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Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. Money refunded, if goods are not represented. Street-cars stop in front of MONARCH.

Easter Suits
Fair and warmer.
The largest and best selection in the State to investigate. Examine and see what the

WHEAT
Is showing for this spring, 1897, in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits and convince yourself. This assertion is based upon facts—incontrovertible facts.

The Best Values—The Lowest Prices
Our line of Men's \$10 Suits are beyond compare for their true worth and merit. The pricing doesn't give you a just conception of their real value. Touch them. Handle them. Try them on. Thus you can see for yourself. Suits, Hats and Furnishings, too—especially our Easter effects in Neckwear for men and boys. Imagination has seldom if ever conceived, or skill executed, anything daintier or prettier than is shown

WHEAT
Linnings For Wash Dress Fabrics
Are quite as important in the proper making up of spring and summer costumes as the material. The weight of the Lining, color, width and sheerness must all have due consideration. We have in stock 12 distinct qualities which can be profitably retailed at from 6c to 20c in all the styles and new colorings.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO. Importers, Jobbers.
MORE AIR SHIP FAKES
NAVIGATORS OF THE AEROPLANE THOUGHT TO BE POPULISTS.
Its Occupants Are Said to Wear Puffer-Like Whiskers—What Passengers on a Big Four Train Saw.

COFFEE..
Do You Like It?
If you want the best that money can buy ask for Powers' Blend...
The probability is your neighbor is using it. We refer you to them.

J. T. Power & Son
44 North Pennsylvania Street
Opposite Postoffice.

TRUCE TILL TUESDAY
KENTUCKY LEGISLATORS HAVE AGREED TO REST A FEW DAYS.

But One Vote Will Be Cast for Each Senatorial Candidate To-Day and Monday—Blackburn's Scheme.

FRANKFORT Ky., April 16.—A truce in the senatorial battle has been declared till next Tuesday. The respective steering committees this afternoon signed agreements that on to-morrow and Monday one vote should be cast for each of the candidates. Shortly after the members have gone home or elsewhere to stay till Tuesday morning, and most of the remaining half will go to Louisville on a special train to-morrow afternoon to attend the address of William Jennings Bryan at the Auditorium. It is generally agreed that the Blackburn people are hopeful for a settlement of Hunter, on the idea that if indicated he cannot withdraw under a cloud, and the cloud could not be lifted till the trial of the indictments, which would last the summer out. The grand jury, which has kept three days in session, has seen the candidates mounting witnesses for two weeks, is not yet through, and adjourned again to-night for the purpose of trying the cases. The grand jury early to-morrow afternoon for the week, and it is said that Judge Cantrell has not yet returned to his residence, but is forthcoming before this adjournment.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS
C. H. & D. RY.
Lv. Ind. P. 10:45 a. m. * 8:40 p. m. * 4:40 p. m. * 10:45 p. m. *
Ar. Toledo, 11:30 a. m. * 9:30 p. m. * 5:30 p. m. * 11:30 p. m. *
Ar. Detroit, 12:30 p. m. * 10:30 p. m. * 6:30 p. m. * 12:30 p. m. *
*Week-end train.
*Ticket office, 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Mass. Ave. Station.
GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

Texans Fear Lobbyists.
AUSTIN, Tex., April 16.—Friends of Hon. A. F. Ripley, of New York, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, who is in the city on a visit, tried to-day to get the privileges and courtesies of the House extended to him and his party by means of a resolution. After the resolution had been passed, the members objected to extending the liberties of the House to Ripley and his party on the ground that they were railroad lobbyists and might try to influence members of the House.

House to-day took up and rushed through the Senate bill taxing sleeping and dining car companies to cents per mile of travel, and the House passed the bill on the gross premium receipts and fire and fidelity companies 1 per cent. The bill was signed by the Governor to become a law.

