The Last Week

Of January will be the banner week of the month

The Muslin Underwear . . . and Linen Sale

Will still keep those departments busy; the beautiful display of fine wash goods will be continued, while many new and choice dress goods and silks will for the first time greet the ladies of Indianapolis.

Get an all-silk gros grain black brocade

Dress Skirt for $7.50

On sale—second floor—at 10 a. m., Monday.

L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

"OUR '97 MODELS"

We set the style and keep the lead—come see our '97 models in

MONDAY BARGAIN SALES.

For Example:—

38 pairs Grenadine Stripe Curtains, former price $2 to $3, **98c** per pair.

21 pairs Portieres, former price $5 to $6.50 per pair, **$3.39** per pair.

19 pairs Portieres, former price $6 to $8.50, **$4.42** per pair.

You'll see the specimens in the show-windows.

Goods Inside. Monday Only

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

"Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but no ostertatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."—Samuel Johnson.

DALTON HAT CO

High-Class :: Hatters

BATES HOUSE.

"Go to an Art Store for Pictures."

Our Bargain Table . .

Of soiled margin pictures is worthy of your attention. Saturday and Monday a large variety of subjects will be put on at 5c each for your choice.

These are 35c, 50c and 75c pictures—many popular subjects—and careful buyers will save money on them.

WE SELL FRAMES.

Ward's Art Store

North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.

— GOOD GOODS —

This weather means Tucker's Gloves

DO YOU GO TO A GLOVE STORE FOR GLOVES . . ?

Fur Gloves at cost to close—one-fourth off.

Tucker's Glove Store,

10 East Washington Street.

ST. PATRICK DAY BANQUET.

It Will Be an Annual Event in This City Hereafter.

At a meeting of the committee held yesterday afternoon in the Century Club rooms at the Denison, it was decided to continue the St. Patrick's day banquets which were begun last year. A few weeks before that day of last year, a number of prominent Catholics of the city decided upon a banquet, which was successfully carried through. Immediately after the banquet a meeting of the committee on arrangements was called and the question of making the banquet an annual event was discussed, but not decided. At the meeting yesterday afternoon it was decided to give a banquet this year and to make it an annual event to be given by the St. Patrick's day banquet association.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was merely to effect a permanent organization and prepare the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Thomas Markey, one of the trustees of St. Patrick's Church, was one of those present who was strongly in favor of making the banquet an annual event in the Catholic celebrations of the year. His view was shared by most of those present and that point was quickly decided. The question of speakers produced the most general discussion of the afternoon. A few favored postponing the appointment of a committee to secure speakers until a larger attendance was secured, while others favored the appointment of this committee at once, with the understanding that new members were to be added later. This latter view was the one finally adopted and the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on speakers: P. J. Ryan, C. A. Korbly and M. W. Carr.

Mr. Markey suggested that the committee use its efforts to secure speakers from abroad to a greater extent than was done at the banquet last year. This suggestion was seconded by the remarks of a number of others present and the committee will probably make an effort to secure several speakers of note from outside the city.

The permanent organization of the committee was postponed until the first Sunday in February at which time the committee will hold its next meeting in the same room.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were: John R. Welch, M. W. Carr, H. A. Metzger, P. J. Carlon, J. E. McGettigan, E. V. Perrott, W. J. Mooney, John T. Brennan, P. J. Ryan, B. McCarthy, Capt. James McHugh, Frank Kenney, J. C. Dalton, W. H. Deacon, Thomas Markey, P. J. Freany, George R. Boyce, C. P. Greenen, George Elbreg, C. A. Korbly, Harry E. Royse and John H. McMorrow.

Fire on East St. Joseph Street.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening there was a small fire in the double brick house at 132 East St. Joseph street, owned by John Izris and occupied by the families of Mrs. Louisa E. Hofft and A. O. Royse. The fire caught from a defective flue in the partition wall and burned through to the upper rooms, causing a loss to the building of about $100. The damage to the contents is principally by water.

Folding Beds at all prices.—Wm. L. Elder.

