The Notion Department

Has been having rather a busy time of it between the opening and arranging of new

Spring and Summer Lines

And attempting to make the unusually early shipments of orders demanded this season, time has been at a premium. However the exhibit is now almost complete—more nearly so than will generally be found in that our orders were placed among the earliest.

Hosiery, Underwear, White Goods, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Notions, Small Wares, Manufactured Goods.

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Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths.

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--SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--
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CONSUL ACTED HASTILY

STRONG LIGHT THROWN ON THE FRENCH DOMINICAN CLAIMS.

Brusque Demands Made Before Jiminez Was Well Established—The French Admiral's Courtesy.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 24.—The roadstead here is now free from the French warships Cecille, Suchet and Troude, hastily sent to treat the Dominicans as unscrupulous debtors, and whose officers have departed after manifesting their high appreciation of the patriotic and honest sentiments which animate the people and the present government of Santo Domingo.

This question of indemnity was not the first presented by the French consul, as shown by the diplomatic correspondence between him and Senor Henriquez y Carvajal, minister of foreign relations. Referring to a decree issued by the provisional government, after the death of President Heureaux, and to certain financial incidents, he sent, Nov. 25, an ultimatum asking for "an urgent and categorical answer in regard to the intention of the Dominican government, to refuse or accept in principle, the responsibility, first, of the emission made by the bank in Mexican money, and, second, of the other emissions made by the Dominican government in current money; that is to say, subject to a variable change, which would be the object of a special convention."

This demand was made hardly one week after the provisional government had been succeeded by that of Senor Jiminez.

M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, ordered the consul to declare that President Jiminez was expected to abrogate "without delay" the measures taken by the provisional government, which "could not but keep the country in a state of political perturbation."

The Dominican minister of foreign relations answered in a polite and dignified note, explaning the financial position of the government and expressing the hope that the consul would see that the Dominican administration's desire and resolve were to improve the economic situation of the country and to "offer to the foreign," as well as to the native creditors, a greater guarantee of stability and a basis of mutual prosperity.

It was on the day after having received this courteous answer that the question of the Boismare-Cacavelli indemnity was brought before the government of Santo Domingo by a very brief note, in which the French consul wrote to Senor Henriquez y Carvajal:

"I request your Excellency to let me know on what day it will be possible for me to receive the installments due upon our Boismare-Cacavelli claims."

This was dated Dec. 5, and the consul added that he expected the payment to be made before the sailing of the French steamer, Dec. 15. Such precipitateness was bitterly resented by the people of the city of Santo Domingo. They held a mass meeting in the public square, and loudly protested, though being careful in their speeches to show that they did not hold France herself responsible for the inconsiderate and, as they declared, too hasty acts of the French minister of foreign affairs. No insults or threats were directed against the person of the consul whose complaints in that regard were answered, in a note written by Senor Henriquez y Carvajal, Jan. 4, who said among other things: "The behavior of the Dominican people is highly honorable, and so much more so since nobody can show that in any way has been committed an act of hostility or of contempt against the consulate of France, a nation towards which the Dominican people have ever endeavored not only to preserve, but to cultivate a loyal friendship, and their most enthusiastic admiration."

The truth of these assertions and the sincerity of these friendly sentiments were known, fortunately, by the French admiral and his officers who conducted their mission in a most courteous manner. President Jiminez, who had resided for some years in Paris, made Admiral Richard and his staff feel quite at home during the function at the presidential residence.

The Dominican government gave, during the litigation, striking proofs of its spirit of fair play and desire to reach an amicable solution of the dispute. Through an excessive sentiment of patriotism the lawyers of Santo Domingo City were unwilling to act for the French consul in the debates, but one of them, Senor Americo Lugo, was requested, ex officio, by the Dominican minister of foreign affairs to place himself at the disposition of the consul. The latter, however, refused the services of Senor Lugo, under the pretext that the affair was no longer a case to be debated in the courts, but that it had become a diplomatic question with an international character.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ISLES OF THE PACIFIC

GROWTH OF COMMERCE WITH THEM FROM AMERICAN PORTS.

Oceanica and Australasia Furnish a Great and Growing Field for American Mercantile Activity.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—American commerce with the islands and countries of the Pacific shows a greater gain in the year 1899 than that with any other part of the world. Our total exports increased twenty millions of dollars, and our exports to Asia and Oceanica alone increased over nineteen millions; our total imports increased $164,000,000, and $48,000,000 of this increase were from Asia and Oceanica. Exports to Asia and Oceanica increased 27 per cent., while imports from that part of the world increased 40 per cent. Of this increase of twenty millions of dollars in exports to Asia and Oceanica over six millions went to British Australia, four millions to the Hawaiian islands, four millions to China, and the remainder distributed to the various countries and islands of that part of the western Pacific, while of the imports from Asia and Oceanica twelve millions were from the Dutch East Indies, eleven millions from Japan, nine millions from the British East Indies, seven millions from China, and six millions from Hawaii.

Of the increase in exports, the large proportion was in cotton, cotton goods, machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel. The increase in our exports to China was largely in manufactures of cotton, and that to the Hawaiian islands and Australia manufactures of all kinds, the large proportion, however, being machinery and general manufactures of iron and steel. Of the increase of forty-six millions in imports, from the countries of the Pacific, raw silk, tin, fibers and sugar were the most important items. From Japan the importations of ray silk increased $8,000,000, and there was also a considerable increase in matting; from the great tin mines of the Straits Settlements there was an increase of $5,000,000 worth of pig tin for use in manufacturing tin plates, and from British East Indies there was an increase in jute and jute bagging and other productions of this character; from China there was an increase of over five millions in raw silk for use in manufacturing; from the Philippines an increase in hemp and other articles, and from the Hawaiian islands a small increase in sugar; while the most important and suggestive increase from the Pacific countries is that of sugar from the East Indies, chiefly the Dutch East Indies, which amounted in the year just ended to 1,485,460,670 pounds, against 830,657,794 pounds in 1898, and 536,227,703 pounds in 1897, the value of the sugar imported from the East Indies in 1899 being $30,636,469, against $16,039,642 in 1898, and $9,999,194 in 1897.

This rapid increase of our imports from the Dutch East Indies suggests a new field for our exportations which have been to that particular spot very light up to the present time. The French consul at Batavia, Java, in a report which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, suggests that the Dutch East Indies offer an especially fertile field for those desiring to make sales of agricultural machinery and implements which at present, he says, are of an extremely primitive character in those islands. Most of the implements used in small farming come from Germany and England, and are in many particulars unsatisfactory; the handles of the sickles are not properly fastened to the blade, while agricultural machinery, properly so-called, including machinery for planting, reaping, binding and threshing, are practically unknown. Even sugar cane plantations have as yet made little progress in the adoption of modern machinery. The difficulties which have been encountered in attempts to introduce agricultural machinery are, first, the cheapness of manual labor; second, the climatic conditions under which articles of iron and steel grow rusty and unfit for use in a short time if exposed to the open air, and third, the fact that the white ant destroys nearly all kinds of wood except teak, which is, therefore, necessarily used in the construction of machinery for use in the island. The fact, however, that there are in Java and Sumatra 280 sugar factories which supply one-third of the sugar imported into the United States, and that the total imports of the Dutch East Indies average sixty-eight millions of dollars, and our own exports to them less than two millions annually, while our imports from them in 1899 were over thirty-two millions, suggests valuable and important trade possibilities in that direction, if properly cultivated.

TO MEET IN CHARLESTON.

National Edcational Association Has Confirmed Its Decision.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The executive committee of the National Educational Association has unanimously confirmed the informal vote of preference of the board of directors at the Los Angeles meeting in the selection of Charleston, S. C., as the place of meeting of the association in annual convention July 7 to 13, 1900. This action is based largely on the conviction of the management that a national meeting in the South at the present time would recognize and aid the growing educational revival in that section and would contribute in a large measure to national educational interests.

Unusually favorable railroad rates, stopover privileges and divers arrangements have been secured by which the most interesting points of the interior of the south Atlantic coast from Charleston to Washington may be visited without extra cost. An attendance of 5,000 from the South is assured and it is believed that an equal number will attend from the North.

TRAITORS IN CAMP

THEY BETRAY EVERY MOVEMENT BY LADYSMITH GARRISON.

Pests of Flies Divide Time with Shells in Making Life Miserable for the Beleaguered Forces.

WATCHING THE SHELL FIRE

JULIAN RALPH'S NOTES OF THE DAILY GUN PRACTICE.

Christmas at Ladysmith Had but Little in It to Remind the Troops of Holiday Festivities.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Ladysmith devotes the greater part of a two-column letter to the subject of spies. He writes: "That there are traitors and spies, white as well as black, in the garrison at Ladysmith, is certain. The enemy never fails to receive notice of our movements. General Joubert, indeed, is said to have been very angry because on one occasion he had not heard of the order countermanding a night attack. He complained of General White's want of consideration in keeping the burghers out of bed on Mournful Monday—the name given by common consent to the day of Nicholsen's Nek. The Boers have disastrous proof of acquaintance with our plans by withdrawing their main body from the center of our attack and by preparing an ambush for the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers. The reconnoissance under Colonel Brocklehurst also showed that they had been warned in time to change their position. In short, it is impossible to avoid the reflection that we are in an enemy's country. The loyalty of the British colonists is beyond suspicion, but the Dutch element in Natal is very strong. Several farmers have been caught redhanded, and many civilians and volunteers have brothers and cousins fighting on the other side. Every project is known and discussed in the volunteer lines long before the regulars have any idea of it, and of course have received countermands of orders that have never reached them.

"Our horses and oxen have suffered, the supply of fodder being exhausted, and the limited area of grazing grounds having been cropped to the last blade. Groceries have run out; pure water is scarce; whisky sells at 35 cents a drink, and milch cows are commandered for beef. These are real and trying discomforts, but more oppressive than all the hardships we endure is the dreadful monotony of the siege. We have ceased to take any interest in the shells and even the most timid no longer walk up the street to see the damage done by one of Long Tom's best efforts. The opportunities for active exercise are restricted, and a gallop on horseback is possible only under shrapnel or common shell. There might appear to be one resource left, and that is to sleep the time peacefully away. Even this consolation is denied, for Ladysmith is afflicted with a plague of the flies more terrible than any that oppressed the Egyptians. They descend upon us in clouds—noisy, voracious, stinging pests, attacking every exposed part of the body with ceaseless energy, boldness and unflinching determination. Every dish on the table is black with these torments, so that it is often literally impossible to see the food or to carry it to the mouth without risk of swallowing scores of the poisonous insects."

RALPH SEES THE SHELLS.

Julian Ralph, the American correspondent, writes from Modder River to the Daily Mail under date of Dec. 30:

"'Did you ever see any Boers?' an officer calls to us."

"Very few," says I. "Just the prisoners we have taken. For we are fighting an invisible foe, as everybody knows by this time.

"'Well, have a look through this.' He taps the gun's telescope as he speaks, and we look through it.

"'Heavens, are those Boers?' We see them all over the hills in numbers like plant lice on a leaf. They are all over the hills—riding, walking, sitting in groups, looking over redoubts, digging trenches, passing water up the slope—the little range of purple breast is alive with Boers. Then we must have been mistaken about the peacefulness of this place. Peace where all those Boers are? There has been no peace in Africa since the Boers came here; no peace for the British since they became the Boers's neighbors.

"We are to lunch with the guards. Welcomed, and places made for us, we seat ourselves and are served with soup. Boom, soof, soof, soof, soof, soof, soof, oogh.

"The boom is the noise of a big gun, the soof, soof is the shell tearing through the air, the oogh, precisely like a cough, is the bursting of the shell.

"'That's our Joey,' says the colonel; 'let us see where the shell strikes. By jove, a pretty shot—plump where they have their 40-pounder.'"

"'Boom,' from the Boer gun on the right; 'Oogh,' from its shell, which sends up a fountain spray of sand near the gangers' hut.

"'Didn't burst,' says a captain.

"'Devilish good range, though,' says another. And now we are all out of the tent sending for glasses, forgetting our lunch, intent upon this gigantic duel.

"How frequently does this happen? How often is this vale of pastoral peace startled by such sounds and actions? Oh, as a rule, every morning with a shot or two; every afternoon with from a half hour to two hours' firing, and then again at odd and unexpected hours on odd and unlooked for days."

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Standard thus describes Christmas day in the beleagured camp: "Cannons instead of carols greeted us on Christmas morning. The roar of Long Tom and the crash of shells bade us awake and salute the happy morn. We had hoped the Boers would extend to this anniversary of peace and good will the privilege of Sunday. At midnight an enemy crept to the foot of Caesar's Camp, and, having fired five shots, shouted to the indignant Manchesters compliments of the season, 'A merry Christmas.'"

"If shrapnel and shell could make a merry Christmas, we had no cause for complaint. The Boers were determined that a tone of solemnity should blend with our conviviality, and that the thunder of their guns should accompany the anthem sung in the little stone church with the shattered porch. Nothing is more characteristic of our race than the tenacity with which we cling to old customs. Neither the place nor the circumstances could contribute to the gayety and good cheer that are associated with Christmas at home. We are a sick and beleaguered garrison, whom death and disease have steadily reduced. Ten days ago the distant sound of artillery filled us with hope that we might celebrate this festival with our deliverers. But the fateful message from General Buller, 'I have made my effort and failed,' put an end to a pleasant dream and brought us face to face with the stern necessities of our position.

"It was a bright Christmas morning. The midsummer sun beat down upon the gasping plain and made one pant for a breath of chill northern air. Nothing in nature or the aspect of the town recalled the gayety or the solemnity of the day. There was neither carols nor church bells to awaken tender and sacred memories. Our messages of 'peace on earth and good will to man' came shrieking through the heavens on wings of melinite and bursting murderous fragments where they fell. As soon as this deadly greeting was over men betook themselves whither duty or inclination led. Some went to church and heard Archdeacon Barker deliver a message of hope, others to church parade, where Chaplain Tuckey moved Tommy Atkins almost to tears by pathetic references to home and family connections, which are supposed to be strongest at this time of the year. Others sought the cooler heights near the town.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

"Crossing the muddy creek at the ford close to the Gordons' camp, I rode through the bush that clothes the slope leading to Caesar's camp. Two herds of lean cattle were grazing among the stones, heedless of the shrapnel that burst harmlessly among them. Caesar's camp is a lofty plateau on the border of the plain. Looking south I could see the rugged, mountainous country through which General Buller must fight his way—range after range of hills and kopjes in which the enemy will find abundant cover. In a gulch southwest of Bulawana is a great laager of tents and wagons in a semi-circle with a spruit along the chord, and they are arranged to resist attack from the west. Not a man is visible, though light clouds of dust, rising high, show that cavalry are moving toward the laager. Along the broad, green summit of Bulawana ride Boer horsemen, each stalwart figure outlined against the blue sky.

