

**New York Store**  
Established 1853.

**4th DAY**  
Of the

**Eastman, Schleicher & Lee Co. Sale**

And the interest is increasing. Coming down to-day?

**Pettis Dry Goods Co.**

Geo. E. Conklin  
J. Frank Wilson

**Dentists**

Inventors of "Chloroform" the most perfect anesthetic for extracting, Artificial Teeth, with or without plates. Fine tooth and composition filling. Crown, Bridge, Dentures, and all other dental work. Office—Deane House, entrance, Ohio street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 25, 1896.

**BLANTON MILLING CO.**

I used your "PRINCESS" in my lessons at the Proprietary, for both bread and cake, and it gave entire satisfaction. I have never handled a finer wheat flour than the "PRINCESS," and for an all-round family flour, I desire nothing better. Yours truly,

**EMMA F. EWING.**

**COLD AND FAIR WEATHER.**  
Followed by slowly rising temperature. Predicted for To-Day.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., March 12-13, cold, fair weather on Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

General Conditions Yesterday—The storm area, increasing in energy, moved from the Gulf northeastward along the Atlantic coast, and it is central to-night off the New York coast, with the exceedingly low barometer reading of 29.12 inches; its western edge reaches the Mississippi valley. West of the Mississippi high clouds prevail, and the temperature fell everywhere except from Texas westward. Freezing temperature prevails from Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia and Maryland northward. Snow and rain fell from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. Snow in the Northern and rain in the Southern States.

**WEDNESDAY'S LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.**

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre.  
7 a. m. 29.96 31 78 N. West. Cloudy. .00  
10 " 29.96 31 78 N. West. " " " " .00  
1 " 29.96 31 78 N. West. " " " " .00  
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10 " 29.96 31 78 N. West. " " " " .00

**YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.**

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau:

Locality	7 a. m.	10 a. m.	1 p. m.	4 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	44	46	26	18
Bismarck, N. D.	19	8	6	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	21	29	20	12
Calgary, N. W. T.	31	40	26	18
Chicago, Ill.	22	24	18	10
Denver, Colo.	30	38	24	16
Des Moines, Ia.	18	26	21	14
Dodge City, Kan.	22	30	24	16
Galveston, Tex.	59	60	48	38
Helena, Mont.	49	46	28	20
Jacksonville, Fla.	60	66	65	62
Kansas City, Mo.	18	22	26	18
Little Rock, Ark.	34	44	49	49
Marquette, Mich.	8	14	18	12
Memphis, Tenn.	42	44	28	20
Nashville, Tenn.	40	42	26	18
New Orleans, La.	60	62	50	42
New York, N. Y.	30	34	24	16
Omaha, Neb.	18	22	26	18
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	22	26	18
St. Louis, Mo.	24	28	22	14
St. Paul, Minn.	22	26	20	14
Springfield, Ill.	18	22	26	18
Wilmington, Del.	44	46	32	24
Washington, D. C.	42	44	32	24
Yellow, Wyo.	8	14	18	12

**Remainder of "The" Blizzard.**

NEW YORK, March 11.—Within one day of the eighth anniversary of the great blizzard, a storm is prevailing here and along the Atlantic coast from New England southward, which is a powerful reminder of that terrible incident in the history of New York. The hurricane signal was hoisted for the second time this season. Snow is falling in great quantities, but melting almost as fast as it falls. Lower temperature and increasing wind are predicted.

The snowstorm to-day was general throughout this State, New Jersey and a portion of New England. At Newburgh, N. Y., the most severe storm since the blizzard of March 12, 1888, is raging to-night. The gale is from the northeast and snow has been falling since noon. All trains are delayed. The country roads are blocked. The trolley cars have been stopped on account of the snow. A heavy snow storm is blowing a hurricane to-night and the snow is drifting badly. Street cars have not been running since noon and the trains are all delayed. Indications are favorable for a blizzard similar to that of 1888.

**Combine of Coal Operators.**

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—A combination of coal operators will supply the market reached by the great lakes was formed in this city last evening to secure some profit in the millions of tons of coal which will be sent to the Northwest during the navigation season, which opens next Monday. The new combine will supply the market in the Pittsburgh district. An effort will be made to control the Ohio lake shippers and divide the total tonnage between the two States. The combination means considerable delay in the shipping of coal from the Pittsburgh. If it is put through, as the operators are delaying and ferries up the river are blocked.

