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The bargains are bigger this year than they ever have been before. We have had our pick from a wider assortment than ever before, which means that you have a better pick too. The qualities are better because our standards are always rising. We have learned how to serve large crowds. Altogether we have never invited you to a greater feast of

Office Furniture

Roll-top Desk, 32 inches long..... $9.00
Roll-top Desk, 40 inches long..... $14.50
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A WAR ON CIGARETTES

IT WILL BE WAGED BY A NEW LEAGUE JUST ORGANIZED.

The First Meeting Held at Roberts Park Church—Objects of the Organization.

A crusade against cigarettes was launched at Roberts Park Church yesterday afternoon. The organization is known as the Anti-cigarette League, and its purpoes is to get boys to sign a pledge to refrain from using tobacco in any form until they are twenty-one years old. The pledge reads: "I do hereby pledge myself, upon honor, to abstain from smoking or using tobacco in any form, at least until I reach the age of twenty-one years, and to use my influence to induce others to do the same."

At a recent meeting of the Epworth Leagues of the city it was decided to organize an anti-cigarette league, and yesterday's meeting is the result of the scheme. Miss Flora Miller was appointed to superintend the organization and had charge of the meeting. The names of nineteen boys and youths were enrolled and they all signed pledges. Attached to the card are coupons for the signatures of parents or guardians. The membership is not to be confined to Roberts Park Church nor the Epworth League, but is to be extended wherever there is an opportunity. While the paramount principle of the league is to abstain from the use of tobacco, it will also act in the capacity of a committee to see that the cigarette laws are enforced. Each member is to keep a lookout for violations of this kind.

It is believed by those at the head of the organization that much good can be accomplished by the league. It is the intention to get parents interested in the movement as well as the boys and thus build up an extensive and strong organization. An emblematic pin goes with the membership, which bears the monogram of the league. The league is officered by boys, and the following is a list of the officers who head the new organization: President, Harry Robinson; vice president, James L. Nimal; secretary, Fred Dicks; treasurer, Forrest Long; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Walker. The officers are all over fifteen years of age.

Another meeting of the league will be held next Sunday afternoon at the church.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Jessie Eckhouse has issued invitations for a card party next Friday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Sadie Freiberg, of Cincinnati.

Before the Century Club to-morrow evening there will be a story by Mr. Lockwood and a paper, "The Feasibility of a World Federation," by William A. Pickens.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Ward gave a dinner Saturday evening. The guests were Senator and Mrs. C. C. Binkley, of Richmond; Dr. George W. Halle, of Cincinnati, and Dr. and Mrs. Bacon.

Mr. George W. Black entertained at dinner last evening at the Grand Hotel in honor of his son's marriage to Miss Agnes Herd, which occurs to-morrow noon, at Christ Church. The guests included Mr. Frank Morris Black, Miss Agnes Herd, Miss Alice Hill and Mr. Leonard Parks, of Cleveland, who is here to attend the wedding.

A new 88 Piano for $165 at Wulschner's.

THE SUPPLY OF GAS

COMPLETE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

It Was Appointed on Sept. 17, 1900, by Resolution of Councilman Moriarity.

INFORMATION IN THE REPORT

COMMITTEE FINDS CONSUMERS' COMPANY IS DOING ITS BEST.

Company's Books Show that All Debts Have Not Been Liquidated—Report to Council To-Night.

The special committee of the City Council, consisting of Councilmen Keller, Billingsley, Munro, Moriarity and Perrott, appointed on Sept. 17, 1900, to investigate the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, will make its report to the regular meeting of the Council to-night. For over five months the committee has been at work on the investigation, holding many meetings during that time. It also made trips into the gas fields and to the pumping stations of the Consumers' Company. The members of the committee met many times in the office of the Consumers' Company to investigate the books of that corporation and later held open meetings when officials of the company were examined on the witness stand and other men, who claimed they could throw some light on the question, were asked to tell what they knew. The committee worked conscientiously to probe the question set out in the resolution to the bottom and never before in the history of the present Council has a committee devoted as much time to a question as did the special committee.

INTRODUCED BY MORIARITY.

