JUDGMENT FOR $182,000

COSTLY SUITS GO AGAINST MILLARD SIMONS, OF PLYMOUTH.

Hon. W. T. Durbin Gets a $6 Pension for the Finger He Lost the Day He Enlisted—State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 11.—In the suits against Millard W. Simons by J. H. Bass, R. T. McDonald and others, judgments aggregating $182,000 were rendered against the Plymouth man yesterday in the Superior Court, wiping out the fortune he inherited from the late Oscar A. Simons. Messrs. Bass and McDonald secured judgment for $94,659.84, and their attorneys, Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris, got a fee of $7,500 for their services. Other judgments are in favor of Plymouth parties, and their attorneys receive equally big fees. This was one of the most important cases ever brought in this part of the State.

W. T. DURBIN'S PENSION.

After a Long Wait He Gets $6 a Month for a Finger.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 11.—Hon. W. T. Durbin, of this city, and national Republican committeeman from Indiana, will from now on enjoy a lift of $6 every month from the national government, it being the last act of I. D. Murphy, Democratic deputy pension commissioner, to grant a pension for that amount to Mr. Durbin. The latter applied under the new law two years ago, and on being notified that there was an irregularity in the application decided to wait till the administration was succeded by a Republican. While in Washington recently Mr. Durbin met the medical referee, and in a jocular way the conversation referred to his application, and the defect was removed by another examination being taken by Mr. Durbin. On the very day that Mr. Durbin enlisted for service in the army from Washington county he was injured and lost a finger in his father's mill.

Wife Traded for an Animal Show.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., April 11.—Several weeks ago a band of Mexicans came to this county exhibiting pet bears, monkeys and chickens, which performed tricks for the amusement of the young folks as well as older ones. They camped on the public highways, annoyed farmers and frightened horses until they were requested to move on. At one place an officer had to be called to enforce the request. They journeyed toward Cincinnati, and when they reached Lawrenceburg a dispute arose as to what direction they should take. Part of the company desiring to go on to Washington, D. C., while one man, a widower, whose wife had died since they left home, and the wife of another desired to go back to the country of the Montezumas. A quarrel followed between the wife and her husband, and finally he made an effort to take her by force. She escaped and ran to the wagon of her friend and demanded his protection. He was the owner of the bears, monkeys and a part of the outfit, and having three small children on his hands, commenced negotiations with the irate husband for the purchase of his wife. After considerable bickering the husband agreed to trade his wife for his partner's bears and monkeys and chickens, giving up all claim to his wife. The trade was made and both parties went their separate ways rejoicing.

Crazy on Electric Wires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 11.—Some time ago Lewis Friedersdorf brought suit to have Henry J. Schroeder declared of unsound mind. Friedersdorf owed Schroeder about $2,000, and wanted to pay it, but thought Schroeder in no fit mind to transact business. The court has decided that Schroeder was perfectly sane on all matters relating to his business. Some years ago he advertised in a Cincinnati paper for a wife, and a woman from Shelbyville answered. They were married, but Schroeder soon grew dissatisfied and obtained a divorce. Soon afterwards he showed evidence of insanity, and was brought here to the city hospital. He owns a large farm in this county, and has the notion that everybody is trying to cheat him out of his property, and that a cave had been dug and electric wires laid under his land so that when he went over them he would be killed.

Designs for Encampment Badges.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 11.—Designs for souvenir badges have been decided on by both the local post of the G. A. R. and of the W. R. C. for the state encampment in May. The G. A. R. badge will consist of a ribbon and medallion, one side of the medallion to bear a portrait of the late William Parry, who is typical of the early Quaker settlers, and the other a seal of the State. Twelve hundred of these will be secured. The W. R. C. badge will also consist of a ribbon and medallion, on the face side of which will be a picture of Gen. Sol Meredith, who was one of Wayne county's most gallant soldiers and after whom the local post was named, and on the other will be the seal of the State.

Two Pair of Elopers Wed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 11.—Yesterday Miss Nellie Ozia, of Senora, O., arrived in Anderson, and soon after H. H. Smith, a young attorney from Watertown, S. D., followed. The two met by appointment at the Hotel Doxey, where a wedding took place in the hotel parlors, a local preacher officiating. Late in the evening Mrs. Smith returned to her Ohio home and Attorney Smith betook himself to his clients in Dakota. Scarcely had that ceremony been performed when William McVay, of Marietta, O., and Miss Rebecca Lee, of Indianapolis, met here for a similar purpose and left on the Knickerbocker for their future home in Marietta, O.

Kokomo Tax Muddle Settled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 11.—Judge Mount ruled in Kokomo's tax muddle Saturday, holding that while the State's quota must be based on the valuation established by the State Tax Board, all local taxes can be paid on the assessment ordered by the local board of review. Last year the local board fixed the valuation of city real estate at $2,600,000. The State board considered this too low, and advanced the assessment 10 per cent. According to the ruling of the court the increased assessment will apply only to the state fund.