"Returning to the town, I found nothing to recall the festival. The street was almost deserted, and the camps gave few signs of life. Heat—not despondency or shells—has driven every one to shelter, for the thermometer under the veranda registered 102 degrees. It was not until the cool of the evening that we threw off this lethargy and strove by many devices to imagine that we were having a merry Christmas. If our table did not represent a picture of abundance, it was not devoid of good cheer, and we were in excellent spirits, and far into the night the Boers may have heard the laughter and song of town and camp.

"Only in one room, however, was the illusion complete. There are in this town no fewer than two hundred children of European parentage. Why they were permitted to run the risk of bombardment is a question that may some day be answered. Here they are, however, and it was determined that they, at any cost, must have something to remind them of a siege Christmas. Colonel Darnell, of the National Mounted Police, a veteran whose services date to the mutiny, Colonel Frank Rhodes and Major Karri Davis, the Johannesburg reformer who underwent imprisonment rather than pay the fine imposed after Dr. Jameson's raid, organized a Christmas tree. Stores were despoiled of toys and books, and the branches of cedar trees were heavy with the delights of childhood. Four of these green Santa Claus trees were ranged along the center of the hall, Great Britain and South Africa in the middle, with Canada and Australia on each side. Upon the walls were such mottoes as 'Advance, Natal,' and 'May the New Year Bring Happiness.' Cotton wool, artfully disposed among green leaves, was suggestive of snow, and the happy faces of the children carried one's thoughts over many leagues of land and sea to our English homes."

COOLNESS OF THE BOERS.

Fight at Wagon Hill Described by a Captured Gordon Officer.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A Ladysmith correspondent, describing the assault on the camp Jan. 6, gives some interesting incidents.

"McNaughton, of the Gordons," he writes, "was taken prisoner on Wagon hill early in the morning, and was removed in charge of an old Boer to a place of safety, half way down the hill. The enemy were on all sides of him, blazing away at our fellows on the top. They evidently took everything very coolly. They would crawl about among the rocks until they found a suitable place for cover and then fire away for about an hour, after which they would crawl back for a smoke and a chat. Some of them would even go to sleep for thirty minutes. They were perfectly confident of victory and had their tents ready to pitch immediately they had captured the ridge, which they said would be before night. On Sunday they declared they intended to take the town. At 5 o'clock, however, in the middle of a terrific storm of hail which swept over the ridge when the Devons were making their gallant charge across the open plateau, an old Boer rushed down the hill, shouting something in Dutch, upon which every one retired, leaving their prisoner to attend to himself, which he promptly did, successfully rejoining our troops.

"McNaughton supposed that the old Dutchman called out that the soldiers were on them with the bayonet, and as they cannot face cold steel, they quickly evacuated the position which they had held all day. The enemy are supposed to have been about 7,000 strong, although many of them, in fact, the majority, were acting as supporters. The latter, however, maintained a heavy fire from a hill 2,500 yards away. A rifle found on an old fellow had evidently been captured at Majuba hill, as it was marked Majuba and bore the name of the Fifty-eighth Regiment. The owner, doubtless, expected to repeat the victory of that terrible day, as the enemy's tactics turned out to be identical with those observed on that memorable occasion."

ELECTION DAY RIOT.

Puerto Ricans Rapidly Taking to Kentucky Political Methods.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 30.—On the 24th inst. the Federals were celebrating their victory at Fajardo when they met a Republican parade. The collision resulted in a riot, the result of which was that one man was killed and six seriously wounded. Fourteen of the town's best citizens are in jail charged with murder. The Federals had secured permission to parade in order to celebrate their victory. The Republicans had requested permission to parade also, but were refused by the military officer in command on the ground that a permit had already been granted the other party; and, according to the general orders governing elections, only one party can parade on the same day. The Republicans decided to disobey the orders and, forming outside their club rooms, marched to meet the Federals.

When the victorous party saw the Republicans coming they became enraged and charged their opponents. A fierce fight ensued; revolvers and knives were drawn, blades flashed and shots rang out. The city police were not on hand, but a squad of insular police charged the mob and soon quelled the riot.

TO BECOME A BAPTIST.

