be equipped with thirty of these instruments, giving every department instantaneous communication with each other. A similar equipment is being furnished to Reeves & Co., Columbus, Ind.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Hallie Darnell, of Muncie, will come to-day to visit Miss Feruetta Grant, of No. 490 North Illinois street.

The Young Women's Christian Association will be at home New Year's day, from 3 to 10 o'clock, at 139 North Meridian street.

The Nauvoo Club will entertain at its rooms, Nos. 10 and 11 Blackford Block, corner Meridian and Washington streets, New Year's day.

Horace Eckhouse, Reese Wysong, Frank Carson and Herbert Fulmer will keep open house at the home of Horace Eckhouse, No. 363 North New Jersey street, from 2 to 4 o'clock, New Year's day.

Misses Margaret and Anna Hart, assisted by Miss Daisy Twyman, Miss Dove Collins and Miss Lulu Lockwood will receive informally at their home, No. 198 College avenue, Wednesday afternoon and evening. Hours, 3 to 9.

At the home of J. E. Ludlum, No. 479 College avenue, about thirty of his friends gave him a surprise, it being the occasion of his sixty-third birthday anniversary. During the evening Miss Mary Graydon presented him, on behalf of those present, a cane and umbrella, and to Mrs. Ludlum a lovely bouquet of English violets.

Major Robert Anderson W. R. C., No. 44, will hold a joint installation with the post on the evening of Jan. 6, at the G. A. R. Hall, on Delaware street. Mrs. Lucinda Taylor will install the following officers: President, Annie Williams; senior vice president, Julia Tincher; junior vice president, Tillie Anderson; treasurer, Emma Hanna; chaplain, Annie McElwee; conductor, Julia Hensel; guard, Carrie Schumacher.

HALLOWELL—FOECKLER.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Irene Foeckler, late private secretary to Frances E. Willard, and John K. Hallowell were married here last night. Mr. Hallowell is a mine expert and has an office in the Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Special Sale Cheap Pianos

Before invoicing at Wulschner's, $50 pianos for $28, etc. Call at once. 78 and 80 North Pennsylvania street.

I., D. & W. Railway—Holiday Rates.

The Indiana, Decatur & Western railway will sell tickets to all points and return, account of Christmas holidays, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, good returning up to and including Jan. 2, 1896. Tickets on sale at Union Station and 134 South Illinois street.

JNO. S. LAZARUS, G. P. A.

Pianos Cheap to Learn On

At Wulschner's special sale. $4 and $5 per month payments. 78 and 80 North Pennsylvania street.

I., D. & W. and Clover Leaf Route

Has through sleeping and parlor cars to St. Louis. Fare, $5.50. Ticket offices, Union Depot and 134 South Illinois street.

Feed Janes's Dustless Oats.

Witch Hazel Jelly.

Browning's, 15 West Washington street.

Silver Age Whisky is famous the world over as the finest Penn. pure Rye. D. Monninger supplies the trade.

Undertaker Whitsett. Telephone 564. Reasonable as any or no charge.

Holiday Wines. SCHULLER'S, 106 N. Meridian St.

KIMBALL PIANOS. Carlin & Lennox, 31 E. Market

Rich, old and mellow. A perfect Rye Whisky, Klein's Silver Age Rye. D. Monninger, exclusive agent.

For Fine Cigars, PIERSON'S, 12 North Pennsylvania.

FINE SILVER GOODS

Salad Sets, Oyster Forks, Soup Spoons, Cheese Spoons, Ice Tongs, Cream Ladles, Oyster Ladles, Candelabra, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Black Coffees, etc. Sterling Pieces for the service and decoration.

Julius C. Walk & Son,

Indiana's Leading Jewelers.

Cutlery

A beautiful lot of pearl-handle goods for Holiday Presents.

LILY & STALNAKER.

Special Sale

...FOR...

Two Days

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware

Monday and Tuesday.

Last two days of the year.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered In This City

A golden opportunity. Don't let it pass.

Call at . . .

MARCY'S,

38 West Washington Street.

Price of Coke Reduced

Lump Coke, 6 cents per bushel

Crushed Coke, 8 cents per bushel

During Month of December.

Tickets can be obtained at the office of

THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.,

58 South Pennsylvania St.

"Don't buy a bun for a loaf."

Buy Parrott & Taggart's

"Domestic Bread"

For the remaining days of 1895, and resolve to buy it all through 1896, and you will always have the full worth of your money.

"Seasonable Goods"

Diaries for 1896.
Physician's Visiting Lists for 1896.
Peloubet's Notes for 1896.
Prices always the lowest at

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.'S, Booksellers
EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Now Is the Time

To take advantage of our reduced prices for First-class Merchant Tailoring.

KAHN TAILORING CO.,

22 and 24 East Washington Street.

Gas and Electric Chandeliers

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the State

A visit to our Gas Fixture Parlors will be of interest, whether you wish to buy or not.

Electric . . . Construction. C. W. MEIKEL, 96-98 East New York St.

A Cigar that never fails To give complete satisfaction,

CAPITAL CITY

JOHN RAUCH, Manufacturer

Make a Note of This

All China, Onyx Tables, Bisque Figures, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac to be closed out

Monday and Tuesday at actual cost.

ALBERT GALL,

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

REMEMBER, MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY.