makes it less offensive to the single gold-standard men than when it passed the Senate.

The bill agreed on to-day is the outcome of the concerted movement of the business men of the country, expressed through the Indianapolis monetary conventions of 1897 and 1898. Many of the sections are based on provisions of the bill prepared by the monetary commission under the auspices of the Indianapolis convention. The bill which passed the House early in December by a majority of forty was prepared by a Republican caucus committee which met at Atlantic City last April, and the Senate bill was the result of the deliberations of the Republican senators on the finance committee who sat during the summer for the same purpose. The idea of a Republican caucus committee to sit during the recess of Congress to give a definite character to the Republican pledge of 1896 to put the gold standard into law originated with Speaker Henderson and was given form almost exactly a year ago by a conference between him and other Republican leaders and Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention.

MR. HANNA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Hanna expressed great satisfaction to-night over the gold standard features of the conference report and declared that it would, in his opinion, do much to elevate the credit of the United States abroad and maintain confidence and business activity at home.

"Every man who favors a revision of the monetary laws," said Mr. Hanna, "will realize that the provisions for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard and the other important features of the financial measure reported by the House and the Senate conferees make a splendid bill. It is not, as a whole, an ideal measure, but it is a great step forward and worth all the time and labor that the sound-money organization has spent to secure it. The business men of the country have much yet to accomplish before our financial system is properly adjusted to our rapidly expanding commerce, but these changes will come later. It was first necessary to establish the gold standard, and this Congress has wisely and well done. The sections of the bill which define the standard and provide the means to maintain it are clear and explicit. They admit of no misunderstanding. It is made mandatory upon the secretary of the treasury to maintain all forms of money at a parity with gold, and a gold reserve of $150,000,000 is provided for the redemption of the greenbacks and the treasury notes. The secretary of the treasury is required to sell bonds to maintain the reserve and the proceeds cannot be used for current expenses. This is a wise provision. It avoids an unnecessary increase of the national debt and prevents a contraction of the currency. There is much to be said in criticism and in favor of the refunding scheme, but, taken in connection with the gold-standard sections, it will help firmly to establish our credit at home and abroad. If successful the floating at par of 2 per cent. bonds must be regarded as a great financial triumph. The rate of interest is lower than the British empire pays for its consols, and it is below the rate paid by any other European government. The international bimetallic amendment, as it is generally called, is a blemish on the bill. It can have no legislative effect, but will serve to mislead the people and to confuse the public mind."

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The Measure as Reported Back from the Conference Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The text of the financial bill as agreed upon and as it will be reported by the conferees and as it probably will become a law is as follows:

That the dollar, consisting of 25 8-10 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, as established by Section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such parity.

Reserve Fund of Gold.

Section 2. That United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 4, 1890, when presented to the treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in the first section of this act, and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes as herein provided it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to set apart in the treasury a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only, and whenever and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit: First, by exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the treasury; second, by accepting deposits of gold coin at the treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed; third, by procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. If the secretary of the treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below $100,000,000 then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of $150,000,000 by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority; and the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in exchange for gold or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States or for any other lawful purpose the public interest may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues; that United States notes when redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold, as herein provided, and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000.

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the legal-tender quality as now provided by law of the silver dollar or of any other money coined or issued by the United States.

Issue and Redemption Divisions.

Sec. 4. That there be established in the Treasury Department as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States divisions to be designated and known as the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned, respectively, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates. There shall be transferred from the accounts of the general fund of the treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said divisions, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes, the gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates and the silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged, and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds.

Silver Certificates.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 4, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of treasury notes whenever received into the treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business, and on the cancellation of treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

Gold Certificates.

Sec. 6. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. Provided, that whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes shall fall and remain below $100,000,000 the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended; and provided further, that whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the treasury shall exceed $60,000,000 the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for; and provided further, that of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth, at least, shall be in denominations of $50 or less; and provided further that the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, issue such certificates in denominations of $10,000, payable to order. And Section 5193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Issue of Small Notes.

Sec. 7. That hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only of denominations of ten dollars and under, except that not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per centum of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury may be issued in denominations of twenty dollars, fifty dollars and one hundred dollars; and silver certificates of higher denomination than ten dollars, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of ten dollars or less shall be substituted therefor, and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than ten dollars shall, from time to time, be retired and canceled, and notes of denominations of ten dollars and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

Sec. 8. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the treasury of the United States, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin: Provided, that the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not, at any time, exceed, in the aggregate, one hundred millions of dollars. Whenever any silver bullion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

Sec. 9. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the treasury and hereafter received, to be recoined, and to reimburse the treasury of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Small National Banks.

