Coats and Capes

It's time to get acquainted with winter styles and prices. A superb showing is awaiting inspection here; garments that reflect the growing taste and skill of their makers, priced in a way to cement more closely your allegiance to Indiana's best store.

30 and 33-inch Black Capes of fur-trimmed boucle and strapped-seam kerseys, start at $8.50 and then through $9.50, $12.75, $14.75 and upward.

Cloth Coats are shown in an array unusually attractive, absolutely correct in every detail of fashion and thoroughly satisfactory as to quality. Prices are as follows: $9.75, $12.75, $14.75, $17.50, $19.75, $22.50 and $25.00.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Sole Agents for Standard Patterns.

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Are You In It?

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The whole stock is looking at you.

Newest productions, styles, colors.

And the Price Is Right.

Albert Gall

Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper,

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Hardwood Floors laid, finished and refinished.

Don't Forget the Fact That There Is a Great Difference in

DIAMONDS

And that the merit of some is only their size. But you are not after surface alone. You also want brilliancy, good color and perfection, together with investment prices. Of these you are assured when you buy of

J. C. SIPE, Importer of Fine Diamonds

Room 4, 18½ North Meridian Street.

GENTS' SHOES

Our Enamel, Box Calf and Winter Tan are the latest.

No finer goods can be found in the city.

C. FRIEDGEN

21 North Pennsylvania St.

MR. GRIFFITHS IS OUT.

He Will Be a Republican Candidate for Governor.

Mr. John L. Griffiths was asked by a reporter of the Journal yesterday in reference to his candidacy for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Griffiths said that he was a candidate for the nomination and is confident of receiving it. He stated that he had the indorsement of a great many newspapers in various parts of the State in addition to the personal assurances of support from many of the leading Republicans of Indiana. He said he was especially gratified that the support which he was receiving and which in most instances had been unsolicited, came from all sections of the State. He referred to the fact that he had already received assurances far in excess of those he had received in 1896 and in many instances from men who for good reasons were opposed to him at that time.

Mr. Griffiths bases his candidacy largely upon the fact that for the past twenty years he has taken a very active part in campaigns in this State and has always been willing to go wherever the committee desired to send him and has never considered the location or size of the town where he was asked to speak.

He feels that his large personal acquaintance all over the State will be of immense advantage to him in his present canvass. He expressed the kindliest feeling for all the other candidates and said that as far as he was concerned it was to be a friendly contest for the nomination and that after the convention was over he expected to have the same warm personal regard of all the candidates which he felt that he had to-day.

DISEASE IN INDIANA.

Reports Received from All Parts by the State Board of Health.

Reports to the State Board of Health for October show the following diseases to have increased over September: Typhoid fever, tonsilitis, bronchitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia and measles.

The diseases decreasing in area of prevalence were: Rheumatism, intermittent fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, erysipelas and cerebro spinal meningitis. The diseases which did not increase or decrease were: Puerperal fever, influenza and pleuritis.

Hog cholera was reported as prevalent in the following counties: Clinton, Franklin, Henry, Tipton, Warrick, Warren and Wayne.

Wayne county very probably got its hog cholera from a carload of infected hogs which were purchased at the Indianapolis stockyards last August and which were shipped to Linn, Randolph county, and from there driven south into Wayne. Had the law permitted, the health authorities here, being cognizant of this matter, could have prevented the shipment. The law, however, expressly provides that swine shall not be controlled. This provision was introduced by a farmer legislator when the live stock sanitary commission law was passed in 1889. Had it not been for this exemption thousands of dollars could have been saved to Wayne county and other thousands to other counties.

THE PARROT SLEPT

While Burglars Broke Into the Home of Charles Baden.

Burglars entered the home of Charles Baden, on South Dearborn street, last night, but nothing of value was taken. It is thought the thieves were looking for money, as jewelry and silverware were left untouched. Entrance was secured through a kitchen window. None of the family was awakened and a parrot, which has heretofore "been a good watch dog," neglected its duty.

The home of John Wynn, 13 South Dearborn street, was also entered, but nothing was taken. A number of windows were opened and a chair placed against the fence to assist in escape should the thieves be discovered.

Jewett Pianos at Wulschner & Son's

FOR MORE NATURAL GAS

CITY TAKES STEPS IN COURT FOR AN INCREASED SUPPLY OF FUEL.

Mandatory Proceedings Brought Against the Indianapolis Gas Company—The City's Complaint.

