The New York Store
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)
At 8 O'clock, Sharp, THIS MORNING
We begin our Annual January Sale of . . .
Ladies' Muslin Underwear
Come this morning
Pettis Dry Goods Co

AMUSEMENTS.

Guilbert's American Song.

Yvette Guilbert is to have an American topical song built to order. She is going to sing it when she gets back to Paris to give the French people a suggestion of a distinctly American type. The "cash" girl in the big New York stores suggested the idea to Yvette, for she says she has found nothing else distinctly American in the big town.

"As soon as I get home I'm going to have somebody write a song which I have already planned," she said to a reporter for the New York Sun. "The refrain of every verse is to be 'Cash!' and in the first stanza I will explain how in the American shops the girls all cry 'Cash!' In the second verse it will be a little girl that cries 'Cash!' and so on until when she becomes older and is no longer a good shop girl, she still continues to call 'Cash!' The shop girls and that cry of 'Cash!' are the only really American features of the shops. The rest of it is all German."

When Yvette Guilbert sang in London before she came to this country it was announced that she was to marry a rich stock broker named Hirsch. In an interview published before she left she was quoted as having said that she would marry Hirsch as soon as he had made a fortune of $2,000,000. This is Yvette's own statement of the situation:

"I never expect to marry Mr. Hirsch or anybody else, and shall I tell you why?" she asked with a smile which plainly showed that she knew how calm and splendidly egotistical her next speech was to be. "Because I never expect to find a man good enough for me. If I ever did marry, I should want a man who was my superior in every quality. He would have to be superior to me in strength, mind, imagination, learning—and I don't believe that I could find that man. I would never remain on the stage after I had married, and there is no person for whom it would be worth while for me to give up so much. No, I shall never marry. I have no doubts on that point. I know the cleverest men in Paris, and can find enough in their society. A good-looking man is tolerable. Beauty plays no role in a man's attractiveness. I never liked one, and turn away on the street if I see one coming."

"What are your opinions on marriage and divorce for other people?" asked the reporter.

"I should make this observation on the subject for everybody: Marriage never, divorce always. Divorce would be the one perfect human institution if it were not so closely connected with matrimony."

"What do you think of American women?"

"They are charming. Like the French, not the English. They have the truly feminine quality that appeals to one, and while they may not be so regularly beautiful as the English women, they are more attractive, and they dress better. They look like Parisians."

"What do you think of your audiences?"

"I can hardly keep my face straight when they laugh at the wrong time, and they do it continually. In the middle of the most pathetic parts of 'La Soularde' and 'La Ferreuse' they giggle. The other night, in 'Claire de la Lune,' they were laughing at it as though the song were one of the funniest in my repertory. It's one of the most serious. There's one song which they never make any mistake over. That's 'Ca Fait Toujours Plaisir,' and the tune is so lively that there can't be any mistake made about it. They can laugh right through that and it's all right. The finesse of my art lies in the fact that I am always quiet and delicate. Here I have to exaggerate everything to make any impression at all. But I suppose that's always necessary when one is playing in a foreign language."

"Why have you never acted in comedy?"

"Because I am unique in a peculiar field. Nobody disputes my position. I have seen women make successes in comedy who could not act any more than that chair there. Possibly I would be taking a risk if I attempted to play in comedy, although I have not the least intention of undertaking it. Sardou and Meilhac both offered to write plays for me. Catulle Mendis told me I was a born tragedienne. Which of these was right? I prefer anyhow to remain absolutely unique. Besides that the French people will not allow me to change myself to the slightest extent. If I should change the color of my hair now, after the fashion of my costumes, and leave off my long gloves they would say, 'No! no! That is not Yvette.' I must remain always the same Yvette—red-haired, black-gloved and with my low-cut ball gowns, if I want to keep in the affections of Paris—and I do. I am a queen there in my own way. Everybody knows my face, and when I go out half the time I carry no money with me. Then, if I want any, I tell my coachman to drive to a shop and I go in and get as much money as I need. Sometimes I offer my card, but they always know me. So am never going to do anything which will lose for me my place in the hearts of the Parisians."

"What sort of impression do you expect to make on your time?"

"I represent to young France the spirit of the end of the century. My picture has been in the Lycee at Paris alongside Rachel's. I shall always be looked upon in French art as having been the typical figure of my day. Rachel represented its earlier periods. I represent the France of the last years of the century, its attitude, its philosophy, its life, as these things can be expressed in art."

"What do you think has been the secret of your success?"

"I attribute it to my voice. Verdi told me that I possessed more than anybody else he had ever heard sing the highest art of the singer. That is the power of cultivating the voice to express the feelings of the lines, the sentiment of the song. Saint-Saens, Gounod and Thome have told me the same thing. It's especially interesting because I haven't any voice to speak of and never studied music."