Sec. 10. That Section 5138 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read:

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants and except that banks with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may, with the sanction of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed three thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a capital of less than two hundred thousand dollars."

Two Per Cent. Bonds.

Sec. 11. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per centum per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all tax or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority: Provided, that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield income of 2½ per centum per annum, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by Section 3694 of the Revised Statutes. And provided further, that the 2 per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid, and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to effect the exchanges of bonds provided for in this act, a sum not exceeding 1-15 of 1 per centum of the face value of said bonds, to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto.

National Bank Notes.

Sec. 12. That upon the deposit with the treasurer of the United States by any national banking association of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law such association shall be entitled to receive from the controller of the currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the part value of the bonds so deposited; and any national banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds shall be entitled, upon due application to the controller of the currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of Section 5167 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the controller of the currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding for which such bonds may be deposited as security; and provided, further, that the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no national banking association shall after the passage of this act be entitled to receive from the controller of the currency or to issue or reissue or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of $5; and provided, further, that the total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal at any time but shall not exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in; and provided, further, that under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury any national banking association may substitute the 2 per centum bonds issued under the provisions of this act for any of the bonds deposited with the treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money; and so much of an act entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882, as prohibits any national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

Tax on National Banks.

Sec. 13. That every national banking association having on deposit as provided by law bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, issued under the provisions of this act to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposits of said 2 per centum bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by Section 5214 of the Revised Statutes.

International Bimetallism.

Sec. 14. That the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence or relative value between gold and silver.

The title to be "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt and for other purposes."

WINTER LINGERING.

Another Cold Wave to Be Dumped in the Path of Spring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Ohio—Rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder on Sunday; colder on Saturday night; Sunday fair; southerly shifting to high northwest winds.

For Indiana—Snow, followed by clearing early on Saturday; cold wave on Sunday; Sunday fair; northwesterly winds.

For Illinois—Fair and colder on Saturday, with cold wave in southern and eastern portions; high northwesterly winds; Sunday fair.

Local Observations on Friday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Pre.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.89	25	87	S'west.	0.00	Clear.
7 p. m.	29.70	43	63	South.	0.00	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 45; minimum temperature, 24c.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation Feb. 23:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	32	0.13
Mean	35	0.00
Departure	*3	—0.13
Departure since Feb. 1	—75	—0.20
Departure since Jan. 1	+72	—1.64

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

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga	48	58	52
Bismarck, N. D.	—2	4	—2
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	32	30
Calgary, N. W. T.	—6	22	20
Chicago, Ill	30	38	32
Cairo, Ill	22	58	56
Cheyenne, Wyo	20	28	28
Cincinnati, O	36	48	44
Concordia, Kan	20	34	20
Davenport, Ia	18	36	20
Des Moines, Ia	18	36	18
Galveston, Tex	54	62	60
Helena, Mont	22	40	38
Jacksonville, Fla	48	64	56
Kansas City, Mo	26	38	26
Little Rock, Ark	36	68	50
Marquette, Mich	18	30	20
Memphis, Tenn	36	64	58
Nashville, Tenn	28	56	54
New Orleans, La	46	64	62
New York City	36	40	38
North Platte, Neb	20	36	30
Oklahoma, O. T.	34	46	34
Omaha, Neb	22	30	22
Pittsburg, Pa	36	38	36
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.	—12	—2	—12
Rapid City, S. D.	20	30	20
Salt Lake City	34	42	40
St. Louis, Mo	32	56	34
St. Paul, Minn	4	28	4
Springfield, Ill	28	44	28
Springfield, Mo	26	46	26
Vicksburg, Miss	42	68	60
Washington, D. C.	36	46	42

—Below zero.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Special Session Expected—Legislation by Democratic Senators—Frankfort Solons to Investigate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—Mr. Lafferty to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution for adjournment of both branches of the General Assembly sine die on Feb. 28. The resolution says that the factions cannot be harmonized, and that the pending contest cannot be settled in the time remaining for the session, and that the people's money is being wasted. It states also that an extra session will likely be called. The resolution went over one day.

The Republican Senate and Democratic Senate convened simultaneously again to-day, and Lieutenant Governor Marshall and President Pro Tem. Carter again presided from the same stand. The clash over the chair, however, lasted only a few minutes, the Republican senators, presided over by Marshall, voting to adjourn and leaving the Democratic senators in session.

