New York Store

Established 1853.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

The Fore Part Of the BASEMENT

With its rich Cut Glass, Chinaware, Lamps and Silverware, finds quite as much favor with the older folks as the other part containing the Toys, Games, Dolls, etc., does with the children. Altogether, our basement is about the most popular place in town these days. Come to-day.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

A FAST PACE

The special price in

French Lace Curtains

Hanging in display now like "Banners on the outer walls" are French Lace Curtains, among them:

LOUIS XIV,
CLUNY,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
RENAISSANCE,

At $6, $7.50, $8, $9, $10 and Up

You do not usually find such goods at such prices . . .

Choice Christmas Presents

Albert Gall,

17-19 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

An Invitation

Is extended to everybody to try the delicious HOT WAFFLES, etc., made from

PRINCESS FLOUR

At our exhibit at the Pure Food Exposition. Cordially,
BLANTON MILLING CO.

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists

S. W. cor. Market and Penn. sts., opp. P. O. Formerly in "The Denison."

AMUSEMENTS.

English's—"Eight Bells."

That acrobatic farce comedy production of the Byrne Brothers known as "Eight Bells," returned to English's last night for its annual engagement here. It is just as full as ever of lively action, both mechanical and human, if not more so. The different features which the Byrne brothers themselves introduce are both grotesque and refined. The acrobatic Roman statues act is daring and artistic. Matthew Byrne also introduces his very clever juggling. In addition to the fun in the farce, which includes singing and good dancing, several specialty acts are introduced, the most novel being the rifle shooting exhibition by the Misses Cooke and Clinton, who end their act by firing on a metalaphone, hitting the right notes for "Home, Sweet Home," with orchestra accompaniment. Harry Kramer also does some fancy and trick bicycle riding. The show is a good entertainment for the children and will probably do its accustomed large matinee to-day, closing with a performance to-night.

Harry Morris's company closes its engagement at the Park to-night. The standing room sign was out again early last evening. The Cinematographe pictures will be shown at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock as usual. On Monday Frank Wills, Monte Collins, Norma Wills and their company open for three days in the musical comedy, "My Dad, the Devil."

"Sowing the Wind" is a dramatic sermon picturing man's moral liberty and the narrow confines of woman's freedom. The play is always profoundly interesting and has been seen and applauded in Indianapolis during two engagements. Next Monday and Tuesday nights it will be at the Grand.

"The Great Diamond Robbery" concludes its stay at the Grand with two performances to-day. The matinee is at popular prices. The cast of this melodrama is strong enough to make the performance very entertaining.

Chevalier comes to the Grand next Wednesday. The advance sale opens Monday morning at the Pembroke. Chevalier has a great company with him and a delightful programme will be given here.

Irene Perry Sues De Angelis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Jefferson De Angelis and Nat Roth are defendants in an action brought by Miss Irene Perry to recover $4,000 damages and $250 for breach of contract. Miss Perry alleges that on June 25, 1896, De Angelis engaged her as the leading soubrette in his play, "The Caliph." The salary was to be $125 a week, the entire engagement to last thirty weeks. Miss Perry says that on Oct. 31 she was summarily discharged. Irene Perry is the divorced wife of "Al" Weber, of Weber piano fame, who is in an insane asylum. De Angelis's starring venture was a failure in New York.

Mrs. Ben Stevens Wants a Divorce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Ben D. Stevens, manager for De Wolf Hopper, has been sued for divorce by his wife, Gertrude A. Stevens, and Justice Pryor has appointed former Judge Edward Brown referee to take testimony. Mrs. Stevens, who asks the custody of their daughter Helen, eleven years old, and alimony for the support of herself and child, alleges various acts of infidelity with a comic-opera chorus girl. Mr. Stevens make a general denial.

Rose Coghlan's $6,200 Benefit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Rose Coghlan will receive $6,200 as the net proceeds of the benefit performance at the Broadway Theater, given by her friends in the theatrical profession to-day. Beerbohm Tree, W. H. Crane, E. H. Sothern, John Drew, Maud Adams, Lew Dockstader and Signor Campanari were among the volunteers. The beneficiary appeared as Nance Oldfield, concluding the programme.

Notes of the Stage.

Lotta Crabtree has gone yachting to Florida, and says she has no idea of ever acting again.

Brahms, the composer, is said to be dying of cancer. It is also said that cancer is Alvary, the tenor's disease.

In "Brian Boru," the new opera in New York, Amelia Summerville plays a baby giant, and it is said to be very funny.

Mr. E. J. Henley will be the Jachimo in Miss Margaret Mather's forthcoming production of "Cymbeline," at Wallack's.

The death of Patti's half brother, Nicola Barilli, leaves her but one immediate family relative in her nephew, Alfredo Barilli, of Atlanta.

Both Herr Rosenthal, the pianist, and Mr. Thomas Canary, the associate manager of the New York Casino, who are ill in Chicago, are reported to be slightly better.

Rejane, who excited the jealousy of Sarah Bernhardt when the Czar was in Paris, as the latter applauded her more than the autocratic Sarah liked, is going to act in Russia.

Melba sang Juliet the other night in New York when she was hoarse, because the part is hers exclusively, and no other prima donna is allowed to sing it in the Metropolitan Company.

