The Annual Sale
—OF—
Muslin Underwear
Begins
◆Monday◆

Your attention is invited to the elegant work of Simon Stern & Co., whom we represent in this city. In quality, style, fit and finish these goods are the best. In price they meet the competition of much less meritorious garments.

Gowns—49c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 98c and upward.
Skirts—49c, 79c, 98c and upward.
Drawers—24c, 39c, 49c, 59c and upward.
Corset Covers—15c, 19c, 24c, 35c, 45c and upward.

L. S. AYRES & CO
Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Have a Seat?
You'll never get it to such advantage as now by taking one in our
Monday Bargain Sale
— OF —
CHAIRS TO CLOSE

4 Chairs	$1.98
1 Rocker	$2.13
2 Rockers	$2.98
4 Rockers	$3.48
5 Rockers	$3.98
4 Rockers	$4.13
5 Chairs	$4.13
5 Chairs	$4.38
5 Rockers	$6.98
2 Rockers	$5.37
2 Rockers	$5.13
2 Rockers	$3.19
5 Rockers	$5.13
3 Desks	$5.48
3 Tables	$5.37
100 Willow Trays, each	10c
5 dozen Office Chairs, each	$1.35
6 dozen Dining Chairs, each	$1.10

☞MONDAY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Albert Gall,
17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."—Samuel Johnson.

$3.00
Buys a good first-class HAT
—soft or stiff—at the
Dalton Hat Co
BATES HOUSE.

"Go to an Art Store for Pictures."

You Want
to bear in mind the fact that we are hustling for business. If you want some framing we will surely do it for you if reasonable prices, good goods and fair treatment count for anything.

PICTURES, FRAMES, STATUARY.

Ward's Art Store
North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.
GOOD GOODS

"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

H.S.TUCKER 1ST Quality INDIANAPOLIS

Sale of Men's slightly soiled Gloves (traveling men's samples), at cost.

PRICES, 15c Up.

Tucker's

GLOVE STORE, 10 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

LITTLE SISTER OF THE POOR.

Passing of Theodore Mary, Who Was Only Twenty-Three Years Old.

Sister Theodore Mary lies dead at the house of the Little Sisters of the Poor. All day long yesterday a stream of visitors kept the little entrance gate swinging to and fro as the loving ones who have been helped by the sweet young sister came to pay their homage at her bier.

Sister Theodore Mary was the youngest member of the community in which her last work was done, being aged only twenty-three years. She took her vows in Boston three years ago and shortly afterward removed to Brooklyn. There her health began to fail, the consumption germs having entered her system, and a year ago she came to Indianapolis in accordance with the advice of her physician. Here in the community at the corner of Vermont and East streets she has labored with unfailing zeal for the needy, never ceasing when her health grew weak, never faltering when the light grew dim, always sweetly resigned to her fate and cheering those about her till the last. She was finally compelled to take to her bed, and New Year's night just as the clock was striking twelve her soul left the tortured, weakened body and Sister Theodore was at rest.

No better tribute to a life of self-sacrifice could well be paid than the scene at the sisters' house yesterday. The body of the dead sister lay in a magnificent casket, the only beautiful thing in the barren room, a crucifix at the foot and four waxen candles, one at each corner, shedding their pale light over the still white face. Old men and women, inmates of the house and pensioners of its charity, came one by one with hesitating step and bended heads to gaze upon her whom they loved and revered as one who had done what she could to make their hard lot somewhat easier. Some of them sprinkled little offerings of flowers on the white figure which lay so still, and when they turned away tears that came from the heart were in their eyes. Parishioners of a more well-to-do class came also to pay tribute to the departed one, and there were few dry eyes at any time in the little room where she lay. All seemed to love her and to feel her loss.

The funeral will be held from the sisters' chapel this morning at 9 o'clock. Every honor will be paid to the dead, Right Rev. Bishop Chatard celebrating high mass. Father Leonard and several others of the clergy will be present also. The sisters earnestly desire all the friends and benefactors of the institution to be present to witness the last rites for the youthful dead.

For Stealing Papers from Doorsteps.

Claud Oliver, a lad thirteen years old, living at No. 219 Buchanan street, was arrested yesterday morning by acting Merchant Policeman Taylor. He is charged with stealing morning papers from doorsteps.

New things in Parlor Goods. Wm. L. Elder

THREE POINTS OF VIEW

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST SIZED UP BY THE MANAGERS.

What Messrs. Wishard, Wingate and Early Think of the Chances of Their Favorites.

