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Annual Sale of
Embroidery Remnants
Direct from the manufacturers, all new and clean, white and colored edges, Cambric and Swiss at absurdly low prices.
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AMUSEMENTS.

At the Local Theaters.

At the conclusion of the present season Robert Downing, who appears at the Grand Opera House to-night in "The Gladiator," will shelve all the plays in which he has been starring in recent years, including his great success, "The Gladiator," and will make two new productions. His new plays are entitled "The Last of the Narragansetts" and "The Wife of Miletus." Great things are expected of the latter, which is said to be a classical play, something on the order of "Ingomar" or "Virginius." It is by T. T. Timayenis, professor of Greek at Harvard, and has the distinction of having been played in modern Greek in Athens, Greece, for one hundred nights.

Blake, the trainer of the animals that appear at English's to-night and all this week and next, has had a remarkable career. He commenced at the bottom of the ladder and as his trained dogs has worked his way to the top. Many amusing anecdotes are told of his first start in the business, when he had only six dogs of doubtful breeds and ages. The number has rapidly increased until the show is the largest of the kind in the world, consisting of fifty dogs and twenty-two ponies. The dogs are of every species, from the costly Russian poodle to the common cur. There are to be matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. The street parade each day is a feature.

Oliver Byron, supported by Kate Byron, will open a week's engagement at the Park this afternoon. Until Friday the bill will be "The Ups and Downs of Life," when "The Inside Track" will be put on for two days.

Mary Hampton, who will again be seen as Rosamond in "Sowing the Wind" at the Grand Opera House Thursday next and for the rest of the week, has a pretty and quick wit. Here is a little one that has just leaked out. During the engagement of the play in Washington recently she was reading the Bible while waiting for her cue. "Do you often read the Bible in the wings?" asked a friend, who noticed the incident. "No," she replied: "I read it for the wings." Apropos of this it may be added that Miss Hampton is a deep and constant student of Biblical lore, and that she used to teach Sunday-school when a member of the famous Boston Museum stock company. Recently she surprised the people of Pittsburg by a very learned column in the Leader of that city denunciatory of the so-called "Woman's Bible."

Sam DeVere and his company open at the Empire this afternoon for three days. "Denver" Ed Smith and company will be the attraction. Manager Zimmerman's benefit is Thursday night.

Meilhac's Latest Play.

At the Comedie Francaise, in Paris, recently, was produced a new play, Grosse Fortune," by M. H. Meilhac, one of the "Forty Immortals," whose work has mostly been in collaboration with Ludovic Halevy, the two having been Offenbach's librettists. Their well-known "Frou-Frou" is often spoken of as the typical French play. In this new production Meilhac has selected a bold theme and treated it fearlessly. The European edition of the New York Herald says of it:

The play itself is an interesting study in sociology, the particular department of human life it deals with being, as the title of "Grosse Fortune" indicates, the realm of money, against which the talented author of "Frou-Frou" points the moral of his plot. Indeed, as a writer in the Figaro remarks, this comedy might well be called a drama under the title of "Les Crimes de l'Argent," so scathingly, yet withal so lightly, does the author draw attention to the evils attendant upon wealth. Such a subject, treated by such a hand, cannot fail to prove of permanent interest in our days of money getting, and the play is likely to become one of the stock productions of our time.

The first act introduces us to Mme. Lavanneur, a brave little woman, who makes her modest livelihood by literary labor. The widow's daughter Marcelle is engaged to Pierre Nauras, a small official in a government office, not much of a future, it is true, but then they have love to compensate. But here comes the "grosse fortune;" Pierre inherits great wealth from a profligate old uncle. This old scamp had changed his name and willed his money to a "young lady," but an industrious notaire discovers the fraud; hence one morning Pierre finds himself the possessor of forty millions.

On hearing the news both the widow and his fiancee give the young Croesus back his word, but he scorns the idea. Love will be brightened by wealth. No wealth will blight love—such is the outcome already visible. It soon brings complications in its train. Georgette, an aspiring novelist, who had been helped by the widow in her publications, is in distress for money. She had married a certain Stephane while governess in the fabled land of Illyria. Stephane is a handsome fellow, but otherwise of light calibre. The next act shows the inevitable—Georgette had become Pierre's mistress.

There is a telling scene when this creature sells herself for a check for a million francs. Neither Marcelle, who, of course, is married to Pierre by this time, nor Stephane can remain long in ignorance of the liaison. The later makes no demur. Indeed, it would be awkward to quarrel with so obliging a friend as Pierre, who has found him a splendid position. Marcelle suffers in silence for some time, and then can endure the situation no longer. She refuses her husband's munificent offers of a separation, and leaves him to return to her mother.

Pierre goes to seek a reconciliation, not so much on his own initiative as on that of Georgette, whose interest it is to avoid a scandal that would fatally compromise her. The poor wife realizes this, and remains obdurate. But the mother circumvents her. She tells Marcelle that Pierre is ill, and when the two are brought face to face the husband sincerely repents, and a reconciliation follows.

Georgette, meanwhile, has turned her attention to a very old and very rich man. She never cared for Pierre; in fact, the only man she likes is Stephane.

Comedy by a Hoosier.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mme. Rhea and her company are rehearsing a new curtain-raiser during their stay in Baltimore. It will be produced in the West later this month. The little play is a comedy, "Into It and Out," and it was written by Paul Wilstach, of Lafayette. Mr. Wilstach will spend several days in Baltimore this week assisting at the rehearsal. The leading male role will be played by Norman H. Hackett.

