ARMY POST SCANDAL

SENSATIONAL COURT-MARTIAL AT FORT M'PHERSON, ATLANTA.

Trial of Capt. Henry Romeyn on Charges Brought by Lieutenant O'Brien, a Brother Officer.

BICYCLE RIDING AND GOSSIP

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TARNISHING OF ONE OR MORE REPUTATIONS.

Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. Bamford the Man and Woman in the Case—Miss Romeyn's Engagement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—Bicycle riding and army post gossip are responsible for a scandal that is attracting great interest here and elsewhere. Several officers connected with Ft. McPherson, are involved, as well as the reputation of the wife of one of them. Other people are more or less concerned, not as principals, but they seem, according to this week's developments, to have added fuel to the scandal by their gossip. The scandal has resulted in an army court-martial. The chief moral point at issue seems to be: "Can a married woman, even with her husband's consent, go bicycle riding with another man, sometimes a-tandem, and retain her good name?" The gossips at Ft. McPherson seem to think she cannot, but the husband of the woman, who should know his wife best, has implicit faith in her and is doing his utmost to defend her name.

Recently First Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, of the Fifth United States Infantry, filed charges against Captain Henry Romeyn, accusing him of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. A court-martial was ordered, and it began its sessions at Ft. McPherson on Tuesday of this week, with Lieutenant Carbaugh as judge advocate (prosecutor.) The charges recite that Captain Romeyn made false, slanderous and defamatory statements about the wife of First Lieutenant O'Brien. It is also alleged that Captain Romeyn struck First Lieutenant O'Brien without just cause or provocation, on the open parade ground, in the presence of officers of the army and others, immediately after the dismissal of dress parade, Wednesday, Feb. 17. Captain Romeyn pleaded not guilty to each of the charges and specifications.

ROMEYN RETALIATES.

Captain Romeyn retaliated by filing formal charges against O'Brien with the adjutant general at Ft. McPherson. They will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Department of the East at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. These charges call for another court-martial, and it is probable that the present court will be ordered to continue until all the accusations against Romeyn and O'Brien have been disposed of. The first count charges that the officer is guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and cites many instances in corroboration thereof, both in this country and in Japan. The second charges gross neglect of duty. Under this head the most grievous charge is that Lieutenant O'Brien, while officer of the day, left the garrison and came to Atlanta, where he imbibed very freely. It is cited that the officer was judge in a cavalry drill by the Governor's Horse Guards of the Georgia Volunteers, at Piedmont Park, on May 24, 1896, and that in the afternoon he became too intoxicated to see the horses. The charges tell that while being entertained by a prominent citizen of Atlanta that night he acted in an ungentlemanly manner and in such a way as to bring upon himself harsh social censure. Numerous other incidents are mentioned of alleged escapades of Lieutenant O'Brien, and the charges cover his career for several years, taking it up to a few weeks ago, when the affair on the parade ground took place.

Captain Romeyn, the defendant in the case now on trial, is well known in Indianapolis, having spent a six months' leave of absence there with his wife, son and daughter several years ago. He is a man of years and dignity. Those who know him well say he is a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman, and they express unshaken faith in his character and high motives, as well as their firm conviction that the trial will result in his triumphant vindication. He has an interesting war record, being an enlisted man, having served in the army continuously since 1862. He has been examined three times for promotion and each time has been recommended, up to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He has been five times brevetted, and has a medal for bravery, won in fighting Indians in Montana, where he was shot through the body in 1877. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and has held many high offices in the Grand Army. Miss Una Romeyn, unfortunately involved in the unpleasant publicity of the case, will be remembered at Indianapolis as a young woman of intellect and accomplishments. She was a pupil in Mrs. Sewall's school. Charles Romeyn, the son, is now at West Point.

O'BRIEN'S LETTER TO ROMEYN.