Dr. Madison C. Peters Resigns Pastorate in a Reformed Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who to-day resigned the pastorate of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, did so because he had come to the conclusion that the Bible teaches baptism for believers only and because he could not in good conscience continue the practice of infant baptism or baptism by sprinkling. Dr. Peters said that as soon as his term of service ends on March 1 he will enter the Baptist ministry. He says he will undoubtedly leave New York.

In spite of flannels, coughs and colds will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A GIFT FROM CARNEGIE

WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY, OF MUNCIE, RECEIVES $500.

Postal Authorities Debar Nickum from the Mails—Purdue's Agricultural Course Is a Success.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.—President Besack, of the workingmen's public library, being established by members of the several labor unions in Muncie, yesterday received a donation in the form of $500 from Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire philanthropist and iron king of Pittsburg. It is the first library of the kind in the country and Mr. Carnegie expressed delight to assist such a cause for the workingmen. Two thousand dollars and a great amount of books have been donated and the library will be opened when the subscription reaches $3,000. That will be in a short time.

SUCCESS AT PURDUE.

Winter Agricultural Course Is Doing a Very Good Work.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—The largest winter course class in agriculture in the history of the institution is attending Purdue this winter. The total enrollment is ninety-two, twenty being women. Twenty-four members of the class are here for the second time, which is a very strong indorsement of the course. The work begins promptly at 8:15 a. m. each school day and continues without interruption, except fifteen minutes in the middle of the forenoon and an hour for dinner, until 4 to 4:30 in the afternoon. The forenoon is given up to classroom and shop work. The subjects treated are live stock, husbandry, veterinary hygiene, farm dairying, horticulture, floriculture, soils, crops and manures, agricultural chemistry, vegetable parasites, farm sanitation, rural law, household chemistry, house sanitation, bacteriology of yeasts, bread making and domestic economy. The instruction given by the members of the faculty is supplemented by lectures from practical men on cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, farm and business management.

The afternoons are devoted to stock judging, butter making and milk testing and exercises in the agricultural and horticultural laboratories.

The class is not only a large one, but it has many very bright members in it, quite a number being high school graduates or those who have had considerable high school training. The winter school of agriculture during the last two years has made a more rapid growth than any other department of the university, the increase in attendance in this course being in 1899 71 per cent. and in 1900 53 per cent.

Visitors are cordially invited to come and see Purdue at any time, and they will be especially interested to come during the winter term, when they can observe the work of the winter course class.

Alexander Galbraith, of Wisconsin, will deliver four lectures on horses Feb. 19 and 20, and Mr. J. E. Wing, of Ohio, will be here the week beginning March 12 to lecture on sheep. Those who are especially interested in these subjects or would like to meet these gentlemen are cordially invited to visit Purdue at the time named.

The Tippecanoe County Farmers' Institute, which met Jan. 29 and 30, adopted resolutions recognizing the practical value of the institutes to farmers; declaring it to be the most effective means to broadly and rapidly educate the farmers and to inculcate a fraternal spirit; favoring a broader course of agricultural training in institutions of learning, and especially indorsing the work of the agricultural school at Purdue.

BIG OIL PROPERTY SOLD.

Blackford Leases Disposed of at a Very Large Profit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELLIER, Ind., Feb. 4.—Another large oil deal was made last week when the Midway Oil Company, composed of Bluffton parties, sold its property in Blackford county to James Harvey, of Warren, and two Cleveland men, for $67,500. The property consisted of 650 acres in Washington township, this county, six miles west of Montpelier. There are twenty-one producing wells with a daily average of from 175 to 185 barrels. The deal has been under way for several weeks, but was not closed until the present week. The company received $60,500 over its cost price of the property, paid last June, when there were fourteen wells on the place, and the net profit is over $50,000.

Good Wells at Hartford City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 4.—Yesterday on the Jason Huggins farm, adjoining the corporate limits on the south, the American Window Glass Company completed one of the most gigantic gas wells that has been drilled since the early period of the field. The gas bearing rock was reached at a depth of 948 feet, and forty feet in a most tremendous flow of gas was encountered. Silver dollars and medium stones were pitched into the well and were sent high into the air. The result of the well is most pleasing to the gas men and manufacturers, who were feeling pretty blue over the Cresent Gas and Oil Company's recent failure in drilling for gas. The glass trust estimates the output of the well at 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day and the rock pressure at 240 pounds. The company also completed a big gasser on the Zadok Williams farm, southwest of town, yesterday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Young Woman at Peru Shoots Herself through the Heart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Elmer Ferkel killed herself to-day by sending a bullet through her heart. She was only twenty-one years of age, and came to Peru not long ago from Andrews. Her husband was an employe of the Wabash Railroad, but is now in Chicago with a position on the Chicago & Northwestern. This morning, when Mrs. Ferkel was eating breakfast at the home of Mrs. Carrie Seymour, she picked up a revolver, toyed with it a moment, then placed it to her breast, and with the words "Here goes nothing," fired. The ball passed through the heart, and caused instant death. A few weeks ago she tried to kill herself by taking poison, but medical attendance was summoned in time to save her life at that time.