Notes of the Stage.

Canary & Lederer's annual review to be produced at the New York Casino following "The Lady Slave," will be called "Broadway." Vernona Jarbeau will have a part in the cast. Canary & Lederer's first two reviews, "The Passing Show" and "The Merry World," were both great money-makers.

The Standard Theater, New York, under the management of Willie Sells, of circus fame, opened most auspiciously last week with Charles H. Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden."

Henry Miller, who does not remain at the head of Dan Frohman's Empire Theater stock company next season, will go starring if he succeeds in finding the right kind of a play for his use.

Four weeks hence, at Palmer's Theater, New York, a new play by Charles Coghlan, called "Madame," will be produced. This piece was written for Rose Coghlan, who will appear in the principal character. She will be assisted by Harrington Reynolds, who has been for a number of years the leading man for the Gatti brothers, proprietors of the Adelphia Theater, London. Mr. Reynolds brought Mr. Coghlan's manuscript with him to this country.

Louis Nethersole, the brother and manager of his sister, Olga Nethersole, sailed for England Saturday for the purpose of engaging a theater for her use in London during the summer season. Miss Nethersole expects to open in the British capital during the month of May, and will play there through the early summer. Her repertoire will include "Carmen," "Camille" and "Denise." She will return to America in October, under the management of Daniel and Charles Frohman.

Oscar Hammerstein has finished a new ballet to succeed "Marguerite" when the run of that play is over at Olympia.

The negotiations between Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau and Dorothy Morton—prima donna in "The Wizard of the Nile"—have been discontinued and Miss Morton will not be the prima donna of the opera bouffe company to be organized for Abbey's Theater for next season. Marie Engel, of the Metropolitan Opera House company, may be chosen to fill that position.

The newest law which proposes to protect the writers of plays was presented in Washington last week. This law makes it a misdemeanor to produce a copyright play "for profit." The reason given for not making it an offense to produce copyright plays under any and all circumstances is that amateurs, who do not produce plays "for profit," object to the passage of such legislation. Amateurs have always been a source of annoyance and irritation to the owners of plays.

M. B. Curtis is organizing a company with which he will tour the South and West with "Samuel of Posen."

After an absence of several years George C. Miln made his reappearance on the American stage at the Park Theater, Brooklyn, last week, in "Hamlet." Beginning March 9 he will play a season of six weeks at the Broadway Theater, New York, presenting a spectacular revival of "Julius Caesar." Mr. Miln has engaged Henry Jewett, formerly Julia Marlowe's leading man, who has made quite a record for himself as a Shakespearean actor, together with Mary Shaw, who has been in several important productions this season, and Eben Plympton, who is a very general favorite. With such strong names in his support Mr. Miln will be able to give attractive and artistic performances of the plays comprising his repertoire—"Hamlet," "Richard III," "Othello," "Macbeth," "The Fool's Revenge" and "Julius Caesar."

Maurice Barrymore will star next season in "Roar Dick & Co.," his own play. The character in this piece to be played by Mr. Barrymore is similar to Captain Swift, in which this actor made a great success some years ago in New York. Barrymore will be under the management of William A. Brady.

The English music hall idea is rapidly gaining ground in New York, and managers are now shaping their policy to conform to the changed condition.

Here is how Leander Richardson writes about Loie Fuller's return to New York: "Loie Fuller struck New York Monday night like a thunderbolt. If that greatest of all battle ships, of which we have recently heard so much, that could stand out ten miles at sea and bombard the American metropolis, had actually done so, the effect upon the Greater New York could not have been more thrilling than was our own Loie's upon the people who saw her. Koster & Bial's was packed to the walls. Miss Fuller simply paralyzed every person in the house. An analytical description of the scene would convey no adequate idea of the effect. The people cheered, shouted and yelled. That was all. For once the claque (if one existed) was knocked out. It was simply pandemonium let loose. This American girl—this superlative genius—came home and brought her countrymen to their knees. It was genuine, it was real. What more can be said? Loie Fuller's triumph is complete. If her career upon the stage were to end at the close of her present engagement her name would live as long as the annals of the American stage shall last. Koster & Bial's is not large enough to hold the people who will go there until the end of the Fuller contract. Wherever she may go Yvette Guilbert's exploits will appear, when compared to this triumph of Loie Fuller's, like a grain of sand compared with the pyramids."

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church parish will meet on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Howland, 627 North Pennsylvania street.

An overheated stove caused $100 damage to the residence at 510 Madison avenue last night. The building was owned by Peter Lieber and occupied by E. Gauger.

Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at the communion service, yesterday, gave the right hand of fellowship to thirty-two persons, most of whom had been recently baptized.

Land Denies Nicholson's Charges.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the Journal of Feb. 27, under the title "Reply to Judge Land," appeared an interview with Hon. S. E. Nicholson, in which it is said that gentleman "expressed some little indignation" because I had said in my interview "that Mr. Nicholson will probably be defeated" for a renomination in his county. Why indignant? Is there any rule of ethics that forbids a Prohibitionist expressing his opinion as to the chances of success of a Republican candidate?

