New York Store

Established 1853.

100 Solid Oak Arm Rockers

With Leather Cobbler Seats, large sizes, such as are sold regularly at $3, for

$1.98 each

beginning to-day. Fourth Floor.

Note—Our store will be closed this afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, out of reespct to the memory of Mr. Bassett so long connected with the New York Store.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

Geo. J. Marott. Leader in fashionable Shoes 26 & 28 E. Washington St.

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Every Civilized Cuisine

Has for its basis wholesome bread. PRINCESS Flour is a selected product of unquestioned purity.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

M'KINLEY AT HOME.

Personal Characteristics of the Popular Ohio Candidate.

Canton (O.) Correspondence Cincinnati Tribune.

The man who stands a good chance of molding the destiny of 70,000,000 of people for four years lives in a frame house, for which he pays $40 a month rent. He keeps two servants. One of them cooks and washes and does other work, and the other sweeps the house, answers the doorbell and waits on Mrs. McKinley, who is an invalid.

The Major blacks his own shoes and shaves himself every morning at 7 o'clock. His wife loves flowers, and in the rustlebustle of getting a grip on the nomination the Major finds time every morning to put on a linen duster and an old straw hat and go out in the yard and attend to the flowers. Even the most pretentious people could not dignify the McKinley garden by the high-sounding name of grounds. The yard has a frontage of seventy-five feet and a depth of 150 feet. The house, with its porches, is about forty feet wide, and that doesn't leave much room on either side.

A quarter of a century ago, when Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were married, they came to live in this house. Several times they left it to go to Washington, or Ohio's capital, but they always came back to this two-story frame house. Every one of its twelve rooms is endeared to Mrs. McKinley. Here her two children were born, and when they died the mother was left shattered in health. Some people have wondered at the somber aspect of McKinley. The tender-hearted man rendered childless, the loving husband who has seen his rosy girl-wife fade away into an invalid woman tell their own story.

McKinley does not seem nowadays to be the man rolling high on the wave of political excitement. He is always calm and deliberate. He seems never to be in haste. He does nothing in a hurry. He walks slowly, speaks softly and has the eternal look of a man who has nothing to do. It is simply that he has developed to an abnormal degree the capacity of getting through an immense amount of work without making any fuss about it. He is methodical almost to the point of aggravation, and is so deliberate that it must make the turbulent soul of Mark Hanna heave with indignation.

The Major is up every morning at 6 o'clock and the first act of the day is to visit Mrs. McKinley's room to see how she spent the night. Very often they breakfast together in her room, when she is too exhausted to undergo the trial of dressing and being wheeled to the dining room. The Major's mail has grown to terrific proportions within the past few weeks. Much of it comes to the house and more of it is delivered at his office. At the early morning meal Mrs. McKinley opens some of the letters and reads them. She is vastly interested in the work that is now going on and has a first-class knowledge of politics. She knows all of the Major's hopes and fears, and when the news comes of some new convention delegation being instructed for her husband she shows her pleasure much more openly than he does. He accepts good news and bad with the calm stolidity of a rock. It may be that, like Napoleon, he believes himself to be a man of destiny, on whom little or big things can have no effect.

McKinley does all of his home writing in the library, an apartment so humble in its appointments to barely deserve such a designation. The only thing of note in this room is a large painting of Mrs. McKinley, which hangs immediately above the Major's desk. Whenever he looks up his eyes must rest upon the sweet face of his wife.

Liberally estimated, Canton has a population of thirty thousand, and all of the men and women of native power in the place call regularly at the McKinley house to know how things are going. Naturally McKinley knows a great many of his fellow-citizens, and, of course, they all know him. He is one of the powers in the Methodist church, a short distance from his home, and, of course, the church folk take a peculiar interest in his affairs.

Holmes's Vanity.

New York Press.

In that undiscovered country where toils the murderous soul of Holmes a soft, calm, unruffled voice speaks slowly and with mechanical precision: "It appears to me that I have at last accomplished my purpose. Fortuitous circumstances aided me in the world from which I recently departed, and I feel quite certain that for lying and murdering I hold the record. There is not a soul in hell that can approach me. I can see readily enough that these ordinary murderers are embarrassed in my presence." Folding his arms, he wraps a misty melancholy around him and prepares to meet Beelzebub with steady eye and expressionless face. He is confident that his vanity will carry him through.

Ex-President Harrison's Attitude.

Boston Herald (Ind.)

We see no reason now why President Harrison should not accept another candidacy, if it comes spontaneously to him from an inability to agree upon any one of those voted for at St. Louis; but he was right in declining himself to take any part in it. President Harrison was never a man with popular qualities outside his State, though highly influential in it. He was abler in the presidency, however, than his opponents were willing to admit, and it should be satisfactory to the Nation to find him bearing himself becomingly out of it.

MR. PHILLIPS DID IT

GAVE THE BUCKEYE SENATORS ONLY SEVEN SCATTERED HITS,

And Closed the Run-Getting with a Rattling Four-Bagger — Columbus but 1 Run and Indianapolis 13.