To properly understand the causes leading to the court-martial of Captain Romeyn, it is necessary to read the correspondence given below. On Feb. 14, O'Brien wrote to Romeyn as follows:

"Sir—I am informed that for several days you have made within this garrison, to officers, and others, statements involving the names of members of my family, and especially of my wife, tending to impair their, and especially her reputation, and unfavorably critical of their actions and conduct. My family comprises myself, my wife and our two children. Further, that you did yesterday, the 13th inst., proceed to Atlanta, and did then and there make like statements, tending to the same effects, to Mr. Stephen Bennett, a resident of Atlanta, not connected with the military service of the United States. And I now, therefore, and by hand of Capt. Edward L. Randall, Fifth infantry, present to you for speedy action of redress, detailed complaint of said statements and their effects as follows:

"First—That to the classes of persons named and to Mr. Bennett you have stated that my wife was improperly receiving, and had so received attentions from Second Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, Fifth Infantry—which statement was false and in itself, and by its natural effects, wrongs me and my wife in our reputations.

"Second—That you have, to persons of the garrison, stated that an officer of this garrison, not yourself, had said that he would not allow one member of his family to enter my quarters to take dinner upon invitation, and had required the refusal of said invitation. And, that this, your statement, was false, and wrongs me and my wife in specifying falsely an evidence of public disapproval of our social conduct.

"Third—That you did, to Mr. Bennett, say that public disapproval of the conduct of myself and wife had been evidenced at the party in this garrison on the evening of Friday, the 12th inst., by all the ladies of the garrison, there present, except three named by you, refusing to speak and abstaining from speaking to my wife—which statement was false, and wrongs me and my wife, in that its natural effect was to produce, or tend to produce, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the reputation and moral character of my wife were not good, and that her and my actions had required and received disapproval by public and general ostracism.

"Fourth—That you did falsely state to said Bennett that my wife had stated throughout this garrison that he, Bennett, was going with her to Washington as her especial escort. And that you further, in voluntary capacity as a Christian gentleman older than he, did warn said Bennett that the social reputation of my wife was not good, and that his, Bennett's, welfare and social reputation would be impaired by maintaining friendly relations with my wife—which statements of fact and opinion were false and wrong me and my wife in like manner with your other statements to said Bennett, as specified at another place herein.

"Fifth—That you did state to said Bennett that three ladies of this garrison had, because of disapproval of the reputations and conduct of myself and my wife, refused to take dinner at my quarters on Thursday, the 11th inst.—which statement was wholly false and wrongs me and my wife in like manner with your other statements to said Bennett, as specified at other places herein.

"And, I do require of you, within reasonable time, by act of writing or in the presence of witnesses, an admission or denial of each and all of the matters complained of, and if you have done any or all of such acts, that you do then make reparation with equal publicity to that which attended the acts done."

CAPTAIN ROMEYN'S REPLY.

To Lieutenant O'Brien's demand for a retraction, Captain Romeyn replied in the following letter, dated Feb. 15:

"Sir—Yours, date of the 14th inst., has been handed to me by Captain Randall.

First—I have conversed with other officers and with ladies of the garrison about the conduct of your wife and Lieutenant Bamford. I have had a similar conversation with Mr. Bennett, of Atlanta. I retract nothing that I have said.

"Second—An officer of the garrison did say to me in my own house that he would not allow a member of his family to enter your house, and this was said during a conversation regarding your wife and Lieutenant Bamford.

"Third—I did say to Mr. Bennett that the conduct of Lieutenant Bamford and your wife at the garrison party on the 12th inst. was harshly commented upon by both ladies and officers; more than one of the latter having classed it as 'a brassy thing,' and several of the former expressing, in very strong terms, their disapproval of her conduct, not only on the evening in question, but at other times. You may not have noticed that not over one-third of the garrison ladies present spoke to her on that occasion. Others did notice it and commented upon it at the time, and they are not in any way connected with my family.

"Fourth—I did say to Mr. Bennett that the conduct of your wife was severely commented upon by ladies of the garrison. In this I spoke truly.

"Fifth—You know how many persons sent regrets, instead of accepting invitations, to the dinner at your house on the 11th inst. 'You can easily put two and two together and call it four.' Do so in this case.

"I repeat that I retract nothing I have said concerning the matter. I broke off the engagement then existing between Lieutenant Bamford and a member of my family, and drove him from my home. Your wife is welcome to his society, but if she claims it as she has done, she must expect to be censured. Neither of you would feel flattered if you could know the comments and strictures passed upon her behavior by those who have noted it during the past month.