Late yesterday evening the city of Indianapolis, by its attorney, John W. Kern, began mandatory proceedings against the Indianapolis Gas Company to compel the company to take steps looking to a better supply of natural gas for this city. The complaint, which was filed in the Superior Court, asks that the company be required to lay an additional line of pipe to its gas fields and to sink more wells.

The complaint is a lengthy one, and after setting out the natural-gas ordinance passed by the Council in 1887 it refers to the acceptance of all provisions under the ordinance by the Indianapolis Gas Company and of the contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant. The complaint further says:

"That the population of the city of Indianapolis at the time of defendant's acceptance of said ordinance was 108,000; that such population is now 195,000; that the demands upon said defendant for natural-gas fuel made under and pursuant to the provisions of said ordinance have increased proportionately with such increase in population, until it now has connected with its lines of mains in said city more than 15,000 consumers; that as such population and such demands increased the said defendant extended its lines of mains into the said gas-producing territory until, in the year 1896, it had in use about 1.5 miles of such mains, comprising its original main line, twelve inches in diameter, extending a distance of about forty miles, and two shorter lines, each ten inches in diameter, but that since the year 1896, notwithstanding the steady increase in population of said city and the consequent increase of the demands for natural-gas fuel, the said defendant has failed and refused, and still fails and refuses, to lay any additional mains into said gas territory.

HAS 50,000 ACRES.

"That the said defendant company has leased and under its control more than fifty thousand acres of gas-producing territory in said gas field, in which there is natural gas in ample quantities to supply all persons in said city who, under the provisions of said ordinance and contract, are and will be entitled to receive the same. That the wells owned by said defendant with those now in process of being sunk by it, if supplemented by twenty-five additional wells sunk in the territory so in the possession and under the control of the defendant, will produce all natural gas necessary for the supply of all its said consumers in said city for all purposes, but that the said natural gas so produced by such wells cannot be brought to said city by said defendant in such quantities as to supply its said consumers because of the insufficient and inadequate capacity of the said mains connecting such wells with said city. That such mains are so inadequate in capacity that it is impossible to convey through them more than one-half the natural gas flowing and to flow out of such wells, and that if the said defendant corporation will lay an additional main twelve inches in diameter between its chief source of supply in said territory connecting its said wells with its system of mains in said city, and sink twenty-five additional wells in the best part of its said territory, there would be an ample supply of natural gas fuel in said city for all persons connected with said system and for all who are entitled under said ordinance to be so connected, for all purposes.

"That the profits of the said defendant out of the delivery and sale of natural gas in said city have been so enormous that since its incorporation in 1890 it has paid out of the same the entire cost of all its wells, mains and other improvements, and paid 12 per cent. annual dividends on its stock and 6 per cent. interest on its bonds, which stock and bonds aggregate more than five million dollars, a sum largely in excess of the value of said plant; so your petitioner avers that there is no reason why the said defendant should not sink such additional wells and lay additional mains of sufficient capacity to bring from its abundant supply of natural gas in its said territory a sufficient volume for the necessary use of the inhabitants of said city entitled to the same. That soon after the acceptance of said ordinance by the said defendant it declared and announced that it could and would supply all the people of said city entitled to the same with natural gas fuel, whereupon all of the inhabitants of said city whose properties were connected with defendant's lines of mains therein, discarded the use of all other fuel, and, relying upon the promise, engagement and declaration of the defendant, also discarded all appliances for the use of such other fuel and provided themselves with stoves, ranges, grates, furnaces and other heating apparatus suitable only for the consumption of natural gas fuel therein, and that there are more than twelve thousand of such consumers of natural gas on defendant's said lines that are, by reason of the foregoing fact, unprovided with heating or cooking apparatus suitable for the use of other fuel than such natural gas.

CAUSED MUCH SUFFERING.

"That because of the defendant's refusal to provide itself with sufficient mains to bring to said city its natural gas with which it was abundantly supplied in its territory aforesaid, there was great suffering amongst the people of said city whose properties were connected with defendant's lines of mains in said city during the winters of 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99; that when the weather during said winters was cold, such people had not a sufficient supply of natural gas fuel for either cooking or heating purposes, and, as a result, there was much sickness, especially amongst women and children. That during the cold weather during the winter of 1898-99 there were more than two thousand houses connected with said defendant's lines of mains in said city and occupied by families which were furnished no natural gas fuel at all, or in such meager quantities that such families, not being provided with other fuel, were exposed to the cold and subjected to great physical suffering and distress. That the said defendant is now giving out the false statement that it is not practicable to bring to said city any greater supply of natural gas than is now being brought, and so declares that it does not intend to lay the additional mains necessary to supply to its said consumers in said city during this and future winters any greater supply of such gas, so that the suffering, inconvenience and sickness experienced by such consumers in former winters will be repeated and continue throughout this and subsequent winters unless this court intervenes as herein prayed.