Contractor Bridges Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., April 11.—Thomas Bridges, one of the old residents of this city and a leading Grand Army man, died at 7 o'clock this evening at his home. He had been ill for four months of Addison's disease of the liver, and has literally died by inches. Mr. Bridges was about sixty years old. He was a contractor and builder who did work all over northern Indiana. He leaves a widow and four children.

Kokomo Doctor Arrested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 11.—Dr. A. C. Freeman, of this city, and Caleb, Jane and Walter Jackson, of Howard township, were arrested Saturday for the crime of abortion on Mrs. Rosa Hahn-Jackson, who recently married Walter Jackson. To Prosecuting Attorney Harness the girl told a revolting story of cruelty at the hands of her young husband and his parents, alleging that they held her by force while the operation was performed.

Twins Born in an Ambulance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 11.—About 6 o'clock this evening the police found Minnie Heck, a domestic, aged twenty-six, in great suffering in an alley, and she was hastily put into a surrey and driven to the county poor asylum. On the way she gave birth to twin boys. They have no father. She makes a serious charge against a well-known young man of this place. About two years ago she threw her baby in a vault and killed it.

Aged Farmer Cuts His Throat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 11.—Oliver Kennedy, a farmer, aged seventy-five, who has been living with his son-in-law, James Mars, near Hindoostan, cut his throat from ear to ear yesterday morning in a fit of despondency. He gave as a reason that he was tired of being in the way, but stated that the family had always treated him well. He will die.

Woman Takes Concentrated Lye.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 11.—Mrs. Anna Macy, wife of a glass blower, last night swallowed a spoonful of concentrated lye. She was found in an unconscious condition and has suffered the most intense agony since, her mouth and throat being burned and terribly swollen. A small babe was found beside the mother. Little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Indiana Notes.

Robert I. Patterson, of Muncie, has written a poem on General Lee's surrender, to be recited at the State G. A. R. Encampment at Richmond.

Representative Henry U. Johnson has sent notices to the Sixth district of a competitive examination to be held at Cambridge City April 30, to enable him to nominate a cadet and an alternate to the secretary of war for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

SLOW DEATH IN A WRECK

COLLISION ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Postal Clerk Jammed Up Against the Boiler and Burning for an Hour Before Rescued.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11.—The north-bound Florida special on the Southern Railway, No. 36, and local south-bound passenger train No. 11 collided at 11:15 o'clock this morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city, killing three persons and wounding six. Killed:

T. CLINGMAN BENTON, of Charlotte, aged thirty-five, postal clerk on No. 11.

TITUS EUDY, of Forest Hill, Concord.

WILL DONALDSON, fireman on No. 36.

The injured are:

W. B. TUNSTALL, of Danville, engineer of No. 36; badly scalded about the head, arms and face.

J. C. KINNEY, of Thomasville, engineer of No. 11; scalded about chest, back, arms and neck; will die.

JAMES LOVELL, conductor of No. 11; cut on the face.

FITZHUGH LEE, colored porter on No. 11; legs hurt.

WILLIAM S. CLEMENS, of East Durham, N. C., slightly hurt.

R. E. GALLAGHER, express messenger, hurt about the head and arms, also badly bruised.

The north-bound special was late in leaving Charlotte, but was given the right of way, its orders being to pass the local train at Harrisburg, where there is a siding. No. 11 had slowed up preparatory to taking the siding and was but 100 yards from the north end of the switch when the express, running at forty-five miles an hour, dashed into it. Just previous to the collision Engineer Tunstall applied the air brake and jumped. Many of the passengers on No. 36 were thrown from the seats, but none were hurt. The two express cars on the north-bound train were shattered and soon after the accident the postal of the local caught fire, but the flames were extinguished.

Postal Clerk Benton suffered a horrible death. His legs were pinioned so close to the boiler of one of the engines that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously to his rescuers to cut off his legs and extricate him. Although every effort was made to release the suffering man it was an hour and a half before he was taken out. He lived but fifteen minutes longer. Fireman Donaldson and John Eudy were found in the center of the wreck. Kinney was taken from the wreck alive, but is so badly scalded that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The wounded are being cared for in this city.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY

Warmer Temperature, with Occasional Rain Before Night.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., April 12—Warmer, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain Monday afternoon or evening.

General Conditions—A low barometric area is central over Kansas and the barometric pressure is low west of the Mississippi, but east of the Mississippi the pressure increased rapidly and high atmospheric pressure prevails. The temperature rose except north of the Missouri river and near the lower lakes, where it fell. Rain fell in the upper Ohio valley and from Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa northward.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Forecast for Monday:

For Ohio—Generally fair Monday, preceded by showers in the early morning; warmer; light northerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Indiana and Illinois—Threatening weather with showers; warmer; southerly winds.