There was something of a cessation of activity in the senatorial contest yesterday. The headquarters were not open, and as very few members were coming in, there was nothing in particular to be done. During the lull each of the managers of the interests of the three active candidates on the ground found time to talk to a Journal reporter about the situation.

"There is little to say," said ex-Senator Wishard, who is looking after the interests of Mr. Fairbanks, "further than the fact you already know, that, as the situation stands, Mr. Fairbanks has enough to nominate, with a handsome margin to spare. As the members come in his strength is gaining much more in numbers and very much in solidity. Some of his opponents will come into the caucus with a showing of strength not at all commensurate with the high esteem in which they are held by the Republicans of Indiana. In the present situation the great strength shown by Mr. Fairbanks is but natural. Saving General Harrison, no other man has been so prominent in the active leadership of the Republican party in this State for a number of years past as Mr. Fairbanks. He has spoken in every nook and corner of the State, and, whether the prospects of the party were good or bad, he has been fighting its battles with all his might in every campaign. The senatorial honor was not sought by him in the first place, but in the Legislature of 1891 his friends suggested his name for the complimentary vote, and in the following session it was given to him by acclamation. His great services to the party and the sense of good faith on the part of the Republicans who believe that an honor should not be offered when empty, only to be taken away when substantial, are what has given his canvass such momentum that it has gone along naturally to success."

John Wingate, who has charge of the canvass launched by the friends of General Wallace, said: "Since the organization of the State of Indiana no man has been a candidate for the United States Senate who brought with him the prominence which General Wallace brings. This remark I make remembering the lamented Lane, Morton and Hendricks. The Nation in 1860 to 1864 had its Lincoln; Indiana had its Morton; to-day Wallace stands as the connecting link between the great men of that time and this. No one living has done more to advance the importance and renown of Indiana throughout the sisterhood of States. When we take into consideration his distinction in war, in diplomacy, in literature and supplement it with the fact that he is a native of Indiana and that all his life has been spent in Indiana, thus giving its people his heart and mind, it is not strange that they consider him a typical Indiana candidate at this time. His selection would be an inspiration to American youth, showing that somewhere along the pathway of life in this great country of ours there is reward for merit and appreciation of real worth. As to the position which Indiana would occupy in relation to the incoming administration through General Wallace, I am reminded of an incident which occurred to me. Some two years ago, in the early morning, stepping out of the front gate at my home, I met a man and a little boy whom I thought I recognized. As I shook hands with the man, thinking every moment that his name would come to me, he said, 'Can you tell me, sir, where I will find a G. A. R. man?' And before I had time to answer him, he said, 'I asked this boy up street if he could show me a veteran, and he at once said he would take me down to Colonel Wingate's, but I see that you were not a soldier, only a blue-grass colonel, as I take it.' Feeling a little chagrined at having my title questioned by a tramp, I asked: 'Were your a soldier?' He replied, 'Yes sir, I was.' I said, 'Are you a member of the G. A. R.?' He said, 'No sir, I am not.' Then, sir,' said I, 'can you explain to me how you know I was not a soldier, or how you can satisfy a member of the G. A. R. that you were a soldier when you yourself are not a member of that fraternity?' His eyes moistened, and with a quivering lip, looking me straight in the fact, he said, 'No sir, I cannot explain that to you, but I will tell you, stranger, there is something about a man with whom you stood in elbow touch on the field of battle that makes you know him when you meet him.' I learned a lesson from the tramp who that morning had beefsteak, hot biscuits, and honey for his breakfast. With General Wallace in the Senate, how close Indiana would stand to Major McKinley's administration, when its representative came to plead the cause of her people, no one can know except the comrades whose sacrifices so contributed to the perpetuity of the American Union by saving its flag from dishonor. These and many others are some of the reasons why the people of Indiana ask their Legislature, a body to which at all times they have the supreme right of appeal, to give them for United States senator a man of whom to read is to admire, to see is to reverence, and to know is to love, and they only ask that reasonable time be given them in which to fairly present their case prior to Jan. 19, fixed by the Constitution as the date of the election of senators. It would be an injustice to the representatives and senators as well as to their constituency, to ask them to call or participate in a caucus which would not give any candidate a sufficient time to acquaint himself with all the members of the Legislature after they have arrived in Indianapolis. It would reflect upon the Legislature to suppose or presume that any one of its members had been selected for any specific purpose other than to represent his section and the whole State, in the fullest and most complete sense of that expression; which can only be done by the most thorough and detailed investigation of all questions which shall come before it."