The papers have it that Mr. Couldock retired from the stage at Kansas City. The hale old gentleman happens to be playing at the Baldwin Theater with Mr. Lackaye, and there is no sign of retirement in him.

An absurd rumor was current on the Rialto yesterday that Messrs. Davis and Keogh had failed for $25,000. "Ridiculous," said Mr. Keogh last evening. "I can't imagine the source of such a report. We closed "The Hustler" recently in Louisville, but we still have nine companies on the road—all making money. Fail? Well, I guess not."

A dispatch from Boston says: "For some time theatrical managers in various parts of the country have been receiving circulars sent out in portentious yellow envelopes from New York, advocating the formation of a combination to compete with the so-called Hayman syndicate. It was represented that Mr. Eugene Tompkins of this city, Mr. H. C. Miner of New York, Mr. W. H. Rapley of Washington, Mr. Charles T. Ford of Baltimore, Mr. Charles H. Spalding of St. Louis, Mr. C. J. Whitney of Detroit, Messrs. Dickson & Talbott, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. Palmer & Knowles of Brooklyn, controlling more than twenty theaters, had agreed to interest themselves in the project, and many advantages were promised the managers of lesser theaters. The great scheme, however, has come to naught. Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Miner declined to join the new combination, and Mr. Spalding joined the Hayman forces. With these three out, the others feel that they can do nothing—for the present at least."

Mrs. John K. Bloodgood, known in New York society as "Mrs. Jack," will be given an opportunity by Daniel Frohman to become an actress. Mrs. Bloodgood has been engaged as an "extra," and she will do any kind of work that may be exacted from her in any of the Frohman companies. She was Miss Clara Stephens, a granddaughter of Anna Stephens, the authoress. At seventeen she ran away with and was married to William Havemeyer, a son of a former New York mayor, but they were soon divorced. Subsequently she became the wife of John K. Bloodgood, jr., whose father was conspicuous in Wall street. Upon the death of the latter in August last it was found that his estate was much involved. Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood live in a handsome house at No. 8 West Ninth street, New York. Owing to the involved condition of the estate, it is said, she decided to earn money as an actress. Mrs. Bloodgood is youthful, has rare beauty and a classical education. She is tall, slight and graceful, and has expressive brown eyes.

Nordica has arrived in Chicago from Cincinnati and will rehearse with the Chicago orchestra at the Auditorium. The great singer, being indisposed at Cincinnati on Monday night, canceled her subsequent engagements at Indianapolis and Dayton and now is thoroughly rested and recovered.

"I am feeling very nervous, though," she said, "because of a terrible accident on our way from Cincinnati. The train I was on ran over a young girl at Zionsville, Ind. She had attempted to cross the track, reckoning falsely on her chances. The poor girl met her death, but the most terrible thing to me was the mother's cries of agony. The car windows were thrown open and people rushed to the doors. I hid my eyes, but those cries! I can hear them yet."

Presently she brightened up and read for the second time a cable message from M. Doeme, her husband, who left Paris for America this week.

"Yes, he is coming over to spend Christmas with me in New York," she said. "After my Chicago engagement I sing in St. Paul and Minneapolis, going immediately to New York when I am done. On Dec. 28 my tour with Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger begins. My concert dates are somewhat changed on that account, but I shall sing, nevertheless, in those places to which I have been promised, and in ever so many more besides. Mme. Scalchi probably will be of my concert company. The others are not yet decided upon, but the matter will be submitted to me. I shall travel in my own special car as far as the Pacific coast, and thence to New York again."

SUBURBAN AFFAIRS.

A special session of the West Indianapolis Council was held last night to pass special ordinance No. 84, providing for the sale of eight coupon bonds of $1,000 each, to fund the outstanding indebtedness. The bonds, to run for twenty years and bear interest at 6 per cent., are to be issued Dec. 21 and are to be sold by the mayor and clerk for not less than par. The suburb has legal outstanding indebtedness of $8,000, which can be funded to its advantage, and the sum realized on these bonds is to be used only to pay off and redeem this indebtedness. The ordinance was adopted by unanimous vote of the Council, and as an emergency was declared, goes into effect at once.

After the passage of the bond ordinance the Council adjourned and was reassembled by the mayor to transact other business. The estimate on the Edwards-street sidewalk improvement was properly referred. The estimate shows 1,235.55 feet improved, at a cost of $803.11. The marshal reported the sanitary condition of the jail bad. The jail has not been cleaned for nearly two years, and the clerk is to notify the marshal to have it thoroughly cleaned and renovated.

A report is current in Haughville that the difference between the Brown-Ketcham Company and its molders, which has been hanging fire for over a year, was finally adjusted yesterday. Owing to the reluctance of those interested, it was impossible to secure the details or the terms of settlement, but it is understood that at least a few of the old employes are to be again employed.

Reed Hawkins, of Belmont avenue, West Indianapolis, an electrician, employed at the Indianapolis Light and Power Company, fell from the I. & V. Railroad bridge about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He escaped serious injury, but it will be several weeks before he can again resume his work.

The West Indianapolis Board of Health has notified the township trustee that the dead sheep lying in the field west of the abattoir, for the killing of which the township has paid, must be removed. The sheep were killed by dogs and the township paid the owner for them, but neglected to remove the carcasses.

