of rich birth and exalted parentage, which too often stunt ambition, but was born on a level with the great mass of his countrymen and was inspired by their hopes and aspirations and impressed by their struggles and self-denials. The loftiest character is a flower which blooms among the stern realities of life.

He had an early passion for knowledge and bent all his energies to attain an education. The facilities offered the youth were meager at best, but he availed himself of them to the utmost. He early determined to become a lawyer and devoted his energies to that end. Upon his entrance to the bar he dedicated himself to the work of his chosen profession with diligence and determination.

He impressed himself upon the bar and the bench as a forceful lawyer and of more than ordinary promise. He was conscious from the beginning of the inadequacy of his preparation for a profession most exacting in its requirements. He was early called to the bench, and, feeling the insufficiency of his equipment, entered a law school and after a term spent there assumed his judicial duties. He was too conscientious to sit in judgment in the causes of his neighbors without the amplest preparation. He was not deterred by any foolish sense of false pride from going back to acquire knowledge of which he felt himself deficient. In this instance was manifested his leading characteristic—loyal, conscientious preparation for the proper discharge of every trust.

After a brief period of service upon the bench he returned to the bar, which offered a wider and more congenial field for the display of his genius. His greatest powers were enlisted in the arena of combat.

MORTON IN WAR TIMES.

Morton was born and reared a Democrat, but ceased to affiliate with the Democratic party after the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska compromise. He became one of the founders of the Republican party, and was elected lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket in 1860 with Henry S. Lane, and upon the elevation of the latter to the United States Senate, in January following, succeeded to the chief executive's chair. No Governor ever assumed the reins of government under more embarrassing or discouraging circumstances.

The storm which was fast gathering over the country was soon to break with terrific fury. Threats of "secession" and "compromise" filled the air. The Governor's position was at no time in doubt. He had expressed his views a few weeks prior to his inauguration in a speech of remarkable power. "If South Carolina gets out of the Union," said he, "I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet after our best efforts have failed to compel her submission to the laws. Better concede her independence to force, to revolution, than to right and principle. * * * Seven years is but a day in the life of a nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution than purchase present peace by the concession of a principle that must inevitably explode this Nation into small and dishonored fragments."

To realize the full significance of this trenchant and brave utterance we must return to the time and circumstance in which it was uttered. These were the words of courageous statesmanship, uttered at the threshold of a mighty crisis, and were a trumpet call to heroic duty. When Morton became Governor the State was in financial straits; its credit was sorely impaired, and a low sense of civic duty pervaded many of the departments of the state government. There was no militia worth the mentioning, and there was no serviceable equipment with which to supply volunteers, which were to be so soon and so greatly needed.

The fall of Sumter and the President's call for 75,000 troops stirred the patriotic ardor of the State. Before he was advised of the call the Governor tendered the President, on behalf of Indiana, 10,000 men "for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the government." Within a week he had in the camp more than twice Indiana's quota of men. Within twelve days after the fall of Sumter he had convened the Legislature in extra session, and $2,000,000 was appropriated for the organization and equipment of the militia necessary for the protection of the State.

HIS WAR MESSAGE.

"We have passed," said he in his message to the Legislature, "from the field of argument to the solemn fact of war. * * * It is the imperative duty of all men to rally to the support of the government, and to extend in its behalf, if need be, their fortunes and their ability. * * * The struggle is one into which we enter with the deepest reluctance. We are bound to the people of the seceding States by the dearest ties of blood and institutions; they are our brothers and fellow-countrymen; but while we deplore the character of the contest in which we are engaged, nevertheless we should meet it as men."

He realized, and in advance of most others, the true and tremendous significance of the incipient secession movement; that it meant a mighty struggle and that it would involve the expenditure of blood and treasure he fully appreciated; that a grave emergency was at hand, and that the future of the Republic would tremble in the balance, he clearly foresaw. He did not doubt the result of the issue, but he favored energetic and speedy preparation to meet it. When others wavered he was firm and when others doubted he was certain. Compromise was impossible, for right and wrong opposed each other; freedom and slavery were engaged for the mastery; there could be no compromise.

The task he undertook was herculean. There were many who were not in sympathy with the Union cause. Strong men, possessing a large measure of public confidence, were either openly or secretly opposed to his course and plotting against him. For a time the unseen forces which permeated the State were more subtle and dangerous than those in open arms. The Governor was not caught unprepared. By ceaseless vigilance he anticipated every attack which treason about him planned. His life was frequently in serious peril, but he was providentially spared for the great work for which he was so well suited.

When the Governor was without funds to support the affairs of the State, through the failure of a hostile and disloyal Legislature to perform its duty, he borrowed money upon his personal responsibility and preserved the faith and credit of the State. The emergency was great, and it required a man of commanding force and ability to meet it.