The resolution was introduced by James Moriarity on Sept. 17, and alleged that it was openly asserted that the Consumers' Gas Trust Company is refusing to make gas connections and to furnish gas to citizens. The articles of association, said the resolution, provide that when the stockholders have been paid the amount of stock, together with 8 per cent. interest, gas shall be furnished at cost. The resolution further said it was openly asserted that all stock and interest have been paid or that the company has sufficient money to pay the stock and interest due stockholders. The resolution added that if these assertions are true connections and gas should be furnished to all entitled to it and the price should be reduced to cost.

At one of the early meetings of the committee Councilman Moriarity furnished the committee with a list of what it was desired the committee should investigate. The list included the stock issued by the company, when paid and amount still due stockholders; examination of books of expenditures, receipts showing the various amounts and leases, and the business of company from its organization to date; all funds on hand, in bank or bonded securities; gross earnings, dividends, how paid and what interest paid.

The report of the committee sets out in full all the data asked for in the resolution and shows the allegations made in the resolution were not founded upon facts. The committee met yesterday afternoon and agreed on the final report, which will be unanimous, and to-day an additional paragraph will be added showing the company's bank balance on Jan. 1, which will be shown to be about $40,000.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report to be made by the committee to-night is as follows:

"Your committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company, set forth in resolution No. 12, Sept. 17, 1900, desires to make the following report:

"Upon our demand the gas company furnished a statement of all transactions from the company's beginning, as follows:

"Summary of transactions Nov. 2, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1900:

—Receipts to Sept. 30, 1900.—

Earnings	$5,221,333.98	
Certificates of indebtedness	602,000.00	
Capital stock	788,657.10	
		$6,611,991.08

—Indebtedness to Sept. 30, 1900.—

Bills payable	$17,272.98	
Unpaid vouchers	12,659.06	
Unpaid dividends	10,451.19	
Taxes	11,838.65	
Leases	9,521.50	
		$61,743.38
Total receipts and indebtedness		$6,673,734.46

—Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1900.—

Cost of plant	$1,456,514.32	
Operating expenses	3,236,027.27	
Certificates of indebtedness	602,000.00	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness and Broad Ripple bonds	165,614.61	
Dividends paid to stockholders, being 8 per cent. interest	494,403.60	
Partial payments made in reducing capital stock	670,358.54	
	$6,624,918.34	
Accounts receivable	$3,010.56	
		$6,627,928.90
		$45,805.56

—Cash Balances Sept. 30, 1900.—

General account	$35,354.37	
Dividend account	10,451.19	
Total cash balance on hand Sept. 30, 1900	$45,805.56	

"The earnings consist of $5,154,413.27 from sale of gas, $64,330.40 wells and pipe lines, $2,590.31 miscellaneous; total, $5,221,333.98.

"The cost of plant to Sept. 30, 1900, consists of following:

Main line	$443,566.33
City main line	785,875.11
Gas wells	43,909.22
Stations	6,780.67
Telephone line	5,070.81
Pumping station No. 1	64,340.40
Pumping Station No. 2	79,197.28
Meter account	1,222.85
Wellsbach incandescent light	3,418.73
Wellsbach Incandescent lamp account	23,232.94
Total	$1,456,514.32

—Operating Expenses.—

"Operating expenses to Sept. 30, 1900:

Gas wells	$410,153.15
Extra feed and pipe lines	798,387.01
Service lines	166,470.18
Maintenance city lines	136,658.93
Maintenance field lines	124,319.07
Wages, secretary's department	158,165.95
Wages, superintendent's department	418,254.01
Officers' salaries	109,546.47
General expense	112,609.23
Personal injuries	21,318.85
Tools	5,711.03
Leases	449,065.11
Repairs to streets	7,018.04
Insurance	18,943.01
Damages to property	6,913.27
Legal expense	43,977.72
Rent	8,905.52
Light department	39,162.17
Office expense	23,315.46
Office furniture	133.45
Expenses pumping station No. 1	27,212.00
Expenses pumping station No. 2	5,338.08
Interest and discount	71,353.14
Telephone lines	4,676.31
Horses and vehicles	15,185.58
Taxes	163,834.50
Total	$3,236,027.27

"Following dividends and partial payments on capital stock. Company organized Nov. 2, 1887. Dividends paid to stockholders on account of 8 per cent. interest:

Jan. 1, 1893	$183,389.55
Jan. 1, 1893	30,252.15
July 1, 1893	31,546.28
Jan. 1, 1894	31,546.28
July 1, 1894	31,546.28
Jan. 1, 1895	28,391.65
July 1, 1895	23,659.71
Jan. 1, 1896	23,659.71
July 1, 1896	20,505.08
Jan. 1, 1897	20,505.08
July 1, 1897	15,773.14
Jan. 1, 1898	14,195.83
July 1, 1898	9,463.88
Jan. 1, 1899	9,463.89
July 1, 1899	7,886.57
Jan. 1, 1900	7,886.57
July 1, 1900	4,731.95
	$494,403.60

"Partial payments in reducing capital stock:

July 1, 1894	$78,865.71
Jan. 1, 1895	118,298.57
Jan. 1, 1896	78,865.71
Jan. 1, 1897	118,298.57
July 1, 1897	39,432.85
Jan. 1, 1898	118,298.56
Jan. 1, 1899	39,432.86
Jan. 1, 1900	78,865.71
	$670,358.54
Total capital stock issued	$788,657.10
Total partial payments on capital stock	670,358.54
Leaving balance of capital stock outstanding	$118,298.56

"Careful examination of the accounts and vouchers, together with verification of the bank balances, shows above statement to be correct.

THREE DAYS IN GAS FIELDS.

"To learn what was being done to meet the demands of patrons of this company, your committee, accompanied by State Natural Gas Supervisor J. C. Leach, spent three days in the mud and snow of the gas fields, visiting first pumping station No. 1, built in 1896, located in Hamilton county, twenty miles from Indianapolis. The portion of the gas field feeding into this station had originally a pressure of over 300 pounds per square inch and the wells were of large capacity. At this time many of the wells have been exhausted and the best of those still in service show not over seventy pounds pressure, and a light flow of gas, so that six large pumping engines, furnished with steam by sixteen boilers, running full capacity, have a supply pressure of only thirty-eight pounds and a discharge pressure of 237 pounds, which, with the temperature at 37 degrees, was reduced through use by consumers to six ounces in high pressure lines and one and one-quarter ounces in the low pressure, which are the distributing lines in the city.

"We next visited pumping station No. 2, built in 1899, in Madison county, fifty miles from Indianapolis. Six large pumps, or a total of 3,000 horse-power, which is about 50 per cent. greater capacity than those in station No. 1, are operated, furnished with gas from about 150 wells in the upper Madison, Delaware and Grant county fields at pressure varying from 110 to 160 pounds, the latter being the highest obtainable pressure in the new wells sixty miles from Indianapolis in the best remaining portion of the gas belt, where the rock pressure a few years ago was over 300 pounds. At this station, fed by three ten-inch lines, the supply pressure is eigthy pounds and the discharge pressure 265 pounds. This is within five pounds of the limit set forth by law. This pressure at a temperature of 45 degrees yields eleven pounds at the city limits station, five ounces in high pressure and one and one-quarter ounces in low pressure or distributing lines of the city.

"Your committee visited wells to within a mile of the end of pipe line, into Grant county, having Mr. Leach test many wells in our presence. They have drilled sixty-two wells the past season and laid twenty-eight miles of mains.

"The pumping stations and plant generally seem well maintained and in first-class working order.

INFORMATION FURNISHED.

"The directors and officers of the company furnished your committee with all books, information and assistance desired in the examination of the company's affairs and state of gas supply, and your committee, after investigting the supply in the gas field, by the aid of Supervisor Leach, believes that the gas supply shows a heavy failing, and this company has made an extra effort to hold up their supply by a constant drilling of new wells and the securing, at great cost, the most desirable leases in all the gas belt. We cannot find any evidence that there was ever a foot of gas furnished outside of Indianapolis by this company.

"We beg to further report that the company does not deny that it is refusing to make new service connections, and offers as an excuse that it has all the consumers on its lines that it can possibly serve; that it has not paid its stockholders in full, as charged in the resolution appointing this committee, since there is still the amount of $118,298.56 due them.

"In conclusion this committee would report that total value of stock held by entire directors and board of trustees at this time is $3,273.96, and each one of them testified under oath that they owned no stock in any other natural gas company, and there are at this time 2,088 stockholders in this company. There are 137 wells feeding gas into No. 1 pumping station, 103 into No. 2 pumping station, and six gangs driving wells in the field."

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

It Will Be Celebrated Here in Regulation Style.