Woman Routed the Robbers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Ind., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Joseph Detamore, of this city, was summoned to her door last night and on opening it was confronted by three men wearing masks, who demanded her money. "I'll give you bullets," was her reply, whereupon she opened fire with a revolver. The robbers beat a precipitate retreat and escaped.

Burglaries become almost nightly occurrences in this city and it is thought that an organized gang is operating in this locality.

Fatally Scalded in a Boiler.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Feb. 4.—Charles Holmes was working inside a boiler at the American tin-plate factory yesterday, making repairs, when a pipe burst, filling the boiler with steam and scalding him horribly about the head and shoulders. He lingered in great agony until this morning, when death ended his sufferings.

NICKUM'S MAIL BARRED.

Perpetual Light Man in Trouble with the Postal Authorities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 4.—Acting under instructions from James N. Tyner, assistant attorney general of the Postoffice Department, Postmaster Powell is now withholding all mail matter to Sylvanus B. Nickum, the perpetual light man. Some time ago Nickum was asked to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued against him, and a hearing of his case was set for Jan. 25. Nickum protested that his attorneys could not prepare his defense by that date, and the time was extended until Jan. 27. The department heard nothing from Nickum on that date and on Jan. 29 the department notified him that a final hearing of the matter would come up on Feb. 3, and the case be decided whether his defense was in or not. On the same date the department notified the postmaster at this point to withhold the delivery of Nickum's mail until further orders, but for the present not to mark it fraudulent. Nickum claims that he has forwarded affidavits to the department in justification of his right to use the mails in connnection with his perpetual light business.

Delaware County Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.—The official count in the Delaware county Republican primary election, held Friday, shows unanimous indorsement of Representative Cromer for re-election, and names the following ticket: For state senator, Walter L. Ball; representatives, O. Carmichael and H. L. Hopping; prosecuting attorney, Clarence Dearth; treasurer, Charles F. Koontz; sheriff, William N. Swain; surveyor, Charles Gough; coroner, Dr. U. G. Poland; commissioners, John S. Huffer and Nathan Shrover; assessor, William Stewart. The official count was necessary in the case of several of the offices, the candidates running very close.

Sixth District Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind. Feb. 4.—On March 8 the Republicans of the Sixth district will nominate a candidate for representative in Congress, and after that convention has completed its work two delegates will be selected to attend the Republican presidential convention at Philadelphia. Henry C. Starr, of Wayne county, is a candidate for the honor, and Charles F. Jones, of Franklin county, Dr. Thomas C. Kennedy and Sid Conger, of Shelby county, aspire to be delegates.

New Church Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.—To-day Muncie Methodists dedicated their sixth church building in Muncie. It is the Madison-street Church, a handsome structure with a seating capacity of 600, and cost $5,000. The trustees are Dr. Shoemaker, John Mock, Charles Wood, Hal C. Kimbrough and W. J. Crawford. The Rev. N. H. Phillips is the pastor, and the dedicatory services were in charge of the Rev. Lewis Curts, of Cincinnati.

Indiana Obituary.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 4.—James M. Troyer, a well-known implement salesman of this city, died Saturday noon while sitting at the dinner table with his wife and two daughters. He had been ill for several weeks, but had that day resumed his place in the store, thinking himself fully recovered. On returning at noon he made no complaint of illness and took his place at the table. While Mr. Troyer was asking a blessing, with the family bowed in prayer, he suddenly gasped and fell from his chair to the floor. Death was almost instantaneous, caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was a leading worker in the Methodist Church and Sunday school.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—George W. Clopper, aged eighty-two years, died this morning at his home here as a consequence of having fallen and broken his hip a month ago. Mr. Clopper was in robust health for one of his years up to that time. He had been a resident of this vicinity for more than fifty years, and was identified with the city's growth and prosperity in many ways. He left a widow and five daughters. The daughters are Mrs. J. C. Worley, of Bloomington; Mrs. Louise Walker, Mrs. C. G. H. Goss and Mrs. Charles G. Renner, of this city, and Mrs. W. A. Shireman, of Indianapolis. All were at the bedside when he died.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Mary Herring, widow of the late Paul Herring, superintendent of the Wabash paper mill, died suddenly at 11:30 last night at her home on East Main street of heart failure. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Herring's husband died suddenly of heart failure a little over a year ago.

CLINTON, Ind., Feb. 4.—J. W. Lake, a merchant of Lyford, aged fifty-six years, died of pneumonia this afternoon. He has long been prominent in Parke county affairs.