Senator Jacob D. Early, who is keeping a watchful eye upon the interests of Mr. McKeen, said: "Mr. McKeen is very near the nomination now and his strength is constantly growing. We have no quarrel to make with the claims made for other candidates, but think we know the situation thoroughly and are more than satisfied with it. Mr. McKeen's strength lies in the fact that he is a typical representative of the every-day, year-in-and-year-out Republicanism and of the substantial business interests of the State. He has been one of the Republican wheel-horses of Indiana as long as I can remember and has always been first with good counsel and assistance. In business he has managed large interests for thousands of stockholders and dealt with thousands of employes, and I do not think one of those stockholders or employes could be found who would not go miles to serve him and show their high appreciation of his integrity and broad, manly qualities. In business, as in politics, he has been a builder-up always, a wrecker never. No man in Indiana has done more to develop its material resources than he and no man deserves better from the Republican party and the people of the State. With such a candidate, Mr. McKeen's friends have have been able to make a telling campaign, a campaign which I firmly believe will reach a successful conclusion when the caucus meets."

HAGGARD'S THREE PAGES.

Appoints Deserving and Needy Boys to the Positions.

In appointing his three pages, Lieutenant Governor Haggard has not had an eye single to political influence, but has made three deserving homes happy. All of his appointees are boys from families which very much need the assistance that the position will give financially. In one case especially is this true. This is in the appointment of a boy named Carter. He is a bright little fellow who has been dependent upon the work of a widowed mother, who has striven hard to provide for three children on the salary attached to a minor clerkship. She is a frail little creature who has the appearance of being unable to bear the strain of supporting a family, but the appearance of her children indicates that the love of a mother has borne her up in the many trials that beset her. They are always neatly clothed and are receiving the best education that her limited means will allow.

For Legislative Offices.

Since Charles G. Sefrit, of Washington, arrived Saturday evening a number of his friends have been urging him to make the race for clerk of the House. When asked by a Journal reporter last evening if he had been persuaded he replied: "I don't think I have. We have a candidate for speaker in the next county to us, Mr. Willoughby, and we want to see him elected. I should hesitate to do anything that could be construed as unfavorable to his canvass. Possibly it is presumptuous in me to think that my being a candidate would interfere with his chances of election, and it would probably not do so, but I haven't yet figured out to my satisfaction that I should enter the field."

Among the candidates for legislative offices on the ground are: Charles R. Lane, Harry B. Strohm and David Olive, for secretary of the Senate; H. W. Egnew, for assistant secretary of the Senate; G. W. Faucett and Mr. Tilson, for doorkeeper of the Senate; B. H. Prather, W. G. Beach and J. H. Shunk, for clerk of the House; Charles E. Tarleton, for assistant clerk, and T. M. Groves, Harry H. Hoover, for doorkeeper of the House.

SHE FOUND HER JEWELS.

Mrs. Selig Had Not Left Them at the Denison.

A dispatch was received at the police station last night from Chief Harrigan, of the St. Louis police department, stating that Mrs. Selig had found her jewels in her trunk. No further particulars were given. The entire Indianapolis detective force has been working on the case on the statement of Mrs. Selig that she had left a bag of jewels and money at the Denison House.

NO RACES THIS SEASON

THE DRIVING CLUB WILL NOT RENEW ITS LEASE ON A TRACK.

Public Must Depend for Such Sport on the Annual Fair—Club Has Lost About $6,000.

The people of Indianapolis will have to depend altogether upon the State fair for whatever racing they see next summer. The Indianapolis Driving Club has quit, and has quit loser to the tune of about $6,000. It made a great effort to give the city the best there was going in the way of harness racing, and when this proved a steadily losing operation the club made an effort to give good running races. It was a bit more expensive than the other.

"We shall do nothing," said Sterling R. Holt, president of the club, when asked about what was going to be done next season yesterday. "Our lease of the track from the State Board of Agriculture has expired, and we do not want to renew it. So far as we are concerned, we have abandoned the effort to give racing in Indianapolis. It was very pleasant, but expensive, and the members of the club are out about $1,000 each. We have not asked for any dates nor taken any steps towards further meetings. If somebody else wants to take it up they are welcome to the benefit of our experience."

MONUMENT-PLACE SMOKE.

Sometimes Miss Indiana Is Literally Out of Sight.

There are times when a dense volume of smoke curling from the huge brick smokestack of a theater on the north side of Monument place envelopes and almost completely conceals the figure of "Indiana" on her perch at the top of the monument. At other times the smoke from a chimney to the southeast almost as effectually hides the flowing draperies and heroic lineaments of the figure. As a general thing the smoke from the theater is the worse. Sometimes the black cloud strikes the shaft midway and Indiana can be seen above it apparently suspended from the heavens. Again, the great black cloud rises higher and the figure can hardly be seen for hours. Every day that this continues the streaks and stains that are rapidly covering up the stone of the shaft, it is claimed, grow deeper and deeper, much to the regret of the artistically inclined who have no objections to the deep tones time lays upon works of art, but who deplore the vandalism of smoke.