"Are you coming to America again?"

"Yes, but not to a music hall. I shall take my own company and sing in the theaters. It seems to be impossible over here for anybody to realize that a woman who sings in a music hall can be an artist and a woman of the world who has associated with the brightest people in Europe. They think that I ought to come down to the theater in a cable car and when I am through get a car and go home."

These opinions of Yvette's, like the expressions of some other celebrities when they are in type, sound as if she might have a high opinion of herself. This impression is not due to the type. She has.

The Tabers To-Night.

The Tabers have selected as their opening bill at the Grand to-night the play which has done more to build up Mrs. Taber's artistic reputation than any other. The lovable, girlish impersonation of Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" is generally conceded her best. Mr. Taber, however, has hardly done his best work in the character of Romeo. To-morrow night "The Hunchback" will be given and on Wednesday night "As You Like It." Their new production of "Henry IV" will be presented Thursday and Friday nights, with special scenery and costumes. The matinee bill will be "The Lady of Lyons" and for Saturday night "Twelfth Night." The Tabers have made some changes in their company since last seen here and the support is said to be adequate to the pretensions of the several productions.

Notes of the Stage.

Musical people are looking forward with no little pleasure to the lectures of Damrosch on Wagnerian operas to be given at the Propylaeum during the engagement of the German opera company next week.

The admirers of Rubenstein and Liszt have unanimously conceded that Paderewski excels both these masters of the piano forte.

McAvoy and May, popular vaudeville artists, head the Williams company that opens at the Empire to-day for a week's engagement.

There will be a week of high-class and very entertaining vaudeville at the Park, beginning to-day, when Hopkins's Transoceanics open their engagement. A number of new importations never seen here will appear.

Cissy Fitzgerald's appearance in "The Foundling" at the Grand the first half of next week will be an amusement event of some importance. Charles Frohman's comedy organization, including Thomas Burns, S. Miller Kent, Charles W. Butler, George Schaeffer, E. Soldene Powell, Frances Stevens, Stella Zanoni, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Clara Baker Rust, Maggie Fielding and Jane Stetson, will be seen here. "The Man Upstairs," by Augustus Thomas, a one-act farce, will be the curtain-raiser.

TWENTY-FIVE TALKS

ROUSING TEMPERANCE MEETING AT MASONIC HALL LAST NIGHT.

Concluding Affair of the Series Under the Auspices of the Knights of Father Mathew.

The seventh and concluding temperance entertainment of the series given under the auspices of the Knights of Father Mathew took place at Masonic Hall last night. The seating capactiy of the hall was taxed and the crowd was so large that a great many people stood up, and others, not being able to get seats, returned to their homes. Nearly every prominent temperance orator in the city was present. A number of the members of the Murphy League sat on the stage with the orators. Large portraits of the late Father Mathew and Rev. Father Bessonies occupied easels on the stage. The portrait of Father Bessonies was framed in by the American flag and the good priest sat near it. P. J. Kelleher presided over the meeting. Besides the speeches there was entertainment by the Regal trio—Misses Alice Halpin, Jennie Briggs and Mr. George V. Hess; zither and guitar music by Fremont Frey and Willis Scudder and quartets and solos by other artists.

Twenty-five men made brief but eloquent temperance speeches during the evening. One of the most earnest appeals for the cause was by Mrs. Lena Beck, of Bloomington, Ind. She brought the greetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of her city. Mrs. Beck paid a high tribute to the holy life of Father Mathew, who organized a temperance crusade and died with the knowledge that over two million men and women had signed his pledge and wore his badge. Mrs. Beck saw in the women of the country the salvation of the men. "The secret of this temperance work lies with our girls," she said. "They have it in their power to purify the lives of the men, and we mothers believe they will do it." Mrs. Beck illustrated her interesting talk with word pictures that were plain and each held its lesson. Col. Eli Ritter, in a five minutes' speech, told of the temperance work here in Indianapolis. He said that every man in the Murphy League was a member of a life-saving crew whose duty it is to save those who are sinking to the depths of intemperance. Rev. Father Gavisk, of St. John's Church, talked of the earnest work which the Knights of Father Mathew have taken up. He spoke of the devastation made by strong drink and the awful effects of liquor on the intellect. "God has given man reason," he said, "and when man deprives himself of that reason he is guilty of a sin."

Luther Benson delivered a five minutes' speech. The good that the Knights of Father Mathew have done and will do he said, will never go out with time. The best time in the world to save a drunkard is when he first begins to drink. Statistics show that one drinking man in every thousand quits. "If you ever do save a drunkard," cried the speaker in his thrilling voice, "it will be with love, with charity, with patience and with kindness. Never say that a man 'won't stick.' Let us make this our motto: 'Live to do good that we may die to be missed.'"