To Tax Street-Car Earnings.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The Humphrey bill, extending street-railway franchises fifty years and providing a tax on the gross earnings on street-car lines, was passed to-day by the State Senate, 16 to 16. The bill has yet to pass the House and is being bitterly opposed, particularly in Chicago by the municipal reform organization.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES, And Scalds and Mangles Three Employees of the Big Four Road.
SPRINGFIELD, O., April 16.—The engine of north-bound freight train No. 36 on the Big Four exploded this evening at Osborn, Engineer John Hutchins, of Ivorydale, was badly burned on the leg. Fireman Egan, of Columbus, was scalded from head to foot and will die. Brakeman Dalke, of Middletown, was blown fifty feet against a stump and his head fractured. His injuries are fatal. The explosion was caused by seams on the fire box giving way. The engine, at the time of the explosion, was standing on the sidetrack. The injured men were placed in a hospital at Dayton.

SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY.
Mayor Good's Campaign Expenses, It Is Said, Exceeded the Limit.
SPRINGFIELD, O., April 16.—E. E. Callahan, district organizer of the Typographical Union and a member of the Trades and Labor Assembly, stated to-day that the assembly had retained lawyers to take steps to prosecute Mayor John M. Good for alleged violation of the new Garfield corrupt practices law limiting the amount a candidate for any office can expend to secure his election. The bill in question provides that a candidate for any office should not spend more than \$100. His bill of expenses showed an expenditure of but \$45. The assembly, however, has retained lawyers to prosecute Mayor Good for exceeding the limit.

5000 Reward for Robbery.
ELDORADO, Kan., April 16.—Cracksmen held open a safe at Latham last night and secured a large amount of money. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the capture of the robbers and the recovery of the money. The exact amount secured is not known.

THREE CENTS TAKEN
Noble streets, and that the conductor refused to accept the legal fare and ejected him from the car, using force.

STREET-CAR COMPANY FINALLY ACCEPTS THE LEGAL FARE.
Ejections from Cars Yesterday Led to Brawls Which Threatened to Become Dangerous.

PRESIDENT MASON INDICTED
GRAND JURY ISSUES WARRANTS FOR HIM AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Police Department Finally Acts in a Fashion, Superintendent Colbert Making the First Arrest.

Up till a late hour yesterday morning the Citizens' Street-railroad Company continued to violate the recent fare law, and several violent personal outrages on citizens resulted, but as the day advanced President Mason and other officials of the company saw the great danger affairs were beginning to assume, and they made a partial concession to the problem, forcing their conductors to appear before the public in the light of beggars. Officers were issued to conductors to accept a 3-cent fare where patrons refused to pay 5 cents, and in case the passenger held out a nickel to keep the nickel, unless the passenger requested 2 cents in change, so in many cases last night, after the passenger had demanded 2 cents change, having paid a nickel, the conductor would say, in an expectant voice:

"Oh, I can give it to you, if you want it."

The passengers were led to believe by the very tone of the men's voices that it might be all right to demand 2 cents, nevertheless it was taking the very bread out of the mouths of Verner and McKee. Some of the conductors did not carry the proper change, but promptly made the proper change.

The principal feature of the situation during the day was the arrest of President Mason and Superintendent Elliott, who made the first arrest of a grand jury warrant, the grand jury having been summoned in special session in the morning to consider the case. A number of other indictments were returned, but the names were not to be made public till the arrests.

This action was taken on the suggestion of Attorney General Ketchum. The street-car company had been indicted for violation of the fare law, and it was also followed out by numerous other persons, and it was understood that the fare law would be enforced to collect the \$100 penalty from the company.

The fare law was several times demonstrated in the morning on the downtown streets. On the Illinois-street line there were crowds collected at the corners ready to accept any excitement that might be stirred up. The fare law was enforced on an excessive fare and ready to assist any passenger who was in a hurry. On a car which came up from the Union Station was a very little old man who refused to pay the fare, but he could not get out of the car. He was taken to the old man's assistance. A road officer had arrested him, but the crowd was so large that he could not get out of the car. The car was started and the old man rode for nothing. In another case a passenger refused to pay the fare, and the conductor refused to accept the fare and the conductor refused to accept the fare.

IN A "QUIET, DECENT WAY"
City Administration's Apology for Not Protecting Citizens.

