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Their Virtues . . .

A rough-and-ready look,
Brilliancy of colors,
Good dust-resisters,
Non-crushable,
Light weight
and strong.

These are among the most stylish of this season's dress fabrics; the width is 46 inches; the price, a yard, $1 and..... $1.25

The Millinery Department

has pretty surprises in the way of Paris Hats and high-class trimmings. You will be welcome to see—perhaps tempted to buy. The styles are of the sort that tempt.

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ART EMPORIUM,
Telephone 500.

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Twenty-five different styles and sizes. The best folding-box Camera that is made.

Eastman's Solio Toning Solution.
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The H. LIEBER COMPANY,
33 South Meridian St.

SPRING OPENING SALE
—OF—
LACE CURTAINS

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!

We've got a store full—we couldn't even print a list in many times this space.

☞A Real Brussels Lace Curtain at $3.38 a pair, that is a fine article.

Better Brussels at $5, $7.50, $9 and up.

This is Lace Curtain Week!

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Albert Gall

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— IN —
DENIM, TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES, DRESDEN.

Everything new. New, novel Draperies. Splendi effects for little money.

SCHLEICHER & MARTENS,
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Formerly of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee.

WHEN HOUSE CLEANING

You may want some of your pictures reframed. Or, perhaps, some old frames will need regilding. See us about them.

WARD'S ART STORE
North Pennsylvania St., opp. P. O.

"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

GLOVES

All prices. 300 different styles. (Wholesale and retail.)

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE.
10 EAST WASH. STREET.
Established 1878.

MAYOR TAGGART'S CLOTHES.

Central Labor Union Takes Exceptions to the Making of Them.

At a meeting of Central Labor Union last night a committee was appointed to wait on Mayor Taggart and ask him to buy his clothes hereafter of a union tailor—or one employing union labor. The delegate from the Tailors' Union reported that the mayor had ordered some duds of a man who did not employ union labor.

There was a warm discussion at the meeting over the action of the grievance committee in announcing to newspapers at Anderson that a boycott had been declared on the Home Brewing Company because the company had had new boilers put in its plant by a firm that was not employing union molders. Delegate Zorn, of the Brewers' Union, protested against the action of the committee and produced a copy of an Anderson paper to substantiate his claims. The entire matter was finally referred back to the committee with further instructions to confer with the brewing company and reach some amicable adjustment of the differences if such could be satisfactorily made.

It was reported that the grievances of the teamsters and shovelers employed on the courthouse yard could not be redressed because Purdy's contract was now in the hands of his sureties. A memorial was ordered drawn up and presented to the County Commissioners, protesting against extending the time on the Purdy contract, because Purdy would not employ a sufficient number of men to keep the wagons busy, nor pay enough for his help, therefore delaying the work.

Robert E. Groff, a retail clerk, was indorsed by the body for the position of factory inspector under the new law, and L. P. McCormick, a printer, was indorsed as the representative of labor on the state arbitration board. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, will be asked to appoint S. F. Moses as the Federation organizer for Indianapolis.

The action of the Hamilton, O., Central Labor Union in boycotting the Cincinnati Brewing Company was approved. It was decided to admit both of the local hodcarriers' unions to membership in the central body. The new delegates admitted were: Messrs. Elliott, Burgess and Phil Lamdorn, of the upholsterers; William C. Lockwood, of the molders; John C. Geckler, of the pressmen. Central Labor Union will given an entertainment and a ball at Masonic Hall, May 3.

Left $5,000 to "Unknown Heirs."

An inquiry comes to the Journal from Austin, Texas, as to the whereabouts of any people by the name of Thynne or Hameridge in this State. John Hameridge, formerly of the State Journal at Austin, died, leaving $5,000 to his unknown heirs, with a statement that he was lost or stolen in infancy about seventy years ago, and that one Arthur Thynne, who died about forty years ago in Texas, claimed to be a relative. The Texas State Journal is anxious to hear from any claimant.

New things in Parlor Goods. Wm. L. Elder

HISTORY OF M'KEE SCRIP

H. M. LA FOLLETTE DEFENDS HIS CLAIM TO CHICAGO LAND.

Claims Greedy Millionaires Are Themselves Conspirators, Trying to Grab the Government Property.