Mr. Nicholson is also reported as saying, "Judge Land knows nothing of Howard county affairs." Of course my opinion was based on information from prominent citizens of Howard county and upon reports in the newspapers. The same day that my interview appeared in the Journal a special to the Indianapolis Sentinel, among other things said, "S. E. Nicholson is a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature, asking the place as an indorsement of the Nicholson temperance law, which the Republicans, as a rule, do not favor. The only one to contest the nomination of Mr. Nicholson up to this time is O. A. Somers, who is making an active canvass throughout the county. Nicholson has also abandoned his work as State organizer for the Good Citizens' League, and is out among his consitituents asking for a re-election. The race between Somers and Nicholson will be a close one, though Somers is expected to win, unless a third candidate should be brought out to divide the anti-Nicholson vote." If I know nothing about Howard county affairs, as asserted by Mr. Nicholson, it would seem that I did some very clever guessing, to say the least of it.

What my opinion of the Supreme Court may be is foreign to the matter of my interview, and does not concern Mr. Nicholson or the public. But the charge of Mr. Nicholson that I or my "firm appeared for the saloon men in the remonstrance cases" at Princeton, or elsewhere, is wholly untrue. I have never at any time or place, in a practice of nearly forty years, assisted any saloon keeper in obtaining license. But if Mr. Nicholson's charge had been true, what of it? One's political sentiments have nothing to do with his profesional duties, and no intelligent person believes they do, and no one with honest intentions will make such a silly claim. Nor is it any more inconsistent for a Prohibition lawyer, being a member of an anti-saloon license party, to advocate the right of a saloon keeper to obtain his license under the law than it is for a Democrat or Republican lawyer, being a member of a saloon lincense party, to oppose the granting of such license. In such cases the Prohibitionist votes against the saloon, but defends the rights of the man who keeps it, while the Democrat or Republican votes for the saloon, but opposes the man who keeps it.

It is true, as charged by Mr. Nicholson, that I declined to sign the remonstrance referred to, but not for the reason alleged by him, for no reason was asked and none given when it was presented. Is not this a free country? Did I not have the right to refuse to sign it? If I had such right, why does it trouble Mr. Nicholson? Is there any rule that requires a lawyer to obtain the consent of a local preacher before he can proceed, upon his own judgment, to exercise the rights of citizenship under the laws of the State? If there is any such rule I was not aware of it, and in that case I beg the parson's pardon.

W. M. LAND.

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 29.

In the Pinch.

Detroit Tribune.

"I shall die," he shrieked, "with my boots on. I know I shall."

The world stood aghast.

"I shall certainly die," the man further shrieked, "unless I get them off almighty soon."

OBJECTS TO THE GRAY

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER ON PROPOSED VETERANS' REUNION.

Correspondence Between Him and Charles A. Dana Relative to the New York Parade.

Commander-in-chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has made public the correspondence between himself and Charles A. Dana, chairman of the New York committee organized to arrange for a reunion of the civil war veterans, both Union and Confederate. Colonel Walker objected to a parade in which the rebel uniform was to be worn with the blue, and his refusal to indorse such a parade, as the head of the G. A. R., caused considerable comment in New York. Said he yesterday to the Journal:

"Some of the New York papers and a few interested ex-Confederates of that city having criticised the position taken by the Grand Army of the Republic, in regard to the proposed 'blue and gray' parade in that city, I deem it best to publish the correspondence on the subject between the chairman of the local committee and myself, and bearing upon the question of the disposition to break down the distinction between loyalty and disloyalty, and, indeed, to eulogize the lost cause and the leaders, attention is directed to the utterances at the Southern Societies' dinner in New York last week, when Lee and Jeff Davis were eulogized as patriots, and also to the utterances of Bradley Johnson, at the opening of the Confederate Museum, in which he says:

"'The world is surely coming to the conclusion that the cause of the Confederacy was right. Every lover of liberty, constitutional liberty controlled by law, all over the world, begins to understand that the war was not a war waged by the South in defense of slavery, but was a war to protect liberty, won and bequeathed by free ancestors.

"'It is this constant growing consciousness of the nobleness and justice and chivalry of the Confederate cause which constitutes the success and illuminates the triumph we commemorate to-day. Evil dies, good lives, and the time comes when all the world will realize that the failure of the Confederacy was a great misfortune to humanity, and will be the source of unnumbered woes to liberty.'"

The following is the correspondence referred to by the commander-in-chief:

"New York, Dec. 16, 1895.

"Gen. Ivan N. Walker, Commander-in-chief, G. A. R., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—The committee of citizens which has been organized for the purpose of holding in this city at an appropriate time during the coming year a reunion and parade of the veterans of the civil war have requested me, as their chairman, to address this letter to you. Believing that you, with the patriotic hundreds who have communicated their approval of this purpose to the committee, will be pleased to assist in bringing together the men and the leaders on both sides of the great struggle, to testify publicly to the restoration of peace and promote that earnest and thorough fraternal feeling which is the life of our prosperity and the guarantee of greater things to come for the whole people and the whole country, we ask your co-operation and that of those tried defenders of the Nation whom you command. In due season the formal invitation will be extended to the veterans. At this time our committee holds its further arrangements in abeyance, awaiting your answer. Very truly yours,

CHARLES A. DANA,
"Chairman."

To this letter Commander-in-chief Walker responded as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30, 1895.

"Hon. Charles A. Dana, Chairman, New York City:

"Dear Sir—On my return home I find your favor of recent date, and in reply thereto, without a fuller knowledge than I now have of the objects, purposes and proposed details of your organization, I would not want to say whether they would meet with my personal approbation—much less should I endeavor to commit the organization which I have the honor, in part, to represent.