To-day is the Chinese New Year's day. Since before the beginning of the Christian era the Chinese have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning Emperor. An Emperor on ascending to the throne gives a name to the years of his reign, and each succeeding year is numbered the second, third, fourth, etc., of that reign. Their New Year's day is, therefore, a sort of historical date, and not quite as arbitrary as ours, which, by the way, was not universally accepted as Jan. 1 until late in the sixteenth century. Like all other nationalities, the Chinese celebrate the first day of their year by some sort of festivities. It will be generally observed by those in this city as elsewhere. The leading Chinaman in Indianapolis, Moy Kee, who keeps a store on Indiana avenue, will suspend business and receive his friends until Tuesday noon. Mr. Moy, whose given name is Kee, is one of the few naturalized Chinamen in the United States, having been in this country more than forty years and being a voter of long standing. Nevertheless, he clings to the traditions of his country, and will celebate the Chinese New Year's day in regulation style.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

Rev. H. C. Meserve Talks on "Washington and Lincoln."

At Plymouth Church last night the pastor, Rev. H. C. Meserve, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Two Types of the American Gentleman—Washington and Lincoln." Accompanying this was a series of pictures showing the most interesting events in the lives of these two statesmen. In the introduction to his lecture he said that we like to think of our Nation as something unique and our form of government as also unique. "We take men who spring from the most humble surroundings and would mold them into what is called American citizens. If such men as Washington and Lincoln had been born on European soil they would have passed into the ranks of the nobility and their deeds would have been remembered as only those of the nobles are, but in a republic we are ever grateful and appreciate them years after they have passed from this earth. Washington and Lincoln were not kings, but they reached the highest peerage of this land—that of being gentlemen." In the rest of his talk Mr. Meserve confined himself to a description of the pictures, except in conclusion, when he read Maurice Thompson's poem, "Lincoln's Grave."

It is a pleasure to every citizen of Indiana to know that the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, organized at home, with paid up cash capital and surplus amounting to $326,148.64, is transacting a successful business, and has been able to establish itself on a solid foundation with every prospect of continued prosperity. Home office, 148 East Market street.

JOHN M. SPANN, Secretary.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.

THREE MORE WEEKS

MATTERS BEFORE THE INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Some Measures of Importance to the People Will Come Up in the House This Week.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

THAT BODY MAY DECIDE TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS.

Measures That Have Been Passed and Others That Will Be Considered—Legislative Affairs.

Beginning with to-day, there are three weeks more of the Legislature. The indications are now that more bills will be introduced this session than were presented last session. Speaker Artman says, if he remembers correctly, the number of bills introduced two years ago in the house was 576. Over five hundred have already been introduced in the House this session and there is nothing to indicate that the members are through sending up measures.

Some important matters are likely to come up in the House this week. The committee on cities and towns will in all probability make a report on Senator Agnew's ship canal bill early in the week. A member of the committee said yesterday that there would probably be two reports on the bill. Friday night several members of the committee on cities and towns with other members of the Legislature went up to Lake county to view the proposed route of the ship canal. The legislators went as the guests of the East Chicago Land Company. E. M. Erskine, a representative of the land company, accompanied the gentlemen. The members of the committee who went were Messrs. Louttit, Murphy, Slack, and Erdlitz. Representatives Clem and Beckman were also in the party. On Saturday the legislators were taken over the route contemplated by the canal promoters. Mr. Erdlitz left them Saturday afternoon and returned to Indianapolis. It was the intention of the others to go into Chicago, have dinner and attend the theater Saturday night. Mr. Erdlitz says the East Chicago Land Company arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon at East Chicago which was attended by about two hundred people. Resolutions were passed favoring the Agnew bill. At Whiting Saturday night the town board held a meeting and passed resolutions in reference to the amendments offered to the bill by Attorney A. F. Knotts, of Hammond. The board decided that the resolutions were not satisfactory and the resolutions adopted request Lake county's representatives in the Legislature to vote against the Agnew bill.

WHITING PEOPLE AGAINST IT.