Sunday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.09	36	86	N'east.	Cloudy.	0.11
7 p. m.	30.26	46	46	North.	Clear.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 48; minimum temperature, 34.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation April 11:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	50	0.12
Mean	41	0.11
Departure from normal	—9	—0.01
Total departure since April 1	—28	*1.23
Total departure since Jan. 1	*14	*2.00

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

The following table of temperatures is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau:

	7 a. m.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga	..	62	60
Bismarck, N. D	..	42	38
Buffalo, N. Y	..	42	36
Calgary, N. W. T	..	52	48
Cairo, Ill	48	58	56
Cheyenne, Wyo	40	42	36
Chicago, Ill	34	38	36
Concordia, Kan	44	..	..
Davenport, Ia	32	48	44
Des Moines, Ia	32	50	44
Dodge City, Kan	42	80	66
Galveston, Tex	..	74	70
Helena, Mont	..	46	44
Jacksonville, Fla	..	70	60
Kansas City, Mo	40	58	54
Little Rock, Ark	44	66	62
Marquette, Mich	..	38	32
Memphis, Tenn	50	64	62
Nashville, Tenn	48	62	56
New Orleans, La	..	72	66
New York, N. Y	..	52	46
North Platte, Neb	42	58	50
Oklahoma, O. T	44	80	76
Omaha, Neb	38	52	48
Pittsburg, Pa	34	46	40
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T	..	40	36
Rapid City, S. D	42	48	44
Salt Lake City, Utah	40	48	48
St. Louis, Mo	40	54	52
St. Paul, Minn	..	50	48
Springfield, Ill	34	52	48
Springfield, Mo	36	58	50
Vicksburg, Miss	54	72	68
Washington, D. C	..	58	52

Mrs. Annie Besant.

Leslie's Weekly.

This peculiarly gifted woman is in her fiftieth year. Her hair is now rather silvery than dark; and what may be called the spiritual expression of her face has become intensified to a degree strikingly suggestive of a life in which contemplation predominates over action. The old-time persuasiveness of speech, far from having waned, is in more subtle force than ever. The limpid clearness of thought and scientific precision of phrase, combined with sympathetic spontaneity, which count for so much in the charm of her discourse, are especially in evidence now that the material side of occultism, so to speak, is the subject of popular exposition. Order, system and self-control are the mainsprings of her power over others. From her precept and example proceeds an impression of the serene force of the inevitable.

Most portraits of Mrs. Besant fail to suggest either the meditative grace of her features in repose, or the winning animation of her smile. Her dress is picturesquely simple, consisting of soft white silk, with the chuddar, or shawl, thrown over one shoulder, after the fashion of the Indian women. On the third finger of the left hand she wears the famous signet ring of Madame Blavatsky—an Oriental onyx, engraved with the symbolical device of the double triangle, and the Sanskrit word Sat, signifying the divine existence.

Altogether, the English teacher presents a noble and impressive personality, with something of the outward semblance of what one might look for in a living champion of the ideal amid a sensual and material age.

IN THE DAIRY BUSINESS

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT WILL SELL BUTTER TO ENGLAND.

Scheme of Secretary Wilson to Show Foreigners the High-Grade Article Made in America.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has inaugurated a novel experiment for the development of our butter trade with England. Under his direction the government has gone into the business of buying Western country butter of fine quality, shipping it to England and there selling it. He has been induced to go into the field of commercial experimentation by the discovery that Denmark and Sweden, which control the butter markets of Great Britain, buy millions of bushels of American corn to feed their dairy cattle, and he determined to prove by actual test that if these countries can afford to bring corn from Iowa and Illinois past England for their cows and then ship the product of their dairies back to London our own people should be able to put an equally good article on the London market for less money, having the cattle and corn right at home and being at no expense in the transportation of grain. The first consignment of government butter is only one thousand pounds, but as soon as this lot is sold other shipments will be made until the English people have a chance to become acquainted with our high-grade butter, which is the best in the world. Secretary Wilson is bound to provide an outlet for our enormous surplus of dairy butter. The West is especially interested in the sucess of the Wilson experiment.

* * *

On his return to Washington Senator Turpie intends to enter immediately on the preparation of an address on the life, character and public services of his late friend, Senator Voorhees. Senator Turpie had boundless admiration for his former associate, and feels that he owes it as a sacred duty to the deceased to give his testimony to the dead statesman's many virtues and performances in the manner indicated.

* * *

Postmaster General Gary and First Assistant Heath, who has direct charge of the free-delivery system, have determined upon a policy acted on yesterday for the first time, in two letter carrier-removal cases, of eliminating all question of time limitation in the reinstatement of postal employes. Old soldiers who were removed from the free-delivery service on a general charge or without "cause" may be reinstated. All other letter carriers are barred from reinstatement unless they have not been separated from the service for more than one year. No persons removed for good cause will be reinstated by the time limit, and those who were removed on a general charge prior to the issuance of Postmaster General Bissell's order of June 28, 1894, which gave every letter carrier an opportunity to submit a defense, may take the civil-service examination and again enter the service through that channel, if not otherwise barred by age limitation or physical disability.

* * *

There was a sweeping reduction in the force of special agents in the General Land Office yesterday. Twenty-two were dropped, leaving only about half a dozen on the roll. The reason for the reduction given was lack of funds. Most of the men affected are now in the field in the West, and it is said their dismissal will hamper the work of the office. Relief is expected through a deficiency bill.

* * *

Lester F. Stearns, of Dunkirk, N. Y., has decided to accept the position of third assistant postmaster general, and his nomination will be sent in immediately after President McKinley's return.