Indianapolis..13—Columbus....... 1
Minneapolis... 7—St. Paul......... 4
Kansas City...11—Milwaukee...... 7

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P'r C't.
Detroit	16	14	2	.875
Kansas City	17	10	7	.588
St. Paul	16	9	7	.563
Milwaukee	17	8	9	.471
Indianapolis	15	7	8	.467
Minneapolis	18	8	10	.444
Columbus	18	7	11	.389
Grand Rapids	15	4	11	.267

ALMOST SHUT OUT.

Columbus Slaughtered by Indianapolis Before 4,000 Buckeyes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—Phillips was in the box to-day for Indianapolis, and with the splendid support given him was invincible. Four lonely little hits were scattered through eight innings by Columbus without getting a man near the home base, and in the ninth, when about half of the 4,000 people had gone home with the expectation of hearing of a shut-out, Sharp, Hernon and McCormack intermingled singles judiciously without outs and succeeded in sending Sharp over the rubber with one solitary run. While outside of the large number of runs made by the visitors the score does not look bad, it does not show how poorly the home team played. Errors were not numerous, but stupid plays at critical stages materially assisted the Hoosiers in their accumulation of runs.

"Bumpus" Jones had an off day. Hogriever was hit by a pitched ball for a starter and Roat hit a hot one to McCormack. The third baseman fielded it cleanly and threw to Wheelock at second, when he should have retired the batsman at first base. Wheelock was so surprised at the mistake of his side partner that he forgot to throw the ball, as even then there was time to retire Roat. As it happened, two men were on bases with no one out. McCarthy dumped one down to Jones, who fell over his feet and let the ball get away, filling the bases, when he had a chance to make a double play. Stewart hit to McCormack, who threw Hogriever out at the plate. "Bumpus" evidently wanted the Hoosiers to get a run, as he gave Motz four wide ones, forcing Roat across the plate. Two scored on Wood's hit, Motz being caught at the plate when he tried to score on Wood's steal of second, and Shiebeck ended the first agony era. After two men were out in the second, Hogriever tore a board off the left-field fence, which enabled him to reach the third cushion, and there he died, as Browning succeeded in catching Roat's long hit to right field.

The "Gladiator" lost caste in the third inning by muffing McCarthy's fly, that worthy going all the way to third on the error. At this point the balloon went up and Jones went with it. Stewart hit for three bases. Motz, not to be outdone by his captain, duplicated the feat, and Wood singled. Shiebeck was given a base on balls and Hogan's bunt was caught by Bumpus. That was one out if another man never was retired, and the crowd found small consolation in that fact. Three runs in and two on bases was the way it stood when Phillips stepped up with a bat which resembled a telephone pole in size. "Silver" took a vicious swing at the first one pitched, and after the echo of a resounding whack died away he had completed the circuit. Wolverton finished the game and did well, shutting the Hoosiers out three innings. They added one by virtue of a hit and some coarse work in the fifth, and in the sixth succeeded in bunching four singles, which were productive of three runs. Score:

Columbus.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Butler, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cantillon, 1	4	0	0	9	0	0
Sharp, 2	4	1	2	1	4	0
Hernon, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Browning, rf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Wilson, c	3	0	0	8	2	0
McCormack, 3	4	0	2	0	3	1
Wheelock, s	2	0	0	0	5	0
Jones, p	1	0	0	1	0	1
Wolverton, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	7	24	14	3

Indianapolis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hogriever, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Roat, s	5	1	0	4	2	0
McCarthy, lf	5	3	1	3	1	0
Stewart, 2	5	3	2	3	1	0
Motz, 1	3	2	2	7	1	0
Wood, c	5	2	5	4	0	1
Shiebeck, 3	3	1	0	2	2	0
Hogan, cf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Phillips, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	38	13	12	27	11	2

Score by innings:

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Indianapolis	3	0	6	0	1	3	0	0	*	—13

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 5; Columbus, 1.
Two-base hits—McCormack, Wood.
Three-base hits—Motz, Stewart, Hogriever.
Home run—Phillips.
Double plays—Hogriever and Motz; Wheelock, Sharp and Cantillon.
Bases on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Wolverton, 1; off Phillips, 3.
Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Wolverton, 2; by Phillips, 3.
Hit by pitcher—By Jones, 1; by Wolverton, 1; by Phillips, 1.
Passed ball—Wilson.
Wild pitch—Wolverton.
Time—1:50.
Umpire—Snyder.

Millers Won in the Fourth.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—The Millers defeated the Saints in a well played game this afternoon. The game was won in the fourth inning, when three singles, a double and an error gave the visitors four runs. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4	10	2
Minneapolis	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—7	9	2

Batteries—Mullane and Kraus; Healy and Schreiver.

Brewers Outplayed by the Blues.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The Blues outplayed the Brewers at all points to-day. Rettger was batted hard in the fifth and ninth innings. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
K'ns's City	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5—11	16	4
Milwaukee	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1—7	8	6

Batteries—Bevis and Lake; Rettger and Spear.

AFTER THE BOOM.