THE WEEK'S OUTLOOK

LEGISLATURE WILL BE OCCUPIED LARGELY WITH ADVANCING BILLS.

Republicans Preparing to Put Through the Political Legislation, Which Is Very Limited This Year.

TO LIMIT CORPORATE POWER

MANY MEASURES PENDING THAT ARE AIMED AT CORPORATIONS.

Return of the Prison Committee—Features of the School Board Bill—Newton County Seat Bill.

This week in the Legislature will be occupied very largely with the reports of committees and second reading of bills. During the past week the various committees have been hard at work upon the six hundred or more bills that have been introduced in both houses and they have reported the death of a large number of measures that were either of slight importance or were aimed at the same purpose as other bills that had been introduced. Up to date only four of five measures have passed both houses and they have been matters of either very slight or of local importance. The only one of a general nature was the piece of pure buncombe which was rushed through the House under suspension of the rules on Thursday and through the Senate in the same way on Friday requiring all county officers to acknowledge pension papers free of cost. Nine-tenths of the county officers of the State do this anyhow and if the other tenth do not care to obey this law they do not have to, for no law can require men to perform service for nothing. The members of both houses understood this perfectly well and did not believe in the bill. Furthermore, they knew that no ex-soldiers were asking for it, but each side was afraid the other might charge it with being unfriendly to ex-soldiers and so the matter went through with a whoop.

The most important measure that has passed either house is the Appellate Court bill, extending the life of the Appellate Court four years. This has passed the Senate and will come up for third reading in the House on Wednesday, when it is thought it will be passed without opposition, as there has been no disposition shown to make a partisan question of it. The anti-trust bills, the one building and loan bill, the compulsory education bills, the apportionment bill, the election bills and the general education bill are not yet out of the hands of the committees to which they were originally referred.

The Vandalia matter will come up early this morning when the attorney general presents his report to the speaker of the House. Since the hasty action of the body on Friday cooler counsel has prevailed, and there is a disposition to follow the recommendations of the attorney general, who will suggest the passage of a concurrent resolution similar to that passed by the Senate last week.

AFTER CORPORATE SCALPS.

Legislators Show a Disposition to Curtail Their Power.

The most distinctive feature of the present Legislature is the desire it displays to go after the scalps of corporations of all kinds. There are before the Assembly no less than fifty measures of various sorts aimed at corporations. A number of these are anti-trust bills, others are anti-cigarette bills, others are aimed at railroad corporations and numerous others at insurance companies, not to mention the several bills relating to damage suits that are aimed at corporations generally. This flood of anti-corporation measures is to some extent the outgrowth of the character of the last campaign. Hatred of corporations was made a part of the Popocratic creed from the beginning of the summer and there is a good deal of feeling among the Republicans that the encroachments of certain kinds of corporations is largely the cause of the general agitation and that it is necessary to do something if this agitation is to be subdued or pacified. There was published shortly before the opening of the session an interview with Judge Baker, of the United States District Court, in which he advised anti-trust legislation and incidentally made clear the legal proposition that a home corporation is the creature of the State and can be regulated by the State in every particular, while foreign corporations have no rights in the State whatever save those granted by legislative enactments. This started a good many trains of thought in the heads of the members of the Legislature and a good many wheels began to go around.

There are no less than a dozen anti-trust bills pending and about the least drastic of these is one that is an exact copy of the Georgia law that has driven the trusts out of that State. Most of them take in all sorts of pools, selling associations, price agreements and every sort of combinations designed to prevent competition in every line of trade or manufacture. Aside from criminal penalties imposed for having any connection whatever with such combinations, most of the measures outlaw completely all members of such agreements or pools, giving them no standing in court in the effort to collect claims. Some of them even provide that the purchaser may recover twice the value of his purchase by proving that the concern from which he purchased is a party to such a combination. The numerous anti-cigarette bills are aimed at the cigarette trust, as the American Tobacco Company is commonly called here. Against the railroads bills are pending for a 2-cent fare, compelling them to keep watchmen at all crossings, compelling them to fence their rights of way and harassing them in various ways. Aimed at corporations generally are various bills to encourage plaintiffs in damage suits. One of these lays the burden of proof of contributory negligence on the defendant, and another seeks to wipe out the specific verdict law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

These attacks upon corporate interests have naturally created not a little alarm. The wholesale grocers of the State have an association that regulates prices and nearly all the manufacturing interests of the State are mixed up in some sort of a combination for the same purpose. They all fear that if they should send a lobby to oppose these measures it would do them more harm than good, and about all they can do is to wait and trust to luck.