"If there has been at any time during the past thirty years the necessity of 'public testimony to the restoration of peace' or the 'promotion of that earnest and thorough fraternal feeling which is the life of our prosperity,' it certainly cannot be said that it has been in any degree owing to the acts or omissions of the Grand Army of the Republic. As an organization and as individuals, we have always been eager and anxious to meet and co-operate with any and all upon the common plane of loyalty to the country. What is to be the character of the parade of the veterans of the civil war of which you write? Are they to march together as citizens and patriots under a common flag to signify their devotion to a common country? If so, I am, without reservation, mentally or otherwise, in favor of it, and if circumstances should permit, would with pride and pleasure participate. If, however, it means that they are to march, the one in blue and the other in gray, as representatives of the two great hosts that then contended for the victory, another and much graver question would be presented for determination. If they are so to march as to be distinctly representative of the lines that then divided them, logically they should march under different banners, and I, for one, would be unalterably opposed to seeing a column in gray marching under the stars and bars and contending for the plaudits of our citizens on an equal footing with a column in blue under the stars and stripes. Those two columns would not now represent the same idea, nor did they ever heretofore. While we fully appreciate the valor of the men who bore arms against us, and gladly receive and welcome them as citizens to all the privileges and honors of a common country we both now love, it is the unalterable conviction of the Grand Army of the Republic that those who wore one uniform and fought under one flag fought for their country and were in the right, while those who wore the other uniform and fought under the other banner fought against their country and were wrong, and no sentimental or commercial efforts to efface these radical distinctions should be encouraged by any true patriot.

"If it should be, therefore, as I fear it is, the intention in your proposed parade to obliterate the radical distinction between the two and to have them so march as representing antagonistic ideas, although that antagonism may not be made as fully apparent as it might be by carrying the discarded banners that once were carried with and over the gray as its true symbol, it would be hardly necessary to further communicate with me, as you can already, without difficulty, foreshadow what my answer would be, both personally and officially. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

I. N. WALKER,
"Commander-in-chief."

On Jan. 6 Mr. Dana addressed the appended letter to Commander Walker:

"New York, Jan. 6, 1896.

"Gen. Ivan N. Walker, Commander-in-chief, G. A. R., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"My Dear Sir—I have read your letter of the 30th ult. with extreme interest. I rejoice to see that, as regards the main point of the subject, your mind is entirely in accord with that of our friends here who have been active in promoting the plan we have in view. This is to hold simply a great fraternal reunion and manifestation of zeal in behalf of our native land, and to bring together for that purpose those who, thirty years ago, fought in blue with those who at the same time fought on the opposite side in gray. It is to bring them together as equal citizens of our common country in a festival of patriotism and of fraternal co-operation. This is the essential purpose, and all the rest is a matter of detail, to be considered and arranged as shall appear to be most judicious and most effective for the great end we have in view. In this case we hold that only one principle should rule, namely, that all are equal as Americans, and that there is no cause to be promoted and no idea to be raised into prominence, except the cause and the idea of America.

"As for the flags, it is intended that there shall be but one—the flag of the United States, and that it should float over the whole parade, as the recognized symbol of the whole Nation and of all its members. As for the uniforms, the case is similar. Although, as we wish to make it evident to all lookers-on and to the whole people, that it is a combined manifestation on the part of the South and of the former Confederates as well as on the part of the North and those who wore the blue in the civil war, it may be necessary to bring out the old gray uniform in the march in order to make observers certain that the men in gray are there, and that they are brothers indeed of the men in blue. I trust, then, that with these views clearly understood we may be authorized by our support and by that of the Grand Army of the Republic in general to go forward with our patriotic undertaking; and it seems to us that under the present circumstances of the country it will be more than ever useful to show to all foreign lands that here in the United States there is only one people, one flag, one purpose and one national destiny. I remain, dear sir, your's faithfully,

"CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman."

To this letter Commander Walker replied as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 13, 1896.

"Hon. Charles A. Dana, New York City:

"Dear Sir—I regret that absence from home has prevented me from answering your favor of the 6th until now. In my communication of the 30th ult. I endeavored to make our position clear, that we cannot, as an organization, join in any public demonstration and march with those who fought against the Union, clad in the uniform of a cause that was shot to death by the Grand Army of the Republic thirty years ago.

"The Grand Army of the Republic has for the cardinal principles of its creed, fraternity, charity and loyalty, and its members everywhere, and at all times, heartily extend, in their broadest and friendliest sense, the sentiments these tenets embody to those who fought so valiantly against them in the armies of the rebellion. At the same time they do not forget the great danger into which our Union was brought and the sacrifices and patriotic services of those who so bravely offered and freely gave their lives for its salvation, and believing that this memory is of momentous value, and should live through all generations, they would not encourage anything that would tend to efface it from the minds of the people. You say that 'it is intended that there shall be but one flag, that of the United States, and that it shall float over the whole parade.' Why not require the same as to uniform? The gray uniform is just as objectionable as the flag that it fought under. The distinctive color of the Union is blue. The sooner those who wore the gray cease trying to symbolize the 'lost cause' by flag or uniform, and representing themselves as a distinct part of the people of our common country, the sooner will a full realization of the 'festival of patriotism and fraternal co-operation,' that you suggest, be brought about. I am,

"Sincerely yours,
"I. N. WALKER,
"Commander-in-chief."

NO ROOM FOR BOTH UNIFORMS.

Commander-in-Chief Walker's Position Approved.