Rev. Father Bessonies, much of whose life work has been in the interest of the temperance cause, received an ovation when he stepped to the front of the platform. He talked but a few minutes, but nearly every sentence he uttered was punctuated with applause. He advocated the building and loan association as the safeguard against the saloon. He believed that the savings invested weekly in these associations were the means of saving many men from drink. Other speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Rondthaler, Dev. Mr. Carstensen, George L. Knox, Samuel Johnston, F. T. McWhirter, Joseph Taggart, Frank McGinnis and President Cleveland, of the Murphy League.

WILL STAND BY HARDIN.

The Diamond Robber's Wife Denies Stories of Mistreatment.

Mrs. Annie Adams, as she calls herself, wife of Charles A. Ketchum, alias C. A. Hardin, arrested here for stealing a tray of diamonds, refused yesterday to discuss her past life. She said, however, that the stories told by Chicago detectives as to her husband having abused her are groundless. She says they have always lived happily together, and she married him for better or worse and means to stand by him. When it was suggested to her she would not have been arrested if her husband had not piloted the officers to her room she replied that was true, but if he had not gone to her she would have followed him to the station house. As to whether she had visited the Pinkertons, she said that she preferred to say nothing. "I have never admitted being a shop-lifter. If I were to say I went to see them, that would be an admission that I am dishonest. I prefer to say nothing of the past. This is dreadful. It is awful to be here in jail among strangers and with no friends near." She refused to say whether the stories published as to her husband's record are correct. "I don't want to appear discourteous, said she, "but I must refuse to talk about our case. Mrs. Adams is a very intelligent woman and has apparently been very attractive, although her face is considerably disfigured by a burn. She said they have no children living, but refused to say whose children the photographs found in her trunk were taken from. Mrs. Adams said the police had treated her very kindly, especially Superintendent Colbert.

ECCLESIASTICAL ROME.

An Always Present Influence That Gives the City Its Importance.

Marion Crawford, in the Century.

Ecclesiastic Rome is the stronghold of a most tremendous fact, from whatever point of view Christianity may be considered. If one could, in imagination, detach the head of the Catholic Church from the church, one would be obliged to admit that no single living man possesses the far-reaching and lasting power which in each succeeding papal reign belongs to the Pope. Behind the Pope stands the fact which confers, maintains and extends that power from century to century—a power which is one of the hugest elements of the world's moral activity, both in its own direct action and in the counteraction and antagonism which it calls forth continually.

It is the all-pervading presence of this greatest fact, literally, in Christendom which has carried on Rome's importance from the days of the Caesars, across the chasm of the dark ages, to the days of the modern Popes, and it is this really enormous importance which continually throws forward into cruel relief the puerilities and inanities of the daily outward world. It is the consciousness of that importance which makes old Roman society what it is, with its virtues, its vices, its prejudices and its strange, old-fashioned, closefisted kindliness, which makes the contrast between the Saturnalia of Shrove Tuesday night and the cross signed with ashes upon the forehead on Ash Wednesday morning, between the careless laughter of the Roman beauty in carnival, and the tragic earnestness of the same lovely face when the great lady kneels in Lent before the confessional to receive upon her bent head the light touch of the penitentiary's wand, taking her turn perhaps, with a score of women of the people. It is the knowledge of an always present power, active throughout the whole world, which throws deep, straight shadows, as it were, through the Roman character, just as in certain ancient families there is a secret that makes grave the lives of those who know it.

All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

RAILROAD SHOPS BUSY

THE YEAR 1895 WAS A BANNER ONE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Packing Houses Doing Well—How the Laundry Business Has Grown—With the Millers.

Not in many years, taking the entire twelve months, have the local railroad shops been busier than in 1895. At the Brightwood shops a number of practically new engines were turned out and a large number of cars, both for freight and passenger service, were rebuilt at the shops, and those of the Big Four at Dillon street. Five hundred and fifty men were employed most of the year full time. At the Panhandle shops, 450 men have been employed most of the time, and the shops have made an average of five days and a half a week, mostly on repair of locomotives and cars. So heavy has business been on the Panhandle lines that an unusual amount of work has been done in 1895 in the way of repairs. At the P. & E. shops, West Side, about seventy men have been employed, largely on repair work; at the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western shops, most of the time 100 men were employed, doing their own repair work and rebuilding three of the I., D. & W. locomotives. Several engines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton were rebuilt there. The Belt road shops kept about thirty men busy during the year. Beside general repair work two of their engines were thoroughly rebuilt. It is stated that more money was paid out at the local shops in 1895 than in any year since 1892.