Harvey M. La Follette, whose name has recently been much in print in connection with the Lake Front land case at Chicago, has been in the city since last Saturday looking after his interests here and seeing his friends and business associates. He reports that his Tennessee properties are coming along handsomely and he has the utmost confidence in ultimately winning in the Chicago case, though this latter will probably require four or five years of litigation. The dictum of the Land Bureau of the Interior Department, whichever way the trial before the department may go, does not necessarily affect the title of the property in question. It comes up on the application of the scrip holders for a patent to the land in question. This patent, while not essential, is valuable in the chain of title for abstract purposes. It will be necessary for the holders of the scrip, after its location is properly recorded in the Interior Department and a patent issued, to bring suit in the federal courts to quiet title and this will of course be carried to the Supreme Court, as the seven millionaires, Messrs. Fairbank, McCormick, Ogden, Farrell, Fitzsimmons, Winston and Newberry, will, if they lose, fight the matter through the court of last resort.

The history of this McKee scrip, as it is known, is rather romantic. Col. W. R. McKee, of Kentucky, was a graduate of West Point and married a very wealthy Kentucky girl. He resigned from the army and became chief engineer of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. When the Mexican war broke out he resigned his position and raised the Second Kentucky Regiment, spending $46,600 of his own money in equipping it. At the battle of Buena Vista, when the American forces were upon the point of defeat, General Taylor threw this regiment into the heat of the fight and it lost its colonel, five captains and 331 men in half an hour. Colonel McKee fell at the head of his regiment, shot through the heart. His sons inherited from him the military spirit and fought bravely on the Union side during the civil war. The elder, Major George McKee, had part of his skull shot away during the war and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. The second son, Hugh, fought as a naval cadet during the war and escaped without injury. When the Americans gave the Koreans a lesson in 1871 Lieutenant Hugh McKee led the assault upon Seoul and was killed, like his father, shot through the heart.

In 1853 Congress, in order to reimburse the family of Colonel McKee for the money he had expended in equipping the Second Kentucky Regiment, passed an act issuing this land scrip to his family, but the family was wealthy and did not draw the scrip. Like most other Southern families most of their wealth consisted in slaves and though they fought on the Union side the war reduced them to poverty. In 1889 there was left of the family only the widow of Col. McKee and two grandchildren. The guardian of these grandchildren ran across this act of 1853 and asked the assistance of Mr. La Follette in getting it so amended that the scrip could be drawn. It was necessary to amend it, because since its passage the Land Bureau had been transferred from the treasury to the Interior Department. Mr. La Follette drew the bill and incidentally put in an amendment with a point to it which gave to the holders of the scrip the right to locate it, a right which, in the original bill, had rested with the President. Mr. La Follette purchased an interest in the scrip and the bill was unanimously passed by both houses and signed by the President Aug. 12, 1889, and on Aug. 21 the scrip was recorded in the land department in Mr. La Follette's name. He looked over various bits of land and located some of the scrip at Seattle in three different sections. Suit was entered upon this and in two of the suits he was defeated. The third he dismissed in order to locate all of the scrip in Chicago. Concerning this Chicago land, he yesterday made the following statement to a Journal reporter:

BASIS OF THE CLAIM.