Philadelphia North American.

In the controversy which has arisen over the suggested parade of the "blue and the gray" in New York city next July, the consensus of enlightened and patriotic opinion will, by an overwhelming majority, support the position assumed by Commander-in-chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic. The proposition was to arrange a demonstration in which the Union and Confederate veterans should participate and testify by their co-operation to the absence of any hard feelings. It is not quite clear what precise purpose this testimony would serve, because no sensible person is in need of evidence to convince him that the men who fought to uphold the Union bear no resentment or animosity toward those who fought their hardest to destroy it; but there would have been no harm in such a parade, and as a sentimental object lesson it might indeed have been productive of good. It was, however, the obvious duty of the Grand Army men, before agreeing to take part in the contemplated programme, to make very sure that no feature of it was to be of such a character as to put them in a false position before the country.

It would be all very well for them to unite in a mutual expression of personal good will, but it behooved them to be very careful that there should be no seeming approval or condonation on their part of the effort at disunion over which thirty years ago they won the victory. This distinction, a vital and very important one, is in affairs of this character too frequently lost sight of. Numbers of people who mean well, but who don't stop to think, allow themselves to grow enthusiastic over fraternal harmony, a reunited country, and all that kind of thing, until in the warmth of their laudable emotions they are hurried into a position which implies that the South in the war of the rebellion was equally right with the North, and that the only difference between the two, so far as righteousness of principle and rightfulness of aims are concerned, was that made by the arbitrament of war. This is what the patriotic American can never afford to admit. His position must always be that the North was eternally right, and that the South was eternally wrong, and there must not, in order to flatter a too sensitive self-consciousness or to promote a transient good feeling, transient because based on the insincerity of politeness, be the slightest concession by word or deed of anything derogatory to this position or inconsistent with it.

It is gratifying to have a fresh and emphatic assurance that the truth and force of this are fully realized and properly appreciated by the Grand Army authorities. Thus, while overtures were made looking to the arrangement of the projected "Blue and Gray" parade, inquiries were made as to the details of the programme, and Commander-in-chief Walker, in a letter to the chairman of the joint parade committee, stated that the old soldiers of the Union were ready to march with the Confederate veterans provided the flag and uniform which symbolized the war of secession were not permitted in the parade. These reasonable conditions were not accepted. The reply came that the Confederate flag was not to be carried, but no assurance was given as to the wearing of the Confederate uniform, and so the negotiations have been broken off.

In explanation of his position Commander-in-chief Walker stated it thus: "We cannot, as an organization, join in any public demonstration and march with those who fought against the Union clothed in the uniform of a cause that was shot to death by the Grand Army of the Republic thirty years ago. It is intended, it is said, that there shall be but one flag, that of the United States, in the parade. Why not require the same as to uniform? The sooner those who wore the gray shall cease trying to symbolize the 'lost cause' by flag or uniform, and shall refrain from representing themselves as a distinct part of the people, the sooner will a full realization of patriotism and fraternity be brought about."

That covers the whole ground, and covers it right. It leaves nothing more to be said, and the incident must be considered closed.

A Southern View.

Atlanta Constitution.

The New York Sun is unwilling to give up the proposed blue and gray parade in the metropolis on the Fourth of July next, but in view of the fact that the leading Confederates who have been consulted do not feel disposed to take hold of the affair, since the commander of the Grand Army has objected to it, it will probably be the best policy to abandon the idea. We believe that the demonstration would be a brilliant success, and that it would stimulate the loyalty and patriotism of the people of every section. It would, moreover, convince foreign nations that we are a united people, with one flag and destiny. But we can get along without the parade. The loyalty of the ex-Confederates is no longer doubted by even the most bitter partisan, and the Southern people no longer cherish the slightest ill-will toward the men who wore the blue.

The fraternal feeling between the sections has been steadily growing for a generation, and the unpleasant memories of the late struggle will soon be as completely wiped out as the angry passions which once caused our English ancestors to plunge into the great civil conflict known as the war of the roses. If the leading Union veterans are opposed to a parade of ex-Confederates and federals in a Northern city the scheme should be given up, but it may be remarked in passing that there is no Southern city which would object to a parade of Northern veterans. The Grand Army had a very cordial reception at Louisville, and Atlanta would have gladly welcomed it. Possibly there is a little of the old war and sectional sentiment still lingering in the North, but it would be difficult to find any of it in the South. No region is more thoroughly American in sentiment than the section south of the Potomac.

A Chair Better than an Ax.

When M. C. Strawder entered his house last night, armed with an ax, and attempted to assault his wife, William M. Rickman grabbed a chair and sent him to the floor. Strawder received a deep cut over his right eye. Police Surgeon Courtney stitched up the gash. Neighbors notified the police, and patrolmen Clark and Smith placed both men under arrest, charging Rickman with assault and battery and Strawder with drawing a deadly weapon. The men are both colored. Rickman is a driver employed at the coffin works and bears an excellent reputation. Strawder has been arrested before and the police regard him as being a bad man. Rickman says that Strawder came about his house in an ugly humor yesterday and was ordered from the premises two or three times. He had been drinking and was intoxicated. He left the house when ordered away, but returned in a few moments, armed with an ax.

For Dyspepsia
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. C. Winans, Madison, O., says: "Found it admirable in atony of the stomach and dyspepsia."

FOR MANUFACTURERS

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO FORM AN EXCHANGE FOR THIS CITY.