SIMPSON'S PROGRAMME.

Will Embarrass Congressional Action as Much as Possible.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House will continue its programme of three-day adjournments this week. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, will embarrass the majority as much as possible by requiring a quorum to approve the journal, but will have little aid from the Democrats if the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Democratic caucus yesterday prevails. As the policy of the House leaders at present is action, however, his opportunities to harass the Republicans will be slight. It may be that, owing to the urgency of the case, the leaders may deem it advisable when the House meets, on Wednesday, to take up the armor-plate question in some form. In this event such legislation as is deemed proper can be had under a special order from the committee on rules, but nothing has, as yet, been decided.

The outlook for the week in the Senate is so much befogged by the situation with reference to committee reorganization that it is impossible to forecast the proceedings with any degree of accuracy. There is a possibility that this question may consume a great deal of attention, and it is not satisfactorily disposed of it may be used to prevent any effort to secure action on important measures. Aside from the matter of reorganization, there are four important questions before the Senate. These are: The Morgan Cuban resolution, the bankruptcy bill, the Anglo-American arbitration treaty and the appropriation bills.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said to-day that he was hopeful of securing consideration for the treaty some time during the week, the only circumstance likely to prevent being any predictions as to the result of the final vote or when that vote will be reached. Senator Allison said when he presented the report on the sundry civil appropriation bill to the Senate that he would call it up this week. Senator Pettigrew, who will have charge of the Indian bill, has also stated that he hopes to take up that bill if the Democrats do not object. On account of the incomplete condition of the committees both bills probably will be acted on during the week. Senator Gorman is expected to make a general attack on the appropriations during the pendency of these measures. Both Senators Hoar and Nelson are very anxious to press the bankruptcy bill to a vote, but it will give way before any of the other measures mentioned.

Roosevelt Has Accepted.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Theodore Roosevelt has returned from Washington. In an interview he said: "I have accepted the position of assistant secretary of the navy." Theodore Roosevelt will not enter upon the duties of assistant secretary of the navy until Monday, April 19. He says important business matters in this city require his attention for the present, and it is possible he will remain on the police board several days longer. Mr. Roosevelt went to Washington to pay his respects to Secretary Long and inform him of his arrangements. While in Washington Mr. Rosevelt spent half an hour with the secretary, and then called at the White House and left cards for President McKinley and Secretary Porter. He spent the remainder of the afternoon with Senator Lodge, who was his chief supporter for the position. It is believed at the department that the first important duty assigned to Mr. Roosevelt will be to investigate the navy yard at Brooklyn.

Crusade Against "Bucket Shops."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Postoffice Department is making a vigorous crusade against the so-called "bucket shops" of New York, and a number of the concerns operating there are under investigation. In all the cases on which the postoffice inspectors are at work there are specific complaints of victims on file in the assistant attorney general's office, and the revelations made in the prosecution of the E. S. Dean brokerage case are expected to bring out more complaints against similar concerns. The postal authorities are not yet through with the Dean case, and the mail directed to that concern already has been barred in New York, Indianapolis, Vincennes and Salt Lake City, and yesterday another fraud order was issued against the E. S. Dean Company and E. S. Dean & Co. at Cleveland, O.

Fair Play to Labor and Capital.

Charles S. Smith, in North American Review.

There is, no doubt, in the public mind a hostility to corporations. While these institutions have not been without fault, no attempt should be made to widen the breach between capital and labor, or to illustrate and enforce the Bryan doctrine of hostility to capital upon the part of the wage earners. The Lexow trust committee have, unfortunately, taken up and carried forward this part of Bryan's work, where it fell from his hands. Twenty-five years hence this constant attack against organized capital will seem as absurd as were the riots and attempts to destroy mills and machinery half a century ago in England, when the manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire replaced the hand with the power loom. What we want of our lawmakers is to give fair play to honest industry, whether represented by private workers or by organized labor or capital. If present laws are not sufficient, they should be so amended in respect to corporations which affect public interest that there may be an official annual examination in the same manner in which the national and state banks are examined for the protection of their large number of stockholders. The officers and directors should make a sworn statement so plain that any man can understand the condition and operations. If this were done in the same manner in which it is done in the case of banks, all grounds of hostility to corporations would gradually cease. Secrecy begets distrust in such matters.

SCORED THE BISHOPS

DECLARATION FROM THE METHODIST PREACHER REV. J. C. HOGAN.

Publicly Burned from His Certificate the Name of the Bishop Who Had Ordained Him.

ONEONTA, N. Y., April 11.—J. C. Hogan, of Scranton, Pa., who for the past two years has refused to take his appointment in the Wyoming Conference, of which he was a member, claiming that he was being discriminated against, because he was a Prohibitionist and who withdrew therefrom on Friday last, addressed a big crowd at the Metropolitan Theater to-day. His first criticism was that the conference failed to make public his reasons for withdrawing, intimating that they were afraid to do so. He then proceeded to read his reasons. Among other things he said: "The position and reputation of a faithful preacher of salvation and righteousness cannot be safe in the keeping of willfully sinful and partisan bishops and presiding elders."