"The suit known as the lake front land case is based upon an application of the holders of certain government land scrip known as the McKee scrip to enter a body of land lying upon the north bank of the Chicago river at its mouth in the heart of the city of Chicago. This land was omitted from the survey of 1821 by the government surveyors, and until a few years ago remained entirely vacant and was known as the government common or 'no man's land.' The reason for the omission of this land from the original government survey was partially because of the fact that the Chicago river at that time did not flow directly east into the lake as now, but at a point some three hundred feet west of the lake, or about where Wabash avenue now strikes the river, it bent to the south and emptied into the lake at a point nearly half a mile south of its present course. By this means a long narrow peninsula was left between the river and the lake. This peninsula and the shoulder of main land above it were sandy, gravely ground covered by juniper trees and other vegetable growth. The lines of survey so fell as to place in fractional Section 10, south and east of the the river as it then flowed, the old Fort Dearborn reservation, thus leaving in the south half of the fractional section only the long narrow peninsula. This peninsula was attached to the north half of the section and with the gravely tract which extended along the shore above to the north line of fractional Section 10, comprising some thirty-five acres of sandy land not good for farm purposes. For these reasons the surveyors found that if they included this long gravely tract it would either leave in the south half only the narrow peninsula for sale or else would attach to the good land in the north half—about one hundred acres—some forty acres of unsalable bad land. It was this condition, coupled with the fact that the government would probably want to straighten the river in the near future by cutting a channel through the narrow peninsula that led the surveyor in charge to omit from the surveys as platted this strip of land. It is this land, with its subsequent accretions from Lake Michigan that makes up the tract which we entered with the McKee scrip. In 1850, Congress by special act, gave to the State of Illinois, for the use of the Illinois Central Railway, that part of the land comprising the peninsula south of the new channel, with all its accretions, and subsequently the United States Supreme Court held that said land belonged to the government, and passed to the State of Illinois by virtue of that act. As the land we have entered was originally a part of the same tract and east of the same survey line it is hard to see why it would not be amenable to the same reasoning. From 1833 to 1842 the government straightened the river and improved the harbor by extending the wharves are levees out to deep water. These formed with the main shore a triangle which was rapidly filled in with sand by the action of the lake, and thus greatly increased the body of land comprising the 'government common.' In the year 1831 the land lying west of the original survey line in Section 10, comprising 102 acres, was purchased from the government by one Robert A. Kinzie, who went into bankruptcy in 1844 and died about ten years later. Kinzie never claimed ownership of the land west of his line, nor exercised the rights of ownership over it. For fifty years this land lay vacant, unclaimed by anyone, and it was only a few years ago that a little circle of millionaire speculators combined together to secure possession of the property which had come to be, by reason of the situation, enormously valuable. To accomplish this they secured the passage of an act by the Illinois Legislature providing for the extension of the Sheridan driveway around the edge of this property to the mouth of the Chicago river, and by an ingenious provision that 'all riparian claimants' should deed to the driveway commission the lands they claimed before the driveway should be constructed, and that after the drive should be completed, upon the payment of $100 a front foot facing upon the driveway, as a contribution toward the construction of the same, there should be made by the commission to such parties good and sufficient warranty deeds in the name of the State of Illinois for the lands that had been previously conveyed. In other words this would give them for payments amounting to only a few thousand dollars, a title from the State to land worth at least $20,000,000.

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY.

"In short, until within the last ten years this land was all an open common. The improvements upon it to-day aggregate by actual measurement about five acres of actual buildings, including all shanties, etc. The aggregate value of all improvements will not exceed half a million dollars, a sum smaller than that received by the same parties from the street-cleaning contractors of Chicago for the privilege of dumping their carts within the area. With the exception of about three acres no taxes were paid upon all of this property until the fall of 1891. No streets were extended through the property until after we made out scrip locations, except one street next to the river, and a few hundred feet of Huron street.

"Since we made our application the so-called 'riparian owners' have failed utterly to show any chain of title from the United States to them, and have relied entirely upon the claim that the original survey ought to have included this land, and upon rank misstatements of fact made for the purpose of exciting public sympathy.

"There was never a case in any court about which so many misstatements have been printed nor such reckless exaggerations made. Thus long lists of prominent Chicago people, of national reputation, have been published as residents of the tract in question, whereas in fact not one of such persons ever lived upon this property or has any interest therein. Statements have been made that the entire property was covered with elegant homes, extensive factories and valuable improvements; whereas in fact over 95 per cent. of it is vacant land.

"In the matter of Commissioner Lamoreux's decision it was made after an exhaustive trial of the case and a review given upon the petition of our opponents in which they were given a second month at their request for further preparation, and the arguments in which lasted several days. The commissioner had the case under advisement for nearly three months. His finding of facts and conclusions of law are clear and unanswerable. It was this latter fact that led to such a heroic effort on the part of the Chicago parties to secure a rehearing in the case. I am satisfied that if Secretary Bliss had fully understood the case or had had any previous experience in the department or in any law court, he would not have granted the rehearing. The fact that Judge Lamoreux had given out a copy of his decision after it was rendered and duly recorded was not a violation of any statute, rule or the right of any party in the case. It is a frequent custom of judges making special findings of facts and conclusions of law to adopt largely the forms submitted by the attorneys, and in many cases even to ask the attorneys of the winning parties to draw up the decree. In the case the attorneys for the Chicago parties requested the privilege of submitting their idea of what the finding of the commissioner should be. To this he consented, and then notified our attorneys to do the same. He made his finding Feb. 20, and recorded it the same day. In the afternoon of that day one of our attorneys called upon him to inquire if the case had been decided, and to urge that it should be decided before March 4. He was informed that it had been decided, and that the copies would go out to attorneys upon Tuesday following, Monday being a holiday. Thereupon he asked if he might not have a copy then, and the commissioner gave him one. While this was not an every-day occurrence it was not an unusual or remarkable thing, and was not a violation of the right of any one. The statement put out by the Chicago newspapers that the commissioner had previously decided the case otherwise, that he had written two decisions, one for each side, etc., are all absolute falsehoods, promulgated in the hope of throwing confusion in the case and doing us more or less injury.