"That since the summer of 1896 the said defendant has attempted to utterly repudiate its said contract with said city, by absolutely refusing.

"1. To furnish any natural gas fuel at all during the winter months to its consumers engaged in manufacturing, or to any other than domestic consumers.

"2. To allow new dwelling houses, built upon the lines of its mains in said city since Jan. 1, 1899, to be connected therewith so as to receive any natural gas supply at all, although, under the terms of said ordinance, it was required to allow such connections.

"3. To furnish to any of its consumers in said city an adequate supply of natural gas during the winter months, or,

"4. To sink the necessary additional wells and lay an additional main to its gas territory, whereby it might bring to said city an ample and adequate supply of such fuel. And your petitioner shows to the court that it has no adequate legal remedy other than this proceeding.

"Wherefore your petitioner prays the court that an alternative writ may issue commanding the defendant to proceed without delay to sink twenty-five additional natural gas wells in the gas-producing territory possessed and controlled by it in the natural gas field aforesaid, and to lay an additional line of natural gas mains, not less than twelve inches in diameter, from such wells, and connected with the producing gas wells it already owns, to the city of Indianapolis in such manner as to conduct the natural gas produced by it from its said wells into its system of natural gas pipes and mains in said city, or show cause why the same should not be done, and that upon a final hearing a peremptory writ may issue requiring the said defendant to proceed without delay to sink the said wells as aforesaid in the territory aforesaid, and to lay an additional line of mains not less than twelve inches in diameter from such wells, and connected with the producing gas wells it already owns, to the city of Indianapolis in such manner as to conduct the natural gas produced by it from its said wells into its system of pipes and mains in said city."

City Attorney Kern expects to present the case to Judge McMaster, in Room 2, Superior Court, this morning.

PRESIDENT HASTINGS THREATENS.

Says Indianapolis May Find Itself Without Gas.

President Hastings, of the Indianapolis Gas Company, in a conversation, last night, said, regarding the suit filed yesterday against the gas company, that he had no fear of the outcome of the suit, as the best legal counsel in the country had united in the opinion that the city had no authority to regulate the pressure, but could only regulate the price to be charged for gas. He said the old contract, which is the basis for the suit, was so impracticable, even if the gas company had all the gas it needed, that the company would be prohibited from living up to it, inasmuch as a pressure of four ounces to the square inch at the point of consumption would be dangerous, and, in fact, could not be handled. In his opinion, there would be so many fires resulting from the gas shooting up flues that insurance underwriters would speedily raise the rates in this city.

"There never was a time," said he, "even when gas was plentiful, when that much pressure was in the pipes, and the contract was never lived up to at any time. I don't know who put in such a provision, but it must have been some one who knew more about making contracts than he did about gas pressure. We are giving all the gas we have to offer to Indianapolis and, if the city persists in wasting the gas as it has in the past, and continues to pass sandbagging ordinances, the people will find themselves without gas at all in a short time. The field is not profitable as it is, for we can get 50 cents a thousand for all the gas we can pipe into Chicago, 25 cents a thousand in Columbus, O., and equally as good figures in many other towns. We are receiving about 17 cents a thousand feet from Indianapolis for the gas burned and any one will admit that, if 50 cents a thousand is offered for the same thing in Chicago, it would be poor business policy to develop new fields to supply the 4-cents market. We will give Indianapolis all it can get from the present source of supply, and if the present wasteful policy is pursued, when these wells run out the company will retire from the natural gas business in this city. No business man would do otherwise."

"Would the rates by meter measurement of 10 cents a thousand, as suggested in the report of the gas committee from the Board of Trade and Commercial Club, be acceptable to your company?" Mr. Hastings was asked.

"No, sir;" he replied. "That would improve the present situation but little; not enough to warrant the outlay necessary to purchase meters, to say nothing of putting in new wells and mains."

From his talk it was easy to see that Mr. Hastings looked on a meter rate of 25 cents a thousand, which, he said, was the lowest price paid in other towns, as the only thing that would make it an object for the company to go to the expense of putting in new wells to supply the Indianapolis field.

BACK FROM KLONDIKE

HARRY HOLLOWAY, OF THIS CITY, RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES.

He Was "Held Up" by the British, and Played Fireman When Dawson City Burned.