Growth of Laundry Business.

Seldom is anything said about the development of the laundry business at Indianapolis and a history of growth since the first steam laundry was established will be read with interest. The first steam laundry was the Excelsior, established by Major Taylor in 1878. Previous to that year all the persons who wanted their laundry work done in the best style were compelled to send it to Troy, N. Y., and it was two or three years before many could become convinced that just as good laundry work was done in Indianapolis as in Troy, N. Y. The express companies were making a good thing out of it and employes of the express companies encouraged the belief that work done by Indianapolis laundries was inferior. The second steam laundry was established in 1880 by W. M. Reed, who died some years ago and who for some years was a sharp rival of Major Taylor, which tended to improve the work of both, as each invested money liberally in their plants to purchashine the latest machinery for doing good work. To-day Indianapolis has thirteen steam laundries of different grades and capacity, none inferior plants. The year around these thirteen laundries give employment to 350 people and in the busier season to four hundred or more, and of that number fully 90 per cent are women.

It is stated that fully $100,000 is now invested in laundry plants in this city. The business of these laundries is by no means confined to Indianapolis, as there is not an important city or town in the State that laundry work is not done for and some work is sent to cities and towns of adjoining States. A large amount of work is done for manufacturers of shirts. One establishment in Richmond last week contracted with one of the Indianapolis laundries to do up one thousand dozen of colored shirts. There is no laundry work which cannot be done as well to-day in Indianapolis as in any place in this country. The work done by Indianapolis laundries has an excellent reputation at home and at a distance. At each laundry from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand pieces are laundried weekly. The weekly pay rolls are about $2,600 or about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The business is not now as profitable as a few years ago, as prices are lower and help more expensive. Then it requires fifty or more wagons to gather up the laundry work and return it to the owner, originally everybody brought in their laundry and then came after it. More attention is given to sanitary arrangements. Several of the laundries have the best ventilated, best lighted and most comfortable temperatured rooms to be found in any line of business, consequently the work is very appropriate for women and the women employed make better wages than they could at other occupations.

A Bad Year for Local Millers.

Not in many years have the millers experienced so bad a year of business as in 1895, the several mills turning out but 544,801 barrels of flour, against 690,096 in 1894, against 670,106 in 1893, and against 638,543 barrels in 1892. During the entire year it was quite difficult to get wheat in quantities desired and when the millers did get it prices were relatively higher than was flour, and during the year the mills did not run to more than two-thirds their largest capacity. The early part of the year export demand was light, but improved after July to somewhat. At no time was it at its maximum in demand. Domestic trade was about as usual, but low prices prevailed. The last three months a large per cent. of the wheat used has been purchased in Chicago and shipped here, and the outlook for the next six months or until the wheat crop of 1896 comes on the market, is not very promising.

The Packers Are Busy.

Since Nov. 1, the beginning of the winter packing season at Indianapolis packing houses, there have been killed 218,000 hogs, against 194,000 in the corresponding two months of 1894. At the twenty-two packing points which report there were killed 3,920,000 hogs, against 3,890,000 in 1894. Indianapolis and Chicago were the only points where more hogs were killed in November and December than in the corresponding period of 1894. Indianapolis now ranks as the fourth packing point in number of hogs killed, Cincinnati having taken the fifth place. Local packers say that the quality of the hogs killed this season has been the best in several years, the hogs being better fatted and healthier than usual. Shipments have fallen off somewhat, but next week will likely become heavy again, as it is said there is a large number of hogs yet to be marketed.

Where the Flour Goes.

In the year 1895 Parrott & Taggart converted 37,560 barrels of flour into bread, crackers and cakes. During the year the establishment employed the largest number of people since it has been in operation, and turned out the largest quantity of articles the establishment manufactures.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

The funeral of Dr. John N. Navin, sr., will be held from St. Paul's Church Tuesday at 2 p. m.

Mr. William Shilling, county recorder, and Mr. R. L. Shilling are visiting relatives in Russiaville.

Mrs. John E. Stephenson and son MacCrea, who have been spending the holidays in Wabash, returned home yesterday.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church will be entertained this afternoon by Mrs. W. P. Bingham, at her residence, 731 North Delaware street.

The Needle Society of the First Presbyterian Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. George A. Van Pelt, 186 East Michigan street, on Tuesday.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bertha Tuttle Lovejoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lovejoy, to Mr. Melville D. Didway. The wedding will occur Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at the Lovejoy home, 172 Woodlawn avenue.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 5.—The engagement of Miss Maud Evelyn Westcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Westcott, among the most prominent people of the city, to Mr. Roland De Weese, of Dayton, O., has been announced. The wedding will probably occur in February.