"Regarding going to Washington, etc., I told Mr. Bennett that I had heard that your wife had said that she was going to Washington to attend the inauguration, and in Mr. Bennett's care. I did not vouch for the truth of the story, I supposed, of course, that he would knew."

On Feb. 11 Lieutenant O'Brien stated to the officers of the post assembled on the parade ground: "Major Romeyn has injured me and mine, and has refused to make reparation." It was then that Romeyn struck O'Brien, and all possibility of settling their difficulties for themselves was destroyed.

O'BRIEN'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony at the trial this week has been of the sensational order. Most of the officers and a few civilians have given evidence for or against the accused. On Wednesday Lieutenant O'Brien was placed on the stand and related the incidents of the ball mentioned in his letter to Captain Romeyn. He said that he had been cordially received by all except Captain and Mrs. Romeyn and Lieutenant and Mrs. Martin. Mrs. Romeyn had cut him. Lieutenant O'Brien then rehearsed the facts about the cycle trips of his wife with Lieutenant Bamford and said that he knew of every one that had been taken, all of which had been done with his full knowledge and consent. When the judge advocate asked: "Lieutenant O'Brien, have you any knowledge of your wife taking bicycle rides with Lieutenant Bamford?" O'Brien replied:

"Yes. My wife rides a wheel. I did not at the time these occurrences are said to have taken place. Mrs. O'Brien used to ride frequently accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg. One day my wife told me that while Mrs. Kellogg was riding inside the post she had seen a sight of a disreputable nature. This I thought made it perilous for her to ride out any place unless accompanied by an able-bodied man. Lieutenant Bamford then began taking rides with my wife with my full knowledge and consent and abetted by me. They rode in and out of the garrison in the openest manner possible and there was not the slightest secrecy attempted. I often assisted my wife in mounting when the two would start for a ride and afterwards took the wheels into the house myself. I spoke freely to many persons about the matter. At my instance Lieutenant Bamford once hired a tandem for a week and took long rides with Mrs. O'Brien. They made trips to Adamsville, Jonesboro, Decatur and once went to Stone mountain. They always took lunch along and would spend the greater part of the day, perhaps. On one occasion when they started for Jonesboro I tied their lunch on the tandem and it was got up under my direction. I was never at any time unaware of a bicycle ride taken with my wife unless perhaps one occurred when I was attending a court-martial at Jackson barracks."

Here Lieutenant O'Brien was turned over to Captain Romeyn for cross-examination. The latter said: "I do not care to cross-examine such testimony as that." This caused a sensation, but later the captain apologized to both the court and the lieutenant for his remark.

AN INDIANA WOMAN TESTIFIES.

Much of the testimony of the various witnesses examined so far go to show that Mrs. O'Brien's conduct was deemed indiscreet. On Thursday Mrs. Anna Glover, of New Albany, Ind., a cousin of Captain Romeyn, the defendant, walked into the room on the captain's arm and seemed perfectly at home as she took the witness stand, facing the stern-visaged officers. Mrs. Glover gave her testimony in a clear voice. She said that she visited Captain Romeyn's family last winter, and while at the post frequently attended hops, germans and other social functions. Captain Romeyn asked the witness whether, at a certain german given Feb. 12, she had noticed anything out of the way in the conduct of Lieutenant Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien.

"Yes, indeed," replied she. "I was very much shocked at seeing anything of the kind going on. It was the universal subject of unfavorable comment."

"Did you hear others than members of my family speak of their conduct?" said Captain Romeyn.

"My, yes," replied Mrs. Glover.

"Had you heard their names unpleasantly associated before this ball?"

"Yes."

"How many spoke of it to you?"

"Everybody was talking about it. Their conduct was the subject of very unfavorable comment by ladies and gentlemen."

"What was your opinion of their relationship, from what you saw?"

"It was very improper and indiscreet in both of them."