The Governor always loyally supported President Lincoln, and was one of his wise and trusted counselors, a forceful coadjutor. The President knew that he had in him one whose aid was potential and at his constant command.

He promptly met every demand of the President as though it had been anticipated by him. He enlisted and equipped, from first to last, more than 200,000 soldiers. They were the pick and flower of the State, and with the sword wrote a high record among heroic men.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

He was, indeed, the soldiers' friend. His duty to them was not done when they had enlisted and marched to the front; it was but begun. His watchful eye was over them wherever they went, and he constantly and in every manner possible ministered to their comfort. He furnished them supplies, organized an efficient sanitary commission, and his physicians and nurses were promptly upon the field wherever Indiana soldiers were engaged. Immediately after the terrific battle of Shiloh he went to the front to make sure that all that human agency could do was done for those who had suffered in that dreadful conflict.

His solicitude for the soldiers was manifest wherever they went. They realized it as they marched away from home down to the battlefields of the Republic; they appreciated it in the storm of conflict, and at its close they saw it in his generous welcome upon their return; they felt it when he sat in the Nation's chief council chamber.

The soldiers of Indiana observe each recurring anniversary of the death of Morton by some suitable and impressive ceremonial. They delight to honor his memory and recount his deeds and achievements.

Obstacles did not deter him; opposition did not dissuade or discourage him; they but added strength to his arm and determination to his will. Duty! duty! thundered in his soul, and he was loyal to its supreme mandates.

Having served his State through her crucial period, he was elected by his party a United States senator. He had accomplished all that was required of him in the old field; his abilities were needed in the new, to which the numerous and serious questions growing out of the war were transferred.

He brought to the Senate in March, 1867, a national reputation, a record of conspicuous and honorable achievements. He had attained to the foremost rank among the group of illustrious war Governors whose splendid services in a great crisis are indelibly impressed upon the history of their time. He entered this exalted chamber a tried and trusted tribune.

For ten years this was the theater of his tremendous energies. They were years filled with momentous questions. No more weighty or complex problems have ever engaged the attention of the country than those which immediately followed the close of the civil war. There were in the Senate when Morton entered as profound statesmen as the country has produced. There have been none better or more suited to the hour in the Nation's history. It is a happy circumstance in the history of our government that the man and the hour always meet. Grave questions seem to beget the men to meet them.

HIS BATTLE WITH DISEASE.

Although when Mr. Morton entered the Senate he was within the grasp of cruel disease, which might prove fatal at any moment, he assumed the weighty burdens of his great office with serenity and with undaunted courage. He held a commission from his State; he had a duty to perform, and nothing could stay his purpose. He worked unceasingly. When others faltered he kept on, resolved to give the best he had and all he had to the State. The world little knew the battle he had with an insidious disease, the fight he had with death.

He seemed to bid it defiance. A Nation which had emerged from the fiery baptism of war must be put upon the highway of enduring peace; States must be restored to full fellowship in the Union; a race must be secured in the rights of citizenship; provision was to be made for the widow and the orphan by a grateful Republic; he had no time to parley with death.

There are colleagues of Mr. Morton in the Senate who remember as though it were but yesterday how the senator was borne into this chamber in his chair and how he delivered his great speeches seated there. He commanded the respectful attention of the Senate and of the country when he spoke. He was an antagonist not to be lightly engaged, for he always went into battle with a well-filled quiver; he never spoke flippantly nor in idle jest, but seriously and soberly in the cause where his conscience commanded: "he could no other." He possessed convictions, and convictions possessed him.

The labors of Senator Morton in the committee room and in the Senate were prodigious. Night and day he wrought on, regardless of his physical infirmities, manifesting to the world the sublimest moral heroism. He was made of the elements of which martyrs were made, and would have gone to the stake for opinion's sake.

The records of the Senate bear the amplest testimony to the extent and merit of his work. He was neither a trimmer nor a timeserver, and neither avoided nor evaded issues. No matter what the issue he met it courageously, fearlessly. During his service in the Senate he participated in all the more important debates which engaged its attention. He was an aggressive and zealous advocate of the policy of reconstruction. It was largely due to his championship that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

HIS FINAL SERVICE.

His final service marked, perhaps, his most conspicuous service in the Senate. The disputed result of the presidential election in 1876 menaced the security of the Republic. Wise and able statesmen of the Republican and Democratic parties advocated the creation of a tribunal which should determine the serious questions in dispute. Senator Morton sharply differed with his leading party associates as to the necessity and wisdom of an electoral commission and enforced his views with his accustomed power and vigor; but when defeated, he loyally accepted the result and took a seat upon the commission, where he served with commanding ability under circumstances which verged upon the pathetic.