Representative Erdlitz, who is a member of the committee on cities and towns, resides at Whiting, where the people are against the proposed ship canal. The people of Hammond and the people of East Chicago are also his constituents. "I am in a devil of a pickle over this matter," said Mr. Erdlitz yesterday evening. He explained that he was trying to satisfy all the people who sent him to the Legislature. The people of Whiting, his home city, are opposed to the ship canal scheme and are urging him to vote against it. The majority of the people of Hammond are against the bill and they also want him to refuse to support the measure. The people of East Chicago want the ship canal and they naturally desire Erdlitz to support the bill. He said yesterday evening that he had up to this time been unable to make up his mind what to do in the case. He has hopes that there may be some further amendments offered that will satisfy the people of Whiting, and in that event he will probably support the bill.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

Some other important matters are likely to occupy the attention of the House this week. One is the Muncie normal bill, which is in the hands of the House committee on education. This bill was introduced Friday afternoon by Representative Carmichael and is practically the same bill that was introduced in the Senate. It was presented by Mr. Carmichael a short time after Lieutenant Governor Gilbert ruled that the Senate bill had been improperly before the Senate and that that body's action on the bill was for naught. It is said that Representative Reser, chairman of the committee on education, is hostile to the normal bill, and it is known that there is to be a determined fight on the bill if there is a favorable report on it from the committee. It is announced that Speaker Artman is personally opposed to the normal bill and it has been said that the speaker is likely to take the floor and speak against this and two other bills that will come up for consideration. One is the bill providing for an epileptic village and the other is the bill making an appropriation to settle the Vincennes University claim. The speaker declines to say whether he will or will not speak against these measures, but he says without hesitancy that he believes the lieutenant governor was right in his ruling in the Muncie normal bill. Mr. Artman is opposed to the epileptic village bill because he does not believe such an institution is needed. He is also opposed to the Legislature fixing a location for the village in the event it is decided to establish an institution of this kind. He thinks this matter should be left to a commission.

OPPOSED TO THE CLAIM.

On the question of the Vincennes University claim the speaker says he is opposed to allowing this claim because the State's indebtedness to the university has been settled three different times. He recalls that many years ago the university was granted permission by the Legislature to sue on its claim and suit was brought and judgment rendered and paid. Two other Legislatures made appropriations for this claim and the State received on each occasion a receipt for payment in full.

There are several other important matters yet in the hands of House committees. One is the James bill abolishing the present board of managers of the Girls' Industrial School and Woman's Prison, and providing for a new board of managers, with a man on the board. This bill is in the hands of the committee on reformatory institutions. A member of this committee said last night that a report was likely to be made on the bill this week. It is stated that there will be two reports on the bill. Another important measures still with the committee is the Pritchard bill, giving the Governor authority to appoint the chief oil inspector. This bill is with the judiciary committee, and it is said that a favorable report will be made on the measure.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate has been conscientiously busy during the past week and, for that matter, during the whole session, there has been but a comparatively small number of bills that have been passed by that body and sent to the lower house. The big safe in charge of the file clerk is crammed full of bills that have been read either a first or second time, and as there are only twenty more days some of the senators have already begun to talk of night sessions, which they maintain will be absolutely necessary in order to get through with the work.

During the past week the Senate has passed the Vincennes University bill and the bill creating a State Normal School at Muncie. Each bill was bitterly opposed by the anti-grab members of the Senate, but were passed after a hard fight by the votes of the Democrats and a few of the Republicans. The sensational ruling of Lieutenant Governor Gilbert on Saturday, however, in which he declared that the latter bill had never been properly before the Senate, virtually killed it, as it will now have to be first passed by the House before it can be considered by the Senate, and according to reports the bill will meet with a very chilly reception in the lower branch of the Legislature.

The anti-trust bill introduced by Senator Agnew is still hanging fire, the author of the bill having not as yet called it up for third reading. It is thought that the bill may be amended in some slight particulars and passed almost in its present form. Some of those acquainted with its provisions, however, think the bill too stringent and are urging its author to make some amendments before putting it upon its final passage.

PRIMARY BILLS.

Another primary election bill was introduced by Senator Joss during the past week which, it is hoped by certain local politicians, will be substituted for the Minturn bill introduced in the House. The Senate committee on elections will hold an open meeting to-night for the purpose of considering both measures.

The insurance men have been making a strong lobby against the proposed anti-trust legislation, but have begun to hope that none will be enacted. No report has as yet been made on the anti-rebate bill, in which the insurance men are much interested.

A bill which virtually authorizes anti-saloonists to wreck the property of any one engaged in the liquor traffic was introduced by Senator Barlow last Thursday, but it is probable that it will be killed in committee. No other temperance bills were introduced during the week, and it is now thought that little, if any, temperance legislation will be enacted during the present session.