Sad Condition of Mushroom Towns in the Far Northwest.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Ralph P. Alden, cashier of the Springfield National Bank, has just returned from a month's trip through the West. He made this journey partly for pleasure and partly in the interests of local people who have investments in Western lands and enterprises. The accounts which he brings back of the financial condition of that part of the country are depressing in the extreme. Mr. Alden visited about fifteen cities and towns, beginning at St. Louis and extending across what used to be the great plains, and in nearly all of them found a very depressing state of affairs. The older cities, such as St. Louis, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, are suffering no more from the hard times than is the case all over the United States, but in Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and small towns throughout the same State, the present tightness of the money market and the reaction from the boom of 1892 and 1893 have combined to produce a terrible state of affairs.

When the rush to such places as Seattle and Tacoma was going on and these cities were being built up with their paved streets, public parks and, in fact, all the modern conveniences their credit was good and they were able to hire labor and get most of their work done on promises to pay. Warrants were issued for the sums which the city owed, and these were supposed to be good at some later time on application to the city treasurer. A Washington State law prescribes that a city shall not issue these warrants to the extent of more than 5 per cent. of the valuation of the property included, and making it illegal to exceed that percentage. Notwithstanding this, one place issued warrants to the amount of $315,000 on an $800,000 valuation. It can be easily seen that the people who hold these warrants have no possible chance of ever getting their money. The Westerners have realized this fact and have sold their paper at prices greatly reduced from its face value to Eastern people. The citizens of the afflicted towns are now looking to the State Legislature to help them to get rid of their creditors, and it is expected that when the Legislature meets in the fall it will enact a law giving the counties and cities the right to use their taxes for current expenses. This they cannot do now, as all bills have to be paid by warrants, and nearly every town has exceeded the legal limit in the issue of these. To make matters worse there is but little money to use in the payment of taxes.

In Seattle, Mr. Alden says, which in 1892 and 1893 resembled in some respects New York, with its rush of people on the streets and general air of bustle, there are whole blocks, equal to any in this city, vacant. Banks which at one time employed twenty clerks now run with five, and these are not kept busy. One bank, with a capital of $250,000, had only $30,000 in its deposits, which ought to exceed the capital by several hundred thousand dollars to indicate a healthy condition of things. One man remarked that the banks were not earning money enough to pay their rents, and Mr. Alden says this national bank stock could not be given away, for it was liable to assessment by the government. Property in Seattle and Tacoma which had sold for $200 an acre could now be bought for $15, and the banks which made loans on 60 per cent. of the value of the property in the boom times are now heavy losers on account of the great depreciation. Merchants are carrying their customers on their books, taking cash for what they sell now, and hoping to realize something later on the old debts. The silver centers, such as Helena, and Butte, Mont., are clamoring loudly for free silver, and claim that the East is selfish in not uniting with the West in demanding it. A bank president in Salt Lake City went so far as to say that there would be a revolution if this concession was not made to the West. Mr. Alden thinks, however, that their desire for free silver springs largely from a wish to pay their debts with a cheap dollar.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS.

What Is Expected to Be Done This Week in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The probabilities are that consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill by the Senate will be concluded Monday. According to agreement this bill will be followed by the resolution to seat Mr. Dupont as a Senator from Delaware. With the Dupont resolution disposed of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be considered, and it probably will consume the remainder of the week. Only the provision in the river and harbor bill for the construction of a breakwater at Santa Monica, Cal., remains to be acted on. There will be several speeches on this amendment, and Senator Frye, as chairman of the committee on commerce will explain the committee's reason for its action. Senator White will reply briefly to Mr. Frye. After this it is expected that the vote on the amendment will be taken and that, whatever the fate of this amendment, the bill will be promptly passed.

It is not expected to remain long in conference, as there is a disposition manifest in both Houses to get the bill to the Prsident at as early a date as practicable. This is due to the fear of a veto and to the determination to remain in session long enough to give Congress time to act in case of such adverse indorsement by the President. The agreement in regard to the Dupont case is that it shall be taken up for debate immediately after the disposal of the river and harbor bill, and that a vote shall be taken not later than 5 o'clock of the second day after the debate begins. It is doubtful whether the entire time allowed for debate will be required. The result of the vote is still in doubt. It depends on one or two Populist Senators who have not made their position known so far as can be ascertained. There are several features in the District bill which are expected to arouse debate, but if it should be passed before the close of the week the committee on appropriations will have the fortification appropriation bill ready to take up and will press its consideration. There will, however, be strong pressure in that event to work on the calendar. The Cuban situation as presented by the imposition of the death sentence on the members of the Competitor party brings forward a decidedly interesting condition which may result in an attempt at action on this question by the Senate during the week. In fact, the outlook in this direction is full of possibilities.

The indications are that the House will drift along for the remainder of the session, giving conference reports on appropriation bills the right-of-way and disposing of such incidental matters as it can. There is a good deal of pressure from certain quarters for consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill and the immigration bill and while there is a probability that the latter may be considered at this session, the leaders in control of the House seem to have set their faces against the funding bill for this session, unless it is prolonged beyond present anticipations. The immigration bill can hardly come up this week, as the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bartholdt, is at his home in St. Louis attending the State convention. To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Wednesday is pre-empted by the special order giving it up to the consideration of private pension bills. It is likely that the contested election cases of Rinaker vs. Downing and Murray vs. Elliott, which were to have been considered last week, will, with such conference reports as are presented, occupy the remainder of the time. The legislative, executive and judicial, the sundry civil and naval bills are now in conference. It is not improbable that a resolution regarding the protection of the two Americans sentenced to death by the Spanish authorities at Havana may be presented and furnish the text for a re-opening of a discussion of the entire Cuban situation.