SCHOOL BOARD FINANCES.

Provisions of the Bill Proposed by the Commercial Club Committee.

The bill which has been prepared by the special committee appointed by the Commercial Club for the better management of the School Board finances will probably be introduced this week.

The bill amends the act of 1871 relating to school boards in cities of thirty thousand and over, the amendment applying only to such cities having a school indebtedness of $400,000 and over. Such school boards are, in the first section, authorized and empowered to issue and sell their bonds in such sums and denominations as such boards may deem advisable to realize moneys with which to pay such existing indebtedness, such bonds to run for a term of thirty years, to bear interest at not exceeding the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be sold for not less than their par value. Such bonds may be issued from time to time as the maturity of the present indebtedness may require, provided that not more than $400,000 of such bonds, in the aggregate, shall be issued. The Board of School Commissioners shall, preparatory to offering such bonds for sale, give notice of not less than thirty days prior to the date fixed for such sale, together with a description of such bonds, of such offer, and invite bids therefor, such notice to be given by advertisement in at least one daily newspaper published in the city of Indianapolis and in one such paper published in the city of New York. Such board shall sell such bonds to the highest and best bidder, provided said board shall have the right to reject any and all such bids.

The second section provides for the creation of a sinking fund at the same time that the bonds are issued and empowers the board to levy a sinking-fund tax of not more than one-half of 1 per cent. on the value of taxable property. The third section empowers the board to issue bonds for the construction of new school buildings, not to exceed $60,000 in any one year, and it provides for the same method of advertising and selling these bonds as is provided in the first section, and also that the bonds can be used for no other purpose than the purchase of ground in the erection of buildings. The fourth section empowers the board to create a sinking fund to meet these building bonds, limiting the levy for the sinking fund to 1½ per cent. of the value of taxable property. The sixth section provides that whenever bonds are issued under this act the School Board shall elect a board of sinking-fund commissioners, three in number. There is no requirement in this section that the sinking-fund commissioners should be members of the School Board, and the expectation is that they will not be. The succeeding sections provide for the organization of the sinking-fund board, the election of a secretary and treasurer and the provisions of the bonds to be filed by the latter officer. The bill requires that all money collected from these levies be turned over to the treasurer of the sinking-fund board, and he is required to invest them in United States, State, county or municipal bonds of good repute. A method is provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the school bonds out of the sinking fund thus augmented by investment and reinvestment.

Provision is made that any member of either board or employe thereof diverting the funds to his own use or to any other than the uses set forth in the bill shall be liable to a fine of from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment of from one to five years. The secretary of the sinking-fund board is required to make a complete report once a year to the School Board and the latter is required to audit his accounts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAWS.

Pogress of the Bill Looking to a Commission to Revise Them.

The bill introduced by Mr. Linck in the House and by Senator Self in the Senate, looking to a revision of the laws relating to local government, has been favorably reported in the House and is in the hands of the county and township committee in the Senate. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a nonpartisan commission of three members, who shall thoroughly overhaul the laws concerning city, town, county and township school government and report a revision and codification of these laws for the action of the next Legislature. The members of the commission are to serve without pay, and the expenses of the work are to be limited to $1,000 a year, to be paid out upon vouchers issued by the Governor for actual expenses incurred in postage, stenographic work, etc.

The bill originated with the State Board of Commerce and is the outgrowth of the discussion of local government methods at the December meeting of that body. It was shown in some of the papers then read that there is room for vast improvement in the methods of transacting county, as well as township, business, and that many of the best features of the modern city charters under which three of the larger cities are operating, could be with advantage applied to the general law under which incorporated cities operate. It is not the expectation that the commission will invent anything new in the way of county and township governmet, but that it will investigate and introduce into Indiana the best features of newer systems that have been successfully tried in some of the Eastern States.