Rooker Has Nothing to Say.

Alonzo Rooker will be placed on trial for the murder of his wife Maggie in the Criminal Court this morning. Since the tragedy Rooker has steadily refused to discuss the affair. Yesterday he was found pacing rapidly to and fro in his cell. For the most part, he had been morose and inclined to quietude, but yesterday he appeared considerably excited. He refused to discuss the killing and said he had no recollection of how it occurred or of the trouble leading to it. "I have no statements to make to reporters," said he. "I don't know anthing about the trouble. I may have something to say to you later on, but I don't care to say anything now." Rooker's attorneys, it is understood, will set up the plea of temporary aberration of mind as grounds for his acquittal. After declining to say anything, Rooker said he was not excited or anxious as to the outcome of the trial and believed he would be acquitted. He did not know what defense his attorneys would make, he said.

THE INSTRUCTIONS A BLUFF.

Some of the Down-Town Saloons Even Had the Front Doors Open.

Saturday night Superintendent Colbert called attention to the instructions to patrolmen to watch saloons yesterday and make reports of all violations or attempted violations of the liquor laws observed by them. The superintendent was not at roll call last night, and it could not be learned what the reports from the patrolmen disclosed. Up to 11 o'clock last night, however, no arrests for violations of the law had been made.

A trip through the down-town district yesterday showed that liquor was being sold in at least thirteen places, all within less than half a dozen blocks from police headquarters. Between the Park Theater and Illinois street three saloons did a big business, customers being admitted to one through the front door. At another, entrance is gained from the alley, customers being compelled to walk through the billiard room in the rear to the front bar. In these three places about twenty-five people were being served shortly after dark. At John Huegele's saloon and restaurant, customers were admitted through the front door. The bar occupies the front end of the room, the restaurant being located in the rear. A large blue curtain, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, was stretched across the room immediately back of the bar yesterday. A policeman walking in through the open door must have noticed this circumstance. Customers were served in the restaurant behind the curtain, the beer and liquors being carried from the bar. At Monninger's place, corner of Illinois and Ohio streets, the curtains of the windows were all down, and on looking into the room it was noticed a large curtain shut one corner of the room off from view. The curtain is never seen hanging there on week-days. When desiring to get into this saloon entered the side way next the livery stable and walked through a hall to a door that opened into the corner of the large bar-room, behind the curtain. Any policeman looking into this room yesterday must have seen the curtain, and if he were inclined to be at all suspicious, its presence must have convinced him something was wrong.

Business was done at a saloon on the circle and at a place between the circle and Illinois, on the north side of Market. At Orstendorf's, on North Illinois street, the usual signs were observed. A light was burning in the back yard last night and men were seen going in and out. On Massachusetts avenue, above the headquarters of the fire department, one saloon was entered through the back door. At the Occidental saloon men were admitted through the hotel lobby, as on other occasions. Henry Smith's place was open as usual, and there was every appearance that the same condition of affairs existed at Trost's. A number of other places were also visited, but it is unnecessary to give further details. It was just as easy to get drinks yesterday as on week days.

NO OFFICIAL ASTROLOGER.

Mayor Taggart Says He Will Not Create This Office.

Mayor Taggart said last night, in response to a Journal reporter's query, that no official astrologer has been appointed for the city administration; at least, one is not yet on the pay roll, neither has one passed the civil service examination. An interview with an astrologer was printed yesterday in which the soothsayer is quoted as having said, among other things, that Mayor Taggart will be the next Governor of Indiana. Mr. Taggart was asked about the matter last night and made the statement as given above. He did not seem particularly put out by the fact that an astrologer should have made this prediction, but said he did not see how, under the charter, he could create the office of astrologer to the administration.

He was asked what effect the ordinance that Superintendent Colbert is so anxious to have passed, licensing fortune-tellers, would have on the office of official astrologer. This seemed to be a poser to him. He did not say so in as many words, but seemed to think there might be something incompatible in having an official astrologer and then placing a prohibitory license on fortune-tellers.

The exact position of the official star gazer has not yet been determined, but this official may examine the stars to decide whether the improvements this year shall be confined to the original mile square or will extend to the outlying districts. As there are no stars that govern street improvements, those controling elections may be brought into play, and if the indications are that the Democratic party can be successful without confining the improvements to the mile square, the poor man on North Delaware street may be called upon to pay improvement assessments. Then again, the astraloger will be useful in determining how much new fire apparatus is needed and where it should be located. This appointment will also make a saving for Superintendent Colbert. He can simply call on the official astrologer when he wants to locate stolen property and will not be compelled to pay $3 to a fortune teller.

PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK.

Suggestions Which Farmers Will Find Useful and Valuable.

The appended bulletin on winter protection of live stock has been issued by the officers of the experiment station of Purdue University:

A common winter sight is a herd of cattle exposed to severest kind of weather, browsing in corn fields or standing humped up in chilling winds.

Food is fuel to the animal body. It requires more fuel to keep up steam in a boiler when the weather is intensely cold than it does when it is mild. In the same manner, other things being equal, it requires more food to sustain an animal freely exposed to the chilling blasts of winter than it does for one given protection.

In experiments conducted at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, milch cows exposed to all sorts of weather in winter, but provided with night shelter, made a very unfavorable showing as compared with those given the shelter of the stable, except for a brief airing when the weather was suitable. The exposed cows ate the most food, lost slightly in weight and also in milk yield. The sheltered ones gained in weight and otherwise made a better showing than the exposed lot.

At the Kansas Experiment Station, hogs kept in condition of winter exposure did not produce pork so economically as those given reasonable shelter, although the same kind of food was fed to each lot. In reporting the feeding experiments with steers at the same station, Prof. Georgeson says that steers give the best returns when being fed for beef should be provided with shelter. Warm, low, open sheds in the feed lot give comfortable shelter to steers.

While live stock should be protected from inclemency of the weather, it is important that the stable should be well ventilated and not too warm. Disease propagates easiest where the air is stagnant and impure, hence special efforts should be made to keep the stable air pure. Without doubt, tuberculosis is more prevalent among cattle closely confined in stables where the ventilation is bad, than where the air is good. Live stock should certainly be allowed outdoor exercise when the weather is mild and comfortable, but if it snows or rains and the air is chilling, the animals should be given stable protection.

It is also important that the stable should not be too warm in winter. A temperature of 40 degrees is a very satisfactory one. When it is as high as 60 degrees in a barn stock turned from this into a freezing atmosphere to water are very apt to be severely chilled and take cold. When the stable is at 40 degrees animals are not so easily chilled when turned from the stable. Every stable should have a thermometer to guide one in keeping the temperature of the room as uniform as possible.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dr. John J. Booz, of the City Dispensary force, has resumed his duties after a two weeks' absence at Terre Haute, where he spent the holidays.

Dr. John T. McShane delivered the first of a course of lectures on the subject of anatomy before the Athletic Association at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Saturday night.

Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates are unsurpassed for their purity and deliciousness of flavor. All grocers.

MOTOR CAR CRUSHED

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE, AND ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS KILLED.

Five Others Seriously Injured—Activity in the Indiana Oil Field—The Supply of Natural Gas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 5.—A special engine and caboose on the Lake Erie & Western railway crashed into an electric street-railway car at 4 o'clock this evening. Christ. Hines, a crippled tin-plate worker, had his skull crushed by being flung through the car and five others, including the motorman, John Nuding, were seriously injured. The car was carried fully fifty feet by the engine and demolished, and its occupants hurled in all directions. Three of them were dragged under the car but marvelously escaped being fatally injured. Just who is to blame for the collision cannot be ascertained to-night, but it was probably the result of carelessness. The matter will be thoroughly investigated and the blame placed where it belongs.

INDIANA OIL FIELD.

The New Year Starts Out with Many Good Producing Wells.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Jan. 4.—Great enthusiasm prevails throughout the Indiana oil field. New work has had a set-back, owing to the extreme cold weather, which causes the freezing up of the oil and water lines. This will certainly be a phenomenal year in the oil field, as the festive wildcatter is out and many test wells will go down during the year. Heretofore operations have been confined to a few counties in the northeastern portion of the State, but the present year will show developments across the State to the Illinois line, as territory is now being leased for that purpose.

The new year starts in with a grist of good producing wells. S. W. Tait & Co.'s No. 4 well on the B. & D. Evers farm, Harrison township, Blackford county, is good for 240 barrels; the Standard Oil Company's No. 4, Evers farm, same field, 190 barrels; same company's No. 2, Brotherton farm, in Washington township, same county, good for 90 barrels; R. F. Cummings's No. 5, Ogle farm, Nottingham township, Wells county, 150 barrels; H. C. Ziegler's Nos. 5 and 6, on the Dickason farm, same field, are good for 100 barrels each; J. A. Graves's No. 4, Clendenning farm, Hartford township, Adams county, good for 225 barrels; Barnsdall, Fitzgerald Bros. & Co.'s No. 18, Watson farm, same field, 60 barrels; Spellacy, Kerr & Co.'s No. 7, Turner farm, Nottingham township, Wells county, 60 barrels; Standard Oil Company's No. 1, Lambert farm, same field, 20 barrels; J. A. Graves's No. 2, Scott farm, same field, 10 barrels; Griffin, O'Connell & Co.'s No. 3, Sharp farm, same field, 90 barrels; J. C. Sibley & Co.'s N. 1, Irvin farm, Chester township, Wells county, 50 barrels; J. C. Lineman & Co.'s No. 20, Abshire farm, same field, 20 barrels; Spy Run Oil and Gas Company's No. 2, Keesner farm, same field, 45 barrels; the Superior Oil Company's No. 6, Fields farm, Nottingham township, 50 barrels; the Standard Oil Company's No. 19, Letts farm, Jackson township, Jay county, 25 barrels; J. A. Graves's No. 1, Cookerly farm, same field, 30 barrels; McMahon, Deweese & Co.'s No. 2, Heller farm, Penn township, Jay county, 150 barrels; Locus Oil Company's No. 1, Ninde farm, same field, 10 barrels.