"Our attorneys have asked the secretary of the interior to review his action in granting the rehearing set for April 5. Should our motion be overruled we shall try the case again April 5, and are confident that it will be decided in our favor. We know that the facts and the law are both with us, and do not believe that with all their wealth and influence the millionaire speculators who are fighting us will be able to overcome defeat or to hold the land which they have been trying to secure without either right or law in their favor. It is simply a cold question of facts and the effort to mix in sentiment by dragging in the homes of prominent people and widows and orphans and promulgating all the other falsehoods that have been put out, is all rot."

LETTER FROM MR. LA FOLLETTE.

Corrects Misstatements in an Article Copied from New York World.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your issue of March 17 you publish an article headed "Promoter La Follette," taken from the New York World, but credited by you to the New York Herald. This article abounds in misstatements, some of which are most unjust to myself and others. It is not true that I have been a professional "promoter." I have given all my time and attention to my own personal business, and have never engaged in any brokerage or commission business for anyone. I received the education and training of a civil engineer, and in 1892 I invested in an extensive coal, iron and timber property in Tennessee, and have been steadily engaged in its development since that date. In this enterprise there has been invested a round million dollars in cash, and it is now employing six hundred men. A more legitimate enterprise or one of greater benefit to the country where situated does not exist. None of its creditors ever lost a dollar by it. The statement in the article referred to that a judgment for $129,000 has been given against it and myself in the United States Court in this city is not true. There is no judgment against either the company or myself in any court in the State. Neither myself nor my company ever had any business or litigation with Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., nor do I know of any remote foundation for the misstatement that they obtained such a judgment. Neither was I ever indebted to the New England Milling and Manufacturing Company, nor was I sued by it. On the contrary, we were one of its cerditors at the time of its insolvency.

It is true that one A. E. Davis was formerly in our employ (from which he was discharged for misappropriating company funds), but for his illegal acts we are not responsible. The debts he improperly created in the name of our company we promptly paid when we discharged him. Of his subsequent career or present whereabouts I know practically nothing.

The article in question states that I "have had lots of trouble with the law," evidently intending to convey the impression that I have been accused in the criminal courts of crimes or misdemeanors. Such a statement is an outrageous falsehood. I have never wronged any man; nor has a criminal accusation of any kind or character ever been made against me. It is true that in a civil suit against me in the State of New York I was captased as a non-resident and gave bond for appearance; and the malice prompting the suit is shown by the fact that it was brought in a court nearly three years behind on its docket, when it might have been brought in a court where it would have been tried in thirty days.

As to the Chicago lake-front case, it is a question of fact and law that the United States courts will eventually decide, and I do not care to "try it in the newspapers." But some of the statements made are so misleading as to merit correction. There was never a case in litigation about which more false "facts" have been put afloat in the press. Thus the statement that the Newberry Library stands upon it; that the homes of Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Ogden, H. H. Kohlsaat, A. V. Armour et al., are within its limits; that it is covered with costly improvements, etc., are all false. Less than 5 per cent. of the property is improved at all. Our chief opponents comprise a number of wealthy real estate speculators, who have failed to reveal any title whatever to the property to which we claim a title from the United States. In due time the courts will determine the facts in the case. In the meantime there is no foundation for "sympathy" with "owners" about to be "wronged." There are none such.

HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE.

Indianapolis, March 22.

NEW STATE LIBRARIAN.

He Will Probably Be a Comparatively Young Man.

The State Board of Education will meet next Friday to select a librarian. While the board has not canvassed the merits of individual candidates, its desire in the matter is to select some comparatively young man who will make this his lifework and devote his whole attention and energy to a study of bibliography. Superintendent Geeting has drawn up a set of rules for the government of the libraries that will be submitted to the board for its adoption. The board was much disappointed at the failure of the library bill in the last Legislature. It was its intention through this measure to make the State Library the center of a system of township libraries extending throughout the State. It will endeavor, however, to greatly enlarge the scope and usefulness of the library.