"I doubt whether the trouble in our system of township government," said Governor Mount, in discussing this bill, "can be reached without investigation and thought, and it seems to me that such a commission, with the expense of the work properly limited, might accomplish a good thing, even if it succeeded in doing no more than to codify these laws."

POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

What the Joint Caucus Will Talk About To-Morrow Night.

The Republican members will hold a joint caucus to-morrow night to determine upon their political legislation. There is very little of this upon the tapis. An amendment to the election law providing that a man's name shall go upon the official ballot but once, a legislative apportionment law and a bill to oust the present custodian of the Statehouse, covers the whole ground. They desire to get this political legislation out of the way as early as possible in order that it may not clog business at the end of the session as it did two years ago. Furthermore, the leaders understand that it is going to be a very difficult matter to get a satisfactory apportionment bill through the House where there is a narrow Republican majority of four members. Members have a habit of objecting strenuously to the way their own counties are treated in apportionment bills and if a few of them should grow obstreperous they could cause not a little trouble.

Street-Railroad Hearing.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Senate committee on the city of Indianapolis will hear further arguments relative to the bill to amend the street-car law. Last Monday Ferd Winter, one of the attorneys of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, asked that the hearing be postponed until General Harrison could appear before the committee. The committee insisted on proceeding, and Mr. Winter spoke for the company. At that time the committee agreed to hear General Harrison and W. H. H. Miller this afternoon at 4 o'clock. They will have at their disposal two hours. This evening John W. Kern and City Attorney Curtis will close the argument, talking in behalf of the city. It is understood Mr. Kern will make the principal argument for the city. At the meeting last Monday the committee said it would not report on the bill before Tuesday of this week.

Newton County Seat.

Members look with not a little terror upon the prospect of another county-seat fight this session over the bill introduced by Mr. Archibald for the purpose of removing the seat of Newton county from Kentland to Morocco. These contests are always productive of hot fights and usually of more or less scandal, and the members are very loath to take up such a measure unless it happens to be a matter of great case of misfit county seat. Morocco is a village near the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, nearer the center of the county than Kentland, and this is the excuse made for the bill. The motive force behind it is furnished by three or four big land syndicates controlling nearly all the land in the northern part of Newton county, and a couple of Chicago attorneys acting as agents for these syndicates have already appeared upon the ground.

Return of the Prison Committee.

The Senate committe on prisons returned from Michigan City last night after visiting the Prison North. Every courtesy was shown the committee. The senators were conducted through the immense prison and had pointed out to them the most pressing needs. It is said that the buildings are really in as bad condition as reported and something ought to be done to better them. Beside the committee proper there were several members of the other house. Several of the legislators were accompanied by their wives.

Dr. Thornton's "Instructions."

Dr. F. G. Thornton, representative from Clay county, is employed as a surgeon of the Vandalia road. In the course of a conversation with a Journal reporter at the English Hotel one evening last week, Dr. Thornton said the question at issue had all been litigated before and the company did not care what action was taken by the Legislature. "My instructions," said Dr. Thornton, "were to vote as I might see fit on the matter of an investigation."

At the Eastern Insane Hospital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 24.—The Senate and House committees on benevolent institutions arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning and were taken at once to the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. There they had breakfast and then inspected the institution under the direction of the superintendent, Dr. Samuel E. Smith. He urged upon them the necessity of enlarging the hospital to meet the demands of the institution, and they all seemed favorably impressed with the proposition. The committees left at 11 o'clock for the Knightstown Home, with the exception of Senator Gilbert, who remained here until this afternoon.