Stricken with remorseless disease and rapidly approaching the end of his illustrious life, he consecrated himself completely to the cause he regarded so vital to his country. His colleague, Senator McDonald, an upright citizen and able statesman, but sharply opposed to him politically, thus spoke of his services which really crown his career:

"His labors on the electoral commission during the eventful period when it seemed as if the very foundations of our government were in danger of being uprooted are vividly remembered by all. Physically disabled, yet he was everywhere present; borne to his committee room, carried to this chamber, lifted to his seat in the electoral commission by the strong arms of others, there remaining into the long, dreary hours of the night, tireless among the tired, pressing on where strong men gave way, he presents a picture that may well excite our wonder and challenge our admiration, and for which history furnishes no example."

Senator Morton died in November, 1877. "A life of great occasions greatly used" then closed. His work was, perhaps, complete, though his ambition had not been fully gratified. He had aspired to the presidency of the United States. At the convention of his party held in Cincinnati in 1876 he was one of the leading candidates for that exalted office, and his candidacy commanded everywhere the most respectful consideration. His long service to his State and to the United States and his complete equipment for the high office spoke most strongly in his behalf, but his physical disabilities were recognized by the country as a serious if not insuperable obstacle to his nomination. His State gave him aggressive and loyal support, which he considered, using his own words, "a greater honor than the presidency itself."

MORTON'S PERSONALITY.

Morton possessed marked executive ability. He was an organizer of unusual power. He could have filled the important post of secretary of war quite as acceptably to the country as the great secretary Mr. Stanton. He could have set an army in the field and have led it to victory. He had the faculty of inspiring those about him with confidence in the integrity of his purpose and in his capacity to win success.

He was strong in his personal attachments, intensely loyal in his friendships. He surrounded himself with men of ability, to whom he was true. He had no treachery in his heart; he exacted only that which he gave—loyalty and fidelity, and these he demanded in full measure.

He was a total stranger in the arts of the demagogue. He was too great to descend to intrigue or to desire success otherwise than through the merit and force of his cause. He was frequently the object of the envy and the intrigue of men; but all efforts to strike him down were futile, and his character was rendered the more luminous by the harmless attempts to destroy it. No dishonorable act detracts from his fame. His hands were clean, his integrity incorruptible. He was a bold but chivalrous political antagonist, for his sense of honor was acute. His political adversaries at the time of his death paid tribute to his stainless and exalted purpose.

He was regarded and ranked as an intense partisan, and such he was. He had an abiding faith in the virtue of his party and of its beneficence as an instrument in promoting good government. He was its steadfast supporter in good and evil report, for he felt that it was the promise and fulfillment of the highest and most enduring good to the State.

Mr. Morton was a speaker of great power, though he made no pretense of being an orator. He was of commanding and agreeable presence and possessed a voice strong and resonant. He was singularly gifted in the faculty of cogent, lucid statement. He was given little to mere ornamentation or to graceful flights of the imagination or to the enrichment of what he said by drawing upon literature, in the best of which he was well versed.

His speeches were typical of his own character—dignified, direct, solid, massive. They were wrought out with almost infinite care and patience, and many of his utterances will endue among the best specimens of American oratory. His celebrated speech on reconstruction was perhaps his masterpiece, and fit complement of Webster's reply to Hayne. Webster spoke with uncommon power and with burning zeal against the heresy of disunion. Said he: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. * * * Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The argument and passionate appeal of Webster were unavailing. The great and vital issue on which he spoke was transferred from the forum of the Senate to the battlefields of the Republic, and there the indestructibility of the Union, for which he contended with a Titan's strength, was forever determined.

IN RECONSTRUCTION DAYS.

The scene which Webster so much dreaded came to pass. Broken and bleeding States were to be restored to the Union. The task was one of uncommon gravity. The erection of republican state governments, based upon the ruins of the seceded States, required comprehensive statesmanship. What were to be the terms and conditions of complete restoration of the States to the Union? They must be dictated by an exalted sense of justice and equity. Morton whipped with scorn "the appeal of prejudice of race against race; the endeavor to excite the strong against the weak; the effort to deprive the weak of their right of protection against the strong. The column of reconstruction," said he, "has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks painfully laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the Nation. * * * Our principles are those of humanity, they are those of justice, they are those of equal rights; they are those which appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. * * * We are standing on the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' We say that these rights are not given by laws, are not given by the Constitution, but that they are the gift of God to every man born into the world."