Fears of Natural Gas Companies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 5.—Some of the natural gas companies in counties east of here in the Indiana natural gas field are trying to put a check on indiscriminate prospecting for oil in that locality. They allege that many wells have been sunk in search of oil and when nitro glycerine was exploded in them the Trenton limestone was so broken up that oil and salt water have driven the gas out of considerable areas of gas territory. In some districts farmers are being urged not to lease their lands for oil to any parties under any circumstances on the ground that the gas supply is in danger of being reduced if not destroyed by oil drilling.

Another oil gusher, the furthest west of any well in the Huntington county territory, was drilled in on the Harrison Myers farm, in Jefferson township, Huntington county. It is now producing about two hundred barrels per day and there is much excitement in the neighborhood over the strike. This is taken to indicate that the oil field in Indiana is gradually extending westward and the people of Lafontaine, this county, are greatly elated over the prospect of discovering oil in that locality, about ten miles west of the Myers well. The new gusher is owned by John Ruggles, of Mt. Etna, and Jacob Dick and Lewis Bush, of Huntington.

WABASH IS FORTUNATE.

No Shortage of Gas During the Zero Spell of Weather.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 5.—Although the thermometer fell to twelve degrees below zero in this locality Friday night and remained below zero all day Saturday, there was no shortage in the gas supply such as was experienced in the surrounding cities. The pressure in the natural gas mains inside the city limits considerably exceeded 100 pounds to the square inch. Wabash has two natural gas companies bringing the fuel in, either one of which has an abundance to supply the whole city in the coldest weather.

Too Many Consumers for Supply.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 5.—State Natural Gas Inspector Leach, of this city, received numerous letters yesterday and to-day from cities in the gas territory, complaining of a shortage in the supply of gas fuel since the cold weather set in. Word comes from Fort Wayne that the pressure is down to less than an ounce and that people are on the point of freezing where other fuel cannot be obtained to take the place of the absent gas. The pressure is reported very low in many towns of the gas belt. The annual report of Inspector Leach showing the present condition of the Indiana gas field is anxiously looked for by the people. The report will be submitted to Geologist Blatchley next week.

Went to Bed to Keep Warm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 5.—The fires and lights of Frankfort went out at 7 o'clock this evening and the majority of the citizens went to bed to keep from freezing. At the churches the preachers were stopped short in their discourses and dismissed the congregations. The cause of all the trouble was the bursting of a nautral gas main under Prairie creek. Superintendent Natcher was not long in locating the trouble, and within a few hours the fire bells notified the citizens that the gas had been turned on again.

Richmond Has Plenty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 5.—This city is faring well in the matter of a natural gas supply. Despite the extreme cold weather there has been no complaint on this score. This fact is due to the work of the pumping station erected near Chesterfield at the cost of about $75,000. With it the company is able to keep the pressure up to 300 pounds, raising it from a pressure of 175 pounds as it comes from the well.

DECLINES TO REFUND.

Ex-County Treasurer Boland Will Hold On to Extra Fees.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 5.—Ex-County Treasurer William Boland was before the Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon asking them to defer the suit against him looking to the recovery of $5,400 extra fees that he is charged with having taken from the treasury without warrant. The ex-official held that the law would soon be acted on by the Supreme Court and that at its outcome it would be an easy matter to adjust the matter. He was promptly asked to pay over the money to the treasurer and await the action of the court, which he declines to do. The fees were awarded in the face of the county attorney to defer the matter till the court could decide the question relating to treasures. Since that time the political complexion of the board has changed to Republican and they instructed the county attorney, Judge M. A. Chapman, to bring suit at once to recover the money. It was intimated that the fee and salary law would be brought before the Supreme Court in a new phase as a result of the concerted action of the State Officers' Association.