MACRUM AT NEW YORK

HE PRESERVES SILENCE REGARDING SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Will Report to the Department at Washington Before Speaking—His Career at Pretoria.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Charles E. Macrum, the former United States consul at Pretoria, who asked to be recalled at a time when affairs in the republic were at a crisis, and when his presence at the Transvaal Republic was urgently required by the State Department, arrived here today on the American steamship St. Paul. With him were his wife and little daughter. Mr. Macrum has maintained silence as to his reasons for wishing to leave his station, and though repeatedly asked to make public his reasons for so doing, he has refused. His silence is still unbroken, though Mr. Macrum says that to-morrow, after his arrival in Washington and visit to the State Department, he will issue a statement over his signature telling why he left his post at such a critical time.

When seen on the steamship St. Paul he was very reticent to talk about even the situation in Africa when he left. "There is nothing that I care to say at present," he said. "I have been asked time and time again as to my reasons for leaving South Africa, and I must answer now, as I have done in the past, that I do not care to say anything. I shall go to Washington as soon as possible—to-day, if I can make connections, and report to the State Department. Then I will make a statement, and not before then. I know that many things have been said about my leaving, but I have nothing to say at present."

Mr. Macrum refused either to confirm or deny the story that while in Paris he held a conference with Dr. Leyds, President Kruger's diplomatic representative in Europe. It was pointed out to the former consul that the State Department had given out that he was no longer connected with that branch of the service, and that for that reason he was free to talk. To this he replied: "I cannot help that; I consider that I am connected with the department until I have reported in Washington." All sorts of questions were asked Mr. Macrum relative to his leaving his post, but to all he answered that he would not talk until he had visited the department.

Mr. Macrum was appointed consul at Pretoria by President McKinley at the instance of Representative Tayler, of Ohio. He was at Pretoria eighteen months. At the beginning of hostilities between the British and Boers he was empowered by the government to look after the British interests during the war. He agreed, but soon informed the department that President Kruger would not permit him to act as a representative of the British government. This was followed by his cables asking to be relieved, and even naming a man who could act as his successor. He was refused permission to leave his station, but persisted, and at last the State Department cabled him to come home. He was succeeded by a son of Secretary Hay.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S

Wed., Thur., Feb. 7-8, Mat. Wed., 25c, 50c

Broadhurst's Gleeful Plenitude,

WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

With original company. Seats now ready. Night prices, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

Friday, Sat., Feb. 9-10, Mat. Sat., 25c, 50c

Mlle. FIFI

The famous farce. Seats now ready. Night prices, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GRAND—To-Night Macy Souvenirs To All Ladies

All Week; 25c Mats. Wed and Sat.

Grand Stock Company

In a magnificent revival of Oliver Goldsmith's famous picturesque costume play,

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

Staged with rare beauty, exquisitely costumed. Every lady attending to-night will receive one of Kitchell's latest Ellipsoid panel photographs of Carleton Macy.

Evening Prices—Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c; matinees, 25c.

Next Week—"Pique." Photograps of Mr. Kolker to all ladies Monday.

PARK—TO-DAY— 2 p. m. 8 p. m.

Elmer E. Vance's realistic railroad comedy drama,

The Limited Mail

With the wonderful Beatrice. Overflowing with surprises, bubbling over with merriment, crowded with exciting incidents.

10c, 20c, 30c. Everybody goes to the Park.

Thursday—Hoyt's famous farce-comedy, "A Trip to Chinatown," with Harry Gilfoil and a star cast.

Empire Theater

Wabash and Delaware Sts.

ONE WEEK

Commencing Monday Matinee : : : FEB. 5

Majestic Burlesquers

Prices of admission, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Feb. 12, 13, 14—Reilly & Wood's Big Show.
Feb. 15, 16, 17—May Howard.

ENGLISH'S--To-Night

De Witt Miller

the Popular Lecturer,

Love, Courtship and Matrimony

RESERVED SEATS—25c and 50c.

ENGLISH'S, Tues. Evening, Feb. 6

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra

KARL SCHNEIDER, Conductor.

Soloist:

FRANCES SAVILLE : Soprano

PRICES—$1.50 to 25c. Seats now on sale.

The Biggest and Best Minstrel Performance Ever Witnessed in Indianapolis!

THE RED MEN'S MINSTRELS

Grand Venetian Night—First Part
An Olio of Up-to-Date Novelties and Specialties

TOMLINSON HALL, Thursday Evening, **Feb. 8**

General Admission, 25c; Balcony, 50c.

Fire Escapes

That Comply with State Law.
Iron and Wire Fencing,
Gray Iron Castings.

ELLIS & HELFENBERGER,
366 South Senate Aveune,
Indianapolis, Ind.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

P. M. time is in BLACK figures.—Trains marked thus: *—Daily, S—Sleeper, P—Parlor Car, C—Chair Car, D—Dining Car, †—Except Sunday.