The chief of the West Indianapolis police asks The Journal to inform the bicycle riders that they will not be allowed to ride on the sidewalks at this or any other time of the year, and if they insist on so doing they will be arrested and prosecuted.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Miss Lillian Ball will give a dramatic recitation at Tomlinson Hall on Dec. 29.

Robert J. Burdette is expected to arrive in the city to-day, and will be entertained by Dr. L. C. McLain, 710 North Alabama street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Grace M. E. Church will hold a fair in the upper parlor of the church next Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Rev. M. L. Haines will speak at the meeting of the Murphy Gospel Temperance League in the Grand Army Hall to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The McKinley Camp of Veterans met last night and listened to addresses by Lieutenant Governor Hanna, General Coburn, R. R. Shiel, D. L. Brown, W. H. Lester and County Commissioner Greer. A committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions looking towards a permanent organization, which will be perfected.

William Harris, colored, living at 176 West Fourteenth street (old Fifth), was seen coming out of an alley in the neighborhood of Meridian and Sixteenth (old Seventh) streets, last night. Patrolmen Crannon and Hagerman stopped him and, as he failed to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was arrested for loitering.

R. J. Burdette in Y. M. C. A. Course.

Robert J. Burdette, well-known humorist, formerly of the Burlington Hawkeye, will lecture at English's Opera House Monday evening. In recent years Mr. Burdette has been almost constantly on the lecture platform. During the last year he has been a frequent contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Burdette is a fluent, sparkling speaker, and his wit is fresh and vigorous. Mr. Burdette is endowed with a sense of humor that lights up everything he touches. His subject on Monday evening will be "Good Medicine."

A LIFE TERM FOR PERRY

THE MURDERER OF LEOTAS M'LEAN, FARM HAND, FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Was Out Less than Two Hours—Judge McCray Noticeably Affected by the Verdict.

William Perry has been found guilty of the murder of Leotas McLean and must be imprisoned for life. Such was the verdict rendered by the jury last night, after less than two hours' deliberation.

It was twenty minutes after 7 o'clock when the jury knocked on the door of the room where it had retired and announced to Bailiff Royster that a verdict had been reached. The bailiff immediately telephoned the newspapers and sent messengers for Judge McCray and the attorneys interested in the case. It was a long time before the officials whose presence was necessary arrived at the courthouse. John H. Spahr, who assisted in the defense, arrived before 8 o'clock. His colleague, Mr. Brown, did not put in an appearance, nor did either of the attorneys for the State. Judge McCray arrived at 8:30 o'clock and ordered the jury called in.

In the meantime the new sheriff, Thomas Shufelton, and two deputies, brought Perry over from the jail. Perry came in with a stoical expression on his face. He looked a trifle paler than usual and his hands and fingers moved nervously as he sat in his accustomed place. His attorney took a seat beside him.

"How does it look?" inquired Perry, in a whisper.

"Not very bright," was his attorney's reply. "It looks as if it might be life."

Perry sat back in his chair and watched the members of the jury as they filed in and took their seats. It was noticeable that, while Perry looked at each one sharply as he passed into the court room, not a single one of them even so much as glanced at him. Several members went around behind the prisoner and into the jury box from the rear.

When the jury had been seated the bailiff rapped for order and Judge McCray said, addressing the jury:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said several of the jurors, and J. F. Richardson rose and repeated the declaration.

"The foreman will hand the verdict to the clerk," said the court.

Mr. Richardson took from his pocket the yellow paper, which meant a verdict of guilty, and handed it to Robert Scott, clerk in Room 3 of the Superior Court, who served as clerk for the occasion. It was turned over to Judge McCray, who read it and passed it back to Mr. Scott.

"Read the verdict," ordered the court.

THE JUDGE'S AGITATION.

As Judge McCray glanced over the verdict and when he handed it to the clerk, he was noticeably affected. Mr. Scott trembled as he took it and glanced at it before reading it aloud. Perry eyed the two officials closely and he evidently surmised that a severe verdict was about to be rendered. His face turned a livid white with the exception of his lips, which were blue as if from cold. His whole frame trembled. Mr. Scott read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, William Perry, guilty of murder in the second degree, as charged in the indictment, and that he be imprisoned for the period of life."

Perry's face was a study as the words fell upon his ears. His lips moved as if he were about to speak and just the faintest smile was visible. He evidently felt a relief that his worst fears were not realized.

"Will the defense have any motion to make?" inquired the court.

"None at present," replied Mr. Spahr. "We simply wish to rest on the verdict at present."

"Very well, bear in mind that this term closes with December."

The jury was then thanked by the court and discharged and the prisoner was returned to the county jail.

The verdict of murder in the second degree was reached in a very short time by the jury. The judge concluded his instructions and gave the case to the twelve men at a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The jury was then taken to supper and did not get to balloting until nearly 6 o'clock. The first ballot was taken to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. It stood ten for guilty and two for not guilty. It required two more ballots to bring the two jurors to vote for the prisoner's guilt.

REACHING THE VERDICT.