On cross-examination by Judge Advocate General Carbaugh, Mrs. Glover laughed merrily when asked how many times Lieutenant Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien danced together. She replied that they were constantly in each other's company.

"Didn't Mrs. O'Brien dance half the time with her partner?"

"I am not going to answer that question," said the witness with another laugh.

Captain Romeyn worked a coup de main Thursday. He summoned Lieutenant O'Brien as a witness for the defense and then took the position that Lieutenant O'Brien, being a witness, could not remain in the room. This placed Judge Advocate General Carbaugh in an almost helpless condition, for Lieutenant O'Brien had been sitting by his side giving points in the case. The judge advocate general insisted on having Lieutenant O'Brien in the room, but Captain Romeyn's position was sustained.

During the hearing this week Captain Romeyn asked a number of questions calculated to bring out the fact that he had been court-martialed, desiring to head off the opposition on this point. The facts in the case are these: Romeyn was tried and convicted by a court, which sat at Fort Riley, Kan., on May 18, 1875, of neglect of duty in permitting a large amount of grain to be stolen from the government storage house at that point. He was sentenced to suspension from rank and command for one year, and to be confined for that period of time. He finally brought the case before President Grant, and almost the last act of General Grant's last administration was to restore him the rank and money which had been taken from him as the result of his conviction. It was proved that he had been on field duty fighting Indians at the time the grain was stolen.

MISS ROMEYN INDIGNANT.

Says She Was Engaged to Bamford, Despite the Latter's Denial.

A sensational feature of the case is the manner in which Miss Romeyn was dragged into it. Lieutenant Bamford is said to have denied his engagement to Miss Romeyn, while Miss Romeyn says the lieutenant's statement that they were not engaged is false. Last Wednesday Lieutenant Bamford called at the office of the Atlanta Constitution and made this statement, asking that it be published:

"It was believed by many that I was engaged to Miss Romeyn. Several of my friends congratulated me. When they did so I made no denial of it. I allowed them to do so, so I afterwards spoke to Miss Romeyn about it and asked her to please give it out around the garrison that the engagement had been broken off. I did this notwithstanding the fact that no engagement had ever existed. She refused to do so.

"Yes, it is also true that Captain Romeyn ordered me from his house. These were the circumstances: Owing to certain altercations between Captain Romeyn and myself I had not been a visitor for some time at his house. I received a note from Miss Romeyn asking me to call, as she wished to speak to me about a matter. A little later I met Mrs. Romeyn and she repeated the statement that her daughter desired to see me and I called at Captain Romeyn's quarters.

"I had been sitting in Captain Romeyn's parlor talking with Miss Romeyn but a few moments when the captain entered. He said, 'Lieutenant Bamford, I must order you from my house.' I said, 'Captain Romeyn, I will leave your house gladly. I am here by invitation of Miss Romeyn. I think your conduct is most ungentlemanly.' With this I left.

"That afternoon just after the retreat I approached Captain Romeyn on the parade ground. I said to him: 'Captain Romeyn, I think you have acted the part of a cur in ordering me from your house as you did this morning.' 'You have acted a cur yourself, sir,' said Captain Romeyn. I told him that was false and that ended the incident.

"I am aware that many will criticise me for speaking in this way to a man so much my superior in age as is Captain Romeyn, but he had insulted me and I did not consider that his age was any protection for him."

When Miss Romeyn was told of Bamford's statement she was overcome with indignation. "It is false," she said with great emphasis. "It is false. How can he say such a thing? How can he put me in such a position? What he says is absolutely untrue, as many people here in the post can tell you."

Miss Romeyn's indignation grew more and more intense as she thought of the matter and she denounced the lieutenant's action. "It is not a matter of which I am proud, goodness knows," she said, "but as I have said that I was engaged to him I cannot be put in this position. It is cowardly. I certainly am not proud of the fact that I ever was engaged to him. I regret it deeply, but as it has gone out to the world that such was the fact I cannot understand how he could make such a statement now.

"Why, it is simply astounding," continued Miss Romeyn. "It is beyond belief. Why, he has admitted it to a number of friends. He has admitted it in my presence. He asked father for his consent and obtained it. His statement is false."