From being supposedly indifferent the day before to the lawless actions of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company and its agents, the city officials awakened yesterday to the fact that they had been and were neglecting their official duties as conservators of the peace, but not until many citizens had been subjected to serious assaults, and not until things had become so serious that riot and bloodshed were imminent. Even when they did awaken nothing very radical was done. At roll call last night patrolmen were directed to make arrests where officers of the police were placed on every car fare law and violently ejected passengers in their presence. This was when it was known that no further lawlessness on the part of the company was to be anticipated, President Mason having instructed his employees to allow passengers to ride for 3 cents.

In the Journal yesterday morning it was pointed out that both the judge of the Police Court and the state's prosecutor declared the law should be enforced by police officers so long as its operation was not found to be impracticable. During the night the mayor himself had had similar opinions expressed to him. Judge McCray, in instructing the grand jury to investigate the actions of the company, referred to the inactivity of the police, saying that if common sense dictated that the fare law should be enforced, it should be enforced. He found it necessary to direct the jury to inquire into disturbances to the end that peace and quiet might prevail and public order be maintained in a city that paid \$100,000 for the protection of its citizens.

PRESIDENT MASON INDICTED.
Grand Jury Warrants Against Him Issued.

Augustus L. Mason, president, and Miller Elliott, superintendent of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, were put under arrest yesterday for demanding more than 3 cents for passage on street cars. The arrests were made by Sheriff Shufelton on the order of the grand jury, which was called to meet at a special session of the Marion county grand jury, Judge F. C. Cray and prosecutor Willis held a conference Thursday afternoon and the latter suggested that the jury be called to investigate the conduct of the company's officials in the enforcement of the fare law. The grand jury was called to meet at 10 o'clock, and the grand jury was called to meet at 10 o'clock.

The grand jury, during the morning, examined a number of witnesses and at noon adjourned. In addition to the indictments against the president and superintendent, nearly a dozen conductors and road officers were indicted. The county officials declined to make the names of the conductors and road officers public until all had been arrested.

They Saw a "Stranged Body."
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
VINCENNES, Ind., April 16.—More than a score of citizens of unquestioned veracity in the city early this morning saw a strange body passing over the city streets. The body was a tank with a great altitude and moved rapidly in a southerly direction straight over the city. The tank was driven by a man in a military uniform, and the tank was driven by a man in a military uniform.

Albany Gets a Sight of the Ship.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
ALBANY, Ind., April 16.—The air ship that has been flying over the city for the past few weeks was seen here early last evening by several citizens whose veracity is above suspicion. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock when the object was seen flying across the sky going south. The shape of the object could not be plainly distinguished. Mrs. Smith Clark, J. S. McDaniel, and William Youm were some of those who saw the object.

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refusing to pay more than 3 cents. All passengers who demanded to ride for that amount were to have their way and were to be permitted to ride. At the same time the conductors were instructed to take the names of passengers. Mr. Mason said that there is a city ordinance which makes passengers who refuse to pay the "lawful fare" subject to arrest, and the conductors were to be taken so that the company might proceed against them. The conductors gave little heed to this ridiculous order.

MR. KERN CLARIFIES FURTHER AUTHORITIES to Show Legislature Can Regulate by Special Enactment.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH
HE MAKES A GENERAL ARGUMENT ON LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

Raises Point that the Law Could Not Possibly Apply to Any Other City.
—Mrs. Harrison Present.

The hearing in the federal court upon the constitutionality of the law fixing 3 cents as the legal street railroad fare raised by the application of the Central Trust Company for an injunction, ended at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before adjourning court Judge Showalter announced that he would decide the case as quickly as possible, probably to-day. This was in answer to a plea made by General Harrison as the close of his argument, in which he recited the complications that have arisen under the new law and pressed the motion for an emergency restraining order, so framed as to protect everybody. Judge Showalter said last evening that he would probably remain in the city until he renders his decision in the case, unless he should find the case more complicated than he believes it to be and it should require several days to make up his decision.