The bill prohibiting the voting of subsidies to railroads, introduced by Senator Charles, has been killed and the railroads are congratulating themselves on their success. A new cause of alarm for the railroads has arisen, however, in the bill introduced on Friday, which gives Indianapolis the power to elevate the tracks. The railroads will make a strong fight against this measure. The Calumet canal bill, which has passed the Senate, is also very obnoxious to the railroads, as if it became a law it would cause them great expense in building bridges. A hard fight is being waged against the bill before the House committee on railroads.

NORMAL SCHOOL RULING.

It Is Thought an Attempt Will Be Made to Circumvent It.

Lieutenant Governor Gilbert's ruling on the Muncie normal school bill, which made such a stir in the Senate Friday afternoon, was the talk of the hotel lobbies Saturday and yesterday. The return of Senator Ball from Muncie was awaited eagerly last night at the Denison Hotel, where he resides when in Indianapolis. The report was current that he had evolved a plan by which Lieutenant Governor Gilbert's ruling might be circumvented, and that he had gone to Muncie for the purpose of laying his plan before the men who are behind the normal school measure.

A prominent attorney heard this report and became greatly interested in it. "I would not be surprised if Senator Ball has some such plan in mind," said the lawyer, "since he requested Lieutenant Governor Gilbert to withhold his ruling from the records of the Senate until to-morrow. I can think of only one way out of this situation, and it may be that Senator Ball has the same idea in mind. If he could succeed in getting Senator Dausman's motion to reconsider the vote on the bill revived, he might have the measure referred back to the committee, and then the committee might strike out the part of the bill providing for the levying of a tax to raise revenue for the school. If this could be done it would remove the ground of President Gilbert's objection, and the measure could then be started on its way to passage again. But I do not believe it could ever get through the Senate again, no matter in what form it might make its reappearance. However, when the Senate convenes to-morrow we will in all probability soon find out what kind of a 'card' Senator Ball has 'up his sleeve.'"

WILL OPPOSE IT.

The House Minority Against the Joss Railroad Bill.

Senator Joss's "railroad consolidation" bill, which has been reported favorably by the railroad committee of the House, is likely to meet with determined opposition from the minority side of the House, and an attempt will likely be made to kill the bill when it comes up for second reading. It is announced that members of the minority, while they believe the bill was drawn with the fairest intentions, are opposed to it because they fear it might indirectly work harm. They are fearful that under its provisions a gigantic railroad consolidation might be formed that would be the worst kind of a trust. The minority desires to go on record as being violently opposed to the word "trust." One of the members of the minority said last night that about all of the Democrats in the House he had spoken to about the bill were opposed to it for the reason named.

Danger for Building Associations.

Rising Sun Local.

The lower branch of the Legislature passed a bill, on Tuesday, which, if it should become a law, will seriously affect and close up many building associations throughout the State. The bill known as House bill No. 85, provides that a borrowing member shall be entitled to credit on his loan for all amounts paid in by or for him to the association, either as dues, interest or premium, with 8 per cent. interest from date of such payments, calculated upon the installment plan; and when the amounts so paid with 8 per cent. interest thereon amounts to the sum borrowed, the loan shall be deemed paid out and canceled. All building associations which loan their funds at 6 per cent. interest, with no annual premium, as is the case with many, and especially with the association in this city, will thus be compelled to close up their affairs and go out of business, to the great detriment of the communities in which they operate, as it is apparent that no association can pay a borrowing member 8 per cent. interest while the borrower pays but 6. The bill destroys the principle of mutuality and co-operation, which is the essence of the building and loan scheme, and makes the borrower a preferred class with full participation in the earnings and no liability as to losses. It is to be hoped that the Senate will see the viciousness of the bill and promptly kill it.

Will Be Resumed To-Day.

The Indiana Reformatory investigating committee will meet again this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to resume the examination of witnesses. Representative Davis said last night that he had given Attorney General Taylor the names of five more witnesses who he supposed would be summoned. The committee has not yet decided when it will go to Jeffersonville, or whether it will be necessary to visit the institution.

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should be used in selecting Beer as in selecting food. Each, to be healthful, must be pure. In the making of PABST BEER, choice materials, and absolute cleanliness produce a beer that's always pure.
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