Insurance Legislation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I noticed the Buchanan and Winn letters in the Journal, in relation to improving the life insurance laws of the State. Being quite familiar with the laws of the different States on this subject, I wish to state my belief that the laws of the State of Iowa protect policy holders and their beneficiaries more fully, in both the old line and the new, than those of any other State. I have seen letters from the insurance commissioners of several States, complimenting this law as being far superior to their own. I do not say that it cannot be improved, but will suggest to the Legislature that when it considers this question a thorough investigation be made of Chapter 65 of the Iowa law. This same law, without changing a single section, placed on the statute books of Indiana, would do more for the protection of the insurable public and the good of the State in general than any other (governing natural premium insurance, which is now under discussion) yet passed. This law has been tried for years and found good, and the members of Iowa's Twentieth Assembly look back upon this act with pride and pleasure, being assured that they builded better than they knew. W. R. SCOTT.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.

STILL AFTER THE DEVIL

REV. SAM SMALL TREADS ON MR. SATAN'S TAIL WITH USUAL VIGOR.

Advises the Y. M. C. A. Boys Not to "Copper," Something They Ought to Know Nothing About.

Sam Small made one of his characteristic and inimitable addresses at Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday afternoon. In spite of the zero weather a large crowd participated in the gospel services. Unlike most of the buildings that depended on gas, the building was warm and comfortable and after the services the young men hung back as if they would prefer to remain in the hall to hurrying home through the cold. The services began with a gospel hymn, after which Mr. Small read the 19th Psalm. C. C. Case, of Cleveland, sang a solo, "Be Careful What You Sow." Mr. Small was dressed in an unconventional fashion, wearing a short, double-breasted coat, hanging loose and unbuttoned. His favorite attitude is to stand with one hand in his coat pocket while he emphasizes his words with the other. Ridicule is his favorite weapon in fighting the devil, in which occupation he soon gives his audience to understand he is engaged. At times he delivers himself in fierce and biting sarcasm. He is extremely magnetic and commands the closest attention.

"Now don't go to 'coppering,'" said he, as the collection was being taken up. "Some people 'copper' things to lose. Some of us understand what that means," said he with a half chuckle. As a general thing, however, the audience failed to catch the point, probably because most of them were unacquainted with the terms of faro-bank. "If you want to win a blessing," he continued, "turn up your gold and silver. Some people think collections are a nuisance, but you must remember that all the glorious things the gospel has done has come through collections."

After the collection there was another gospel hymn, the big audience of earnest-looking young men taking up the chorus to "Standing on the Promises of God" with plenty of zeal. Then Mr. Small led the audience in prayer, after which he read the admonition David gave to his son Solomon as he was about to die: "I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man."

MOSES' THREE QUESTIONS.

Moses, Mr. Small said, propounded three questions: Who made man, who made the world and who gave life? He declared that no one had ever been able to answer these three questions in any way than by saying God made man, made the world and gave life. The inner yearning for the infinite was one proof, he said, that God made man. All other theories of man's creation, he said, have gone to pieces and have been kicked into the trash pile. Theorists have gone down to discover the origin of man, taking a scalpel and microscope, dissected him, separated his bones and severed every part from every other part in trying to discover whether he was spontaneously generated or was a kind of animated vegetable. Topsy's answer, "I just growed," proved her to be the best philosopher of all that clan, he declared.

"I don't see how they can get off on that kind of a tangent, when we have the account before us. God created man in his own image from the earth and afterward breathed into him the breath of life. Darwin finds in his theory of evolution that somewhere in the prehistoric times a tadpole sprang from a puddle and the tadpole afterward developed into a frog, the frog into something else, something else into a monkey and a monkey into a man. But, after summing up his theories, he admitted if any artificial means of performing the functions of man's life could be found his theories must fall. Scarcely was his theory announced when dentists discovered, by scientific means, that man could not have evoluted from any sort of lower animals. They proved that man could not live except through the operation of the functions of the stomach. They learned in their study of human anatomy that the lower jawbone of a man is constructed on the lines of an equilateral triangle inscribed within a circle. No museum of fossils, no collection of bones of prehistoric animals and no examination of animals will show this condition. No monkey or any other animal that ever climbed a tree or shed a tail has got that kind of a jawbone."

Not only had dentists discovered that the universal shape of the human jawbone was as described, but they had also discovered that the indentations in the teeth were on the geometrical basis of an equilateral triangle and they were, therefore, able to make false teeth by the barrel which could be fitted to the human jaw so as to fit naturally and easily into those above. Science has not only discovered that evolution is not a truth but it has also disclosed that artificial means can be used to aid the organs of man in performing their duties.