The Senate passed the McChord railroad bill by a vote of 19 to 0. The bill empowers the State railroad commissioner to regulate freight rates and to punish extortion. It was indorsed in a plank in the Democratic State platform and was one of the leading issues of the campaign.

The Senate also passed the Coleman anti-trust bill. It prohibits the operation of pools, trusts and combination of either persons, firms or corporations, which seek to raise or lower market values, and imposes heavy fines, in addition to forfeiture of the right to do business in this State, after conviction. Senator Utley's bill making it unlawful for corporations to subscribe or contribute money to political campaign funds was also passed. The penalty for violations of the law is a fine of from $500 to $5,000 or revocation of charter, or both.

The Frankfort City Council to-night passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee to investigate the alleged presence in the city of armed mountaineers, charged with having threatened the lives of judges of the Court of Appeals. The resolution directs the committee to call on Governor Taylor and demand of him the names of all persons, either citizens or soldiers, who are quartered in the State buildings and the reason therefor, also to investigate all suspicious characters found in any part of the city.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TRAIN THROUGH A BRIDGE

THIRTY-NINE CARS PILED UP IN THE WABASH RIVER.

Wreck at Terre Haute, with One Man Killed—Building Collapsed at Matthews—Smallpox Situation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—A pier of the Wabash river bridge of the Big Four Railroad, which had been undermined by years' erosion of a confined current, swung out of line a minute before east-bound freight No. 96 came along and thirty-nine loaded cars went into the river. Three of the train crew went down with the wreck, but all were rescued alive, although two probably will die.

Hundreds of persons who had been watching the ice gorge go out witnessed the accident. Of these a large number had seen the pier swerve a minute before the train arrived and some tried to signal the train, but they were on the wrong side of the river, and besides, the road approaches the bridge from the west around a long curve. Engineer Harry Adams was found on top of his cab, which had floated away from the engine. He was able to walk after being lifted from the river. Fireman Dan Ruddle was near him on some lumber under the water. Head Brakeman J. A. Whiteman was in the wreck of a car. Ruddle is scalded and his legs and side are injured. Whiteman has many injuries.

About twenty cars went down with the first crash and fifteen minutes later the second span of the bridge gave way and all except ten of the remaining cars were pulled into the torrent. The Southwestern Limited, which was behind time, would have been on the bridge before the freight went down if it had been on time, and it arrived a few minutes after the accident. Adams and Ruddle live at Brightwood, and Whiteman's home is in Princeton, Ind.

Pile drivers from the Cairo division and from East St. Louis have been ordered here, as also section hands from the Western division, all carpenters from the Chicago division and lumber from all points. Chief Engineer Kittridge and General Manager Schaff will arrive to-night. The cars were loaded with grain, lumber and cotton. The engine, No. 440, was one of the large ones and comparatively new. It was entirely out of sight soon after it went down.

Saturday Morning.—Fireman Ruddle died shortly after midnight. His wife came from Brightwood, but arrived half an hour after his death.

Factory Collapsed at Matthews.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 23.—An accident in which a score or more of men were injured, some perhaps fatally, occurred at Matthews about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The factory of the Van Camp Window Glass Company, owned by the Van Camp Hardware Company, of Indianapolis, which was nearly completed, collapsed and a number of workmen were precipitated from the roof thirty feet to the ground, falling amid the debris of the wrecked building. Many working inside were struck by flying timbers. Twenty-five or thirty carpenters were working about the building when the accident occurred. One man, who came recently from Indianapolis, had his leg broken and his head was badly crushed. He may die. Another had a rib broken and a third was seriously injured. About nine others were badly bruised and cuts of a more or less serious nature were received. Among this number was Ed Fergus, of Matthews. Most of the workmen were newcomers at Matthews. No cause for the accident has been determined. The framework of the factory had been completed and the workmen were engaged in putting on the sheet iron roof. They were working about thirty feet from the ground when the structure gave way.

Two other men who were badly injured were W. O. Myers, leg broken and two bad scalp wounds, and J. W. Hanneberry, two ribs broken and several cuts and bruises.

Glass Worker Nearly Decapitated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 23.—Harry Clelen, a glassworker, aged twenty-five years, employed at the Hurrle glass factory, was fatally injured to-day at noon.