A YOUNG LAWYER INSANE

ANDREW J. STOTT WROTE MANY LETTERS PROPOSING MARRIAGE.

Daughters of Wealthy Men Annoyed—Admitted He Was "Love Sick"—He Was a Free Silverite.

A commission headed by Magistrate Nickerson made inquiry yesterday morning as to the sanity of Andrew J. Stott, a young lawyer well known about town, and as a result of the inquest papers were issued for the commitment of Stott to the Central Hospital for the Insane. Stott came into the room after the papers had been signed and demanded to know by what authority such proceedings were had. He left the room in company with his brother, John Stott, of Princeton, and last night was down town in the care of his friends. His brother stated last night that he was to be taken to the asylum this morning.

Stott's case is a peculiar one, and there is little in his family history or his own physical condition to which the malady might be traced. After graduating from the law department of the University of Indianapolis last spring he entered the office of Flavius J. Van Vorhis, and was regarded as a very bright young man. He became a strong free-silver man, and spent a great deal of his time in argument on this line. A short time after the campaign he began to show indications of mental unbalance. He called on Dr. J. T. McShane for treatment, and the doctor saw that he was under nervous tension, the best relief for which was quiet and rest. The young man apparently gave little heed to his physician's advice, and soon a hallucination developed. The young lawyer was, as he claimed, love sick. He had joined the Second Presbyterian Church shortly after coming to this city, and after his malady began to appear he annoyed young women of the church by writing them letters proposing marriage. In these cases he did not even have an acquaintance with the young women. Some of the letters were incoherent. The young man seemed possessed of the idea that he must get married, it didn't matter to whom, so long as the young woman was wealthy. Dr. McShane telegraphed to Stott's brother and advised that some attention should be given to the young lawyer. The family held a consultation, and the brother was sent to this city for the purpose of having the lawyer committed to the asylum, if it were deemed advisable by his friends at Indianapolis. The proceedings yesterday were had at the request of the brother, Frank J. Lahr filing the affidavit.

Late Saturday night the lawyer called at the home of a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian Church and asked to see the daughter of the house. He was refused admission. Early the next morning he again called at the house with the same result. This led the father of the young lady to take steps to prevent a reoccurrence of the annoyance.

The landlady of the house at which he boarded on North Illinois street was summoned to appear before the commission, but Stott received the summons and started for the courthouse. When he reached there the inquiry had been concluded. Upon Stott's demand the papers were shown him. He carefully examined them, and, turning to Dr. McShane, said: "I cannot feel as kindly toward you as I would like after what you have done. I do not agree with you." Stott refused to turn over the papers to Dr. McShane, who wished to hand them to the county clerk, but afterwards returned them to the officials himself.

Among those who were examined as to Stott's queer conduct were Drs. McShane and McMahon, Thomas H. Spann and Chas. F. Sayles.

The young man and his brother left the courtroom together, and later in the afternoon the lawyer, alone, called on Dr. McShane.

The young man shows no tendency toward homicidal mania. He was a graduate of Wabash College in 1893, and some time ago published a book on football.

SALVATION ARMY RELEASED

Judge Cox Does Not Sympathize with the Movement Against It.

The eight members of the Salvation Army arrested Saturday night were discharged in Police Court yesterday morning. Judge Cox said he had refused to fine the same people on the same charge before, and intimated that the officers who arrested them should not have done so. The services of the Salvation Army attracted such a crowd Saturday night that drivers of vehicles were compelled to drive to the extreme east of the street. Those driving south violated the city ordinance requiring vehicles to drive on the right side of the street. The merchants in the vicinity of Meridian and Washington streets had made complaint of the Saturday night crowds.

The case of Charles Brown, a Shelby-street saloon keeper who shot and slightly wounded Clarence Powers Saturday night, was continued until next Saturday. It is believed Powers will be able to appear in court at that time.

Lee Bowens, a colored man, was fined $20 and given thirty days for carving Henry Stewart Saturday night. The men met at the "Yellow" bridge, and Stewart struck Bowens for refusing to give him 5 cents. Bowens used his knife with telling effect upon the face of Stewart, cutting him several times.

TRAPPED INTO INDIANA.

A Local Installment Concern Causes Arrests at Hammond.