To Be Somewhat on Plan of the Builders' Exchange—North Indianapolis Business.

A movement is on foot to form a Manufacturers' Exchange in this city similar to the Builders' Exchange. There is a feeling that the number of manufacturers here justifies the formation of such an organization, and a number of the leading manufacturers have expressed the opinion that this is just what the manufacturing interests of Indianapolis need, as it would be a good thing to bring the manufacturing interests of the city into general notice. They could get together at such time as the membership thought best and discuss questions of interest, which arise frequently, and better results would be reached through a general expression of such a body. In the one matter of freights such a body could do much to benefit the shipping interests of the city and protect the manufacturer against discrimination against Indianapolis, should any be found. "Socially," says one of the manufacturers, "we would get together and become better acquainted." D. M. Parry is a warm advocate of organizing such an association. He says there is no place in the Union where such an organization could be formed and be of more advantage to the manufacturers. Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis & Helfenberger, says such an association should have been formed years ago. He thought that much good for the manufacturing interests of this city could be accomplished through getting together frequently and talking over the city's manufacturing interests. A number of other manufacturers express much the same views, and the impression is that all that is needed to give the undertaking a start is for two or three of the larger manufacturers to suggest some plan of operation.

A Prosperous Suburb.

North Indianapolis is now in a more prosperous condition than at any time in its history. Property has increased in value, new houses are going up, and there is a good demand for rental property. The Udell wooden-ware works, A. A. Barnes proprietor, is pressed with orders, and employing more people than ever before. The cradle and snath works is busy, giving employment to nearly forty men. The new buildings for bicycle works are nearing completion, and when in operation will give employment to two or three hundred people. The Reliable Ax Company is pressed with orders, and the manufacturing interests of the suburb are at their zenith. The buildings of the bicycle works are constructed of brick, and are among the largest buildings for this line of business in the city. Considerable will be done in the line of street improvements this summer, and there is a disposition among the residents of the suburb to put on more city airs.

It Has Come to Stay.

The Indiana Wholesale Grocers' Association has now reached an age which insures its permanency and the promise to be of great aid to the interests of the wholesale grocers of the State. D. W. Coffin is giving his whole attention to its interests, and is doing a very efficient work. The officers of the association are: President, M. O'Connor; Indianapolis; first vice president, William Kothe, jr., Indianapolis; second vice president, Elwood Fawcett, New Albany; treasurer, George W. Stout, Indianapolis; secretary, D. W. Coffin, Indianapolis. Directors—Charles Bierhaus, Vincennes; E. C. Eaken, Jeffersonville; W. H. Watt, Fort Wayne; G. H. Riddell, South Bend; Chris Schrader, Indianapolis; R. P. Shanklin, Frankfort; C. E. Scoville, Evansville; Geo. Brinkmeyer, Indianapolis. Executive committee—M. O'Cononr, ex officio chairman; George Brinkmeyer, Indianapolis; H. Hulman, Terre Haute; J. T. Elliott, Logansport; F. A. McBride, Indianapolis; G. W. Morgan, Richmond.

Will Enlarge Its Plant.

The business of the Mica Roofing Company, whose works are on West Michigan street, has so increased that the company must enlarge its plant. It proposes to double its present capacity. One of the buildings which it will erect will be 140 feet in length by 100 in width, the other 75 feet in length by 50 in width. The buildings will be constructed entirely of brick and iron and fire-proof.

Industrial Notes.

C. A. Wallingford, architect, who twelve years ago went to Minneapolis, has returned to this city for permanent residence.

George B. Walton, of the firm of Williams & Walton, has purchased the interest of David Williams, his partner in business for several years.

There has been a marked improvement in business with the lounge manufacturers the last month, and the activity of olden times, Mr. Thomas Madden thinks, is near at hand.

Business begins to brighten with the United States encaustic tile works. For some weeks they have been running but forty-five hours a week, but expect to soon begin running full time.

The large bakeries are now paying forty cents a barrel more for flour than sixty days ago, which, with a firm like Parrott & Taggart's, means an increase in cost of flour of $52 a day, as it uses 130 barrels of flour a day.

Ellis & Helfenberger have the addition to their plant completed and will this week occupy it. Mr. Ellis says that in the last ten days orders for fencing have been coming in briskly, and he thinks the hard pace of 1896 is over.

Gillette Brothers, of Brightwood, manufacturers of bent wood material, state that they have not been as busy as at the present time in some years, and are now working 140 men. This company has large trade in the Northwest and in New England.

The new starch works company has purchased sixty-two acres of additional ground. The plans for its buildings are completed and have been approved. The work of putting in the foundations for the large buildings will probably be commenced this week.

The Indiana bicycle works, which have been working fourteen hours of the day for some time past, are arranging to put on a night force. They will then increase the number of their employes from eleven hundred, the present force, to fifteen hundred or more.

Seventy-five per cent. of the employes of the Indianapolis Bicycle and Chain Stamping Company are women, the pay rolls showing over four hundred employed. Those who are expert at their special line of work make from $9 to $11 a week and those who are not perfectly familiar with the work $3 to $5 a week. Most of the work is done by the piece and the expertness lies chiefly in the quickness in motion in handling the little piece of steel or iron which go to make up the chain.