Then there were five or six ballots to arrive at a verdict. On the first ballot there were five votes for murder in the second degree, two for murder in the first degree, with the death penalty, and five for manslaughter. The second, third and fourth ballots brought all the jurors who were for manslaughter and one of those who voted for the death penalty, over to agree with the five who voted for the second degree. The vote was eleven for the second degree and one for the first degree. The fifth or sixth ballot found all agred on a verdict of murder in the second degree, with punishment at life imprisonment.

Attorney Spahr was asked what would probably be done in the case. He said he could not tell until he had consulted with Mr. Brown. Perry has no money to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and it is doubtful if any further steps will be taken in his behalf.

There were few people in the court room at the time the verdict was rendered. Much surprise was expressed afterward that Judge McCray should show so much agitation over the verdict. His nervousness and that of the acting clerk when they glanced at the verdict, was so great as to lead those present to believe that Perry had been found guilty of murder in the first degree with the death penalty.

The case was completed so far as the evidence was concerned when court adjourned Thursday evening, and it was decided that the argument should not take more than one day. Yesterday morning Judge McCray announced that each side would be given three hours for the argument.

The largest crowd that has turned out at any time during the trial was present shortly after the opening of court to hear the attorneys present the case to the jury. The family of the defendant occupied seats by his side. Deputy Prosecutor Alford opened the case for the State. When he began his description of the murder and made of it the most diabolical kind of a crime, the wife, who sat by Perry's side, began to shed tears. She cried for a long time, and then the tears trickled silently down the side of her face.

Mr. Alford spoke for about an hour and a half and then Mr. Spahr made the first plea for the prisoner. He closed before noon and was followed after noon by W. T. Brown, who closed for the defense. Mr. Alford then closed for the State, speaking only a short time, and directing his effort toward breaking down the argument for the defense.

At 4:30 o'clock Judge McCray began to read his instructions to the jury. This required nearly a half hour, and then the jury retired and the crowd dispersed.

FAILED TO KEEP HIS PROMISE.

Divekeeper William Hout in Trouble Again.

Yesterday the County Commissioners granted the petition of the town of Mt. Jackson for the annexation of a small plot of land lying west of the town and extending to Eagle creek. The purpose of the annexation is to give the town control of William Hout's road house, which is located on the east bank of Eagle creek. This is a dive that has caused the police a great deal of trouble. Five indictments were returned against Hout for violation of the Nicholson law, most of the cases growing out of complaints of robbery and fights in and about the place. Hout was brought into court, when he made a pitiful plea that his farm would suffer if he were sent to the workhouse. On his promise to close his road house Judge McCray fined him in two cases and suspended judgment pending the promise. It was only a short time until he was again indicted by the grand jury for an offense committed after his release. There are now several indictments against him.

A VERDICT FOR $10,000

Given Against Monon on Account of O. C. Skinner's Death.

A jury in Room 1, Superior Court, yesterday returned a special verdict for $10,000 against the L., N. A. & C. Railroad in favor of Bessie Skinner, administratrix of the estate of Oscar C. Skinner. All the interrogations were answered. Oscar Skinner was a conductor on the Monon, and was killed near Delphi Aug. 28, 1894, while in charge of a local freight train by the spreading of the rails.

Claims She Was Deceived.

Vera Griffin yesterday filed suit asking that Judge McMaster set aside a decree of divorce granted to her husband, William R. Griffin, Oct. 26. She alleges in her complaint that her husband filed a complaint for divorce alleging unfaithfulness, and that the charge being false, she prepared to defend herself against it. He then went to her, she says, and told her that if she would not appear to defend the case he would withdraw the original complaint and file another alleging cruel treatment and uncontrollable temper. She agreed to this, but instead of doing as he promised, she says, Griffin simply filed a second paragraph alleging cruel treatment and ungovernable temper. When the case came to trial Mrs. Griffin did not appear, but the court announced that it would not grant a divorce on the second paragraph of the complaint. The plaintiff claims that Griffin then introduced testimony in support of the first paragraph, and secured a divorce.

Mrs. Griffin says she has not been guilty as charged, but says she can prove the same charge against her husband, who, she says, at different time became physically contaminated by association with lewd women. She asks that the case be reopened and she be given an opportunity to defend the suit.

Receiver Peirce's Report.

R. B. F. Peirce, receiver for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road, has filed with the clerk of the United States Court his report for November. The receipts, including $34,016.77 on hand Nov. 1, amounted to $384,455. The disbursements were $364,403.67, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 1 amounting to $20,051.33.

Mr. Peirce became receiver May 22, 1896. On that day the sum of $7,863.89 was turned over to him. From that date to Nov. 30 the total receipts for accounts prior to May 22 were $192,683.48 and the receipts for subsequent accounts were $10,451,666.77, making the total cash handled $10,652,214.14. During the time of the receivership the sum of $961,345.16 was paid out on accounts prior to May 22, and the sum of $9,670,817.65 on accounts of subsequent origin, leaving the net cash balance on hand as shown in the monthly report.

The Whole Family Now Suing.

Ora Bell Madison, the wife of a farmer living west of the city, yesterday sued the Indianapolis Water Company and the Webb-Jameson Company for $2,000 damages for personal injuries. On Sept. 23 she, her husband and child, were driving into the city on the Crawfordsville pike and her horse became frightened at some heavy machinery standing partly in the road, and she was thrown from the buggy and injured. The machinery was the property of the water company and was placed there by the Webb-Jameson Company. This is the third suit growing out of this accident. Mrs. Madison's husband has filed suit as the next friend of his infant daughter for $4,000 and on his own behalf for $1,000 for the loss of his wife's services.