RUBBER TIRES IN PARIS.

The Fad Given a Great Impetus by President Faure.

Paris Letter.

A sudden freak of fashion has brought the India rubber tire into favor in the City of Light. The start was given to the new fad by the Anglomaniacs who imported rubber-tired safety hansom cabs from London and glided around in them, amid the stares of their fellow-citizens, whom they knocked over like ten-pins while feeding their curiosity. Vehicles of this sort have been all the rage among young blades about town and smart stock exchange men. Still, had the matter ended here, it would have had no further effect than to produce a little extra animation in the accident wards of the hospitals, but there was more to follow.

President Felix Faure got wind of the innovation through his son-in-law, M. Berge, who is a thorough-paced sportsman and up to all the latest moves in the horsey world. The President's wish was to run a hansome of his own, but his chief of the protocol, the functionary whose business it is to see that he does not outrage the proprieties demanded of his rank, decided that the head of the state cannot keep his dignity in a carriage with less than four wheels. A compromise was made, accordingly, and one afternoon M. Faure made the "round of the lake"—the classic drive in the Bais de Boulogne—in a brand new victoria furnished with the comfortable but deadly rubber tires. The day after carriages with rubber wheels were the correct thing, and the damage was done. The most ardent followers of the new fashion had proved to be ladies, and especially those who are often in society, and yet all their lives out of it. No professional beauty who respects herself will now consent to her precious person being subjected to jolting, and, more like sylphs than ever, they spirit about on tires as bulky as those of their pneumatic bicycles.

It takes a great deal to send up the death rate in a big city, but before these rubber tires had been in vogue a month they had come near to doing it. The villainous, noiseless vehicle stole upon you like a fiend unawares, and their privileged coachmen were so successful that they got tired of counting the scalps they took. Fortunately the chief of the Paris police has belled the cat. Paris awoke one morning to find its walls posted with a new police regulation ordering the owners of rubber-tired vehicles to attach a full-tongued bell or a chime of shrill bells to their horses' harness. The result is that in the aristocratic quarters of the town and on the big boulevards one might imagine oneself in St. Petersburg with its tinkling troikas.

They Collect Things.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, possible Democratic candidate for President, is the victim of a hobby, which, his friends say, "sticks to him closer than a brother." Mr. Whitney's fad is Turkish rugs. His delight in unique specimens of the artwork of the far East of this kind is almost unbounded. If he finally secures a rare rug with an unusually rich and satisfying combination of color, he will sit and look at it for an hour at a time, noting the shadings and getting the different effects by changing his point of view. John W. Rockefeller is also very fond of these beautiful bits of Eastern carpet. The particular fad of Wille K. Vanderbilt is the collecting of oak carvings, and he has some very fine specimens, for which he has paid very large sums of money. He is also fond of growing rare fruit, and does a great deal of it on his Long island farm. This also has called for what other people would regard as very startling expenditures of money, but the result is that in winter his table is supplied after a fashion that is not equaled by anybody else in New York or Newport. Several wealthy women in New York collect fans. The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a very costly and interesting collection of these breezy articles. Mrs. Levi P. Morton has also progressed satisfactorily in this direction, besides getting together fifty or sixty trunks of all sizes and kinds of finish and decoration. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer owns a single fan which is valued at $2,000.

Sole agency Taylor gas grate. Jno. M. Lilly.

MAUL WAS VERY WILD

AND ALSO TRIED TO MAUL UMPIRE HURST WITH A BAT.

"Scrappy" Game Won by Cincinnati from Washington—Attempt to Mob Umpire Keefe at Louisville.

Cincinnati ....18—Washington ..11
Brooklyn....... 3—Louisville...... 1
Baltimore...... 9—St. Louis........ 6

To-Day's National League Games.

Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburg.
Washington at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Louisville.
Boston at Chicago.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P'r C't.
Philadelphia	18	13	5	.722
Boston	18	12	6	.667
Pittsburg	17	11	6	.647
Chicago	19	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	19	11	8	.579
Baltimore	19	11	8	.579
Cleveland	16	9	7	.563
Washington	19	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	19	9	10	.474
St. Louis	20	7	13	.350
New York	18	6	12	.333
Louisville	20	2	18	.100

ELEVEN BASES ON BALLS.

Senator Maul's Record in Yesterday's Game with Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The Reds won by grace of Maul's wildness, errors galore and a little timely hitting. Maul, angered at one of Umpire Hurst's decisions, tried to hit him with a bat, but was held back. Joyce was put out of the game with a $25 fine for objecting to a decision of Umpire Sheridan. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	5	1	0	2	0	2	6	*	—18	14	4
Washington	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—11	13	7

Batteries—Dwyer, Fisher and Peitz; Maul and McGuire. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Smith, Miller, Maul, McGuire. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen bases—Gray, Miller, Burke (3), Hoy (2). Double play—Cartwright (unassisted). Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Maul, 11. Time—2:20. Umpires—Hurst and Sheridan.