On foggy days, when the atmosphere is humid, the monument seems to act as a sort of breakwater and the smoke dashes against it and falls in great patches toward the ground, flying in the faces of people and almost blinding them with cinders and stifling them with noxious odors. Office rooms in the tall buildings are at times deluged with the permeating vapor if windows are unwittingly left open to aid ventilation.

Indianapolis has become noted afar on account of the pretty private residences. The fact is generally recognized that half the life and beauty of Indianapolis homes is a result of the light and delicate coloring people have chosen in exterior ornamentation. Before natural gas came to be generally used the tendency was toward the dark and somber colors effected in large cities where coal soot and smoke soon ruined softer tints. As soon as it was generally recognized that the fuel of Indianapolis was to be natural gas, people gladly welcomed the opportunity to use light colors.

Complaints against the increasing smoke nuisance are not, therefore, confined to the precincts of Monument place, but come from parts of town where people have their homes adjacent to big factories. The murmurs now heard are rather faint, but in them many people hear the first rumblings of protests that will grow stronger and deeper when this city reaches the dirty and soot-begrimed condition of Pittsburg before the discovery of natural gas, for instance, and other Eastern cities that have never enjoyed that gift of nature.

A movement for a law to abate the smoke nuisance was started in Council a few weeks ago, but it seems to have died because of objections raised to it in committee. One of the city fathers said he had investigated the subject thoroughly and found that the reports of benefits derived from such a law in Chicago were considerably exaggerated. He said the only way to avoid smoke was by the use of hard coal, which, figured out in dollars and cents, costs considerably more a ton than the soft so-called bituminous (but smoky) coal burned in some furnaces. For this reason, he argued, manufacturers would be between two dilemmas under an anti-smoke law; they must either increase prices and lose in competition with manufacturers under no such restrictions or move to some other place where they would be free to raise as much smoke as they might please. Arguing along this same commercial line, another said it would be impossible for railroads to continue to operate if they were compelled to keep down smoke within the city limits, as even the best of engineers would have to fire up two or three times in getting to Brightwood or North Indianapolis. He suggested it might be well to have the ordinance cover all territory between West and Noble and Merrill and North streets. This, he said, would shut down the smoke in the heart of town. It was admitted that such an ordinance might not be construed as a general ordinance and might therefore fall through. At the same time it would afford no relief to thousands of small property owners who are as much interested in maintaining the cheerful appearance of their homes as the monument regents and artistic persons are in preserving the beauty of the great shaft in Monument place.

THE BUILDINGS ARE SAFE.

They, at Least, Baffle the Skill of the Numerous Robbers.

As bold a burglary as has been reported lately occured last night at the Progress clothing store, on West Washington street. Early in the evening, while the street was filled with pedestrians, and after the night policemen had been assigned to their respective duties, robbers broke open a street showcase and stole everything in it. The case is eight feet high, and is used for displaying hats and umbrellas. Some time before 8:30 o'clock the lock was pried off and every article in the case was taken. Bright arc lights burn immediately in front of the store, making the place as bright as day.

Recently a sidewalk showcase at the hat store across the street, kept by William Kleinsmith, was robbed in the same way, and no trace of the thief has ever been found.

FAITHFUL BURGLAR ALARM.

It Enables William Schwegman to Capture Mount Jackson.

William Schwegman keeps a grocery store at the corner of Keith and Commerce streets (old Windsor street and Orange avenue). He has been robbed by burglars several times, and recently had an electric burglar alarm put in the place, connecting with his residence. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm sounded and he hurried to the store. He found the burglar working on the cash drawer. With a cocked revolver he commanded the fellow to throw up his hands and marched him to an engine house, where he telephoned for the patrol wagon. The burglar gave the name of Mount Jackson, which is believed to be fictitious.

MINORITY JUST SCARED

SCHOOL BOARD FINANCE REPORT CONTAINS NO STRICTURES.

It Shows, However, that a Big Growing Debt Stares the Schools in the Face.