When he indulged in figure of speech he added force and grace to his argument. "What the sun is in the heavens," said he, "diffusing light, and life, and warmth, and by its subtle influence holding the planets in their orbits, and preserving the harmony of the universe, such is the sentiment of nationality in a people, diffusing life and protection in every direction, holding the faces of Americans always toward their homes, protecting the States in the exercise of their just powers, and preserving the harmony of all." The supremacy of the Nation is thus beautifully expressed: "The States are but subordinate parts of one great Nation. * * * The Nation is over all, even as God is over the universe."

He was always heard with attention whenever and wherever he spoke. He spoke to the consciences and judgment of men; he spoke from conviction to win converts to a cause which he deemed to be righteous. He was attended upon the hustings by vast assemblages of his countrymen, who were drawn not by mere tinsel but by the solidity and strength of his argument and the force of his character. The people knew that back of the word was a heart, a conscience, a conviction, a man.

Mr. President, the State of Indiana commits to the keeping of the United States the statue of Oliver Perry Morton, to be kept and preserved so long as the fabric of our political institutions shall endure. She commits it with affectionate pride, believing that those who shall follow us in the stately procession of the years to come will preserve it in perpetual remembrance of one who gave his best years, yea, life itself, in unselfish, unceasing devotion to the mighty task of preserving the unity and honor of his country.

I can readily believe that were it possible for the statues of Samuel Adams, Ethan Allen, John Stark and Roger Sherman to utter speech, yea, if George Washington, Daniel Webster, James A. Garfield, and the other occupants of our American pantheon, of patriots and immortals the greatest, could breathe through their marble forms, they would say: Hail, hail, thou brave and incorruptible patriot, thou loyal vicegerent of the people in the perilous hours of the Republic.

Mr. Allison's Remarks.

Mr. Allison, following Mr. Fairbanks, paid a tribute to Mr. Morton, with whom he had served in the Senate. He said it was not only his pleasure to serve with Senator Morton, but to know much of him, and it afforded him special pleasure after so many years had passed and the antagonism of a generation ago had been softened or quite forgotten, "to address the Senate briefly on the occasion of the receipt by the United States from the State of Indiana of a statue of this great man." Mr. Allison paid particular attention to Mr. Morton's career in the Senate. He was one of the few men in the country's history who, immediately on entering the Senate, had become the leader of his party in that chamber. Referring to Mr. Morton's advocacy of the reconstruction policy Mr. Allison said: "That policy has been severely criticised, but it is not possible now to say what would have happened had the State which had been in rebellion been readmitted to the Union without limitation."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Allison adverted to the work done by Mr. Morton on the financial legislation of his time, particularly the impression the Indiana statesman made upon the resumption act.

Mr. Beveridge's Tribute.

Mr. Beveridge also paid fitting tribute to Indiana's illustrious son. He said:

Mr. President—Oliver P. Morton was an elemental man. He had the sincerity and simplicity of nature. He was the personification of the people, who are always natural, always elemental and, in the end, necessarily always right. All great men are this. They have in them something of the oceans, the mountains and the stars. In their presence the schemes of schemers seem illogical and absurd; seem like the houses of cards that children build. The road is always plain before them, because they perceive, with the large sight of the seer, whither that road inevitably leads. Such men have that courage which lesser men call folly, but which history always estimates aright and to which the people, in the end, unfailingly respond. They do not hesitate to take their stand. They do not hesitate to act their thought. They do not hesitate to put their destiny to the touch. Indeed, their destiny, their personal fortunes, are the last item they consider. Their cause alone is a thing of consequence to them.

Such are all the inspired and inspiring characters of human history, and such a man was Indiana's Titanic son, the elemental Morton. Mr. President, to recount his services were superfluous. That my colleague has most eloquently done—how, when all was fear, confusion, even chaos, he set the bugle to his lips whose notes of triumph called about his cause that minority which was the seed of the majority later on, because it was the seed of truth; how he spoke as well as thought, and acted as well as spoke, and sent regiments flying to Washington before many other States had equipped a man; how he erected arsenals, bought uniforms, purchased medicines, borrowed vast sums on his personal responsibility, and, at the end, came to the accounting with hands unsoiled by the wealth that had poured through them; how he sent from Indiana alone, more than a generation ago, nearly a quarter of a million men—more than all our war with Spain required—nearly four times more than all our forces in our new possessions; how he came to this Senate, and how he wrought here for justice and the right, and how at last he died, worn out by serving his country and working out the great purposes of God. And to this I cannot add.

Of the few mighty names whose memory will increase is the name of Morton. It suggests the steadfast, the faithful, the eternal. It is a great rock in a weary land in whose shadow humanity may abide. These vast characters attract the people by a sort of law of moral gravitation. For the people trust them by an instinct that surpasses the wisdom of formal thought. The people know that these great characters are the agents of the eternal verities, even, perhaps, unconsciously to those characters themselves. And the people remember them with an increasing memory which, reacting, exalts the people ever in the memory, and so, Mr. President, do we remember Morton, and so is our remembrance a blessing.