Usual Luck of the Colonels.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The tail-enders seemed to take a new lease of life to-day and had the Bridegrooms shut out until the eighth inning, when three straight singles and an error gave Brooklyn the game. Umpire Keefe gave the home team decidedly the worst of it on several close decisions. Many of the fans who attended the game were dissatisfied with several of Umpire Keefe's decisions, and would have mobbed him after the game had it not been for police interference. He was conducted to his hotel by six policemen. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—3	6	1
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	3

Batteries—Kennedy and Burrell; Cunningham and Warner. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 1. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 3; off Kennedy, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Kennedy, 3. Three-base hit—Warner. Two-base hit—Dexter. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Cunningham, Morrison and Hassamaer; Kennedy, Corcoran and Lachance; Grim, Corcoran and Lachance. Time—2:14. Umpire—Keefe.

Browns Did Not Support Hart.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The Browns lost to-day's game through poor fielding. Hart pitched a fine game and his fielding was a feature, but the home team failed to support him at critical times. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—6	10	5
Baltimore	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	—9	12	4

Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Esper and Clarke. Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Connor, Meyers, McFarland, Reitz. Three-base hit—Donnelly. Stolen base—Connor. Bases on balls—Off Esper, 3; off Hart, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Hart, 1. Time—2 hours.

Hottentots Defeat Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., May 10.—The home club lost to Terre Haute to-day in a very poorly played game. Errors by Lyons at third and poor work in the outfield was the cause. O'Mara pitched a better game for Washington than the following shows:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	7	11
Terre Haute	17	14	6

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Terre Haute, 3. Batteries—Washington, O'Mara and McClintock; Terre Haute, Darrott and Lee.

Interstate League.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10.—Fort Wayne won an interesting game from Saginaw to-day. Harry Blake made the first home run of the season. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Fort Wayne	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—7	10	4
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	7	3

Batteries—Knell and O'Meara; Ferry and Thorpe. Umpire—Popkay.

At Toledo, O.—

	R.	H.	E.
Toledo	12	14	6
Jackson	7	8	4

Batteries—Keeb and Arthur; Miller and Fyanes.

Elwood Shuts Out Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., May 10.—Elwood shut out Muncie in the game at the ball park to-day. The score was 8 to 0. The game was a good one from start to finish. The batteries were: Knopper and Bryant for Elwood, and Buckner and McCreel for Muncie.

Madison, 19; Columbus, 4.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., May 10.—The Madison baseball club defeated the Columbus (Ind.) team to-day by a score of 19 to 4.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—

										R.	H.	E.
Montgomery	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	*	—8	7	1
New Orleans	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2

Batteries—Bailey and Kehoe; Carl, Smith and Gonding.

Other Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—The Springfields played poorly to-day and Rochester easily defeated them in a loose game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	5	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	—13	18	6
Springfield	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	—8	15	7

Batteries—Lovett, Herman and Boyd; Easton and Gunson.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—Hartzel, Buffalo's amateur twirler, was too much for the stars from Salt City, allowing them but seven hits with a total of eight bases, and keeping them well scattered. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	3	5	—18	20	7
Syracuse	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	7	3

Batteries—Hartzell and Smith; Jordan and Hess.

Baseball Notes.

The Bellis Baseball Club defeated the Ben-Hurs Sunday 13 to 2.

The Condes defeated the Goodey Stars by the score of 17 to 2 yesterday.

JAPANESE ART.

The Secret of Great Draughtsmanship Is Long, Hard Work.

Art Amateur.

After looking over a collection of Japanese drawings, Mr. F. Edward Hulme, in "The Birth and Development of Ornament," is led to remark: "We are at once struck by the closeness of observation and the wonderful facility with which a great deal is expressed by means so slight, a few touches put on with master hand conveying at once some incident of daily life, or it may be some scene of mountain, woodland or surging flood. In some of these drawings we see a couple of wrestlers represented in eighteen entirely different positions, from the preliminary grip to the final overthrow, and each is full of spirit and life. If any of our readers fail to realize what power of drawing this means, they may very advantageously try even half a dozen renderings of the same theme, when we may venture to affirm that they will rise from their task with a considerable accession of respect for Japanese draughtsmanship."

That such draughtsmanship is not lightly acquired may be judged from the following note written by the great artist, Hokousai, as a preface to his "One Hundred Views of the Fushi Yama," the sacred mountain of Japan: "I had the mania to draw the form of objects when I was six years old. When I was fifty I had published an infinity of drawings, but all that I have produced before the age of seventy is not worth considering. It was when I was seventy-three years old that I began to understand the real structure of nature, of animals, of herbs, of trees, of birds, of fishes, and insects. Consequently I shall have advanced much further at eighty; at ninety I shall begin to know the mystery of things; at one hundred I shall have attained a degree of marvelous achievement, and at one hundred and ten every point and every line in my work shall be life-like. I ask of those who will live as long as I to watch and see if I keep my promise." Hokousai died at ninety.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

It Eliminates the Disagreeable Features of Culinary Labors.

New York Morning Journal.