The H. Lieber Company is at the present time giving employment to more people than at any period in its history at its works on Madison avenue, the pay rolls showing 136 people at work. This company has been reaching into new fields, not only at home but abroad. In the Southern States there has been a development of trade which indicates that the people have begun to decorate their homes with fine pictures, mirrors, etc. Last week the company shipped goods of its manufacture to London, Dublin, Glasgow and a half dozen other points in England, Germany and France.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Six Transfers, with a Total Consideration of $20,700.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., Feb. 29, 1896, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, Hartford Block, No. 86 East Market street.

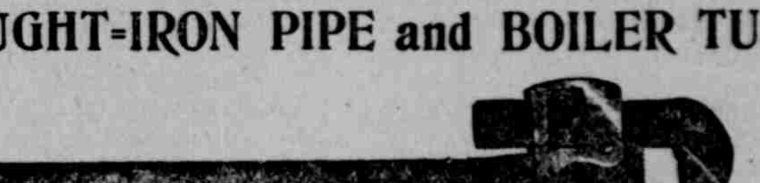
James Culbertson to Amelia A. McDonald et al., north half east half southwest quarter, section 31, township 17, range 4	$4,000
Wm. A. Simmons to Samuel R. Waters, lot 54, Hadley's second Grandview addition	1,800
Alfred M. Ogle to John W. Caraway, lot 10, Ogle's East Park addition	400
Thomas P. Mills to Milton S. Myers and wife, lots 336 and 337, Clark & Mick's Haughville Park addition	700
Martha Vincent to Jacob C. Yeager, part east half northeast quarter, section 21, township 14, range 3	800
Alfred R. Hovey to John Q. Van Winkle, lot 3, Holman's addition	13,000
Transfers, 6; consideration	$20,700

An Unclaimed Wheel Picked Up.

Patrolman Joseph Stevens found a good bicycle at the west entrance of the Courthouse and took it to the police station yesterday morning. The wheel has pneumatic tires, nickel-plated rims and a maroon-colored frame. The brand of the manufacturer had been scratched off. There are no marks to indicate the name of the owner. It is supposed that the wheel was left where found by a bicycle thief.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Cat Came Back
Because there was no place like the home where they used
Santa Claus Soap
This Great Soap makes home, home indeed. Keeps everything clean. Keeps the housewife and everybody happy. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO.,
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES
Steam, Gas and Water Goods.

Fitters' Tools, Hose Goods.
Snow Steam Pumps, Mill Supplies.
62 & 64 West Maryland Street.

THE UNIVERSITY PLAN

REV. J. A. MILBURN DEVOTES PART OF HIS EVENING SERMON TO IT.

Should Include Schools of Music and Art—Defense of the School Commissioners.

Rev. J. A. Milburn last night preached a sermon having special reference to the schools of the city, and touched upon the subject of the proposed Indianapolis university. In part, he said:

"Touching the matter of the enrichment of life through the enrichment of our atmosphere, let me call your attention to the step that is being taken to consolidate our various institutions of learning in this city into one great school, to be called the University of Indianapolis. There has been no step taken by this city in many years that is fuller of great prophecy and future attainment than this. It will do much to improve the intellectual tone of this city by swathing it about with an academic atmosphere, as Oxford and Cambridge in England now are, or as Boston, New Haven and Princeton, in this country. It will draw to this city in the course of time men eminent in their specialties, scholars, litterateurs, academicians and artists, and their accession will mean much toward our intelluctual and aesthetic development. This step will give Indianapolis a mighty lift in every way. But we must be careful to be inclusive in our conception of a university. I see that representatives are already chosen from Butler College and from the medical and law schools and from the dental college, but we surely must not stop here, but go on to include art as well as medicine in our conception of a university. Surely the school of music is as important an element of the university idea as the dental college—very much more so, I should think—and surely also the fine arts have as much bearing upon the elevation and refinement of life as the college of medicine. We have two schools of music here already, and a number of artists, and our university should include these higher elements of life—the aesthetic elements as well as the merely intellectual.

"Surely all of this will come in time; let us hope it will. In the meantime let me urge you to make this enterprise a matter of public interest. Discuss it with your fellow-men and do all you can to further the project. By word, deed or gift expedite its realization, for I tell you that the day that will see its creation or establishment, even as men see the possibilities of such things, will be a red-letter day in the history of Indianapolis.

"It should be comprehensive. It should include the whole man, be physical and ethical as well as intellectual; should not only turn out minds habituated to study, but bodies symmetrical as far as physical training can make them so. It should include every faculty known. It should be personal. It is absurd to put all children through the same curriculum. God differentiated us in taste, capacity and gift. Every young man or young woman has his or her bent. Education should be along the line of the particular characteristics of the individual.

"The State should cover the moral nature as well as the intellectual in the system of education. Mind, untouched by a salubrious and beautiful sense of moral obligation, is so far from being a blessing that it is a positive menace, both to the individual and to society. To make the intellect a beneficent force in the world, it needs moral illumination and guidance and so I think our public schools should seek just as strenously to build up the conscience as they now seek to build up the head.

"Our Board of School Commisioners, instead of being an object of criticism, should be an object of admiration to this community and the men who are joined together in that work, who have been the object so long of unjust and cruel criticism, I hold to be among the chiefest benefactors of the city of Indianapolis. We must get out of the silly and provincial habit of criticising our public-spirited citizens as we now do. We must get out of the habit of nagging our public officials and our judges because they don't happen to side our way, or to do what we think should be done. This is a grand city and is filled to the brim with noble men, but it needs to treat its prominent public citizens with a little more equity, and this is especially true touching the School Commissioners. We must not stand in their way with our little notions of economy. We must not nag them to death when they seek to make provision for the future by purchasing real estate, or when they take a step for giving the city the kind of buildings it needs in the way of public schools. If there is anything Indianapolis needs it is fine architecture, and it would be a Godsend if the School Comissioners would give us as fine a school on the North Side as they have already given the South Side in the Industrial Training School, which, by the way, is one of our most imposing pieces of architecture."