A Third Mrs. Maher.

A third Mrs. Maher has appeared as a claimant for the estate of the late Mark H. Maher. The last claimant gives the name of Jessie H. Maher and says she became Mrs. Maher April 12, 1883. She says her husband left her shortly after their wedding trip and went to Chicago to attend to business. Since that time he has spent considerable time with her, but usually in a manner to be termed visits. Mrs. Maher says she did not know that her husband had married again. The other claimants are Alzuma A. and Elizabeth B. Maher. Mrs. Maher No. 3 says Mr. Maher last visited her in 1891. The estate is worth about $150,000, and there will be a neat sum for the one of the three who can prove her title.

A Partnership Difference.

John Humphreys yesterday asked the Superior Court to settle the differences that have arisen between him and his partners, Martha E. and William Humphreys and Albert B. Sargent. The plaintiff alleges that Martha Humphreys, who is represented in the firm by David J. Humphreys, her husband, has transferred her undivided interest in the firm's real estate and now threatens to use the firm's money to pay her individual debts, and that she has diverted the partnership funds from their proper use by discounting notes in which the firm was not interested. The court is asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of the assets and distribute the property among the partners.

Sues the Driver of the Horse.

Maud M. Mankin yesterday filed suit for $5,000 damages against Collins T. Bedford. The complaint states that on Oct. 11, 1896, the plaintiff was crossing Massachusetts avenue on her bicycle, and was run down by the defendant, who was driving a spirited horse at a speed greater than is permitted by the city ordinance regulating the speed of vehicles.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court.

Room 1—John L. McMaster, Judge.

Bessie Skinner, administratrix, vs. L., N. A. & C. R. R. Co.; damages. Jury returned special verdict.

A. P. Hendrickson et al. vs. W M. Taylor et al.; on account. Finding for plaintiff for $277.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

H. Maaz vs. Jacob Tranbott; mechanic's lien. Taken under advisement.

William H. Spohr vs. Howard Amick. Finding and judgment for plaintiff vs. defendant for $25 and costs.

Elmer E. Ray vs. Richard Leggo; mechanic's lien. Judgment vs. plaintiff for costs.

Josephine Haws vs. Susie A. Floyd. Finding for plaintiff for $10 and costs; decree quieting title.

Room 2—Lawson M. Harvey, Judge.

Henry T. Nolting vs. Angela O. Goodwin et al.; street improvement lien. Judgment vs. defendants for $57 and costs.

Fulmer-Seibert Company vs. Lizetta Kruger et al.; street lien. Finding for plaintiff.

Same company vs. Mollie Colles et al.; street improvement lien. Finding for plaintiff.

Same company vs. Bridget Sullivan; lien. Finding for plaintiff.

Same company vs. Mary Schmidt et al.; lien. Finding for plaintiff.

Ada Roper vs. Major Taylor; damages. On trial by jury.

New Suits Filed.

John Humphreys vs. Martha E. Humphreys et al.; to dissolve partnership. Room 3.

Vera T. Griffin vs. William R. Griffin; to reopen divorce case. Room 1.

Maud M. Mankin vs. Collin T. Bedford; damages. Room 3.

Ora Bell Madison vs. Indianapolis Water Company et al.; damages. Room 2.

Theodore I. James vs. Margaret E. James; divorce. Room 3.

GOING OVER LUDWIG'S SWAG.

Names of Eight People Who Have Identified Stolen Wheels.

Of the twenty-two bicycles taken from Pawnbroker Ludwig by the police eight have been identified and claimed by the following people, who had their wheels stolen during the past summer: A. Bruner, J. M. Cheney, A. G. South, Fred Darby, Glen Coleman, Theodore Wagner, C. D. Browder and R. R. Miles.

The detectives have made a careful examination of the "pledges" in Ludwig's place of business. They found 138 watches and the numbers of cases and movements were taken. At the police station there is kept a list of the numbers of all watches which are reported stolen. Detectives Kinney and Thornton are comparing the lists to ascertain if any of them agree.

Marion County Associations.

Marion county building associations hold almost half the assets of such associations in the State. The State report for 1896 shows that out of a total of about $38,000,000 over $15,000,000 is held by the Marion county associations. The total receipts of Marion county associations last year were within $36,000 of $11,000,000. These associations have almost $13,000,000 invested in mortgage loans, $1,000,000 on other securities, own about $500,000 in real estate and have $500,000 in cash.

The disbursements were: For loans, $5,321,445.30; to withdrawing stockholders, $3,042,781.51; on account of matured stock, $335,000.85; expenses for salaries, $180,056.76; other purposes, such as stationery and office expense, $199,055.01.

The number of members in Marion county is 53,274 investing and 20,412 borrowing. There are 435,267 shares of stock in force. Of this number loans have been made on 129,493 shares. The Marion county associations have $45,967,370 shares of stock subscribed in force.

CURFEW FOR CHILDREN.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE SEEMS TO MEET WITH SOME FAVOR.

That and Compulsory Education Discussed by Men Interested in School Affairs—Pupils' Contributions.