If electricity is to solve the rapid transit problem for men, it is going to render an equally important service for women. It is the agent which will deliver the housekeeper from the condition of slave to badly trained or entirely untrained servants, and it will raise domestic labor to the level of the sciences, if not of high arts, by eliminating the elements of druggery from kitchen work. If anyone doubts that the culinary millennium is at hand, let her visit the celebrated exhibition and see housework made easy at the electrical kitchen.

These are some of the disagreeable features of kitchen work which electricity will destroy: Wood boxes, coal scuttles, chopping of kindling, carrying of coals, sifting of ashes, smoking of chimneys, "waiting for the coal to catch," uncertainly heating ovens, roaring fires in July, "waiting for the kettle to boil," and manifold similar tribulations which have whitened the hair and furrowed the foreheads of many generations of housewives.

When every well-regulated home is provided with an electrically equipped kitchen the housekeeper's day will begin with the turning on of an electric current intl an electric kettle. In eight or nine minutes a quart of water will be boiling, ready to make coffee, ready to boil eggs, and ready to mix with the "three-minute" varieties of cereals. What does it matter whether or not the cook "gave warning" and left the night before? A breakfast of sliced oranges, wheatena and cream, scrambled eggs, French bread and coffee is not to be despised, and the electrical kitchen makes its preparation the easiest possible matter.

Dinner is scarcely more difficult to prepare. The electrical kitchen has an oven, with one, two or three compartments. Each compartment may be heated to the temperature required for a certain dish. Meat may be roasting in the lowest, bread baking in the second and some light variety of pudding cooking in the third, each one having just that degree of heat requisite for bringing it to the highest state of perfection.

The electrical cooking appliances take up very little room. A long, broad "table" of slate, provided with a narrow shelf, will hold the oven and any number of round iron stands which support the pots and kettles for boiling, an electric broiler and a chafing dish. Each utensil has, as it were, its own stove. It is not necessary to turn on all the electricity in the establishment to broil a chop. The broiler has its own connection with the source of heat; so has each of the other utensils.

The electric iron will commend itself to the laundress. Like everything else in the establishment, it is connected directly with the electric supply. Consequently it remains hot until the current is turned off. There is no running back and forth to the stove for fresh irons. Every iron is its own stove, and one will press all the clothes of an entire family. Small dressmakers' irons of the same sort are also shown.

The first cost of all these appliances is not small. In addition to the cost of the connections with the electric supply the utensils themselves are expensive. To fit out a very modest kitchen for a small family $100 or $125 must be spent. But the apartment house builder who first introduces electric batteries and slate tables into his kitchens will have no cause to regard his expenditure as an extravagance, for he will have to turn away would-be high-paying tenants by the score.

When the drudgery of building fires and cleaning stoves is taken away from house work and the discomfort of working in an overheated room is removed, the average woman does not feel herself totally at the mercy of her cook. She will not object to doing her own cooking in an emergency. As for the cook, she ceases to be a drudge, and becomes a skilled laborer, the professor of an exact science, an electrician. And who shall say when these two miracles are brought about that the servant girl problem is still unsolved?

CITY OF BULUWAYO.

It Is Two Years Old and Offers Bargains in "Gents' Pants."

Buffalo Courier.

It is diverting to read that in Buluwayo, which a little more than two years ago was Lobengula's capital, "the age of starched shirts and dress suits has arrived," so quickly has English civilization supplanted absolute savagery. And in the mind now rises a grim picture of the entire white population in the town arrayed in dress suits and high hats taking up arms to defend their homes against the Matabele host mustering to wipe the white men from the face of the earth.

The situation is, indeed, almost grotesque. Even our own country in the days of the Indian massacres in Deerfield, Haverhill and Cherry Valley never beheld so strange, so striking a contrast between the civilized defender and his savage foe. It was a pioneer folk, living in a pioneer state of society, whom the American Indian murdered and scalped. The communities pillaged were agricultural. None of the refinements of society was yet cultivated in them. The state of the case in Buluwayo is far different. It is as if Leadville or Cripple Creek in Colorado or Guthrie in Oklahoma should be set upon by redskins.

Buluwayo, now a little more than two years old in the white man's calendar, has an eight-page newspaper, published twice a week, with a fine showing of advertisements of the enterprising merchants of the place. Capital has just been subscribed for building an opera house in the town. It will cost $150,000, seat 800 persons, and be lighted by electricity. The city already has a club, a number of hotels, a stock exchange, a building association, a chamber of commerce, a circuit court, a polo club, and a lodge of Freemasons. The Buluwayo Laundry Company, lately organized, had its stock subscribed for twice over. Clearing sales are going on at the clothing stores, and "enormous bargains" are offered in "gents' pants." The Buluwayo Chronicle reports that the Wesleyans have built a new church in Ninth avenue, and calls the attention of certain old fogy pioneers to their practice of turning their horses out to graze in Eighth avenue, which was well enough two years ago, but it is decidedly objectionable now. A suburban resort has been opened on the Umgusa river, six miles out of town, whither the young people may resort for shooting matches, cricket, tennis, golf and other sports. The hotel at the place (the Welsh Harp) will provide entertainment for man and beast.