A little more light on the subject brings out the fact that the minority of the School Board was more scared than hurt at the prospect of hearing the report of the finance committee read Saturday night without having first had a chance to know what it contains. This report is one that the committee has prepared merely because it was suggested in a conversation between several members of the board that it would be advisable for the finance committee to prepare in a tangible shape a full statement of the condition of the board's finances so as to make a showing before the Legislature when power is asked to increase the tax levy and make provision for paying off the board's debt. In accordance with this suggestion the report has been prepared. It will fill a little more than one column in a newspaper. When the report was submitted last Saturday night and there was immediately such a strong effort to head off the reading of it, those who did not know just what it contained immediately conjectured that it contained some strictures on the present minority for the mismanagement of affairs in the past. In fact, that was about the only thing that could have been surmised. The report had been in the hands of Miss Ridenour a minute when Mr. Adam began his efforts to head it off. He was so persistent that the spectators and others who did not know the contents of the report immediately concluded that he knew what it contained and was afraid to have it made public.

It is now known that the report contains nothing in the way of a censure on the minority and also that Mr. Adam is entirely ignorant of what it does contain.

The report deals in an unbiased manner with the finances of the board. It finds that certain things are facts and so states them without entering the causes that brought about the conditions which may be deplorable. On this account it is believed that the report cannot be considered objectionable by any faction of the board. Just what recommendations the report makes cannot be learned and probably will not be known until next Wednesday night when it is read.

The report takes the finances of the board for the last ten years and makes the average for the time a basis for the yearly calculation for the next five years, adding to the basis each year the amount of estimated increase for the year. The receipts are treated similarly, showing what amount of money the board can expect to have during the next five years. The whole makes a rather startling showing. It demonstrates that the revenues of the board will not be sufficient to keep up the schools and that the board will either have to go deeper in debt by means of temporary loans or will have to curtail the efficiency of the schools. Either means is looked upon as most undesirable.

The report also shows the indebtedness of the board. The exact figures cannot be given, but approximately they are as follows:

Schoolhouse bonds of 1889, ten years		$140,000
Schoolhouse bonds of 1890, ten years		100,000
Ricketts property notes		60,000
Manual Training School:		
Building	$85,000	
Site	40,000	
Equipment	18,000	—$143,000
Library:		
Building	$125,000	
Site	40,000	—165,000
Temporary loan		140,000
Other obligations about		15,000
Total		$763,000

It is shown that this debt is getting larger every year instead of smaller, and that with the present tax receipts it is impossible for it to be otherwise. The temporary loan of $140,000 is such only in name. It is a permanent obligation that has been hanging over the board for years and is not what the name indicates. It is as much of a fixed obligation as any of the bonds, for the board has no means of liquidating it except by negotiating another "temporary" loan for the purpose. Affairs have reached the point where it has been found absolutely imperative that even this "temporary" loan shall be increased instead of decreased. At the meeting Saturday night authority was given the finance committee to advertise for a "temporary" loan not to exceed $200,000. It is not expected that this amount will be borrowed, but the amount will be considerably more than $140,000. All these facts are set forth in the finance committee's report, and there are some suggestions as to what the Legislature shall be asked to do for the relief of the board. What the suggestions are the members of the commmittee will not say, and others do not seem to know.

A NIGHT WITH SPIRITS.

A Dime Admitted to Communion with Them at Spiritualists' Church.

The "spirit" of Sunset, an Indian squaw, speaking through the mediumship of Edgar Emerson, of Manchester, N. H., entertained an audience of two hundred people at the Spiritualists' Church last night. An admission fee of 10 cents was charged at the door, though some paid more and others passed the doorkeeper without leaving any of the coin of the realm. The entertainment was in three parts. Mr. Emerson gave himself over entirely to Mrs. Sunset, and held the audience for nearly three hours. First, there was a lecture on subjects relating to Spiritualism and occult science. This was short and was followed by the answering of questions sent to the medium by people in the audience. They were all on subjects kindred to that of the lecture. The spirit closed by a number of tests. Sunset delivered many messages from departed mortals. In delivering the message the medium always spoke of Mr. Emerson in the third person.

The first spirit to demand recognition was that of William English. The spirit of Mr. English seemed to be well acquainted with a number of people in the audience and seemed to believe that several would recognize him when his name was mentioned. The spirit also introduced the shade of her friend, Willie Baker, and gave traits of his character and the names of several of his spirit friends. He and his friends were recognized by a woman in the audience, who seemed much affected. To an old man sitting in the rear of the hall John Birch delivered a message. Birch has been physically dead many years. When in this life he was a merchant, and used to talk with the old gentleman about spiritualism, and promised to come to him if in his power after death. The old gentleman recognized his friend's spirit by the several peculiarities which were conveyed through Mr. Emerson's mediumship. The spirit of Mr. Birch referred to a specific incident when he had talked to the old gentleman about spiritualism in front of his store.