At the close of Mr. Beveridge's address the resolutions were agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE.

April 14 Is Fixed for Reception of the Morton Statue.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the House to-day Mr. Steele, of Indiana, renewed his request that Saturday afternoon, April 14, be set aside for the reception of the statue of Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, who objected to this request yesterday, explained that he did so in order to draw the attention of the country to the fact that through bigotry and prejudice there had been no reception up to this time of the statue of Father Marquette, given by Wisconsin to the Nation. He did not press his objection, and the order for receiving Governor Morton's statue was made.

WET SUNDAY PROBABLE.

Fair and Colder Weather on Monday, with Easterly Winds.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio—Rain on Sunday; warmer in northern portion. Monday, probably rain and colder; fresh easterly winds.

For Illinois—Rain on Sunday; warmer in northeast portion. Monday, fair and colder; fresh easterly winds, becoming variable.

For Indiana—Rain on Sunday; warmer in northern portion. Monday, fair and colder; fresh easterly winds.

Local Observations on Saturday.

	Bar.	Th.	R.H.	Wind.	Pre.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.10	35	78	N'east.	0.00	Pt. cl'dy.
7 p. m.	29.98	47	57	N'east.	0.00	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 35.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for March 24:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	40	0.12
Mean	43	0.00
Departure	*3	—0.12
Departure since March 1	—101	—1.45
Departure since Jan. 1	—124	—2.88

*Plus.

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

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Chicago, Ill	26	32	32
Cairo, Ill	48	62	58
Cheyenne, Wyo	32	58	34
Cincinnati, O	34	54	48
Concordia, Kan	44	60	56
Davenport, Ia	20	44	40
Des Moines, Ia	24	42	34
Kansas City, Mo	44	46	44
Little Rock, Ark	50	54	52
Memphis, Tenn	50	58	54
Nashville, Tenn	48	64	62
North Platte, Neb	40	54	50
Oklahoma, O. T.	44	64	62
Omaha, Neb	38	38	38
Pittsburg, Pa	28	46	42
Rapid City, S. D.	34	48	36
Salt Lake City	42	58	54
St. Louis, Mo	42	56	54
Springfield, Ill	34	52	46
Springfield, Mo	48	56	54
Vicksburg, Miss	54	58	58

JUDGE CARTER'S DOCKET

EDWARD WATSON, COLORED, HAD BEEN MARRIED SEVERAL TIMES.

Several Divorces Are Granted by the Court—A Farm to Be Sold—Father's Petition Denied.

Judge Carter, of the Superior Court, had a heavy docket yesterday, half of the cases being divorce suits. There was much amusement in the case of Edward Watson against his wife, Ida Watson. The parties are colored, and in the evidence it developed that Watson had been married several times before. He said he was given a divorce from Hannah Watson by "Judge Sullivan, when he had his office on Washington street." He referred to Mayor Sullivan, and Judge Carter thinks that the alleged divorce more closely resembled a Police Court case. The case was continued until the records are investigated to find if a divorce was granted.

Divorces were granted to Jennie Blankenstaff from Isaac J. Blankenstaff; Dora Richardson from James M. Richardson; Sadie M. Davis from Frank Davis; Maud M. Williams from Charles E. Williams; Lucinda Buckner from George Buckner; Ida Kernel from Charles Kernel; Mary Russell from Manning Russell.

In Superior Court, Room 1, divorces were granted to Amanda Roberts from Neland Roberts; Jennie Jones from Asbury Jones; Belle Ihrig from John Ihrig; Louise Walters from George Walters.

WILL SELL A FARM.

There Are Thirty or More Heirs Interested in the Case.

William Broadstreet, of Putnam county, was appointed commissioner to sell the estate that is involved in the case of Elisha Mannon against Sarah J. Mannon for partition, that came here from Morgan county on change of venue, by Judge Allen yesterday. The estate involves 300 acres of land in Morgan county, and the case has been in court several years. The Morgan county court decided that it was not susceptible to partition, and ordered it sold. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision, but the thirty or more heirs could not agree on a commissioner. Broadstreet consented to act as commissioner, provided all parties concerned would present a petition with each of their names signed to it, and it was done. On the land is some valuable walnut, cherry and oak timber. The commissioner gave $25,000 bond.

FATHER'S PETITION DENIED.

Anna Belle Trotter Will Not Be Sent to Girls' Reform School.