He alleged that the church was in complicity with the liquor traffic, and that the vast majority of the bishops, pastors and voting members of the M. E. Church cast their influence and ballots for the representatives of the liquor traffic, showing that they were hirelings and not shepherds. He said that the conference desired his parchments. He wanted first to mark them. He proceeded then to burn the name of the bishops who ordained him from the certificates, saying that he would as soon have the signature of the meanest rum seller in the State attached to them. The speech created a great sensation.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Issues Appeal for Both Prayers and Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the West-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. William C. Alexander, D. D., pastor, Senator Burrows presiding. Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary of New York, presented a brief report of the society's work. An earnest, eloquent sermon was preached by Dr. Alexander, pastor of the church. The report called attention to the fact that 30,000,000 of the population are outside the church, and that there was no more important work to be done in this country than that of carrying the gospel truth to these millions. It was stated that the American Tract Society publishes evangelical truth in 153 languages and dialects; the total number of volumes in all languages published in New York reaches 31,500,000, and total number of books and tracts nearly 500,000,000, and total periodicals over 200,000,000.

Through its missionary colportage the report says the society has carried the gospel truth to the out of the way places and into the congested wards of the cities; "It has gone into the lumber camps, the mining regions, and the sparsely settled districts, leaving the Christly message among those people who were entirely destitute of all religious privileges. Hundreds of Sunday schools have been organized and devotional services held in log cabins, school houses, and often times in the open air. The whole number of family visits since the society began its house to house work is over fourteen and one half millions, and the number of families prayed with or conversed with on religious subjects amounts to nearly eight and one-half millions. It is impossible to tell the far-reaching results of this noble work. Thousands and tens of thousands have been won to Christ through its instrumentality."

The work at Ellis island was spoken of as being of great importance in that the colporters there gave the gospel truth in some form to the large numbers that are arriving daily on our shores. The report also called attention to the fact that the society's income has been lessened by the falling off in legacies of nearly $50,000 during the past year, and that the great need at the present time was an increase in donations. An earnest appeal was made to "all who are interested in Christian work to aid by both their prayers and means this noble cause."

Y. W. C. A. Adjourns.

DETROIT, April 11.—Twenty-four of the leading workers in the Young Women's Christian Association made addresses at the services held in various churches to-day. This afternoon an interesting special meeting for women was conducted by Mrs. F. T. Pierson, secretary of the Central Association of Pittsburg. The closing meeting of the international convention was held in the Woodward-avenue Baptist Church to-night. It was addressed by the president, Mrs. L. D. Wishard, of New York, and Miss E. K. Price, of Chicago, general secretary. Final adjournment was taken after a closing prayer service.

Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to secretarial conferences, at which the conduct and plans of association affairs will be discussed among the officers.

FINGER FOR $1,000.

Ambitious Girl to Sell a Digit for Education Money.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Miss Grace Dinsmore, who has little money and an ambition to be a great singer, came to New York last evening from Binghamton to sell the middle finger of her right hand for $1,000. A surgeon advertised in a morning newspaper last Thursday for a woman who, for liberal pay, would be willing to part with a middle finger at the middle joint to make a bone grafting operation.

Mrs. C. V. Barton, of Houston, Tex., had come here to have one of her fingers, which was diseased, replaced by a member which was sound and whole. The surgeon suggested that the bone of some animal be grafted upon the bone of the affected finger. Mrs. Barton was determined to have a new finger which would pass unchallenged, and she commanded the surgeon to procure a finger at any cost. The advertisement was published, and more than a dozen persons answered it in person. The surgeon was not satisfied with any of them.

Miss Dinsmore, at her home in Binghamton, N. Y., read the advertisement. She needed money, and the more she thought about it the more tempting the offer seemed. She immediately telegraphed to the surgeon and hastened to this city. She arrived yesterday afternoon and visited the office of the surgeon. The surgeon pronounced her the successful candidate. If everything is satisfactory to Mrs. Barton the operation will be performed at once.

Miss Dinsmore, when seen last evening at the Grand Union Hotel, was perceptibly nervous. She felt much aggrieved that a young woman could not come to New York to sell a finger for $1,000 and escape to the country without being interviewed. She is a tall girl, with a handsome face and a squarely set jaw. She has a quick, vigorous way of talking that impresses you with the fact that she means what she says.

"I am an orphan," she said. "When my father died, a short time ago, I found my position in life completely changed. I had supposed that I would have money. I found instead that I was poor. I had intended to complete my musical education, which is the ambition of my life. I think I have a career before me as a singer.

"It occurred to me that this would be the only way for me to get the money, so I immediately telegraphed that I would become a subject. I look forward to the operation with considerable nervousness, and I shall certainly feel much relieved when the operation is over. I shall not return home. I shall go to Boston when I get the money."

SOUTHERN TARIFF MEN

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE SENTIMENT.