C. C. C. & St. L. Ry--Big 4 Route
City T'k't Office, No. 1 E. Wash. St.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CLEVELAND LINE.		
Muncie accommodation	6.35	3.25
Union City acco'dation	*4.50	*9.25
Cleve. N.Y. & Bos. ex. s.	*4.25	*10.40
Cleveland, New York & Boston mail	10.50	6.00
Cleve, N Y & Bos "Knickerbocker"	*6.25	*11.30
BENTON HARBOR LINE.		
Benton Harbor express	6.35	3.10
Benton Harbor express	11.15	8.45
Wabash accommodation	*4.50	*9.25
ST. LOUIS LINE.		
St Louis accommodation	7.30	5.40
St. Louis southwestern, lim, d s	*11.45	*6.10
Terre Haute & Mattoon accom	4.30	10.30
St. Louis express, s	*11.20	*4.05
CHICAGO LINE		
Lafayette accommodation	7.45	5.45
Lafayette accommodation	5.15	10.45
Chicago fast mail, d p	*11.45	*2.35
Chicago, White City special, d p	4.15	6.10
Chicago night express, s	*12.05	*3.30
CINCINNATI LINE.		
Cincinnati express, s	*3.45	*11.50
Cincinnati express, s	*4.15	*11.05
Cincinnati accommodation	7.00	*6.40
Cincinnati accommodation	10.50	11.15
Cincinnati express, p	*2.45	4.15
Greensburg accommodation	5.30	9.00
Cincinnati, Washington f l ex, s d	*6.20	*11.40
N. Vernon and Louisville ex, d s	*3.45	*11.50
N. Vernon and Louisville ex	2.45	11.40
PEORIA LINE.		
Peoria, Bloomington m and ex	7.25	2.35
Peoria and Bloomington f ex	*11.50	*6.05
Champaign accommodation	4.35	10.35
Peoria and Bloomington ex, s	*11.35	*3.30
SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE.		
Columbus and Springfield ex	5.45	11.35
Columbus and Springfield ex	3.45	10.20

CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY.
City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati express	*4.10	*12.45
Cincinnati fast mail, s	*8.21	*6.50
Cin. and Detroit ex	†10.45	*10.35
Cincinnati and Dayton express, p	†2.45	*11.45
Cincinnati and Dayton limited, p d	*4.45	†3.29
Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit	*7.07	†7.50

CHI., IND. & LOUIS. RY.
Ticket Office, 25 West Wash. St.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Chi'go night ex, s	*12.55	*3.30
Chicago fast mail, s, p d	*7.00	*7.55
Chicago express, p d	*11.50	†2.40
Chicago vestibule, p d	†3.35	*4.37
Monon accom	†4.00	†10.00

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Michigan City mail and express	†7.00	†2.40
Toledo and Michigan City ex	†1.20	†6.10
Peru and Toledo ex	*1.20	*10.20
Peru and Plymouth accom and ex	†7.00	†10.20

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex	†8.15	†4.40
Chicago express, p d	†11.50	†2.40
Tuscola accommodation	†3.45	†10.40
Decatur & St. Louis fast ex, s c	*11.10	*4.05

Pennsylvania Lines. Indianapolis Union Station. Trains Run by Central Time. Ticket offices at station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Philadelphia and New York	*3.35	*10.00
Baltimore and Washington	*3.35	*10.00
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*3.40	*11.30
Richmond and Columbus, O	†7.15	†3.15
Piqua and Columbus, O	†7.15	†6.50
Columbus and Richmond	†7.15	*7.00
Columbus, Ind. & Madison (Sun. only)	7.30	9.10
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*8.05	†5.40
Vernon and Madison	†8.05	†5.40
Martinsville and Vincennes	*8.00	*4.50
Dayton and Xenia	*8.25	*7.10
Pittsburg and East	*8.25	*10.00
Logansport and Chicago	*11.35	*3.25
Knightstown and Richmond	†1.15	†9.55
Philadelphia and New York	*3.30	*12.25
Baltimore and Washington	*2.30	*12.25
Dayton and Springfield	*2.30	*12.25
Springfield	*3.30	*6.50
Columbus, Ind. and Madison	†3.30	†10.25
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*4.00	*11.25
Martinsville and Vincennes	†4.20	†10.25
Pittsburg and East	*5.00	*7.10
Philadelphia and New York	*7.10	*7.10
Dayton and Xenia	*7.10	*7.10
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*7.10	*7.00
Logansport and Chicago	*11.55	*3.30
VANDALIA LINE.		
Terre Haute, St. Louis and West	*7.15	*7.05
Terre Haute and St. Louis accom	*7.25	*4.45
Terre Haute, St. Louis and West	*12.35	*2.35
Terre Haute and Effingham acc	†4.00	†10.00
Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mail	*7.05	*2.30
St. Louis and all Points West	*11.20	*3.55