The petition of Levi M. Trotter to send his daughter, Anna Belle Trotter, aged fifteen, to the Reform School for Girls, was refused by Judge Allen in the Circuit Court yesterday. The father charged his daughter with being incorrigible, but the girl said the trouble was on account of a stepmother. The Board of Children's Guardians temporarily has charge of the girl and has investigated the home of her uncle, in Illinois, where she is willing to go and will be received. The board made a favorable report and the girl may be sent to a new home.

Employes Sue for Wages.

William H. Dalbey, George R. Morrison, Stephen Vanslyke and George Ferrell brought suit against George S. Black, proprietor of the Globe pattern works at 106 West South street yesterday to foreclose a mechanic's lien for the payment of wages they claim are due them, and the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the business and run it until their wages are paid. The plaintiffs allege that Black has become negligent, and that he is not making any provision for the payment of his debts, and that other creditors threaten to bring suit against him. It is set out that the Indiana Mortgage Loan Company holds a chattel for $186, which is due and may be foreclosed, which would prevent the plaintiffs from securing their claims. Dalbey claims $59.65, Morrison $81.07, Vanslyke $15.75 and Ferrell $18.23.

May Be Settled Out of Court.

The suit of Karl Haupt for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business affairs of the Indianapolis Planing Mill Company was up in the Circuit Court yesterday, and Judge Allen took the matter under advisement until Monday. The defense contends that a settlement can be effected outside of court, and a restraining order was issued to leave the property as it now stands until further action is taken.

Injuries to a Horse.

Heckie Haugh brought suit against Eaton & Lund, blacksmiths, yesterday for $250 damages. It is alleged that he directed them to call for a horse at the Morton Place stables and take it to their shop to be shod. While the horse was in their possession it escaped and was injured so that it is not fit for use, it is alleged.

Arrest of John Hanley.

Yesterday morning John Baker, who claimed to be from Kentucky, complained to the police that an attempt was made by two men to fleece him out of some money, and a short time after Patrolmen McGuff and Shafer arrested a man giving the name of John Hanley, who was charged with loitering. Baker identified Hanley as one of the men who had led him around the saloons near the Union Station trying to find out how much money he had. Hanley claims to be from Brooklyn, N. Y., and the police think he is one of the men who worked the check game on William Dunn, another Kentuckian, the evening before.

SPRING NOVELTIES
...IN...
Women's Small Wears
Walking Hats Trimmed and untrimmed. Line is now complete. $3 to $6. Exclusive styles. No two alike.
English Puggarees $1.00 to $2.50 for Hat Scarfs, Neck Scarfs, Waist Scarfs. Very foppy. Have you seen them?
Neck Dressing My new Buckle Stock is taking nicely; price only $1. Exclusiveness is what I build upon. Stocks and Ties made to order.
Imported Waist Materials Sold by the yard. Prices 35c and 50c. Women's Waists made to order.
Booking Orders Now for May 1st Delivery.
Write for samples of WASH FABRICS.
Will Be Pleased to Show You Our Offerings in Women's Novelties.
GERRITT A. ARCHIBALD
38 East Washington Street.

A Model Store and An Up-To-Date Stock
A quarter of a century in the carriage trade means that we know what the public wants. We don't sell what we THINK is good, but what we KNOW is good. Our variety is larger than that of all competitors combined.
H. T. Conde Implement Co.
231 to 237 W. Washington St.
Opposite Statehouse.

..RELIABLE GAS RANGES..
Just the thing to place in your kitchen this spring—We have them both for natural or artifical gas. $19.00
Gasoline Stoves....$3.25
Gas Hot Plates....$1.90
Ovens....$1.75
Watch for our Refrigerator ad next Sunday.
Cooking utensils of all kinds. Majestic Ranges....$27.00
VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO.
120 to 124 East Washington Street.

PURDUE PHARMACY CLASS.

Members Are Guests of the Eli Lilly Company for the Day.

The senior class of the pharmacy department of Purdue University, accompanied by Professor Sturmer, of the university, came to the city yesterday to visit the laboratories of Eli Lilly & Co. There are twenty-five members of the class. At noon the class was entertained at the Commercial Club, enjoying the hospitality of the Lily Company. Dr. John N. Hurty was present and made a short address of welcome. Representatives of all the wholesale drug houses of the city were also present.

Also Robbed a Woman.

Terry Moore, who arrested Thomas Finley, Fred Otto and Thomas Mullen, identified as the boys who held up Lizzie Oliver, the keeper of a resort at 132 South Missouri street, late Friday night, thinks they can be connected with the murder of John B. Stout. A hackman claims to have seen two of them running in an alley near the scene of the murder and shortly after.

The young fellows entered the resort, and after beating the Oliver woman took $4.35 from her. Two of the inmates of the resort were also attacked. Another boy knew of the trouble and told Moore where they were. He found them, and after taking all of them into custody at the point of a revolver turned them over to Patrolmen Lawler and Barmfuhrer. She identified them and also a one-dollar bill found in their possession.