Harry Holloway, who went to Alaska during the first Klondike boom in 1897, has returned and is staying at the home of Mr. Winters on Nordyke avenue. Mr. Holloway is a young man of twenty-eight or thirty years and shows no evidence of the hardships which he encountered during his stay in Alaska. To a Journal reporter he talked interestingly of his experience there.

"The greatest need in the Yukon gold regions," he said, "is the enforcement of proper laws in regard to the ownership and privileges of claims. Thousands of men who have gone in there and staked good claims have been defrauded and compelled to quit. Some go to work at something else or leave the country penniless. This is true only of claims in the British possessions. One-tenth of all gold taken out of claims on British soil goes to the Queen and is known as the "Queen's royalty." Originally no foreigner was allowed to stake a claim on British soil, but an agreement was reached whereby this rule was waived. But it is practically impossible for an American to hold a good claim there; he is almost sure to be defrauded of it in favor of the Canadian government or of some British subject. Four men and myself staked out claims together on a hill containing seven and one-half claims, each man paying $50 for the survey. Each man took one hill claim and this left two and one-half claims unoccupied. A hill claim, you understand, is 250x1,000 feet, while a creek claim is 500 feet up and down on either side of the creek. Three British officers whose terms had expired came and occupied the remaining two and one-half claims on our hill, and this made it necessary for each of us five who were originally there to move down hill the distance of one-half of a claim, or about 135 feet. My claim was worth at very cent of $50,000, but it was the last in the line and this move put me off of my pay streak. The man next to me, who was one of our party, got my pay streak, but as he felt sure that he would be defrauded out of it in some way or other he sold it for $25,000. Our survey amounted to nothing, for the Canadians said it was not "official," although we had been assured that it was all right when it was made.

"I prospected all over that country and along the whole length of the Yukon for two hundred miles on each side. You can't go a mile without finding dozens of holes made by prospectors. I was in the steam laundry business for a while and owned a $1,000 delivery outfit. The dog team of four dogs cost me $800. The sleigh with runners made of boards and with gas pipe axles, cost $300, and I was glad to have it at that. The dogs are half wolf, called 'mallamoots,' and were bought of the Indians.

"When Dawson City burned the first time no one seemed to know what to do and the town seemed doomed. A new fire engine had just arrived from Cincinnati and was still packed in a box. I am a mechanic and fireman by trade, and so I knocked the box off, got up steam and we managed to extinguish the fire. The authorities promised me anything I wanted, but failed to keep their promises. The town burned again, and as I was the only one who happened to know anything about firing an engine they coaxed me to run it again. This brought forth more promises, but it ended there. The next time Dawson City caught on fire I let her burn and the town was destroyed.

"Yes, I had many hardships, but I had some pleasure also. Like hundreds of others, I was the victim of a British 'hold-up.' But considering the number who died from exposure and whose health was destroyed by the hardships, I feel reasonably contented to return home as I have, in good health."

Mr. Holloway brought home some interesting relicts, one of which is a watch fob made of flat gold nuggets beaten on to a common brass chain.

M'PEAK IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Assaulting an Italian Candy Dealer.

Dave McPeak, No. 547 East Washington street, who has an unenviable police record, was arrested yesterday by Detective Splann for assault and battery on an Italian, Nicholas Pabas, No. 636 East Washington street. Pabas has a candy wagon and was at the corner of Delaware and Market streets, when he got into an argument with a boy and threatened to strike him. McPeak, it is said, saw the trouble and interfered. McPeak started away and the Italian renewed his quarrel with the boy. McPeak, seeing this, started for Pabas, who ran. McPeak struck him on the head with a horseshoe, in which there were a number of nails, cutting a deep gash over his eye, one on the nose and another on the back of the head. McPeak then ran, followed by several Italian fruit and candy venders, who wished to avenge the assault on their comrade. McPeak ran into Detective Splann and was escorted to police headquarters. He is charged with assault with intent to kill. Pabas was taken to the City Dispensary, where his wounds were sewed up by Dr. Griffith.

Gas Is a Fire Bug.

Don't attempt to carry your own risks. Take out a policy in the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, No. 148 East Market street. Paid-up capital, $200,000; surplus, $100,000. John M. Spann, secretary.

GIGANTIC SOAP TRUST

STANDARD OIL COMPANY BEHIND ONE WITH WIDE INFLUENCE.

Small Establishments to Be Frozen Out of Business—Temporary Factory Started Here.

One of the biggest trusts, or, at least, one whose influences will be more widely felt than any yet organized, is about to be launched from this city by the Standard Oil Company, through a representative whose name cannot be given until next Monday for business reasons.