There is still, however, some token that the place is rather new. Butter fetches from $1.75 to $3.35 a pound. Eggs are quoted at $2.12 and $3 a dozen, though fowls go a-begging at from 85 cents to $1.50 each. Cabbages are worth from 50 cents to $1.13 apiece. The price of everything else is proportionately high, and no matter how good a man's wages are, they melt away under his monstrous expenses.

May it not be that herein is the source of the Matabele discontent and uprising? Under old Lobengula food was to be had without money and without price. Breakfast grew on the trees, lunch was to be had at one's neighbors—or on them, as one's feelings dictated; dinner was always waiting in the jungle at the price of an arrow or spear. Alas for the poor Matabele! No more fruit for the picking, no more of one's dearest enemy's elbow joints, no more monkey stews, no more roasted elephant foot or lion tenderloin; no more giraffe steaks. The white man has put an end to all that, and if one eats now he must pay, and to get the money to pay he must work, and work is a curse.

This may not be the cause of the Matabeles' expedition on the warpath, but fancy if you were a Matabele; would you not go on the warpath?

Appearances Sometimes Deceptive.

New York Morning Journal.

The young man who, being very young, prides himself on his cynicism, traveled up to Boston on an afternoon train the other day. Across the aisle from him sat a girl with a chatelaine belt from which depended numerous silver attachments.

"Semi-barbarians still, women are, aren't they?" commented the very young man. "See that collection of useless, jingling savage toys on that girl?"

By and by a woman grew faint from the heat. The "semi-barbarian's" little silver vinaigrette was at her service in an instant. The tiny silver pocketknife that hung on one chain cut a collar-button hole wider so as to relieve the pressure on the swooner's neck. A pencil attached to the same belt inscribed a message to be telegraphed the invalid's family from the next station. And when the little flurry of excitement was over all that the very young man said was:

"How women do love to pose as ministering angels."

A Probability.

Kansas City Journal.

Aubrey Beardsley's serious illness is easily accounted for. His art has probably developed an ingrowing tendency.

Why He Was Not Surprised.

Washington Post.

As to Indiana, Mr. Hanna said he expected it. As a matter of fact, he had arranged for it.

INVENTORS OPPOSED

GREAT MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENTS ORIGINALLY NOT POPULAR.

Walter Scott Against Gas Lights and Webster Frowned on Railroads—Papin's Steamboat Destroyed.

W. C. Dodge, in Engineering Magazine.

One of the most remarkable things in the history of mankind is the opposition to the introduction of inventions and improvements which has existed from the earliest times, and still exists to some extent.

When, in 1807, Papin, of France, the inventor of the digester in universal use for papermaking and many other purposes, and also of the lever safety valve, made a small steamboat and ran it down the river Fulda, the ignorant boatmen, who, like some of the laboring men of the present day, thought it would injure their business, seized and destroyed it.

So, too, when Jonathan Hulls patented his steamboat in England in 1736, he was laughed at and ridiculed in every conceivable way. One paper published the following doggerel in reference to him:

> Jonathan Hulls,
> With his patent skulls,
> Invented a machine
> To go against wind and stream,
> But he, being an ass,
> Couldn't bring it to pass,
> And so was ashamed to be seen.

When Jacquard invented his loom, which was so wonderful, the great Arnot, French Minister of War, caused him to be brought into his presence and said to him: "Are you the man who can do what the Almighty cannot—tie a knot in a stretched string?" There was the strongest opposition to its introduction, culminating in a mob of the silk weavers, who took it from his house into the streets, broke it up and burned the fragments.

It was the same with Hargreaves in England, when he invented his spinning jenny in 1763. He was persecuted by his fellow-workmen, who seized his machine, broke it in pieces and drove him from his native town.

That invention, with the improvements of Arkwright and Crompton, and the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, who was outrageously defrauded of his rights, have changed the entire art of producing woven fabrics. Indeed, so far as the cotton industry of the world is concerned, they may be said to have created the industry, which to-day gives employment to millions, and has so immensely cheapened the product that it is used the world over.

This opposition to and unbelief in the possibility of the success of the inventions has not been confined to the ignorant alone, but has been shared by many educated and even great men. When it was proposed to build a railroad in the United States, Chancellor Livingston, one of the greatest men in the State of New York, published a letter in which, as he thought, he demonstrated the utter impossibility of the proposed undertaking.

His reasons were, first, it would require a massive substructure of masonry the whole length of the road, and that would be so expensive that it would not pay; second, the momentum of such a moving body as a train of cars would be so great that the train could not be stopped until it got several miles past the place; and, third, no one would want to risk his life flying through the air at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

So, too, Daniel Webster expressed grave doubts as to the possibility of railroads, saying, among other things, that the frost on the rails would prevent the train from moving or from being stopped if it did move.

When the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was first opened from Baltimore to Ellicott City, an excursion was given to an invited company composed of prominent citizens, among whom was Mr. Seaton, editor of the Washington Intelligencer.

In describing the trip, which was by cars drawn by horses, on the old flat or bar rail spiked to wooden stringers, he said they were in mortal terror, lest some of the cattle feeding on the roadside should get on the track and throw them off. In winding up his long description, he said that he thought it possible that it might be of use for the carriage of goods, as on a flat, smooth surface, like the rails, a horse could haul much more than it could on an ordinary road; and, as to travel by rail, he said he thought it possible to attain a speed of twelve miles an hour, which would be as fast as any one would ever want to ride.