If Mrs. Romeyn was intensely exercised over this report, Captain Romeyn was unspeakably enraged. When he was told that Lieutenant Bamford had made this statement for publication denying that he had ever been engaged to Miss Romeyn he sprang to his feet in anger. "If Bamford says he was not engaged to my daughter he lies," said Captain Romeyn. "The whole matter is beyond all question of doubt. The correspondence that passed between us and the many conversations I had with him on the subject are more than ample verification of this statement. He asked my consent for my daughter and I gave it to him, although reluctantly. He was attentive to her for about three years. My wife and myself opposed it. We used every influence to induce her to give up the match with Bamford. But she was insistent and I finally gave my consent. If Lieutenant Bamford denies this he is a contemptible liar."

Captain Romeyn's indignation was almost beyond bounds and he restrained himself with great effort. He told of the interview between himself and Lieutenant Bamford in which the lieutenant had asked for his daughter's hand. He read a letter which he had written to Lieutenant Bamford withdrawing his consent to the engagement. He told how he had ordered Lieutenant Bamford from his house and stated that he had afterwards had a fiery interview with the lieutenant on the parade ground.

Miss Romeyn declared that many people in the post had had it from the lieutenant himself that he had been engaged to her. In proof of this she invited the reporter to visit with her the quarters of a number of officers, where the assertion was confirmed. The pretty daughter of the captain was thoroughly aroused, and she meant to vindicate the report that had gone out concerning the engagement. Nearly a dozen friends of Miss Romeyn and of Lieutenant Bamford stated that they believed that there had been an engagement between the young lady and the lieutenant. One lady, the wife of one of the most prominent officers, stated that Lieutenant Bamford had acknowledged as much to herself and her husband. Another lady stated that she had all along had the impression from Lieutenant Bamford's acts that they were engaged. One officer stated that Lieutenant Bamford had stated to him that he had asked Captain Romeyn for Miss Romeyn's hand in marriage. Statements showing that the impression was general that the engagement had existed were made by nearly a dozen ladies and officers at the post.

Lieutenant Bamford was seen later at his quarters and told of the statements that had been made at the post. He said: "That does not alter my original statement. There never was an engagement. I admit that I did ask Captain Romeyn for his consent to my marriage with his daughter. I did this after I had several times been approached by my friends and congratulated on my engagement. As I said, I did not deny the engagement. I preferred that Miss Romeyn should do that to give color to the stories that were in circulation. I went to Captain Romeyn and asked for his consent. I then went to Miss Romeyn and asked that she state that the engagement had been broken off. As I said, I visited there very infrequently afterwards, and called there in response to a letter on the day when Captain Romeyn ordered me to leave. That is all there is to the matter."

On Wednesday, after adjournment of the trial for the day, Captain Carter, another old Indian fighter belonging to the Fifth Infantry, called on Captain Romeyn with a publication in which Lieutenant Bamford was quoted as having said that the announcement of his engagement to Miss Romeyn had been without his consent. Capt. Carter held Miss Romeyn in his arms in a frontier outpost when she was but two days old, and they have been together in army life ever since. He asked Captain Romeyn for the privilege of seeing Lieut. Bamford in reference to the publication, and the captain consented. Captain Carter called on Lieutenant Bamford immediately, and five minutes later the lieutenant publicly retracted words used in the public interview. He said that he had been correctly quoted, but that he had spoken out of mistaken sympathy for his friends. Captain Carter is six feet tall and weighs 210 pounds.

The entire post is in a ferment over the reports. A state of war could not excite matters worse. Even the dress parade was called off the other afternoon after quite a large party from the city had gathered. As the companies had formed an officer appeared on the parade ground with a flag indicating that the dress parade had been called off for the afternoon. Not in the history of the army has there been such a state of excitement over a post quarrel—and the end is not yet.

SKIN HUMOR ON BABY

Head and Entire Body Covered. Itching Intense, Would Scratch Till Blood Came.

Had to Put Mittens on His Hands To Keep Him from Tearing His Skin.

One Application of CUTICURA Soothes Him to Sleep. Complete Cure.