The preliminary steps in the organization were taken some time ago when the Standard Oil Company closed a deal for the purchase of the two soda ash factories which supply all the alkali used in the country for the manufacture of soaps. One was located at Detroit and the other at Syracuse, N. Y., the latter, known as the Solvay Company, being the largest in the world.

The plan for the organization, while simple, is alarmingly comprehensive in its workings. It does not contemplate the consolidation of interests of the other soap manufacturers of the country in one big corporation, but instead, the killing off of competition without paying a cent for the purchase of plants.

It is announced that, instead of using animal or vegetable fats in making the soap, the Standard Oil Company will use hydrocarbonate or petroleum oils to an extent never considered possible heretofore. In forming the plan of killing competition it was understood that the task would be a hopeless one to attempt to corner the market on soap greases, as there were so many kinds which could be readily utilized for the purpose that no monopoly could be secured. Then it was that the plan of buying up all the soda ash factories was formed with the idea of making it practically impossible to buy alkalis at competing figures with the Standard Oil Company. It was realized that soap, being one of the great commodities, was constantly in demand and that this demand must be supplied by some one, and the soap which could be marketed at the smallest price would logically be handled almost exclusively. It was decided that if the salt deposits from which the soda ash is made could be secured and the price of soda ash increased to practically prohibitive prices to all but the Standard Oil Company, competition would be practically destroyed. Aside from the salt deposits which the Standard Oil Company secured, there is none from which soda ash can be extracted profitably.

It is contemplated making concessions to such firms as Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and a few others, whose capital is large enough to admit of developing new salt deposits, so that they can market their output at about the same figures as at present, but it is proposed to put the product of the Standard Oil Company on the market at figures slightly below those of the firms mentioned, but so much lower than the others that the innumerable smaller concerns will be compelled to go out of business.

The experimental work on the petroleum oil soap was done in this city by Dr. John F. Geis, the chemist of the city Board of Health, who found it was possible to make soap which would contain 20 per cent. of hydrocarbonate oil, which gives the soap all the cleansing qualities of gasoline combined with a free lather. A temporary factory was located in the city two weeks ago, where lots of 1,700 pounds of soap have been run off every few days for experimental purposes. A complete statement of the organization will be made next Monday.

ANNUAL REPORT FILED.

What It Costs to Maintain Northern Insane Hospital.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane filed its annual report of receipts and disbursements with the Governor yesterday. The appropriations, with the exception of the appropriation for the erection of additional new buildings, are evenly balanced by the expenditures.

The largest appropriation made to the asylum is to the general expense fund. This appropriation amounts to $90,000, and the report evidences the fact that it was none too large, as the expenditures were $90,000 to a cent. Among the larger items of expense under this head is the amount paid in salary and wages, which reaches the sum of $41,907.64. There was expended for fresh meats for the institution $8,951.68, $7,765.18 for gas, $7,289.75 for groceries, $1,748.69 for cleaning material, $1,359.95 for eggs, $3,134.72 for butter and $1,550.48 was expended for salt meats. Breadstuffs are given in at $3,226.91, and the coal and other fuel cost $1,384.47. These articles, together with a number of smaller items, make the total expenditures $90,000.

Under the head of repairs, for which there is an appropriation of $4,500, the report shows that the expenditures exactly balance the appropriation. The largest item of expense under this head is the amount paid out for wages, which is $2,863.06, the rest of the items being small, such as the expenditures for roofing, which amounts to $111.16.

Under the appropriation for the erection of new buildings, which amounted to $80,000 and was to cover a period of two years, ending Oct. 31, 1899, the report shows a balance of $44,416.27. The total amount expended was $35,583.83. In the expense column under this head are found such items as $1,508.97 for excavations, $1,240.32 for cut stone, $2,355 for stone masonry, $1,422.61 for windows, $16,978.08 for brick masonry, $3,023.91 for steam heating and ventilation, $1,688.52 for roof woodwork and $2,681.93 for joists.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

Fatal Accident Last Night in the Monon Yards.

An unknown man was run over and killed about 7 o'clock last night near the roundhouse in the Monon yards. Train No. 90 was pulling out for Chicago. The conductor was standing on one side of the track waiting for the way car. From the other side of the train came a scream. He signaled for a stop, but it was not answered until the way car had passed him. A short distance away a man was found on the track. Both legs were crushed off below the knee and he was badly cut up. Though breathing faintly when picked up, he died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness and disclosing his identity. The body was removed to the City Hospital morgue. It was thought the man was trying to beat his way to Chicago and fell while boarding the moving train. He has the appearance of a working man rather than a tramp. One of the trainmen thought he recognized in him a man by the name of Earl, who lived in Lafayette and had recently worked with the steam shovel gang. No papers of any kind were found on him. He was about thirty-five years of age, weighed about 140 pounds, had dark hair, dark complexion and a sandy mustache.