It was known that General Harrison would make the closing argument for the Trust Company yesterday and the court room was crowded to suffocation, a large percentage of those present being lawyers, and a few ladies were sprinkled among the audience. Among these at the afternoon session of the court was the wife of General Harrison, who sat quietly in the corner near the attorneys' tables and probably not more than three or four people knew that she was in the room. She wore a very plain street costume of brown silk plaid, with a black velvet cape trimmed in ostrich feathers about the collar. After the court had adjourned for the day, she was introduced to Judge Showalter and chatted with him pleasantly for a few minutes.

Court opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and after Mr. Kern had occupied half an hour in supplementing his argument of the day before, General Harrison addressed the court, speaking until 12 o'clock. When court recessed at 2 o'clock he resumed his argument and closed at 3:30, thus talking three hours in all. His method of delivery was quiet for the most part, though he never omitted an exclamation or two. He devoted himself almost entirely to arguing upon fundamental principles of law and paid but little attention to citations, though he used two or three cases as a basis in making points. The most interesting part of his argument was the general nature of constitutional law and the general nature of the law which he was attacking. He touched lightly upon the contentions of the other side, but he gave attention to the point raised by the attorney general than to any other. In handling the case, he was very much in the manner of a lawyer who is a judicial officer and reasoned that none of his functions were judicial. On his attention to the case, he referred to the Federal Supreme Court in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Texas, which was enjoined. He raised a technical point, but he did not give it much importance by his associate counsel. This was the fact that the law was declared to be unconstitutional in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Texas, and he argued that the law was unconstitutional in the case of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company against Indianapolis.

MR. KERN CONTINUES.
His Argument Supplementing by Further Citation of Authorities.

When the court opened yesterday morning Mr. Kern, for the first time, continued his argument, giving some attention to the motion for an immediate restraining order supported by the affidavit of Mr. Miller. He remarked, with some sarcasm, that it was surely a strange thing that the people of Indianapolis should be complaining of a law which they had themselves passed. He then addressed himself to the line of argument he had followed the day before, and cited a number of authorities in support of his contention that it was competent for the Legislature to regulate a corporation by special enactment, quoting decisions from the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts.

Addressing himself to the question of the reasonableness of the 3-cent fare, he said that a reasonable fare in a town of 5,000 inhabitants might be 20 cents. He declared that in 1864, when the general street-railway law authorizing such an enactment was passed, it was not reasonable for the city to pay for that time what it now pays. It was not reasonable for the city to pay for that time what it now pays. It was not reasonable for the city to pay for that time what it now pays.

GENERAL HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.
The Ex-President Begins His Address to the Court.

General Harrison said: May it please your Honor, a witty and versatile editor who once had his home in Indianapolis removed to a not distant city in the west, has endeavored to legislate a rule which he found the managing editor of the paper to which he had come had established. The rule was that the editorials in that paper must "consist." I suppose this rule cannot be enforced by the courts as it was by the managing editor, and yet I think I have never in my practice observed such diversity and inconsistency in the positions assumed by counsel supporting a contention as we have in this case. It is contended on the one hand that the restriction in our Constitution upon the creation of corporations having been exhausted by general laws; that as to such corporations there is no constitutional restriction whatever; that the restriction proposed is in general legislation by the use of legitimate classification. It is contended that the restriction is unconstitutional because it is a special law, that it is a special law, that it is a special law, that it is a special law.

HARTMAN MUST HANG.
Found Guilty of Killing Mrs. Geddes, and Suspected of Other Crimes.

PAXTON, Ill., April 16.—The jury in the trial of Frederick Hartman, who murdered Mrs. Weitz Geddes near Shelby, found Hartman guilty to-day and stipulated the death penalty. Hartman was perfectly composed and indifferent. The jury deliberated a few minutes only.

On the 24 of last December Mrs. Geddes, the wife of a farm laborer, was found murdered at her home. Her body was suspended by the neck from a door knob and was terribly bruised, she evidently having been killed by strong arms and blows with a potato fork. Hartman is believed to have killed a number of women in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Then the telephone was worked industriously and nearly all the names of women who were known to him were taken down and he was ordered to remit them if he should pay the fine himself. But while this was going on he was in the city of Paxton, Ill., and the appeal bond was filed.

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