Now, when we have in the United States about 220,000 miles of railroad tracks—an amount so great that it would take a locomotive four and a half months, traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour and twenty-four hours a day, without a single stop—to traverse it—and when on some the regular speed is one mile per minute, and for short runs even more, one can hardly believe that such ideas were ever entertained, least of all by men such as those mentioned.

When Murdoch invented or discovered a means for producing illuminating gas, no less a man than Sir Humphrey Davy ridiculed the idea of using it for lighting purposes, and said, if it was to be used for street lighting, they would have to use the dome of St. Paul's for a gasometer.

Sir Walter Scott made clever jokes about "sending light through street pipes" and "lighting London by smoke," but subsequently had his house lighted by it. Wollaston, a scientific man, said: "They might as well attempt to light London with a slice from the moon."

It is but a few years since the scientists of London demonstrated mathematically that the electric current could not be divided for incandescent lighting, but to-day the contrary is demonstrated by millions on millions of incandescent lights illuminating every spot where civilized man resides.

But the strangest of all things in this connection is the fact that, even in this enlightened age, there are men who still insist that inventions are injurious. It is not many years since that in a paper published at the national capital, there was the statement that the invention of the steam engine and the sewing machine were two of the greatest curses that ever befell mankind.

It is, moreover, a matter of history that in certain sections of this enlightened land prayers were fervently offered in churches beseeching that the wickedness of the newly invented sewing machine, which, it was supposed, would rob the sewing women of their means of obtaining a living, might become apparent, and its promoters be stricken by a conviction of their wrong-doing in making it, and thus be told by heaven to desist from its manufacture.

As illustrating the difficulty of securing the adoption of new ideas, I may mention a more recent instance. When the war broke out in 1861 I spent much time in the effort to induce the government to adopt breech-loading guns and metallic cartridges, but it took three years to secure the former, and the latter were not adopted until 1868.

In 1861 or 1862 the president of the Sharpe's Rifle Company came to Washington to secure a contract to furnish its rifle for the Berdan sharpshooters. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages which would result if it would adopt the metallic cartridge and reduce the caliber of its gun, but in vain. He said the metallic cartridge would never be adopted, and the chief of ordnance, in April, 1864, told me that the government would never adopt it. Now both have been adopted the world over.

Relic of the Confederacy.

New York Press.

By force of merit, by being a gentleman, by shouting for gold and arguing against the continued coinage of the silver dollar, Col. William L. Trenholm, treasurer of the Confederate States, has reached a lofty position in the New York world of finance. About the time of the first term of Mr. Cleveland the country was flooded with Trenholm literature on the silver question, and the New York Sun alluded to the author as "one of those donkeys." The President took a fancy to the smooth South Carolinian and gave him a lucrative office under the government. He became known everywhere as "Controller Trenholm." That office gave him standing in New York, and, when he left Washington, his position was assured here. He is to-day president of the American Surety Company and revels in the belief that he and a few old coins, a uniform or two and some old Johnny Rebs who "fit an' died" for their country, are the only proud relics of the Confederacy. He is an introspective old gentleman. His salary is large and his importance immense. He has faith in "the survival of the fittest," one of whom he kindly regards himself as which.

What Kansas Really Wants.

Kansas City Star.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance lecturer, is going to Kansas to advocate the idea that every man shall enact and maintain his own individual prohibition law. That is sound doctrine and embodies the essence of all moral reform, but it will never "go" in Kansas. What the people of that State want in respect to the liquor traffic is to be regulated by laws which are sufficiently flexible to yield to the requirements of local sentiment, and which will not enforce themselves through the operation of conscience when the citizen is away from home.

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— TO —

South Bend, Ind., G. A. R., State Encampment.

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Will run a special train, leaving Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m., May 12, carrying the following G. A. R. Posts and Women's Relief Corps: Thomas, Gordon, Ruckle, Hovey and others, arrive Lake Maxinkuckee at 1:30 p. m. for dinner and a ride on the lake, which is one of the largest and by far the most beautiful lake in northern Indiana. Arrive at South Bend forty minutes after leaving the lake. Returning, special train will leave South Bend on the afternoon of May 14 and run through to Indianapolis inside of four hours. No change of cars in either direction. All G. A. R. people should take this train. See Harry C. Adams, H. B. Snyder or address, GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

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Leave Indianapolis Daily—7:30 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 7:00 p. m., 11:20 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis Union Station—6:32 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 1:44 a. m., 7:00 a. m.
Parlor car on 12:40 noon train daily and local sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train daily for Evansville and St. Louis, open to receive passengers at 8:30.
Ticket Offices, No. 42 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Station. GEO. E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company

Indianapolis, Ind., April 23, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1896,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

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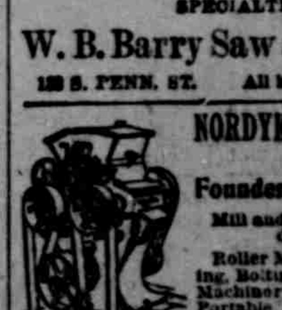

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