AFTER DOG LICENSES.

Large Number Issued During the Day—Municipal Notes.

"Say, mister, is dis de place where ye git dawg tags?" inquired a little girl of Clerk Sullivan in the controller's office yesterday afternoon. After being assured that she was in the right office, she stammered: "Well, mudder sent me here wid dis doller ter git a tag for our yaller cur dawg. Der perlice wus aroun' our way s'mornin' and said dey would blow our yaller cur dawg up if we doesn't git a tag fer 'im." The license was furnished and as the little girl stepped aside to hurry home to prevent her "yaller cur dawg" from being blown to smithereens, a man of great avoirdupois and a small wilderness on his chin stepped up to the clerk and exclaimed: "I came here, sir, to get a license for the finest dog on the south side of this city. He is of the pug variety and is the property of a neighbor of mine. The dog stays in the house all the time and never receives callers, but the woman who owns him has to pay a license, while a dozen common street 'spitz' and cur dogs wander over town rehearsing their grand operas every night and they have never been shot and they don't wear tags. The trouble is that since the election is now over Mayor Taggart doesn't give a rap for anyone. He didn't insist on any dog tax until after he was elected again. It is a blankety blank outrage."

So they came all day long—a regular stream of owners of barkers to get licenses to prevent the police from shooting the canines. The aristocratic Meridian-street ladies who "owned the finest dogs that ever graced a parlor" and the Eddy-street women who had pets of less distinguished pedigree mingled together before the desk. Altogether 252 licenses were issued during the day.

Safety Board To-Day.

The Board of Safety will hold a special meeting this morning for the purpose of receiving the bids for the coal for the police station. The contract will probably be awarded, providing the bids are satisfactory. It is probable that the case of John Costello will also be disposed of.

WORK OF THE SCHOOLS

DISCUSSION BY THE TOWN AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

D. K. Goss Gives His Impressions of the German Schools—Other Addresses.

The town and city superintendents began their annual series of meetings last night at the Statehouse. Mrs. Benedict, the regular secretary, not being present, B. F. Moore, of Marion, was elected to temporarily fill her place. Upon motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the regular programme was begun by Superintendent W. A. Mills, one of the members of the committee who formulated the report on conditions of high schools, who talked very interestingly on the subject of the "Presentation of High School Course of Study." He said in part: "I have decided to put before this body a number of pertinent questions. The report of this body is intended to present the situation of the high schools and to raise discussion, that the high school may benefit therefrom. We have worked pretty faithfully and the labor was by no means easy, and we sincerely hope that the report will raise discussion unlimited, as heretofore there has been too few criticisms. The high school needs a more definite position. Studies investigated in one hundred schools reveal a lack of uniformity. There should be a better arrangement of studies. There are two functions to be considered, the disciplinarian and the utilitarian, and they both require that the course of study be prescribed. Then again we find that the high school course is optional among a great many teachers, some of them allowing thirty minutes to the study of Latin and some sixty minutes. There is an absolute necessity that the amount of time to be given a study should be discussed. We also find that the high schools are much better equipped for scientific work than for any other. They seem to take a sort of pride in exhibiting their laboratories, and say nothing of their libraries. Then again, the township high schools should be brought in closer relation with the city high school. Lastly, there should be a better preparation among the teachers, who should make a special effort for the culture that is requisite in the work."

Superintendent W. H. Sanders, another member of the committee, in speaking of the report, said it not only revealed what they had but also that which they had not. Said he: "I want to suggest that it will be the means of bringing about the discussion of two great questions, the difference in the make-up of the class of 1899 and the class of four years ago and the question of high school equipment. Although the reports are very meager, the fact can easily be gleaned from them that the records of the high schools do not go near far enough." In closing he said that he invited the free and full discussion of every portion of the report.

Superintendent J. A. Carnegy then spoke on the subject of "Bibliography of Secondary Schools." He said the bibliography as contained in the report made no pretention of being complete, for the committee had practically no basis upon which to work. Modern high schools were really the child of the last half century, and there had been a remarkable advance in the high school in are last fifteen years. Superintendent Carnegy said: "The trouble comes from the fact that we are dealing with the child at the most critical time of his life. I think this should properly be called the "Adolescent Stage." The friends of the high school are divided into two parties, the ultra conservatives and the ultra liberals, of which one holds on to the fashion of a rigid course, and the other wants to throw down the bars. I cannot say that the report is all that I would wish it, but it will enable you to find out what has been said by the best authors on the subject, and I trust it will have proved of some use.