State Normal School.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The winter term of the State Normal School begins with an attendance of five hundred, which is the largest winter term, with one exception, in the history of the school and which is remarkably large considering the fact that the standard of admission has been raised. That the standard of work has been raised is attested by the fact that in one class in geography last term twenty-five out of thirty failed to pass the examination. The summer school of science inaugurated two years ago by four of the professors has been such a success that the departments have been increased for next summer, announcement of which is just made. The term will begin June 29 and continue six weeks. Professor Rettger, who has been away for a year, will be home in time to take charge of one department. The following are the courses and teachers: Psychology and methods, Professor Charman; history, Professor Kemp; physics and chemistry, Professor Gillum; biology, Professor Rettger; geography and geology, Professor Dryer; mathematics, Professor Kelso; reading and English literature, Professor Curry; grammar and composition, Professor Wiseley; writing and drawing, Professor Thurman; Latin, Professor Stalker.

The New Plan Pays Better.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 5.—A practical test of the question that caused a strike on the part of the employes of the National Tin Plate Company recently was given last night in Anderson when the men were paid off. The operatives in the tinning department not long ago refused to work by the piece as requested, and after remaining out for some time many new men were taken on and the work of that department resumed. At that time the men were receiving two dollars a day. Under the new plan the average was $2.12 and the amount of work turned out for the company increased by fully 25 per cent. The company was to receive a bonus of $20,000 for locating the mill in this city and the payment of $5,000 on the first of this month makes a total of $15,000 paid. The remaining $5,000 will be due on the first of June, 1896. The general manager of the company said last night that on the first of February it would operate another hot mill and thus give work to an additional force of seventy-five men. When running full capacity 400 operatives will be employed, with a pay-roll amounting to nearly $20,000 a month.

Budd Doble Has Quit Driving.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 4.—Charles Doble has been here several days, getting together and shipping horses belonging to himself and his brother, Budd Doble. Charlie Doble will have a stable at Rochester, N. Y., next year. During the winter he has a stable of ten campaigners at Apalachian, N. Y. He says the reports about his brother's purposes for the future which have been printed in the newspapers are not true. The chances are that Budd Doble will never again be seen in the sulky in a race. He is spending the winter in New York city, where his mining interests are engaging his attention. He has had an interest in a California mine for twenty years and has put a great deal of money in it first and last. He has sold to John Dickerson the three-year-old colt Guytell, by Axtell, 2:12, dam Guy, by Guy Wilkes, the consideration being $2,000. Mr. Thomas Kinsey, of this city, has bought from him a three-year-old filly by Eagle Bird, dam by Mambrino Russell, and a three-year-old gelding by Red Wilkes, dam by Kentucky Prince.

Proposed Interstate Ball League.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 5.—Baseball for the summer of 1896 is already being revived by Anderson enthusiasts, and a meeting has been called for the old directors of the Indiana State Leage. The meeting will be held in this city to-morrow night, and an effort made to revive the old-time enthusiasm. It is proposed to form a Michigan-Indiana league, including the Indiana cities of Ft. Wayne, Muncie, Anderson and possibly Terre Haute. Anderson owns grounds that can be put in good condition with but little expense. They are within three minutes' walk of the courthouse. The Sunday games are a feature and will be a drawing card at all times, as this is one of the best baseball cities in the State. At the meeting to-morrow night the Anderson association will be reorganized and new officers elected.

A Fireman's Funeral.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 5.—The funeral of Hamp Bruning, the fireman who was so badly injured in the wreck at Coal City last Wednesday, and who died at Cincinnati last Friday, took place from the St. Paul's German Church in this city this afternoon. Mr. Bruning was a member of Seymour Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., under whose ritualistic services the body was laid away in Riverside Cemetery. A great many railroad men from along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern were in attendance. The funeral was the largest attended that has taken place here. Mr. Bruning was very popular with all classes, he having served as city marshal for two years.

Disease That Puzzles Physicians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 5.—The strange malady of Dr. J. M. Boyd, for many years a porminent physician of Thorntown, this county, is puzzling the medical men of Indiana. In 1880 the disease first began to manifest itself and has grown since until during the past year the legs have swollen from the knees down to more than twice their natural size and the flesh has assumed a dark purple color. The disease is of a most aggravating nature, the effect being almost an irresistible desire to scratch the swollen parts, which drives the victim almost to a frenzy. A conference of physicians and surgeons has been held, and they say they are unable to understand the case, nothing like it having ever been recorded.

Frozen to Death in Bed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—James Toney, a veteran of the late war, was found in bed this morning frozen to death. He was an old man and lived alone. For some time he had been sleeping at a neighbor's on account of his ill health, but last week returned home. There is quite a difference of opinion