To a woman sitting in the middle of the auditorium many spirits were anxious to talk. Nine of them were seen about her by the spirit talking through the medium at one time. The spirit begged the woman's pardon for such familiarity and talked to her about her home. Articles in her bureau drawers were accurately described. The medium also described the conduct of the woman on certain days when she heard a rapping as she thought on the door and, though dressed in a cheap dress in which she was ashamed to appear before callers, she went to the door to find no one there. The medium told her that the rapping was by her brother's spirit and was to let her know that he was near her. The woman said that everything the medium told her was true.

The next spirit was that of a barber who was killed by a train of cars several years ago. The man was so accurately described that a gentleman in the audience shouted that he was Manuel Viari. The gentleman said he had gone to the hospital to see him, but that he had died before he arrived. The medium then said, speaking the words given him by the dead barber: "That's all right Pope, but I did not die." The spirit further informed "Pope" that he had found "one of them homes I heard you talk about." The last spirit to manifest itself was, so it was claimed, that of L. W. Moses, who for a number of years was in the optical business in this city. The medium seemed to have a hard time to focus this spirit as it did not seem to want to appear to any particular person. Presently the medium said he felt impelled to take up his spectacles and then he found himself looking into a large door at horses. Then he saw the name, as he thought, "L. W. Moore." The name then appeared plainer as "L. W. Moses." The medium told the audience that Mr. Moses wanted to say that he was just as fond of horses where he was as he had been in the earth life.

It was announced that Mr. Emerson would give tests on Wednesday night and again next Sunday morning and evening.

HELD UP A BREWERY DRIVER.

Part of the Suspected Crowd Arrested Under the Belt Bridge.

Yesterday afternoon Patrolmen Smith and Dugan heard that a crowd of men was drinking a keg of beer under the Belt bridge, south of the city. They were informed that these might be the men who assaulted a brewery driver the night before and took a keg of beer from the wagon. Patrolman Smith secured a position on the bridge where he could cover the men with his pistol, while Dugan charged upon them. The men started to show fight, but when they found that Smith had the drop on them two of them surrendered. Two others ran and escaped.

The two arrested are Timothy Hessian and William Brickley. T. J. Manley was arrested earlier in the day on suspicion of being one of the men, but the police are convinced that he was not with the gang of ruffians Saturday night. Frank Kokemiller was arrested Saturday night as the leader of the crowd.

MR. TAGGART HAS ENOUGH

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR AGAIN, HE SAYS.

Controller Johnson Wants to Be Counted Out of the Race Also—The Office Too Trying.

Mayor Taggart told the Journal yesterday that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

"Will you be a candidate for renomination and re-election?" he was asked.

"I hope not."

"Why?"

"I appreciate the honor that was conferred upon me when I was elected mayor of this city—it is an honor any man might be proud of—but if any man thinks, he would like to have the office, all I have to say is, let him try it. It is the most difficult office in the State if a man wants to do right. He has on his shoulders the responsibility of the entire city government, has to watch the financial department to some extent, look after public improvements—has to know everything going on. The office is certainly not a 'snap.' If any man thinks so, let him try it a while."

"Would you accept the office under any considerations—supposing it were forced on you, for instance?"

"That's too far ahead to talk about. I hope that no such conditions shall arise. You know I was not a candidate before. I did not want the nomination."

E. M. Johnson, appointed by Mayor Taggart to administer the financial affairs of the city, has been frequently spoken of as a possible candidate. He has been intimately associated with the mayor for a number of years, and if nominated would be regarded as the administration candidate.

"You can count me out of it," said Mr. Johnson yesterday. "I have no ambitions in that direction. I know my own capabilities better than those of my friends who have mentioned me for the office. My education has been along different lines. Banking or a place with some trust company would suit me better. In the office of controller I have learned enough about the office of mayor to know that it is a thankless position. It is an honor to be mayor of Indianapolis; any man might be glad to have it, but I do not want it."

Mr. Johnson spoke of some of the perplexing responsibilities the chief executive has to shoulder.

"Here's this park question," said he. "It is right before us and we've got to face it. It will fall on me to have something to say. It is a difficult question. I have talked with men on both sides of it. You have no idea how their views conflict. The great trouble is to decide just what is the best thing for the people of the city. I am going to go slow about it. But I am getting away from the point. That is just one of the many things a mayor has to deal with."

Mr. Johnson was not surprised at the announcement of the mayor's intentions. He said there is nothing in the office that would attract Mayor Taggart, as he gives the salary away in charity and it brings nothing but worry and vexation.

INSURANCE RATES ABROAD.

Depend on the Risks, Not on the Fire Department.