SCHOOLS IN GERMANY.

Supt. D. K. Goss, of the Indianapolis schools, then spoke upon the "German and American Schools." "When I was in Germany," said he, "I found myself unable to resist the habit that grows upon a man in his profession, and I naturally began to inquire into the workings of the schools. I was naturally trying to see what kind of a machine was back of the men that I met—what kind of a power that made them so infinitely superior in their education to us. I soon discovered that over there they train men to a definite purpose, they educate them that they may reach some human duty. Of course I cannot speak dogmatically of anyone. I am not able to judge of their schools in a dogmatic way, nor can I judge them by our schools. Their schools are for their training and ours for ourselves. Their education is a business of the state and not of the imperial ruler, and in this respect it is like our own. Their education starts from the center and works toward the outer edges. The center is the Minister of Public Instruction and the whole system is built by his hand, and as a consequence it is a perfect machine. One part fits into the other, and this is indicative of the German character, which must see the end of the road before he can take one step upon it. The whole system is completely knit together. But that system would not do for our children who have all ends in life. After the third year the child of the German must elect just what school he intends to attend and according to his intention in life he makes his selection. Their schools furnish better training than ours, as they give a definite training and we a general one. After he has finished his schooling the German boy has a place for him which is provided by the government, and nothing can keep him from it but the lack of ability. There they do not strive for office politically, they do not know the meaning of politics in that respect. Of course politics has a place but it is merely to forward the formulative policy of the country. There is a lesson in this, and we should strive to bring our men from Lafayette, Bloomington and many other places to the recognition of the State, and to do the State's work. When this occurs, politics will have received a cleaning up, and men will have a better incentive for a higher education."

After the address of Superintendent Goss the chairman called for the enrollment of the superintendents present.

The next meeting of the series will be held to-day at 9 a. m., when the discussion of the "High School Course of Study" will be taken up.

WILL BOOM MARKET.

The One on the South Side Is Becoming Popular.

The meeting held by citizens at the South Side market last night for the purpose of creating more interest in the market was much better attended, and in every way more successful than the one held last week, when but few attended. Several short talks were made last night by persons interested, and a committee, composed of David K. Bruce, H. J. Walters, A. R. Crawford, A. J. Smith, James Belknap and William Beatty, was appointed to confer with the Council relative to a change in the hours for keeping the market open. It is claimed the hours are too short, and a special effort will be made to have the closing hour on Mondays changed from noon to 10 p. m. Meetings will be held each week in order to boom the market.

R. E. Springsteen & Co., popular-priced tailors, 9 North Pennsylvania street.

WRIGHT AS AN ATTORNEY

HE CONDUCTS HIS OWN DEFENSE BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.

He Has Evidently Studied Up the Law Points Involved in His Case, and Is Prepared to Fight.

In Police Court yesterday Lycurgus Harry Wright, charged with bigamy, had no attorney and conducted his own defense, which was along the lines indicated by him previously. He seemed to have a knowledge of court proceedings, and when the state prosecutor asked for a week's continuance of the case Wright objected and demanded an immediate trial, saying he had already been a prisoner for sixty hours. Judge Daly sustained the objection and Mrs. Pearl Wright, "wife No. 1," was called.

Wright objected to her giving testimony, saying, "I will admit all she says." He evaded the question, "Then you admit she is your wife?" and replied, "I will admit all she says." Wright then said the woman was his wife and could not legally testify against him. She, however, took the stand and said she had married Wright in California, Mo., Oct. 21, 1895, and also told of minor happenings since their marriage.

Mrs. Nancy Wright, who the defendant claims is Mrs. Nancy Glosser and so addressed her during the cross-examination, was next called. She said her maiden name was Woodruff; that she met Wright about a year ago at the home of Mrs. Lou Meyers, at Noblesville, at whose home she was married July 31 by a man giving the name of Clarence Cunningham, an alleged justice of the peace; that after their marriage they went to East St. Louis, then to Plainfield and then to this city. Judge Daly asked if she had been divorced when she married Wright. She replied that the divorce was granted Oct. 14 and she was married to Glosser when she married Wright. "He told me that it would be all right and I could get my divorce afterward," she said. On cross-examination she said she had not represented herself as Mrs. Wright "because you told me not to."