**Telegrapher Asphyxiated.**

NEW YORK, March 11.—William J. Christie, a telegrapher, was found dead at the Imperial Hotel, in Jersey city, today. The room was full of gas, which was said to be escaping from the "Chloroform" factory, a prominent doctor in Kamekoo, H. C.

**TEN CASES COMBINED.**

**ARGUMENT BEFORE SUPREME COURT ON NICHOLSON LAW.**  
Every Feature Considered—Local Option Section a Principal Point of Attack.

The Supreme Court yesterday heard oral arguments on the question of the constitutionality of the liquor law enacted by the last General Assembly, and commonly called the "Nicholson bill." The questions involved came up in the records of ten cases from as many different counties of the State, covering all disputed questions on the law. By agreement of counsel the cases were consolidated, and arguments covering the entire law were made. The opposition to the bills was well represented, three ex-judges of the Supreme Court, Elliott, Zollars and Hammond, appearing in favor of the overthrow of the act. John T. Beasley closed the argument for the opposition. Attorney-general Ketcham appeared for the State. With him were associated attorneys Charles W. Smith and Eli Ritter.

The opening argument was made by ex-Judge Hammond, a member of the firm of Stuart, Bruce & Hammond, of Lafayette. He discussed at length what he considered the weak points of the entire act. Following him ex-Judge Elliott argued against sections 2 and 3 of the act. Judge Zollars, of Fort Wayne, devoted the force of his argument against the ninth section, which provides that remonstrances may be filed with the board of commissioners against granting licenses to applicants in any township or ward.

Eli Ritter opened for the State, touching briefly upon the objections raised by the opposition. He was followed by Attorney-general Ketcham and Charles W. Smith. Samuel R. Hamill and John T. Beasley also appeared, fully supporting the constitutionality of the law. The closing arguments for the overthrow of the law.

It is seldom that an argument in the Supreme Court draws so many spectators as were present yesterday. Among the audience were many young men who were recognized as workers in the Good Templar League and kindred organizations. A number of ministers and temperance workers were interested listeners. During the day well-known attorneys dropped in and listened to the arguments. Otherwise the proceedings were without incident. The court room was not crowded, and it is known when the opinion will be handed down.

"Our general contention," began ex-Judge Hammond, "is that the act of March 11, 1895, commonly called the 'Nicholson bill,' is unconstitutional in all its parts. The material provisions of the act are so interdependent and so blended that they must fall. The act cannot be rescued by the rule which where some clearly independent provisions are held, the others may be held unconstitutional. The act is a unit, governed by that rule, but by an entirely different one."

He then contended that the act of 1895 was of an amendatory nature, and that it was not a new law, but a modification of the liquor law of 1865. He contended that the liquor law of 1865 does not in title or body, profess to be an amendment of the act of 1875, it does, in fact, in several material respects attempt to amend the latter. Standing alone, without reference to the law of 1875, it is incomplete, and would render it inoperative in its most essential provisions. It makes no provision for the law of 1875, it is incomplete, and would render it inoperative in its most essential provisions. It makes no provision for the law of 1875, it is incomplete, and would render it inoperative in its most essential provisions.

His contention that the act of 1895 was of an amendatory nature, and that it was not a new law, but a modification of the liquor law of 1865. He contended that the liquor law of 1865 does not in title or body, profess to be an amendment of the act of 1875, it does, in fact, in several material respects attempt to amend the latter. Standing alone, without reference to the law of 1875, it is incomplete, and would render it inoperative in its most essential provisions. It makes no provision for the law of 1875, it is incomplete, and would render it inoperative in its most essential provisions.

upon the Governor and the principal advisers of the Governor, and it is not pertaining to the judicial department. Your honor, we respectfully insist that the case now before the court is not a political question. There is an attempt to empower the commissioners to make a law regulating the business of a citizen determined by the arbitrary action of a majority of the law-making power. Section 2 does not give the right of the citizen to conduct his own business can be determined. There is no law nor sentence of law governing the granting or refusal of the right to conduct other business in connection with the sale of liquor. If this act be valid, the main may be favored and another prejudiced, although both stand on an equal footing. If this act be valid, the main may be favored and another prejudiced, although both stand on an equal footing. If this act be valid, the main may be favored and another prejudiced, although both stand on an equal footing.