Clelen was running from the flattening room to the blowing department, where he was employed, when he collided with a truck laden with glass rollers, which had just been blown. The sharp edge of a glass roller struck him in the neck and he was nearly decapitated. The gash extended from his right ear to the claucle and is two inches in depth. The physicians say he cannot recover.

Woman Fatally Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORTVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Mackenzie Clark was fatally burned last night. Her clothing caught fire as she was working at the stove, and in a few minutes had been burned from her body. A woman from the neighborhood heard Mrs. Clark's screams and rushed to her assistance, but was unable to be of any assistance. Mrs. Clark was alone in the house, with her two small children.

Life Whipped Out on a Shaft.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Milton Meranda, proprietor of a sawmill at Albany, had his life whipped out to-day on a line shaft. He was oiling a pulley when his coat became entangled on the shaft. Before the engine could be stopped the man had been hurled about the shaft fully a hundred times.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Streepey, Past President of the Indiana Rebekah Assembly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Mary Streepey, aged sixty-two years, died to-day at her home in this city after four days of illness of pneumonia. She was past president of Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., of the State, having filled all the offices in the Indiana jurisdiction.

Other Deaths.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 23.—Peter F. Poirson, one of the leading Republicans of Allen county, died yesterday of heart disease, after a protracted illness. He was councilman from the Second ward and the leader of the Republican minority in the municipal assembly. He was an aggressive, active official, and consequently was frequently in conflict with the Democratic administration, yet a very popular man among all classes. He began his political career in the postal service in 1888, remaining until 1892, when he embarked in the real estate and insurance business. He had just completed a term as president of the Soldiers' Sons' and Citizens' Republican Club, and at the time of his death was president of the Tippecanoe Club, the leading Republican organization here. He had served on both county and city central committees. He was thirty-six years of age, and a member of the Catholic Church.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—A telegram received in this city to-day announced the death of Dr. Edwin Parr in Chicago last night, where he went the first of the week to undergo an operation for stomach trouble. The deceased was thirty years of age and a rising physician of this county. He was graduated from the Indiana Medical College several years ago. The remains arrived at the late home of the deceased in Jolietville this afternoon. The burial will take place to-morrow.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Phoebe Lockwood, aged eighty years, and one of the oldest residents of Muncie, died to-day of paralysis. She moved to this county in 1838 and was the mother of T. J. Lockwood, of Muncie, Mrs. Manville Moffett, of Chicago, Mrs. C. R. Fleming, of Muncie, and J. J. Lockwood, of Chicago.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 23.—Thomas R. Hite, an old resident of Howard county, died at his home two miles south of this city Thursday afternoon, of a complication of diseases, aged sixty-four years. He was one of the best known farmers in the county.

TWO CASES ENTERED.

Weekly Pay Law to Be Tested in the Courts at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Prosecutor Edward M. White to-day filed the first suits for the enforcement of the weekly wage pay law in Indiana, the action coming after much agitation and very careful consideration and preparation on the part of the county prosecutor, State Factory Inspector McAbee and the attorney general, the interesting documents being first submitted to the State prosecutor. Two suits were filed, in the names of as many employes at the Indiana iron works, one representing the skilled labor, and the other the common labor, the Republic Iron and Steel Company with offices in Chicago, being defendant in the actions. The papers will stand on record ten days, when some action will be taken. Mr. White anticipates a hard contest on the validity of the law, and Senator Walter L. Ball, author of the statute, has tendered his services in the prosecution. Mr. White anticipates that the cases will go to the Supreme Court, and that at least one year will be consumed before a definate decision can be had. Mr. White states that in anticipation of the suits, representatives of the Republic Company made intimations to him that if the law is enforced in Indiana, it will kill one of the great industries, viz., the iron and steel industry, which will be forced back to Pennsylvania, where laws are made to protect the industries.

The Company Will Pay.

State Factory Inspector McAbee yesterday received word from the Republic Iron and Steel Company informing him that hereafter the company would pay its employes on the weekly wage plan. The suits which Mr. McAbee intended to bring against the company will be dropped.

QUARANTINE IS FARCICAL.

Smallpox Situation Steadily Growing Worse—Change of Sentiment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLAY CITY, Ind., Feb. 23.—The so-called quarantine for smallpox at this place seems to be a miserable failure in every respect, except in the way of killing business and saddling on the town an enormous debt. Persons broken out with the disease get out on the street and mingle with the crowd, and the only action taken so far to prevent a repetition of the act has been to send them home on a promise to be good.