"You say," asked Wright, "that you were married to me before your divorce from Glosser. Do you know you are guilty of bigamy?"

"I guess I am," replied the woman, "but you tricked me into it."

She said she had not seen a marriage certificate, but it was taken by Wright, without her signature, and put in a large envelope which was placed in his grip.

When Wright went on the stand he was asked about the woman he is supposed to have married at Noblesville. He denied they had been married and claimed no proof of it could be found. He refused to say anything regarding the alleged wife and child at Evansville, saying: "I am tried here for bigamy only as far as these two women are concerned and I will not incriminate myself." His objection was sustained, but the case was continued until Nov. 15 and efforts will be made to get the woman at Evansville here as a witness.

The Glosser or Woodruff woman, "wife No. 2," will file against Wright for obtaining money from her by false pretenses.

It is the opinion of those who heard the proceedings that unless something more is found Wright has made a good case for himself and conviction will be improbable.

Owing to Wright's refusal to say anything regarding the woman at Evansville, who is supposed to be his wife, there has been some doubt in the minds of those connected with the case that they were ever married. The woman has also refused to talk regarding the matter and the folks with whom she has been stopping know but little of her. Dispatches from Sullivan, Ind., state that the woman has been a resident of that place for two years, Wright visiting her about once a year. It is also claimed that when he first moved to Sullivan Wright collected some insurance money and absconded. About ten days ago the woman left Sullivan with Wright, who took her to Evansville and left an order at the Sullivan postoffice for his wife's mail to be forwarded to 310 Locust street, Evansville, where she is now stopping. It was learned yesterday that the woman was married to Wright about ten years ago at Keddyville, Mo., and her maiden name was Mary Stevenson. They have one child, a girl about six years of age.

MEYERS'S STREET RAILWAY.

A Chicago Man Who Is Known as a "Hustler."

L. E. Meyers, a well-known street-railway man of Chicago, passed through the city yesterday and stopped at the Bates. Mr. Meyers gained a reputation as a hustler some years ago, when his company desired to build a line to connect with some newly annexed territory in Chicago, to reach which it was necessary to cross some land not in the city. The residents of this neighborhood were averse to allowing the company to build the line through the land without compensation, but Mr. Meyers one night gathered together a large force of workmen and a force of "combatants" armed with clubs, and before anything could be done to prevent him had built the line and run cars over it without the leave of anyone. Shortly afterward the territory was annexed to the city and the right to build the road was no longer questioned.

A Capitalist at the Bates.

H. M. Jenks, of Birmingham, England, was at the Bates yesterday. He, being a traveling man, has seen little of his own land for some time and could tell little of conditions there at present. He says, however, that the industrial activity in England is exceeded only by that in this country and he regards it as fortunate that the Transvaal war should have started at this time. In discussing the merits of the case, however, he said he had no doubt of the purity of the English cause and of its ultimate success. He is a capitalist seeking investments in the West.

Popular in Porto Rico.

Charles Shine, who represents the Indianapolis Brewing Company at San Juan, Porto Rico, is at the Bates. He says the Indianapolis beverage is the pioneer of all the brands on the island and is increasing in popularity. He says business conditions are improving and the outlook is bright.

Greenfield Electric Line.

William A. Hough, an attorney of Greenfield, was at the English yesterday. He reports enthusiasm very strong in that city for the success of the new electric railroad being built to connect with Indianapolis.

Two New Concerns.

The Ralya Saw Company, of Middletown, was yesterday incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000. The directors are William S. Ralya, Robert Hoslinger, Andrew S. Miller and George L. Swain.

The Wabash Artificial Ice Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The directors are Daniel M. Gillen, James L. Flinn and John W. G. Stewart.

Graff's Narrow Escape.

Harry Graff, driving a delivery wagon for E. Koehring & Brother, 878 Virginia avenue, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning, but escaped uninjured. As he was crossing the P. & E. tracks on Columbia avenue his rig was struck by train No. 11. One of the horses was killed and the wagon was demolished.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.
$17—Philadelphia and Return—$17.
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Card Party Supplies.

New chairs, tables, bells, etc., for card parties, general society and entertainment use. Telephone 564. C. T. WHITSETT.

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Insure with Indiana Insurance Co., 143 E. Market street. Fire, lightning and tornado.

The Vernon Insurance and Trust Company are closing the sale of their stock.

Visit Schrader's China Store and see the beautiful display of goods in their line.

For Sale—Coal, coke and wood. HAMILTON-DYNES LUMBER CO. (Inc.) Phones, 515.

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