Superintendent Goss, of the public schools, said last evening that he thought a curfew ordinance would be of much benefit to the children of this city in keeping them off the streets, but it would not apply directly to school children. The West Indianapolis School Board indorsed a proposed curfew law Thursday night. Mr. Goss is of the opinion that the children who congregate on the streets after night and engage in different kinds of mischief are not school children. The children who are from time to time arrested for committing petty offenses are not the children who are enrolled upon the school registers. Said Mr. Goss: "As soon as a boy begins to steal and commit other offenses at night he drops out of school, because education and crime do not go hand in hand. Of course, there are some children who gather on the streets after night who would be kept indoors if a curfew ordinance were enforced, but I do not want the impression to become prevalent that it is the school children alone who would be affected by a curfew ordinance. I think it should be passed, however, and have no doubt that it would result in much good.

"As for a compulsory school law, the theory of the law is all right, but the trouble will be in its enforcement, and in the integrity of the administration that does enforce it. Such a law should be conditional, for there is a class of children that are the maintenance of their families, and to compel them to devote their time to schooling would be to deprive their families of their services. Such a state of affairs is deplorable, but nevertheless exists. Then, on the other hand, there are children who should be compelled to go to school, though they do not want to do so, and in this case the compulsory law would work good results. I think we should have a conditional compulsory law and a curfew ordinance. I will say, further, regarding the latter, that the officers who enforce the curfew ordinance, should it be passed, should be appointed by a source that is not governed wholly by politics. The children who would be affected generally have relatives, and they have votes which are valuable about election time, and if their children had been arrested for violating the curfew ordinance they would probably feel wrathfully inclined toward the administration, and therein would lay the evil."

George W. Sloan, of the School Board, was of the opinion that a curfew ordinance should be passed. Said he: "Every night I notice children in the streets who ought to be at home, and I know that they can derive no good from running around the streets in the dark. The future of this government depends upon the coming generation, and unless we train that generation up right the Nation will suffer. The ordinance has been put into effect in other places with good results, and I believe it would have a good result in this city. I also think that there ought to be a compulsory school law passed, compelling children between the ages of six and sixteen to attend school. The larger a city becomes the more the need of such a law is seen. If the representatives of the different counties would drop politics and agree upon a law, it would result in vast good to the city and State, as well as the coming young people, and ultimately result in much good to the Nation. Particularly around the stores at night are noticed hoodlums and boys who, when asked if they go to school, reply, 'No; I don't have to.' Of course, there are some exceptions in the cases where the boys are supports of their families. All laws work hardships on some people, but this country is built upon the principle of 'greatest good to the greatest number,' and provision could be made which would not deprive families of the support of their children, but at the same time accomplish great good. To my knowledge, such a law has not been agitated by the School Board. In fact, the board cannot now hardly accommodate the children who do attend school, and if a compulsory law was enacted a number of new school buildings would have to be erected. The growth of Indianapolis has come with so much greater rapidity than the means of the board that the present revenue is not sufficient to get out of debt and at the same time construct new buildings, which are even now necessary under the present conditions. The board is doing the very best it can, but time won't stop for little children, and they must be supplied with schooling while they are young. Not one man in a hundred has any idea of the growth of Indianapolis. The increase over last year of children who are eligible to enter school amounts to about 1,200, and the schools are crowded now. I say pass the compulsory law, but at the same time make a provision for accommodating the influx of children that will result from its passage."

There is a good deal of talk about the City Hall relative to a curfew law. City Attorney Curtis says that he is ready to draft such an ordinance as soon as he is informed as to what provisions it should contain, that is, as to whether it shall prohibit children from being on the streets at night, or simply regulate the conditions under which they may be out. In some cities curfew ordinances prohibit children from gathering in large crowds, but permit two or three of them to walk together. In other places the laws provide that children may only be out when accompanied by parents or guardians. It seems to be the desire of the councilmen to obtain expressions of opinion as to the desirability of such a law. There has been a good deal of agitation of curfew laws in Ohio recently, but in many cases attempts to have ordinances passed have been defeated. Such laws generally prohibit children under eighteen years of age from being on the streets after 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

PUPILS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

Must Not Be Solicited Without the Board's Permission.

The attention of School Commissioner Blackledge was called yesterday to a communication in the Journal, complaining of the method among some teachers of making collections from pupils for various purposes, such as decorating school rooms.

"The board does not sanction enforced contributions from pupils," said Mr. Blackledge. "The rules, I think, specially prohibit contributions being asked of the pupils without permission of the board. Education in giving to worthy objects, if it can be done without calling attention to those too poor to contribute, should be encouraged. It is one of the most needful and the most neglected points in education. Contributions of food were recently asked to make up a Thanksgiving dinner. Every child gave something, even a cold potato was counted in. The janitor who took the basketful to the hungry man and his family, told him it was a contribution from the children of a certain school. It was not surprising that the poor man broke down in tears. The message sent back to them gave every child a sense of fellowship. The criticism is made that these contributions work a hardship upon the poor. So far as the contributions of the class mentioned are concerned, I do not think the poor persons of moderate means so regard it. If you want to find a man who will divide his last dollar and his last crust with his fellow, go among the poor, and not the rich."