A Riot Instead of Provoke.

The trial of John W. Oliver for provoking Mrs. Alice Kramer was continued in Justice Smock's court yesterday and will be resumed again to-morrow morning. There was little new in the evidence presented. Thomas B. Hanna, after being denied the privilege of introducing testimony which had no connection with either the defendant or the prosecuting witness, said he wished to have it heard by the court, as he proposed to show that instead of a simple case of provoke in the lodgeroom on the night of Feb. 16 there was a riot there, and that all present took part. The defense is also trying to show that there was a conspiracy in the lodge against Oliver.

An Art Exhibit This Week.

An exhibit of drawings and paintings by pupils of the Art Students' League, of New York, will be held at the Lieber galleries to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. The collection was sent to and exhibited in part at the Manual Training High School, of this city. It comprises drawings and paintings from the draped and undraped model, drawings from the antique, studies and drawings for mural and other decorations and for illustration. Artists and art students are especially invited.

New Lodge Instituted.

Marion Lodge, No. 16, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was instituted last night by District Vice President Clem Jarvis, of Anderson. The following officers were elected: Correspondent representative, John Colbert; president, Dennis Eagan; vice president, Harry Lewis; recording secretary, William Whitticker; financial secretary, Thomas Ward; guide, David Sutherland; inside guard, John Northam; outside guard, Michael Smith.

The Tipton Company.

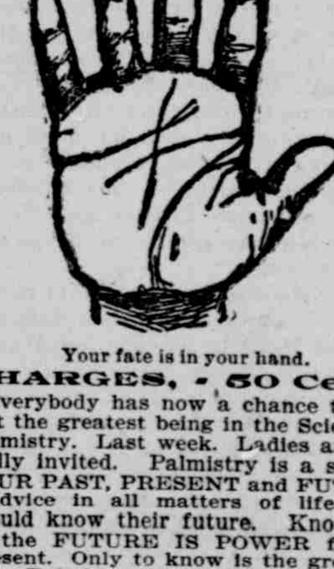
Maj. J. E. Miller, of the adjutant general's office, mustered a company of infantry into the National Guard at Tipton Friday night. The officers are: Captain, Jesse H. Barlow; first lieutenant, Harry Phares; second lieutenant, William McCreary. Another company will be mustered into the guard at Elkhart next week.

Representative Landis in Town.

Representative Landis passed through the city yesterday afternoon on his way to his home at Delphi. He takes an optimistic view of the Porto Rican situation and believes that in good time Congress will dispose of the question satisfactorily.

Visit Pouder's ground-floor studio this week, 229 Massachusetts avenue.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
PALMISTRY
$5 Readings for 50 Cents
HAVE YOUR HANDS READ BY
LI HUNG FONG,
(Late of Denison Hotel) the Greatest Living
Chinese Palmist
—AT—
Moy Kee's Store, 216 N. Delaware St.,
Beginning to-day (Sunday) and every day during the week.



Your fate is in your hand.
CHARGES, - 50 Cents
Everybody has now a chance to consult the greatest being in the Science of Palmistry. Last week. Ladies are cordially invited. Palmistry is a science. YOUR PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. Advice in all matters of life. All should know their future. Knowledge of the FUTURE IS POWER for the Present. Only to know is the great desire. Palmistry gives that knowledge.
Come Early and Avoid the Rush.
LI HUNG FONG, King of All Palmists,
Will tell you your correct age or forfeit FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
LI HUNG TONG, 216 North Delaware St.
HOURS, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOTEL EMPIRE
Broadway and 63rd street, N. Y. City.
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCLUSIVELY.
$1.50 Per Day and upward.
Suites from $3.50 per day up.
All street cars pass the door. Only ten minutes from center of amusements and shopping district.
New Building....Strictly Fireproof
Newly and Beautifully Equipped.
Perfect Cuisine....Efficient Service
Patronized by the best people only.
Fine Library....Splendid Music
Desirably and conveniently located.
Send postal for description booklet and rate card.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

BEEF gives nutrition.
IRON makes Blood.
WINE tones the digestion.
SLOAN'S BEEF IRON and WINE is the best tonic on earth.
75 cents a Bottle.
Sloan Drug Co.,
22 W. Washington Street.

Ubero Plantation Company....
MEXICO,
Desires to Have a Talk With You.