"God made us and gave us the pattern of Jesus Christ as a perfect man because He wanted us to come to the point where we could be of the best service to ourselves, as well as to service to Him. 'Be strong, therefore, and show thyself a man.' How? By keeping the law of the Lord thy God. The law of being a man is well known to us. The law is made manifest in revelation and is patterned in Christ. No ideal can be perfect, it is the result of imagination, of comparing ourselves and imitating another. None of these are capable of giving satisfaction. There is no satisfaction short of God's ideal. Take those whose ideal is physical development. What do they do when Corbett or Sullivan come to town? Away they go galloping to meet them, piling down from ten story buildings, leaving their benches and workshops and gallop down to the depot to see that big brawny brute. If he comes up town they will 'rubberneck' around the corner, follow him to the hotel, see him strut up and register his name with a flourish and then crowd after him into the barroom to see what he drinks and how he drinks it. Then they rush off to buy tickets to the theater. He is their ideal. They say 'I wish I was like him.' If muscle and ability to thump a fellow is the highest ideal a man has of a man, then a mule is a better man that John L. Sullivan. He can hit a harder blow with his off hind heel than John L. can with his 'famous right.'

Boys' Brigade Services.

A special service for the Boys' Brigade was held at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning, Rev. J. D. Ellison preaching on "Battles the Boys Must Fight." The different companies of the brigade rendezvoused at the several churches and then marched to the First Baptist, where the brigade formed and marched into the church as a whole. The boys, in their bright blue uniforms and carrying the white flags of the brigade, marched down the aisles of the church to seats reserved for them. There were about two hundred of them present. B. A. Richardson, general of the brigade, made a short address, telling of the purposes of the organization. He spoke of early religious societies for young people, ending with the Christian Endeavor Society and similar organizations. The Christian Endeavor Society he characterized as being naturally feminine in its character, as its membership was largely made up of young women. The Boys' Brigade was organized in order to furnish a distinctly masculine society. Its membership has about the same duties to perform and vows to fill as other young people's societies.

The services were very interesting and the fresh young voices of the boys were pleasing in the congregational singing.

FEES IN STALCUP CASE

JUDGE STEPHENSON'S ACTION WAS NOT CORRECTLY STATED.

He Had Nothing to Do with Fixing the Pay, the Matter Being Left with Marion's Commissioners.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

You decorate the columns of your last Sunday's issue with large headlines, telling your readers how, as judge of this circuit, I aided in "holding up," or, in other words, helped to rob your county by allowing excessive attorneys' fees in the Stalcup homicide case, all of which has not the least semblance of truth in it, and yet, through the indolence of your reporters in not obtaining the facts, I am published to the world as anything but an upright judge.

The truth of the matter is this: When the Stalcup case was sent to my court, at the request of the Board of Commissioners of your county and of Judge McCray, of the Criminal Court, I appointed Mr. John Spahr and George Shirts to defend the prisoner. I refused to appoint Mr. Willard Robinson, who was in the first trial, much against my inclinations, but merely to save expense to your county. I knew your county had been unmercifully robbed in other trials and, acting, as I thought, in concert with your board and judge, I was trying to prevent a repetition of this offense. As I understood it, your board employed Mr. Shirts to assist Mr. Spahr, who is the county attorney, and they were to pay both men, and I had nothing whatever to do in fixing their compensation. By express understanding that was left to your board. After the trial Mr. Shirts made out and sent his bill against your county and asked me as a personal favor to recommend its payment. From his statement to me I supposed his bill a reasonable one. I made no investigation whatever of the work he had done in your city in preparing the case for trial. My recommendation to the board had no more legal force than my signature to applications for office has on President McKinley, and the signature was attached under much the same motives, relying upon the good judgment of the board, after an investigation of the facts, to allow whatever the services were worth regardless of recommendations. Thus you will see, instead of "holding up" your county and trying to rob it, I have used all the means in my power to prevent it. I was importuned on all sides to appoint other lawyers not only to defend but to prosecute, but refused to do either, and left everything to your board for the sole purpose of saving the county expense, and as my reward I am branded like a train robber with an attempt to "hold up" your county and am forced to defend myself against the charge.