In regard to a compulsory education law, Mr. Blackledge said:

"Compulsory school laws are desirable if so framed as to except cases where the labor of children is necessary to the maintenance of the family. The community is interested in deriving from the schools the best results for the largest possible number, a result likely to follow a compulsory law. Every youth who learns how to behave and make an honorable living is a benefit to the State. We receive from the State an allotment of tax revenue based on the enumeration of children of school age. It is clear that the money derived from taxation on the theory that every child listed in the enumeration should receive its benefit is not doing its full work.

"I am not familiar with the operation of curfew ordinances. They would seem to me difficult to enforce in large cities."

AN EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Committee Meeting Will Be Held to Formulate One.

There will be a meeting this morning in the office of the superintendent of public instruction to formulate a general education bill to be presented to the Legislature. It will be attended by State Superintendent Greeting; D. K. Goss, superintendent of the Indianapolis schools; J. N. Study, of Richmond, and R. I. Hamilton, of Huntington, on behalf of the teachers and superintendents. By Senators McCord and La Follette and ex-Senator Ellison, from the Senate, and two or three members from the House. It was the intention to get up five or six different kinds of bills that experience has taught the superintendents to believe would be good measures, but it was finally determined to combine all these features in a general education bill and let it go before the Legislature in that shape. The bill will include the recommendations of State Superintendent Geeting, which have been got out in pamphlet form. These recommendations are as follows:

"That a law be enacted making it the duty of the township trustees and the trustees of town and city schools to furnish high school accommodations, free, to all graduates from the common school branches.

"That a law be enacted making it the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to examine all teachers for license to teach in the public schools of the State, thereby making the license valid in any part of the State instead of in one county, as at present.

"That there be a law enacted providing for the qualification of county and city superintendents.

"That an enabling act be passed enlarging the work of the State Library Board (instututed by the General Assembly of 1895) whereby a district library system may be established, extending the privileges of reading good books to children in our country, village and town schools.

"That the State Board of Education be authorized to recognize State certificates issued in other States."

In addition to enactments embodying these recommendations the bill will contain a chapter upon township libraries drawn by Mr. Goss, upon the theory that these township libraries, like the State library, should be put under the general supervision of the State Board of Education. One clause would provide that all books purchased should be purchased from a certified list sent out by the State Board, this board having contracted with publishers just as the Reading Circle Board has now. Another chapter will be devoted to the regulation of county institute work. Another will probably provide for placing two county superintendents upon the State Board of Education.

A DIME-NOVEL BAND.

Patrolman Asch Captures the "Scouts" and Their Booty.

Yesterday afternoon the rendezvous of the "Scouts," on Deloss street, was swarmed down upon by the enemy, who looted the place, made away with the booty and carried off the scouts captive. In this case the enemy was Officer Asch, the "Scouts" were four little boys, and the booty consisted of two dark lanterns, two battered satchels and a wire squirrel cage, all of which were found in the rendezvous, an old shed on Deloss street. The boys' names are Clyde and Joseph Murphy, aged eleven and fifteen, living at 174 Deloss street; Patrick Sheehan, aged fifteen, 41 Spann avenue; Elmer Welshhaus, aged fourteen, 226 English avenue, and Johnnie O'Shea, aged ten, 59 Deloss street. These boys had banded themselves together by a bond perhaps written with the quill of a wild owl dipped in pokeberry juice, that they would stand by each other in gory battle, defend shrieking maidens to the bitter end, and die doing honor to the noble title of "Scout." But they did not count on antagonists from the police force. A howling Comanche was the only enemy that would be recognized by the "Scouts."

When Officer Asch pounced down upon the juvenile terrors they were rather surprised, and their surprise was of the lingering kind when each member of the "Scout" aggregation was marched to his home and his parents informed that their boy was under arrest for petit larceny. The parents are all hardworking, respected people, and they took in the situation at a glance. They faithfully promised to turn the "Scouts" over to the police station during the afternoon, and then Officer Asch gathered up the booty and carried it to the station. Later the boys began to arrive, escorted by their stern parents. The "Scout" element had been vanquished by that method peculiar to parents who believe in Solomon's birch gad injunction about raising children. The boys will be tried in Police Court this morning for petit larceny, as they are charged with having committed a number of small thefts in the neighborhood. Their headquarters was in an old barn on Deloss street somewhat after the order of the "Shanty Club," which was recently broken up on Prospect street. The dime novel was at the bottom of it all.

TRIO FROM DIFFERENT CITIES.

Men Arrested with Much Cutlery on Their Persons.

Patrolmen Milam, Cronin, Fickle and Gerber arrested three men who they believe may have been guilty of a number of petty robberies recently. Milam and Cronin saw a man in a West Washington-street barrel house showing a new pocket knife that he had just purchased for 5 cents. He said he would know the three men who sold it to him and agreed to assist the officers. At another saloon they met a man who had bought a knife for 10 cents from the same man. In Kauffman's barrel house, one of the purchasers pointed out two of the men and they were arrested. The third came along, but when he saw the predicament of his friends, he ran, but was captured by Fickle and Gerber. When searched, six razors, a dozen pocket knives, a razor strop and brush and four diamond glass cutters were found in the possession of the three men. They gave their names as Michael Clavenger, of Boston, James Burns of Cincinnati, and Richard Conway of Denver. The first two had pistols.