Twice as Many Showed Up from the South in Last Two Congresses as Ever Before.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Southern sentiment in favor of a protective tariff is likely to be quite as apparent at the Senate end of the Capitol as it was in the House during the discussions of the tariff bill. Amendments to the bill increasing the protective rates of duty are being offered by Southern senators and appeals are being made from the South to the finance committee and to members of the Senate asking for higher rates than those named by the bill as it passed the House. Cotton, rice, sugar, oranges, pineapples and other fruits, tobacco, lumber, salt, iron, manganese, bauxite and other metals are among the items named for which appeals are being made by Southern men and Southern interests. Leading Democratic newspapers in the great Southern cities comment favorably on the fact that Democratic votes from the South were cast in favor of the bill, and that Democratic members argued in favor of increased protection on the products of that section. The New Orleans Picayune, Charleston News and Courier, Richmond Times, New Orleans Times-Democrat, Memphis Scimitar, Nashville Banner and other Democratic papers speak approvingly of the course of the Democratic statesmen from their sections who supported the bill in the House and offer no unfavorable comment on the fact that more than thirty votes from the Southern States were cast in favor of it. No protective tariff measure ever received any such number of votes from the South as did the Dingley bill in the House, nor has the present generation witnessed the spectacle of Southern Democratic votes being cast for a protective tariff bill.

"There can be no doubt of the marked growth of the protective sentiment in the South," said Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, commenting on this fact. "So far as I now recall, this is the first time that Southern Democrats have voted for a protective bill or expressed the strong sentiments in favor of a protective tariff which we have heard in the House, and which are now being presented at the Senate end of the Capitol in the amendments proposed by senators and others, increasing the protective rates of duty in the pending tariff bill. We have had Democratic votes in the North for a protective tariff bill in the past, but this support for the protective idea from the South is new."

"And gratifying, of course, Mr. Dingley."

"Most assuredly."

"Surprising, too?"

"Not especially so. The development of manufacturing industries in the South in the past few years has created a protective sentiment. There are two reasons for this. First, the desire for the increase of manufactures and the direct result therefrom, and, second, the advantages to agriculture which come from the home manufacturing industry. The value of farm products is largely dependent on the proximity to a market. Farm products are bulky, and the cost of transporting them to a distant market destroys the profits to the farmer. If he has a market just alongside his farm, or within easy reach, he can make good profits out of a business which would not be successful if he must ship his productions a long distance to find sale for them. The establishment of manufacturing industries in the South has thus not only increased the price which the farmer gets for his productions, but has greatly diversified these products and thus further increased his profits."

"Then you look on the growth of the protective sentiment as developing among the agricultural as well as among the manufacturing communities of the South?"

"Undoubtedly. A study of the agricultural history and conditions of the various sections of the country shows clearly that the value of land and the value of its productions averages much higher per acre in the sections which have manufacturing industries, which thus afford a home market for the products and for diversified productions. The people of the South are seeing this in their experience with the manufacturing institutions which have been developed in that section during the past few years. So there is undoubtedly a growth of protective sentiment not alone among those interested in manufactures or directly profiting by the employment which they give, but also among the great mass of people of that section whose attention is devoted to agriculture."

"Do you look for a continual growth of the protective sentiment in the South, Mr. Dingley?"

"Yes. The mere effect of this discussion and the avowed protective sentiments of men of all parties which have been so prominently and publicly made will have its effect in still further strengthening and increasing the protective sentiment."

"And does this probably mean an increase in Republican strength from that section in Congress and in national elections generally?"

"Undoubtedly. The Republican vote in the South has been largely held in check in the past because the parties divided to a great extent on the color line. Now that there is a disposition to divide on other issues and on the important issue of protection, it will insure fair elections, and with fair elections and increased protective sentiment, it will strengthen very materially the probabilities of Republican success in many parts of that section. We have seen this illustrated in the recent elections in which the Republican party carried the northern tier of Southern States for the presidency and elected an unusually large number of congressmen, and with party divisions made on other lines than that of color or race will also come fair elections and an increase in the protective and Republican strength of that section of the country."

The growth in the Republican and protective strength in Congress referred to by Mr. Dingley is especially apparent on a study of the makeup of former Congresses. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses have contained a much larger number of Republicans from the South than any Congress which has preceded them for many years. The free trade experiment of four years ago which proved so satisfactory in other parts of the country seems to have been equally so in the South since the number of Republican congressmen elected from that section has more than doubled in the past two congressional elections. The following table shows the number of Republican representatives in each of the past ten Congresses from the South, thus covering a period of twenty years:

Forty-fifth Congress	11
Forty-sixth Congress	4
Forty-seventh Congress	12
Forty-eighth Congress	15
Forty-ninth Congress	12
Fiftieth Congress	16
Fifty-first Congress	17
Fifty-second Congress	4
Fifty-third Congress	7
Fifty-fourth Congress	33
Fifty-fifth Congress	25

Adding to the twenty-five Southern Republican members in the Fifty-fifth Congress the six Southern votes cast by Democrats and Populists for the protective tariff bill, it will be seen that the Southern protective element of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses was practically double that which has existed in any preceding Congress since reconstruction days, and that with the exception of the period in which the free trade sentiment swept over the country in the election of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, there has been a steady growth of Republican and protective membership from the South, culminating in the large percentage shown for that section in the present Congress and the one which expired on the 4th of March last. With practically one-third of the Southern representation in the House either voting for a protective tariff measure or refusing to vote against it, and with leading Southern Democrats denouncing free trade and free raw materials and asking for increased protection on the products of their fields, mines and workshops, leading Republicans here express the opinion that the day of new party lines and party divisions in the South is at hand.