R. R. STEPHENSON.

Noblesville, Ind., Jan. 24.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Retiring from Business.

All parties having pledges at Solomon's Original Loan Office, 25 South Illinois street, are requested to come and redeem same, as I have decided to retire from business. Stock, safes and fixtures for sale. All unredeemed pledges will be sold at public auction, commencing Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897, at 10 a. m., and continuing each day until entire stock is sold.

P. S.—Will sell any of the stock at private sale to merchants who desire to buy in bulk. Sales, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, 25c.

R. M. Mueller, 61 Mass. ave. Tel. 575.

Insure with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices, 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosion.

Cut Price on Babbitt's Soap.

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Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats.

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INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

The Improved

Welsbach Light Reduced In Price.

Improved methods and greater facilities for manufacturing, together with the enormous increase in the sales of the Improved Welsbach Light, make possible the following reduction in price:

Light With Standard Shade, $2.00.

Former price, $2.50.

Light With Reading Lamp Shade, $2.25.

Former price, $2.75.

Lights With Decorated Shades at Proportionately Reduced Figures.

It is the most efficient, economical means of artificial lighting known to science. Burns half the gas—gives three times the light.

For Sale by

The Consumers' Gas Trust Co.

$2.65

How does this strike you? For $2.65 we will send for one year to any address (or all different) a copy of "The Puritan," "McClure's" and "Munsey's." Commence any number; sent anywhere. Order must be received not later than Jan. 30, 1897. Send postal note or stamps. No local checks.

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When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway

By PARKE GODWIN

When 500,000 people lined Broadway: on every side was a black mass of human beings, the whole culminating in one scene which stands even to-day as the most marvelous moment of enthusiastic tumult ever witnessed in America. Mr. Godwin saw it all, and graphically portrays the scenes in the February Ladies' Home Journal. De Thulstrup pictures the one great scene.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Co.

On the 31st Day of December, 1896,

Located at the corner of Pearl and Ottawa Streets, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

J. W. CHAMPLIN, President. W. FRED M'BAIN, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	$200,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	200,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$88,304.56
Real estate unincumbered	7,500.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent., as per schedule filed, market value	19,900.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	223,070.13
Debts otherwise secured	73,500.00
Debts for premiums in course of collection	36,377.96
All other securities, due and accrued interest	5,323.79
Total assets	$453,976.44

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	$10,594.49
All other claims against the company	5,970.93
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	179,052.75
Total liabilities	$195,618.71
The greatest amount in any one risk, $5,000.	

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this [SEAL] 22d day of January, 1897. A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Agricultural Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1896.

Located at No. 23 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

JEAN R. STEBBINS, President. H. M. STEVENS, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is	$500,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	500,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$162,179.[illegible]
Real estate unincumbered	245,260.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4, 4½ and 6 per cent., as per schedule filed, market value	402,527.37
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	1,067,096.97
Debts otherwise secured	26,347.97
Debts for premiums	205,144.25
All other securities	44,089.37
Total assets	$2,332,245.17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due	$4,083.32
Losses adjusted and not due	9,871.56
Losses unadjusted	37,526.32
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	38,715.32
All other claims against the company	54,812.62
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	1,331,941.54
Total liabilities	$1,471,950.08
The greatest amount in any one risk, $30,000.	

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this [SEAL] 22d day of January, 1897. A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Atlas Assurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1896.

Located at No. 315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

J. M. NEWBURGER, United States Manager.

HOME OFFICE, London, E. C. England.

The amount of its capital is	$6,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	720,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$76,536.31
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value	832,650.00
Debts for premiums	88,165.60
Total assets	$997,351.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due	$9,368.74
Losses unadjusted	25,630.06
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	4,550.00
All other claims against the company	18,508.72
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	424,086.10
Total liabilities	$482,142.93

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this [SEAL] 22d day of January, 1897. A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.