A pesthouse was rigged up several weeks ago, but no person has been required to occupy it yet, though the quarantine has been violated repeatedly. Many persons have been released from quarantine while covered with sores, and permitted to go on the streets and into places of business while in this condition. Persons who do not care to come in contact with the disease have frequently been compelled to go out of their way or retreat from such cases.

It is reported that butter is being brought to market from farmhouses where there are smallpox patients.

All the practicing physicians, except Dr. Wolfe, now agree that the disease is smallpox. There seems to be a much greater per cent. of bad cases now than formerly. Public opinion has undergone quite a change since Dr. Hurty first pronounced the disease smallpox. Then he was denounced as an alarmist and a crank. Now almost everybody says he is right and that an "effective" quarantine would be the proper thing. About a dozen houses have been carded within the last week, and unless more stringent measures are resorted to it will be a long time till the disease is stamped out.

VERDICT FOR STONER.

Man Who Admits Taking a Bribe Cannot Recover Damages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 23.—The case of the State on the relation of Nelson R. Lace vs. Elmer E. Stoner has been on trial here for the past two days. Lace alleged that Stoner, when he was a candidate for State senator in 1898, bought his (Lace's) vote for $2. He sued for $300 in a civil suit, according to the law in force at that time, his attorney, R. A. Black, also asked judgment for $50 as attorney fee. The jury was out less than twenty minutes and brought in a verdict for the defendant, Stoner.

A similar suit was brought by Attorney Black against Stoner in favor of Joseph Hamilton. The Hamilton suit was dismissed by the plaintiff at his costs.

No Work for Jurists to Do.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINAMAC, Ind., Feb. 23.—For the first time in the history of Pulaski county Circuit Court the members of the grand and petit juries were dismissed to day by Judge Beeman, there being nothing for them to do. All cases set for trial during the February term of court had been either settled, postponed or taken from the county on change of venue. This term of court has the distinction of not having one single jury case tried.

SLOAN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

He May Return to America to Ride for the Season.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 23.—Jockey Tod Sloan left to-day for New York where next week he will sail for Europe to ride the coming season. He spent six weeks at his old home here and in California and on his return to London will ride for Lord Bereford and the Prince of Wales. He has not yet signed with them for the season and may not remain long in England. He says the climate there is injuring his health and he may return to America and ride in the American Derby, and may also have mounts in the Suburban and Brooklyn handicaps. If offered an even chance mount he will return and ride at those races, he says.

Sloan's investment in the Shaftsbury Theater in London was not a financial success and it is said he lost $15,000 in it before he could let loose. This loss cuts little figure with him, however, as he has a gold mine in California that nets him $500 a week. The mine is near Truckee. Sloan owns two-thirds and Adolph Spreckels one-third of it. Cash Sloan, Tod's elder brother, will go with him to England and France to ride on the courses, incidentally taking in the Paris exposition. When Tod returned from London during the holidays he was in shattered health, but he is now in prime condition, weighing 102 pounds. If the severe spring weather of London affects his health, as it did last year, he will come home immediately and ride here the entire season.

PAPER COMPANY RECEIVERSHIP.

Report Filed at Marion for Final Action by the Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 23.—The report of Receiver O. H. Keller, of the Crosby Paper Company from March 10, 1896, to Feb. 5, was filed in the Circuit Court this morning. The report shows the total collections made by the receiver to be $216,889.75, and the total credits for money paid out are $210,889.75. The number of claims filed and allowed amount to $3,476.74, and the claims filed and not allowed are $2,945.34. There are also claims owing by the company and not filed amounting to $4,726.31. The receiver has filed a claim of $2,500 for services rendered, and the claim of the attorneys, Carrol & Dean, is $1,500. The discrepancy of $7,298.97 between the report of the receiver and the reports made to the court showing the operations of the factory under the receiver, was made known to the court through the creditors' atorneys. No action was taken in the matter, which was set for final hearing Monday. At this time the sale of the plant will be acted upon. The appraisement of the plant is $43,000, and the sale, which has not been confirmed, is for $13,000.

LOOGOOTEE'S BIG WELL.

No. 6 Is Flowing Over Two Hundred and Fifty Barrels a Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOOGOOTEE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Excitement over the big oil find here continues at the highest pitch. Last Saturday the Loogootee Prospecting Company struck oil at a depth of about five hundred feet in well No. 6. Yesterday morning it was shot with nitroglycerin, and it appears that a great oil pool has been tapped. The well is now running at a rate of 250 barrels a day. This is the lowest rate, and at times it rises to a flow of twenty-two barrels an hour, and without any gas or pump to effect the flow. Shares in the prospecting company are reaching fabulous prices and everybody is happy. The well is located on the Cannon farm, one mile south of town.