Opposed to Bachelors.

Kansas City Journal.

Except in Atchison the vote at the recent city elections discloses that the women of Kansas haven't much use for a bachelor. Wherever a married man and a bachelor were seeking the same office, the women stood stanchly by the married man, who in his feeble way was doing his duty to society, to prosperity and to their sex. In Atchison Bachelor Donald was elected mayor over a married man, receiving 205 more women votes than his opponent. It may be that Donald was a particularly nice old bachelor who had been crossed in love in his youth. A bachelor who has been crossed in love and is true to the memory of his lost one gets closer to the hearts of women than any other of God's creatures, and the facts about Donald will probably reveal that he is such a one.

FIFTEEN PROFESSORS FIRED.

Dropped from Kansas Agricultural College by the Populists.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 11.—The dismissal of Professor George T. Fairchild, for eighteen years president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, seems to have been only the beginning of a clean sweep proposed by the board of regents. The dismissal of Professor Fairchild was followed yesterday by the discharge of fourteen other members of the faculty and numerous other employes of the institution. No charges were preferred against any of the teachers released. The board of regents, which is controlled by the Populists, simply stated that the discharged instructors "were not in harmony with the fundamental principles of the administration."

The discharged professors and their respective departments were as follows: George H. Failyer, chemistry and mineralogy; Edwin A. Popen, etymology and zoology; David E. Lantz, mathematics; Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, household economy and hygiene; Mrs. Elida Winship, superintendent of sewing; Alex. Brown, music; John S. C. Thompson, superintendent of printing; Francis H. White, history and political science; Charles C. Georgeson, agriculture and superintendent of farm; Albert S. Hitchcock, botany; Silas C. Mason, horticulture; Ira D. Graham, bookkeeping; Nelson S. Mayo, physiology and veterinary science. Of the old faculty but nine members were retained.

ANNUAL SEAL SQUABBLE

M'KINLEY MOVE TO HAVE QUICK AND AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Strained Relations of State Department and England on Account of Bering Sea Poaching.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The recent appointment of ex-Secretary Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin by the President to assist in the negotiations now in progress with Great Britain respecting the Bering sea seal fisheries is indicative that this long-standing diplomatic issue has at last assumed grave importance and that an earnest effort is to be made to end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, or at least to place the subject on such a footing before the beginning of the approaching open season as will prevent it from passing into a more serious phase. The diplomatic correspondence of the past year makes it evident that a severe strain was placed on the patience of the officials of both the United States and Great Britain and the warning, given quietly yet firmly by the British premier, that further proceedings by the American revenue cutters in the line of last year's programme could not be tolerated and the intimation from Secretary Olney that there would be no change unless additional restrictions were imposed on the British sealing vessels hold out latent possibilities of a serious entanglement of the two friendly powers unless some arrangement can be made before the end of May. For the reason that ex-Secretary Foster was familiar with the earlier stages of the negotiations leading up to the Paris arbitration while to ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin is due in large measure the credit for the conduct of the negotiations of the last administration on this subject, they have been chosen to assist now in composing this threatened difficulty.

The trouble appears to have begun principally through the refusal of the British authorities to renew last year the regulations requiring British vessels going into the seal waters to place their firearms under seal, to give effect to the Paris regulation prohibiting the use of such weapons in killing seal. This regulation was laid down on evidence that a large proportion of the seals killed with guns sank and were never recovered, involving wasteful mortality. The British having refused to seal up their arms, the United States government adopted the plan of making a most thorough search of every sealing vessel in Bering sea. There was justification for a search in the regulations, but again the British government protested, claiming that British vessels were thereby subjected to unnecessary and most vexatious detention; that their catches were overhauled and thrown into confusion and that the only result was the discovery of one skin in which the American boarding officer thought he saw a shot wound, and of a log book a few days in arrears in entries. Yet for this twenty-six out of twenty-nine British vessels in the seal waters were searched eighty-two times, one vessel being boarded six times in twenty-four days.

Secretary Olney, on the other hand, justified the course of the revenue officers by pointing out that all of the three seized vessels were convicted in British courts. He also gave some startling figures to show the need of the additional restrictive regulations which he invited the British government to accept. From actual count he showed that in 1895 no less than 28,000 dead seal pups were found on the seal islands, which had perished from starvation, because their mothers had been killed at sea by sealing vessels. Also it was stated that in the same season the vessels had taken 44,169 skins, as against 31,585 in the previous year, and Secretary Olney asserted that if the killing was to go on at this rate the total destruction of the seal herd would be accomplished in the course of about two more seasons. To make the showing worse from our point of view it was stated that the lawful catch on the seal islands had largely fallen off. Efforts were made to devise some way of insuring the seal against the use of firearms by poachers, but they came to nothing, and the upshot was that both sides stood firm, the British warning against further indiscriminate search of British vessels and Secretary Olney standing on our right to make it. Meanwhile an expert commission sent out by both governments made an exhaustive report tending to sustain Secretary Olney's assertions regarding the probable extermination of the seals under present conditions and it must be on this basis that the negotiations will now proceed.