When my little boy was about three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he got so bad that he came near dying. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin, yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin around his wrists. He got so weak and run down that he took fainting spells like we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton, and his little hands were thin like claws.

He was bad about eight months when we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the day time for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time. I washed him with CUTICURA SOAP, and put on *one application of* CUTICURA, and he was so soothed that I put him in his cradle. You don't know how glad I felt he felt better. It took one box of CUTICURA, pretty near one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and about half a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cure him. I think our little boy would have died only for CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. Mrs. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

Cuticura Remedies have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin and scalp humors of infants and children, as well as of adults of every age. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. They are the most speedy, economical, and infallible skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

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"NOT like other stores." That's the report you hear of us. In the differences lie the betterments. More variety—more quality—more exclusiveness—more sincerity.

Less thought of profit. More care to see that you are satisfied. Already we have taken root in the confidence of the people—already are our superior facilities yielding the promised harvest of wonderful opportunities. **This is unprecedented retailing.**

Men's Clothing.

We have asked you to come here expecting better values for your money than you have been in the habit of receiving. We have asked those of you who have been charmed by tailors' follies and formalities to sound the depths of our ability to serve you and see how easy it is to enjoy the highest degree of satisfaction without the waste of time or money. Our workrooms are manned by the finest tailoring talent in this country. **NO BETTER GARMENTS CAN BE MADE**—and nobody can produce them to sell at less than our prices.

These are what make this the leading store of Indianapolis.

At

$7.50

A range of patterns greater than you'll find in any other three stores combined. From a plain blue serge—a neat hair-line or pin-check cassimere—up to the nobbiest plaids. The fabrics—the making and trimming—the general style—is what you usually find in $10 suits. Being Saks made and Saks sold brings the price to **$7.50.**

At

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Nearly fifty styles to select from. Every one distinctive; every one bearing the ear-marks of **first-class** workmanship from beginning to end. Most of the styles are exclusive—you'll find nothing similar to them except at the high-priced tailors'.

You can't go amiss if you buy one of our **$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50** or **$25** suits.

Boys' Clothing.

We start off with the prestige of controlling the creations of the best makers of Boys' and Children's Clothing in this country and abroad. We haven't picked them up indiscriminately. For thirty years we have been seeking—searching—securing the best that is made for juveniles. It is that experience—the influence of the Saks chain of stores to buy the best and sell it for the lowest price—that gives us the lead right in the beginning. Our variety and our values will be a surprise to you who haven't already tested the strength of this department. Not department—store—it is more like a store than a department.

At

$5 to $10

Scores of designs in Brownies and Sailor Suits that you'll find only in the Saks stores. They're full of snap—of life—of style.

At

$3.00

A range of Brownie Suits that will surprise you by their beauty and excellent quality. In any other store the price would be $1 or $1.50 more.

Boys' Bicycle Suits.

For Boys seven to sixteen years of age, swell effects at moderate prices—**$5** and **$6.**

Saks Hats.

Are hatters' Hats at Saks prices. A dollar or two to be saved by coming here.

The best Stiff Hats made..... **$4.00**

(If the maker's name was in 'em, instead of ours, the price would be $5.)

Hatters' $4 Stiff and Flange Hats—here... **$3.00**

Our great leader—can't be matched under $2.50 to $3—Derbys and Flanges..... **$1.98**

Saks Haberdashery.

We are keeping up the record for extraordinary offerings in Men's Furnishing Goods. Here is another batch of things you need—at prices never before quoted:

French Balbriggan Underwear plain and colors—75c value..... **50c**

Cantab, leather end, button cast-off and silk-end Suspenders—50c value..... **35c**

New things in Madras and Flannel Shirts—to be worn with white collars—the latest fad..... **$1 & $1.50**

Wear Saks Linen Collars—15c values..... **10c**

Sporting Goods.

We don't need to say another word than that you will find our prices at least 30 per cent. lower for equal qualities than can be quoted by any other house in Indianapolis. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Here are some guides to go by . . . .