Medicine and Murder.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Considerable talk has been indulged in on the question, first propounded in this paper: "Does the study of medicine conduce toward the perpetration of murder?" and quite a strong affirmative case has been made out. Of course, no well-informed person could affirm moral inferiority to all but a proportionately small contingent of the personnel of the medical representatives, these being the unbalanced ones so easily thrown out of gear. But to these there is something positively dangerous in the familiarity with anatomy, surgery, toxicology, chemistry, therapeutics, etc., required for even a superficial acquaintance with all that knowledge necessary to fit one for the practice of medicine.

Because of their familiarity with scenes of blood and suffering, and its consequent hardening and brutalizing effect, butchers are by the laws of England forbidden a place on the jury in a murder trial. Doctors are also "relieved" of such service, and who can say entirely why? They are always ready to attend a hanging, either as a pulse-feeler or wise-looker, and calmly pronounce the man dead after hanging with a broken neck twenty minutes, which the impassive hangman could do just as well. Dr. Bigelow, professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School, well expressed it when he said: "Watch the students at a vivisection—it is the blood and suffering, not the science, that rivets the attention." They begin by calling every dead body a "stiff," instead of properly speaking of it as a cadaver, play foolish and almost criminal pranks with its several members, and gradually go from bad to worse. Only last January Dr. Sutton Baldwin, "a prominent young physician," as the dispatch reads, killed Wade Edson, and has just been convicted of murder and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Look at the medical record of 1892: Dr. Cream was executed for the murder of several young women; Dr. Graves, of Providence, sends poisoned whisky to his best friend on earth, then visiting in Denver, and, convicted, he suicides in a Denver jail; Dr. Scudder kills his wife in Chicago and suicides in jail; Dr. Buchanan poisons his wife in New York, and was electrocuted last year; Carlyle Harris, the medical student, poisons his young wife in New York and was electrocuted in 1893. The Ithaca student prank of generating poisonous gas with fatal result was supposed to have been performed by "young medics." But only a partial list can now be cited, for want of space to show a complete one.

But especially is the demoralizing effect of a partial knowledge of medicine displayed in the utter disregard for human life and the rights of the unborn shown by a certain class of "medical" harpies which infest and infect every large community. They seem well known, always have large bank or safe deposit accounts, which are occasionaly tapped by the best criminal lawyer talent, with the result that the law seems utterly powerless to otherwise discipline. In fact, the community seems to have learned to tolerate them, as it has individuals of another class, as a necessary social evil. Here is the root of the modern murder evil, not only by physicians, but by nearly every one else—it is born in us. It takes two parties to make up one of these peculiar crimes. The evil is rampant and widespread, yet failures often occur and these in time develop into the unloved and unlovable child, and often the moral degenerate and the sexual pervert, which, like crook-backed Richard, scarce half made up, are born to prey upon or among their fellows in whatever sphere of life they move, but more pestiferous when they adopt medicine as a profession.

Indianapolis, Feb. 28. OBSERVER.

Harrison as a Historian.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

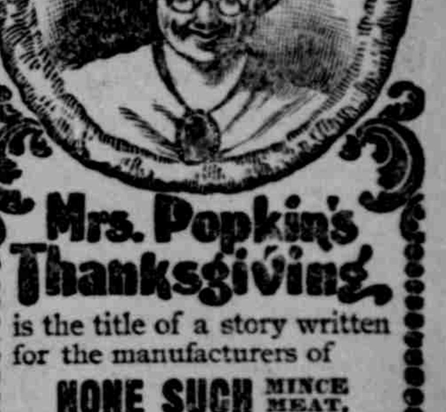
The rumor that ex-President Harrison contemplates writing a history of the successive amendments to the American Constitution is highly interesting. It is to be hoped, in the interest of popular enlightenment and sound Americanism that the report is well founded. Few men living have such a talent for clear and concise statement as the ex-President. He knows how to condense a whole volume of truth in a single sentence. His familiarity with the problems of constitutional interpretation and his intimate knowledge of American history combined with his command of epigrammatic, nervous English, to make him almost an ideal writer of this class of literature. It is a lamentable fact that multitudes of educated Americans are far better acquainted with the development and history of the British government than with their own. There is urgent need on this side of the Atlantic for a historical writer on constitutional topics who is inspired by genuine Americanism and can make his narrative at once intelligible and attractive. Benjamin Harrison possesses these characteristics in an eminent degree. A history of the constitutional amendments from his pen would be valuable from every point of view.

Matter with Spiritualism.

Philadelphia Press.

The Spiritualists now in session in New York are unanimous in declaring that the faith should be put on a business basis. Well, that has been the trouble with the whole belief all along. There was too much business, and of side-show character, too. You paid your money and were lucky to get any return. There is no trouble about the business end of spiritualism. It is very well managed. It is the spook end that needs attention.

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


Mrs. Popkin's Thanksgiving
is the title of a story written for the manufacturers of
NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT,
by one of the most humorous writers of the day. It will be sent free to anyone sending address and naming this paper.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.