L. H. Gibson calls attention to a feature of the insurance agitation. Says he:

"There is one feature of the question of insurance which has not been sympathetically considered by the underwriters, and the owners of destructible property together, and that is that losses make the rate of insurance. In American cities the cost of insurance is, say, about one hundred cents on a hundred dollars. In the city of Paris it is 8 cents. Factories and mills in one section of this country pay from 3 to 5 per cent.; in another section of this country factories and mills doing the same kind of business, under less hazardous conditions, get their insurance at a cost of less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. This the result of method. The difference in cost of insurance between Paris and the American cities is not in the fire department, but the buildings—the cause of loss. It is one of the effects of a higher civilization. In the city of Glasgow, where the rate of insurance is very low, I noticed that the firemen went to the fire with the hose uncoupled. This was done because the hose would thus last longer. Oftentimes the engine was in one building and the horses in another. This was so that the men would not be disturbed by the smell of the horses. Oftentimes the firemen slept in adjacent buildings. It was cited that they could be more comfortable in this way. This did not indicate carelessness or a short-sighted policy. There was no occasion for hurry. Good building regulations were well enforced.

"The question of insurance is largely a matter of construction. In a well-built city the rates of insurance are low. The rates of insurance are made up from history, not from prophesy. Our cities have disagreeable history in the matter of fires. This makes high rates. Losses in this State are over 60 per cent. of premium receipts. It costs the average company more than 35 per cent. to do business. It is only within recent years that we have had building regulations. When one considers a building nearly two hundred feet deep, with thin party walls, light floor construction overloaded and a fire and a collapse in the center, he may realize a very common condition and a maker of rates.

"The owners of property have suffered because of an improper classification of rates. Risks which were entitled to pay larger rates have paid in their general class an average rate. Good constructions which were entitled to low rates have helped to carry the more hazardous risks. Any one who stops to think about it must know that in the center of the city there are commercial properties on which the rate is relatively very high; that there are other properties on which the rate is relatively very low. Hitherto there has been little inducement from the insurance companies for good building. There is at this time, I believe, an indication of a more rational classification. Those who insist on building in a common way should be compelled to pay not only for the hazard which they bring to their own property, but that which they bring to others. In some of the foreign cities an owner takes out three classes of policies at the same time—one wherein he insures against loss which he may cause to adjacent property, another in which he insures against loss to the stock therein, and a third policy wherein he insures against loss to his own property. This is to cover his varying liabilities. This is a just refinement in insurance."

Poultry Show Arrivals.

Tomlinson Hall presented a busy scene yesterday. The large number of workmen getting the pens and stands ready for exhibitors and the arrival of expressmen with load after load of poultry, pigeons and dogs made the hall resound with a variety of noises that could be heard a block away. Because of the inability to get the exhibits in shape the management will not open the doors until Tuesday at 9 o'clock. The judges will begin scoring at that hour. Owing to the many exhibits, there are two additional judges.

The best way to cure disease is to drive it from the system by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MEN FROM THE FARMS

THEY WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETINGS HERE THIS WEEK.

State Board of Agriculture to Elect Officers—The Wool-Growers and Bee-Keepers to Meet.

The State industrial conventions will be held this week under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and will begin with the meeting of that body to-morrow. The terms of the following members expire with this meeting and their successors will be elected: V. K. Officer, Volga; W. W. Hamilton, Greensburg; Charles Downing, Greenfield; James M. Sankey, Terre Haute; John L. Davis, Crawfordsville; M. S. Claypool, Muncie; W. M. Blackstock, Lafayette; John L. Thompson, Gas City. There is no contest to speak of, either for places upon the board or for the election of officers this year. Following is part of the morning programme:

Address, Thomas Taggart, mayor of the city of Indianapolis.

Address, Claude Matthews, Governor.

Address, President W. W. Hamilton.

In the afternoon there will be an election of members for Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts and a discussion of miscellaneous fair interests.

The Indiana Wool Growers' Association will meet in the Agricultural rooms tomorrow evening, with the following programme:

Address, President Clark Phelps, New Castle.

"Sheep Feeding, Experiments at Purdue University," C. S. Plumb, Lafayette.

"Advice to Beginners," Mortimer Levering, Lafayette.

"Should Farmers Continue to Keep Sheep under Present Conditions and Prospects?" J. M. Harshbarger, Ladoga.

"What Season of the Year Should Lambs be Sold for the Best Profits, and Should They be Docked and Castrated?" J. B. Kerkles, Carthage.

"Internal Parasites and Diseases of Sheep," Dr. A. W. Bitting, Lafayette.