Girls in a Students' Row.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 23.—Members of the junior class, on one side, and the seniors and sophomores on the other, had a lively tilt to-day in the vicinity of the high school building, the trouble growing out of the destruction of the seniors' flag by the juniors. Two of the students came out with black eyes. The police were notified and are investigating with a view to making arrests. Two girls took part in the combat and did efficient work at pulling hair. Several of the seniors have been temporarily dismissed for having broken into the school building last night and disturbed property belonging to the juniors and cutting the ropes so their flag could not be put up.

Another Rise in Indiana Crude.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Feb. 23.—To-day all Western oils were advanced 2 cents, leaving the Eastern product standing at the old figure. The rise puts Indiana at the $1.21 mark, but a producer who says he is in a position to know said: "I think Western oils will keep advancing a certain per cent. more than Eastern until they arrive at more of an equality." He also said he looked for Indiana oil to go as high as $1.25 or $1.30 before a stop in the market would come. At present the runs are exceeding the shipments, but not enough to gain on the low mark of the storage. For several months and trade was so brisk and production so light that the shipments were a great deal more than the runs.

Vermillion County Delegations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLINTON, Ind., Feb. 23.—The township conventions of Vermillion county have chosen the following delegations to the State and Fifth district congressional conventions: State—W. L. Morey, J. W. Robb, G. B. Sparks, W. F. Kerns, A. J. Ralph, Peter Aikman, R. H. Nixon, F. F. James, M. W. Coffin, Dr. J. A. Barnes; congressional—J. W. Reeder, Sherman Bullock, Frank Wells, G. W. Campbell, A. J. Ralph, Peter Aikman, Clay Thomas, John Hughes, John A. Conaway, C. L. Carithers. The best of feeling prevailed. The delegation is strongly for Posey for Governor and for Faris for representative.

Premiums for Jay County Fair.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Jay County Fair Society has raised all of its premiums until nearly $6,000 will be offered at the annual fair this fall. The speed ring will have purses amounting to $2,450, and the society will be in the Eastern Indiana Fair Circuit and the American Trotting Association.

Arrested on Charge of Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 23.—Bill Bledsoe and Walter Wagoner were arrested in the lower end of this county, to-day, on a charge of murder, by Deputy Sheriff John C. Carothers, of Martin county. The prisoners were brought to Vincennes and taken to Shoals to-night.

State Political Notes.

Both political parties in Clark county have been unable, to the present time, to secure candidates for the County Council. Men who have been approached say there is too much abuse for the pay attached to the positions.

The Democratic primaries of the judicial district embracing the counties of Orange, Jackson and Washington were held yesterday. T. D. Buskirk, of Orange county, carried the primary elections by a good majority over four other candidates.

Indiana Notes.

The Greenwood Era has been sold to John A. Lucan, of Princeton, and Gillespie & Goldsberry, the previous owners, have retired from the work.

Six months 6 per cent. Fountain county bonds, to the amount of $5,000, were sold to William Rider, of Waynetown, yesterday, at a premium of $51.

The senior class of the Richmond High School has selected Chancellor McDowell, of the University of Colorado, to deliver the commencement day address.

A camp of Veterans of the Spanish-American war, named after Gen. Henry W. Lawton, has been organized at Fort Wayne, with one hundred charter members.

Muncie policemen gave their third annual ball and banquet last night. There was a large attendance at the ball and covers were laid for seventy-five persons in the banquet hall.

J. H. Wagner & Co., of Vernon, are preparing to establish malleable iron works in connection with their plow factory. The new enterprise will double the company's working force.

Grafton Johnson, who has been receiver of the J. T. Polk Canning Company, of Greenwood, since 1896, has resigned, and F. F. Wiley, of Greenwood, and John Ragsdale, of Franklin, have been named to succeed him.

A new novel by J. A. Wickersham, head of the department of languages, Rose Polytechnic Institute, will be published by the Scribners shortly. It is entitled "Enoch Willoughby," and the scene is laid in Kansas, where the author passed his boyhood.

THE NETHERSOLE CASE.

Crowds of Curious People Disappointed—Refined Women Indignant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The case of Olga Nethersole, whose production of "Sapho" caused her arrest on Wednesday, was today adjourned in the Center-street Court till next Tuesday. The magistrate decided, to the great disgust of the large crowd, that the h