Base Balls.		Bells.		Sundries.	
Reach's "Youth's Lively"	8c	Single Stroke	10c	Pants' Guards	2c
Reach's "Out of Sight"	18c	Double Stroke	25c	Wood-rim Cement	10c
Reach's "Boys' Professional"	48c	Electric Stroke	25c	Arnstein's Enamel	12c
Boys' Catcher's Mit	23c	Dome Top	48c	Locks	10c to 38c

Always remember that whatever you buy—and no matter what price you pay—we guarantee satisfaction. Money back if you don't get it.

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

British Tea Topics.

London Letter.

From a publication just issued I have gleaned some extraordinary facts regarding the consumption of tea in this country. Sturdy Britons are drinking tea to much the same pretty tune as they are drinking beer. There are pessimistic doctors who are of opinion that the time is coming when, thanks to the British weakness for the cup that cheers, a new type of human being will be evolved which will be toothless by nature, whatever the dentists may do for it. How rapidly the consumption of tea is growing may be judged from the fact that the increase just announced of half a million in the custom receipts is half of it due to this single import. And it may be noticed, en passant, that the other half of the increase arises from tobacco. For the first time in the British financial history the revenue from tobacco has exceeded £11,000,000. The revenue from tea has topped the record by a contribution of not quite £4,000,000. As to quantity, every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom has made a point of consuming nearly 1¾ pounds of tobacco and only just a little short of seven pounds of tea during the year which ended on Wednesday, March 31.

No less than £25,000,000 of British capital is involved in tea growing in India and Ceylon alone. I am able to give you a few figures demonstrating the extraordinary magnitude and importance of this enormous branch of British industry. In 1895 there were in India 450,000 acres under tea-plant cultivation, employing no less than 600,000 hands, and producing a crop of 135,000,000 pounds of tea. In Ceylon, in the same year, 305,000 acres were under cultivation, employing 290,000 hands, and producing a crop of 98,000,000 pounds of tea. In that year, then, this single industry employed little short of 1,000,000 laborers and produced a total output of 233,000,000 pounds of tea for consumption, in the main, by the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland.

VITAL STATISTICS—APRIL 24.

Deaths.

William J. Allison, sixty-eight years, 24 South West street, gastritis.

Philip Sanders, fifty-nine years, 289½ Massachusetts avenue, tuberculosis.

Verine Barns, three months, Colored Orphans' Home, meningitis.

Lucretia Watts, seventy-eight years, 63 Ellen street, uraemia.

Nettie Tucker, fifty-two years, 122 Central avenue, pneumonia.

Hezekiah Dailey, fifty-four years, 36 Central avenue, heart disease.

Asenath Ball, ninety-four years, East Michigan road, fracture of femur.

Births.

Mary and Peter H. Yeager, 400 West Tenth street, boy.

Nellie and J. D. Williams, 137 Elizabeth street, girl.

Mary and William K. Voyls, 40 McIntyre street, girl.

Mrs. and Edwin R. Scholl, 37 Drake street, girl.

Louisa and Jacob Off, Cold Spring road, boy.

Marguerite and John D. Lilly, 165 Newman street, boy.

Sarah and Alphonse Bruner, 132 North Alabama street, girl.

Mrs. and Thomas F. Jones, city, girl.

Eliza G. and Joseph Laycock, 66 Homer street, girl.

Marriage Licenses.

Frederick Albrecht and Elsie Schuch.
Walter R. Jones and Addia M. Cummings.
Warren Weaver and Ollie Powers.
Benjamin Veatch and Eliza Spicklemire.
William Ryan and Clara Snyder.
Charles H. Taylor and Mary Galloway.

Building Permits.

Philip Haus, 481 North Senate avenue, $1,172.
E. M. Empey, repairs, 951 North Senate avenue, $600.
P. M. Dill, frame house, Park avenue, $2,500.
George Van Sickle, frame house, 4 Brookside avenue, $700.
W. E. English, brick front, 67 North Illinois street, $1,250.
Mormon & Perry, brick and stone building, 24 Monument street, $26,000.
F. M. Bacon, remodel frame house, 200 North Illinois street, $285.

The Reason.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Kentucky felt that it could not elect as senator a man who treats his name like W. Godfrey Hunter.

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