The Indiana Academy of Medicine.

The legislative committee and the advisory board of the Indiana Academy of Medicine held its regular weekly meeting at English's Hotel last night to further consider the proposed bill for regulating the practice of medicine in the State. The society has been working independently of other medical societies of the State; but now invites other medical societies to cooperate with it. The Indiana Academy of Medicine asserts that it has a membership of several hundred physicians, and a few persons are members who are not physicians. Last night the advisory board placed the following names upon the roll of membership: Strather Herrod, Franklin; J. W. Link, Madison; Dr. C. B. Burlington, Attica; Dr. J. H. Holloway, Fort Wayne; Dr. Joseph P. Ball, Lebanon; Dr. James B. Cromer, Flora; Dr. Fred G. Bismarck, Logansport; Dr. O. S. Coffin, Lewisville; Dr. J. R. Duncan, Crawfordsville; Dr. John L. Marsh, Brownsburg; Dr. J. W. Parish, Shelbyville; Dr. C. C. Cooper, Kokomo; Dr. E. B. Grosvenor, Richmond; Dr. D. D. Neff, Green's Fork; Dr. J. H. Hoag, Oxford; Dr. E. D. Bryan, Frankfort; Dr. D. H. Dean, Rushville; Dr. John W. Sage, Hartford City; Dr. J. J. Schultz, Delphi; Dr. E. P. Brown, Thorntown; Dr. W. H. Williams, Dale; Dr. H. C. McConnell, Oxford, and Dr. J. B. Hudson, Columbus.

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Men's plain linen, hemstitched and printed border Hankerchiefs; regular value, 15c; Saturday, 10c.

Men's Cashmere Mufflers, just received; good value at 25c.

Men's Silk Mufflers, latest designs, stylish patterns, 48c.

Christmas Neckwear

Our 25c line Saturday, your choice for 17c.

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Our Underwear Department for men is established when we state we carry such lines in all grades as "Stuttgarter," Norfolks and New Brunswick Company, American Hosiery Company, Dr. Wright's Health Underwear and many other prominent lines.

For Saturday will offer a splendid new line of Men's Dressed Gloves, $1, $1.50, $2. We have only the best-known makes.

Special prices on Men's Silk Umbrellas, from $5 to $10 each.

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PRACTICE ON A HIGHER PLANE.

Object of the Doctors in Securing New Medical Law.

The meeting of physicians at Dr. W. N. Wishard's office Thursday night to consider what should be asked in the way of medical legislation was called by Dr. Wishard, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the Indiana State Medical Society, and was a meeting of chairmen, and others, of the regularly appointed committees from the different medical societies of the State, representing the various medical schools. The Indiana State Medical Society (the so-called regular school), the Indiana State Homeopathic Society, the Physio-medical Society and the Indiana State Eclectic Society were among those represented. The proposition before the meeting was to secure a law providing that all persons hereafter practicing medicine in the State shall be graduates of reputable medical colleges, of whatever system they propose to practice, or shall pass an examination before a board of examination appointed by either the Governor or State Board of Health. It is not intended to affect the standing of physicians already in practice or to require them to be examined, but simply to require those who shall hereafter engage in practice to conform with the proposed law. The purpose is to put the practice of medicine on a higher plane and to compel men who desire to practice to be qualified. Other States have laws similar to the one which the physicians desire enacted in Indiana, and they have the effect of reducing quackery. The medical interests are united, irrespective of schools, in this matter.

The committee appointed to draft the essential features of the propose law includes Dr. W. N. Wishard, O. S. Runnels, W. F. Curryer and E. M. Haggard.

SHOPLIFTER FROM MONON

Arrested and Then Released by Police Judge Cox.

Yesterday morning two women went into a Washington-street store and one of them was seen by a clerk as she slipped two valuable boas under her cloak. She was arrested and taken to the police station, and from there to Police Court. She gave the name of Anna Ferguson. She said she had arrived in town but twenty minutes before her arrest, having come from her home in the northern part of the State to do some Christmas shopping. She said she was the wife of a railroad officer at Monon and had three children. Judge Cox, differing from the English judge in the Castle case, gave her a lecture and allowed her to go.

IN DIFFERENT BUILDINGS.

Separation of Women's Prison and Reform School for Girls.

Sarah F. Keeley, superintendent of the Woman's Prison and Reform School for Girls, yesterday submitted the annual report of the institute to the Governor. The board of control recommends that the two institutions be separated in different buildings, one to be called the Woman's Prison, and the other Industrial School for Girls. The report asks for an appropriation of $45,000 a year instead of $40,500, the present appropriation. There are now 202 girls in the reformatory and forty-six women in the prison.

"Gim'me-Yer-Check-Mister Boys.

Patrolmen Bolen and McMullen last night arrested four young men who they say belong to a gang that has for some time been a source of annoyance to patrons of the Empire Theater. They stand out in the street and accost people about to enter the place. The boys are also said to hang about Tomlinson Hall when there is a dance there or an entertainment. They gave the following names: John Richardson, 22 Yandes street; John Ball, 22 East Wabash street; Louis Pettiford, 25 Yandes street; Paul Hellord, 8½ Malott avenue. The first three are colored.

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