Detective McGuff went to Hammond yesterday and arrested two men who are known in this city as Oscar Wilde and J. E. Adams. They are charged with grand larceny, and the American Wringer Company, an Indiana-avenue installment house, is the complainant. Frank Fuller, manager of the installment house, told the police Saturday that two of his agents, Wilde and Adams, had robbed him. They are charged with the theft of goods, which they took from the store on a canvassing trip over the city. One is accused of stealing four rugs, six knives, six forks, six spoons and a clock. The other is claimed to be short five rugs, a clock, one dozen knives and one dozen forks.

From correspondence with houses doing the same class of business in Chicago Fuller learned that the men had gone there. He arranged with a Chicago firm that it employ the men and send them to Hammond to canvass. They could then be arrested and brought to this city without the necessity of securing a requisition. The plan worked well and the detective who went from here found the men within a few minutes after he alighted from the train.

THE STAR CHAMBER TRIAL.

Attorney General Ketcham, Who Demanded It, Has an Explanation.

The investigation of the accounts of State Statistician Thompson was continued yesterday again behind closed doors. Mr. Thompson was placed upon the stand and submitted his vouchers. Some of these were in the form of receipts, some were canceled checks and the others were statements of salaries paid according to law. Attorney General Ketcham was displeased because the Journal had spoken of the investigation as a star chamber trial. He says that while the public is excluded from the examination all the testimony is being taken in shorthand and if the Governor will authorize the expense it will be written out and filed with the findings of the investigating officers.

William Crosby's Assailant Arrested.

Link Rounds is locked up at the police station on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He dangerously wounded William Crosby in an encounter on the Sixth-street bridge over the canal Saturday night late. Rounds says that Crosby has been "laying for" him for several nights on account of a supposed wrong. He works for George Suter, an ice dealer. He says that Suter has complained that men were allowed to sleep in the stable, and told him to keep them all out. Among the men ordered to stay away from the stable, he says, was Crosby. Saturday night the men met on the bridge, and Crosby struck Rounds. The latter whipped out a knife, and, as Crosby came at him again, slashed at him. Rounds stepped to one side as he delivered the blow and caught Crosby in the back of the neck. The wound was at first supposed to be fatal, but Crosby is now improving, and will recover. Both the men are colored. The fight Saturday night was witnessed by Rounds's employer. Rounds claims that Crosby is a bully, and that he has been imposed upon by him several times.

NEW FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Messrs. Wishard and Kercheval Sworn In—The Deputies.

Judge Baker, of the United States Court, yesterday morning administered the oath of office to A. W. Wishard as district attorney, and Samuel E. Kercheval, as United States marshal, and they will assume office this morning. The district attorney is not required to file a bond, but Marshal Kercheval filed a bond of $20,000, with Messrs. W. L. Taylor, J. B. Kealing and W. T. Noble as sureties.

The three deputies in the marshal's office are under the civil-service rules, but Mr. Kercheval has the appointment of four traveling deputies and three court bailiffs. He has not yet announced his list.

Elmer E. Corr has signified his willingness to resign whenever his resignation shall be desired, but Mr. Wishard stated last night that he should ask Mr. Corr to remain during the May term, as there are a number of indictments pending, and he is familiar with the cases. He will also retain the clerk in the office. He said he had made no promises concerning the appointment of an assistant and would, after he had been in office three or four months and had learned its duties thoroughly, try to select a man who was competent to do the work.

A Death at the County Asylum.

Miss May Jones, an inmate of the County Asylum, died yesterday morning at the institution from consumption. She went to the institution from this city about a year ago. She had no relatives, but the remains will be buried at the institution's cemetery by some friends living in the city. Miss Jones was twenty-nine years old.

To the Public.

All interested parties will take notice that Sterling R. Holt is no longer president of the Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company and has no right to do any act for said company in such capacity.

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C. W. Donson, Secretary.

Good Coffee.

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

The pure juice of the grape, no artificial flavor in Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry. Try it.

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32° Charms,
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INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

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No. 68 East Market St.

Loans promptly made on favorable terms as to interest and privilege of partial payments.

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$100 to all alike.
HARTFORD BICYCLES
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ELFIN JUVENILE WHEELS
Two sizes—$35.

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Have moved their offices to

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DR. ELI F. BROWN, Principal.
Department Indianapolis Business University. When Building. Estab. 1850. Address, for particulars, E. J. HEEB, President.

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$100.00
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