After quoting exhaustive authorities in support of the proposition that the act of 1895 is unconstitutional, the speaker next assailed the second section of the act. He contended that the section is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it denies the equal protection of the laws to all citizens. He contended that the section is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it denies the equal protection of the laws to all citizens. He contended that the section is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it denies the equal protection of the laws to all citizens.

Section 3 is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

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right to be heard in his own defense. It is not a political question. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

Section 8 is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

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judicial knowledge of the court is, that in this case the question is not a political question. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

Section 14 is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

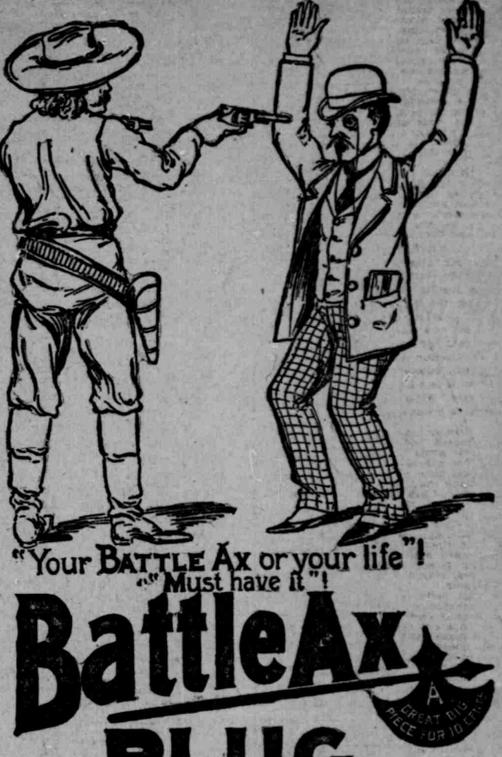
Section 15 is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way. The speaker contended that the section is unconstitutional, because it violates the right of property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person. It is part of the Constitution of every free government that every freeman who is not violating the law may use and enjoy his property in his own way.

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The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

**Tenthanna Opening**  
The Pioneer Bicycle House  
OF INDIANAPOLIS,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m.  
Music will be furnished by the Cameron Orchestra from 2.30 p. m. until 5.30 p. m., and from 7.30 p. m. until 10 p. m.  
SOUVENIRS FOR THE LADIES  
All visitors are requested to take a look through our Riding School. They can then better judge of its many advantages.

**H. H. Harsey Cycle Co.**  
116 and 118 North Pennsylvania St.  
Riding School open day and evening.

that he did not know every note of the call. No man was in doubt as to the flag which he followed.

"It is further argued that even if the subject of Section 9 was covered by the title, its matter was not properly connected with the subject of the bill. The subject of the bill is the better regulation and restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Any provision which would properly and lawfully tend to better regulate and restrict the sale of liquor would maintain matters properly connected with the subject matter."

and then they will not have even the privilege of securing that concession from the owners of saloons, which is conceded to conduct their saloons with nothing else attached. If people are to be allowed to wish to run groceries and restaurants in connection with their saloons, who better than they should be allowed to do so. It is a European country, enough liquor is sold every year to fill a lake, and it is sold in miles long and one mile wide; it is strange to see a man who wishes to sell a few gallons of some of us to restrict this traffic. It seems to me when we speak about this kind of a saloon, free from any condition of saloons and restaurants, it is a very different thing from the maintenance of saloons and restaurants. He said that a man who chose to store dynamite in his house would be liable to regulation. The right of a man to regulate his property, under such conditions, the law will provide the means. It is a business which every man is free to conduct, and every man is free to regulate his property, under such conditions, the law will provide the means. It is a business which every man is free to conduct, and every man is free to regulate his property, under such conditions, the law will provide the means.

Victims of Hotten Elevator Calves. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A freight elevator in the Hotten and Carriage house of W. S. Bruce & Sons fell sixty feet this morning, killing four men. It was under five pounds, with Ridgeway Comet and Miss Rumor, open competition, over fifty-five pounds, with Champion, in the open competition, pointer which classed over fifty-five pounds, with Wells Devonshire Jennie received first premium. General Rumor has withdrawn his protest against the awarding of first prize to the Great Dane Oseola Neveport, and over his Major McKinley, but announces that the dog will never again be placed on exhibition. He was purchased in New York recently by General Corcoran, the price paid being \$1,000.