CHILDREN WEDDED.

Gov. Atkinson's Son and Girl Sweetheart at Last Are United.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 11.—John H. Atkinson, the seventeen-year-old son of Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, was married to-day to Miss Ada Bryd, the thirteen-year-old daughter of C. P. Byrd, of Atlanta, Ga., the Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, officiating. There were present to witness the ceremony, Governor Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, the father and mother, Judge Spencer Atkinson, of the Georgia Supreme Court, and Charles P. Northe, assistant clerk of the Georgia Senate.

The trouble in securing the necessary license was overcome this morning, when Mr. Byrd notified the county clerk that his daughter had his consent to her marriage, the law of Tennessee requiring the consent of both parents to the marriage of either party if they be under seventeen years of age. The youthful couple left on the afternoon train for Nashville, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Governor Atkinson, speaking of his son's marriage, said: "All is well that ends well. Many people have married younger than they and have been happy, and I expect they will be. We will do all in our power to assist them."

Mr. Byrd said, when approached on the subject, "We have done what we deemed best under the circumstances. We only objected on account of their extreme youthfulness."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Stop it now! Not to-morrow, when it may have settled dangerously on the lungs, but to-day, counteract that cough, heal that irritated throat, and prevent the progress of pulmonary inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—To-Day—2 P. M. 8 P. M.

KATIE ROONEY'S

"Greater New Yorkers." 23 Artists in a Big Vaudeville Bill. Full of Music and Novel Specialties. Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee Daily.

Thursday—"DARKEST AMERICA."

EMPIRE — MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

Matinee at 2. 10c, 15c, 25c. To-night at 8. 15c, 25c, 50c.

TWENTIETH **Century : Sports**

Burlesque and Specialty Co.

Seats on sale at Box Office.

Saturday eve—ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

INSURED FOR $2,000,000

GREAT RISK TAKEN ON LIFE OF LELAND STANFORD'S WIDOW.

Company That Wrote Policy Will Make Money if Mrs. Stanford Should Live Six Years Yet.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The issuing of a policy of $1,000,000 on the life of aged Mrs. Jane Stanford, of San Francisco, by one New York company has caused much comment among those unacquainted with the business of life insurance companies. To the uninitiated it appears that the company is taking a tremendous risk in making a policy for such an amount on the life of a woman who has passed the three score and ten mark, yet it is not such a risky venture after all. It is the largest life insurance policy ever written by one company. It should be remembered, however, that this company will undoubtedly reinsure the "risk.' Mrs. Stanford is the widow of Leland Stanford, the railroad millionaire. She is seventy-two years old, and, according to the "expectation of life," it will be seven years and some months before she may be expected to fall a victim to the "grim reaper." It was with the intention of providing funds for the Leland Stanford University that Mrs. Stanford had her life insured. Under the terms of the policy the company agrees to pay $1,000,000 to the university if Mrs. Stanford dies within ten years. If she lives for more than ten years the company will pay $2,000,000 on her death. Of course the premium on such an amount of insurance is enormous. Mrs. Stanford will have to pay the company $170,000 annually.

Now, as to the risk the company is assuming. It is not generally known outside of insurance circles that companies who issue policies for unusual amounts immediately reinsure in two or three or perhaps a dozen other companies for maybe the entire sum. Therefore, if Mrs. Stanford should die a month after having her life insured for $1,000,000 the loss to the company issuing the policy would probably not be great.

Assuming, however, that the company did not reinsure, but took the entire risk, what would be the chances for profit or loss? In issuing policies every life insurance company is governed by the American table of mortality, which gives the "expectation of life." The "expectation of life" is the average number of years which a large number of persons of any given age have yet to live; that is, the sum of the years which all may be expected to live divided by the number of persons.

Take 100,000 children, each ten years old to-day, for instance. Sixty-two years from now, when the survivors shall have reached the age of Mrs. Stanford, there will be only 33,730 alive, according to the table. The survivors' "expectation of life" then will be 7.55 per cent.

Therefore, the "expectation of life" of Mrs. Sanford, insured for $1,000,000 at an annual premium of $170,000, is about seven years and a half. If she paid the premiums for only five years, reckoning interest at 6 per cent. compound, the insurance company would have its million-dollar policy covered and have something like $15,000 to the good. And the company may invest the money at much better interest.

If Mrs. Stanford live seven years she will have paid into the company $1,190,000. If the company invested $170,000 a year for seven years at 6 per cent. compound interest the total would amount to more than $1,500,000.

It will be readily seen that the company would make a handsome profit if Mrs. Stanford lives more than ten years, even though it paid the $2,000,000, as stipulated in the policy. Taking everything into consideration, not forgetting that the company has probably reinsured the risk, it is very much on the safe side, and the prospective gain is worth the risk.

Mrs. Stanford has made many sacrifices for the university. While its funds were tied up in the court for more than a year she paid the running expenses out of her private funds.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.