"How Old Should Sheep be Kept for Breeding?" Hiram Foster, Deputy.

"Should New Breeds of Sheep be Recognized at Fairs?" James A. Guilliams, Fincastle.

"What Month is the Best to Have Lambs Dropped?" Levi B. Helson, Warsaw.

"Should Imported Sheep Compete at Our Fairs with Home Breeds?" Uriah Pruitt, Greensburg.

"The Dignity of Sheep Breeding," Professor W. A. Bell, Indianapolis.

The Indiana Bee-keepers' Association will be in session all day to-morrow at Room 11, Statehouse, and will carry out the following programme:

"Who Should Keep Bees for Profit?" R. S. Russell, Zionsville.

"Management of Apiary," John Manford, Noblesville.

"Honey as a Medicine," Dr. L. Snyder, Lafayette.

"Management of Apiary for Profit," David Leaming, Arcadia.

—Afternoon.—

President's address, J. M. Hicks, Indianapolis.

"Management and Mode of Disposing of the Profits of the Apiary," C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.

"Proper Method of Breeding Queens for Purity," Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.

"Should Women Keep Bees, and Will They Profit Thereby?" Mrs. Catharine Hamlin, Indianapolis.

"Plants, Shrubs and Trees for Honey," J. M. Hicks, Indianapolis.

—Evening.—

"The Bee-house—How to Manage It," J. P. Catterson, Brownsburg, and George C. Thompson, Southport.

"Hives and Frames," George P. Wilson, Tollgate.

"Best Method of Procuring Comb Honey," E. H. Collins, Carmel.

"Bee-keeping, a Business," W. F. Burkhardt, Webb, Ind.

Election of officers.

The Swine Breeders' Association will meet to-morrow afternoon at the Agricultural rooms, with the following programme:

Address, President Adam F. May.

"Swine Breeding in Connection with Dairying," W. G. Riley, Thorntown.

"What Weight Have You Made a Well-developed Pig Reach at Six Months Old? At One Year Old?"

Talks by Lloyd Mugg, Center; James Riley, Thorntown; James Mustard, Broad Ripple; I. N. Barker, Thorntown; Thomas Lanahan, Edinburg, and Joseph Cunningham, Lacrosse.

"Has the Score-card Caused More Rapid Improvement in Swine than the old System of Judging?" S. C. Rousch, Warren.

"The Precaution I Take to Keep my Herd Healthy," A. S. Gilmore, Greensburg.

"Our Observations on Hogs that Have Been Inoculated."

Talks by Dr. W. E. Hendricks, Martinsville; John Harcourt, New Augusta, and James Riley, Thorntown.

"What Rules Must a Breeder Follow to Hold a Successful Sale of Swine?" Elmer Ross, Redkey.

"My Observation of the Swine Exhibits at the Fairs of 1896," W. E. Hill, Winchester.

"Observations on Swine Diseases in 1896," Dr. A. W. Bitting, Lafayette.

The Farmers' Reading Circle will meet at Room 29, Statehouse, to-morrow afternoon.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Ex-Judge Fabius M. Finch, one of the oldest Indianapolis residents, is lying seriously ill at his home.

Joseph Wilson and Dr. F. M. Harned, of Washington, Daviess county, are in the city mixing with the gathering crowd of legislators.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Serff, of No. 280 College avenue, gave a New Year's dinner to a few of their friends in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bosworth, of Crawfordsville, who will remain for a fortnight.

Ernest E. Bicknell, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, was to have lectured on "Prison Reform" at Plymouth Church last night, but owing to the bad weather the lecture was postponed until next Sunday evening.

Dr. Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, will begin a series of six lectures under the auspices of Plymouth Institute, Jan. 16, at Plymouth Church. These lectures will be upon the Aztecs of ancient Mexico. He has gained much of his knowledge at first hands in Mexico.

Now Past the Prodigal Stage.

James Laird, fourteen years old, a nephew of Mrs. James H. Lowes, of No. 89 Park avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. His relative says that he has on several occasions taken money belonging to her and gone away from the city. His relatives on such occasions have paid his fare back home, killed the fatted calf, etc. It is claimed that a few days ago he took $7.50 and disappeared, and when he returned yesterday he was arrested.

In Captain Quigley's Manger.

When Police Captain Quigley went home to dinner yesterday at noon his children told him there was a colored man in the stable, either asleep or dead. Quigley investigated and found William Turner lying in a manger, both asleep and dead drunk. He ordered the man out and started him toward home and went in to his dinner. In a few minutes Turner came back and began to raise a disturbance. He was then arrested and sent to the police station on a charge of being drunk.

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INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

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