You have been reading our advertisements from time to time, and if you are a thoughtful person the probabilities are that you are interested. We know that our advertisements have attracted much attention, because this is evidenced by the phenomenal success that has attended the sale of Ubero stock. Your attention was not attracted because of any special ability of our adv.-smith, but simply because we always tell the truth. The knowledge that Ubero is the only plantation in Mexico having direct railroad connection with all the markets of the world; that its rubber trees at maturity will yield enough rubber to cover the entire cost of the estate; that Ubero could not be placed upon the market now, with its extensive development, at the unusually low price it was offered to its present stockholders; that Ubero is backed by a parent company with over a half million dollars of resources, with no floating liabilities; that it is now on a paying basis and paid to its investors 10 per cent. dividend last year; that its pineapple plants will bear in time to insure a 15 per cent. dividend this year, with an increasing dividend each year if nothing more were planted on the property; that Ubero when in full bearing will pay over 100 per cent. yearly on the capital invested—this knowledge is what gives the ring of sincerity to all our statements. Let us sit down and have a talk with you.

You can hardly overlook the fact that some day, if you live, it will be more difficult for you to earn a living than it is to-day. An appreciation of this truth has created an almost universal desire to provide a competence that in the decline of life one may be relieved of the necessity of great activity. The ambition to attain such a result is worthy of all men, yet how few really ever attain such a result. If all men were equally thoughtful and provident there would be much less inequality than now exists. Too many men thoughtlessly waste their time and opportunities until too late they discover that both are lost. The industrial conditions prevailing in the United States to-day tend to augment and enlarge this inequality among men. Few opportunities come to the man with small means. Capital is fast accumulating in the hands of the few persons who appear to control the industrial enterprises of our country. As the small merchant is crowded out of business by the department store, so are the masses of the people deprived of opportunities in business because of trusts and large corporations which wield advantages in trade.

In view of these facts the man of small means is either dependent upon his individual toil or he must seek investments where not only more equal rights are afforded man, but where profits are larger and more certain. There is probably no field at the present time that offers greater opportunity for a safe and profitable investment of American capital than does tropical agriculture upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. As all wealth comes originally from the soil, you should, therefore, seek investment where nature has been most liberal in her bounty and where her natural wealth has not been exhausted.

What are the existing conditions that assure the success of our enterprise? We have a perfect title, equable climate, a steady and regular rainfall, a rich leaf mold soil from five to thirty feet in depth, unsurpassed shipping facilities, honest and economic management and sufficient capital to carry out the project as it should be done.

We have from time to time submitted you statements from gentlemen of unquestionable integrity, such as those of Matias Romero, former Mexican minister to the United States; the reports to English Parliament by Sir Henry Neville Dering, British minister to Mexico; Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, consul from the United States; records from the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C., and William P. Wilson, Sc. D., secretary of Philadelphia museums. We followed these by authoritative articles from the leading publications of Mexico, among which were "The Two Republics," "Modern Mexico," "Evening Star," "Mexican Herald," etc. Then followed several columns of corroborative letters from our investors who made personal investigations of our claims. A telegram from Dr. Nathan D. Woodard, who was then examining the property on behalf of the investors, said: "I have carefully looked into the situation and management of Ubero Plantation and can say I believe the promise to the investor will be fully realized. It is an ideal plantation, and he who invests will never have cause to regret it." Then followed successively statements from President Diaz, in which he said that within sixty days the value of our holdings on the isthmus would be more than doubled in value, and from B. F. Keesling, wholesale druggist, ex-county treasurer, Logansport; Willard Kidder, manufacturer and vice president Vigo County National Bank, Terre Haute; Bruce Maxwell, L. E. & W. Railroad, city; Hon. P. T. O'Brien, capitalist, Elwood; H. A. Condit, attorney at law, Joseph S. Madison, druggist, both of Terre Haute; C. C. Kent, capitalist, Kentland; A. R. Keesling, telegraph editor "Cincinnati Post;" W. C. Doak, secretary and treasurer Riddle-Hamilton Company, Terre Haute, all voiced one sentiment that "UBERO IS A MODEL PLANTATION, ITS MANAGEMENT PERFECT, ITS LOCATION ADMIRABLE AND ALL CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO INSURE LARGE PROFITS."

Why has not all this overwhelming evidence convinced you that every claim that we make for Ubero is true? Our experience has been that the public generally, who are unfamiliar with the enormous profits to be made from tropical agriculture in Mexico, are apt at the first blush to discount the statements that we make, but in every instance where those persons have taken the trouble to go into the matter thoroughly and make a careful investigation we have been able to convince them that an investment in Ubero will prove profitable beyond their expectation.

The report of Dr. Woodard, just published, adds one more statement to the many proofs we have already offered you in our literature and advertisements, and we feel that you should now be sufficiently convinced to at least enter into correspondence with us and allow us an opportunity to make a personal explanation of any points that do not seem to you to have been made clear.