Fair weather.

The damage from

FIRE, SMOKE and WATER

is now being ascertained by the representatives of the insurance companies

AT THE

WHEN

Announcement of opening later.

HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO.

Importers, Jobbers

Dry Goods and Notions

We are in position to offer prompt delivery of the scarcer novelties in the line of

Laces... Chiffon Galoons, Guipure and Chantilly Serpentines, Applique Silks, "Point Venice" All-overs, etc., etc.

White Goods... Embroidered Waist and Skirt Patterns, Novelty Muslins, Madras Shirtings, Leno Stripe Corduroy, Lace Stripe Dimities, Soft English Nainsooks, etc., etc.

Stocks Complete in All Departments At Wholesale Exclusively

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS

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

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

COMPANY IS CENSURED

NEW YORK CENTRAL HELD TO BE NEGLIGENT AND UNPROGRESSIVE.

Decision of State Railway Commissioners in Regard to the Tunnel Disaster.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day handed down its decision regarding the recent disaster in the New York Central Railroad tunnel in New York city. The decision censures the company for allowing inexperienced engineers to run a train through the tunnel, and recommends that at some time in the future the roof be taken off the tunnel, using bridges at intersecting streets. However, in this connection, it says that such a change would be intolerable unless electricity is substituted as the motive power for trains, and recommends legislation to allow such changes.

The commission finds that the company "has been negligent, derelict and unprogressive in failing to take measures to increase its terminal facilities," and that it has also been negligent in "failing to examine more closely into the qualifications of new engineers." Recommendations for the improvement of the system of signals are made, and the commission approves the proposed underground loop for suburban traffic. It declares that the number of trains run through the tunnel is necessary because of the demands of traffic and says "the time is not many years distant when, even with the contemplated improvements in operation, the increasing traffic of the great city and of this triple railroad terminus will require enlarged and better facilities."

The commission points to the interesting fact that in 1901 there were 177,460 trains moved through the tunnel, an average of over 486 per day. Therefore, the commission says, the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel at Baltimore and the Liverpool tunnel under the River Mersey bear no comparison to the New York Central tunnel in respect to traffic.

Heavy Damage Suits.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Eight actions for damages, amounting in the aggregate to $185,000, for injuries received in the wreck in the New York Central Railroad tunnel in this city on Jan. 8 were commenced in the Supreme Court at White Plains to-day. Those filing claims were: V. H. Heldt, $30,000; T. Poyoken, $26,000; H. Klueger, $10,000; Henry C. Ripples, $10,000; Arthur Ripples, $30,000; Miss B. Mitchell, $15,000; H. Herns, $30,000, and O. F. Dudley, $30,000.

The Federal Telephone Company.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—The experts employed by the bankers' committee of the Everett-Moore syndicate to examine into the physical and financial condition of the Federal Telephone Company and its twenty-three subsidiary companies have made a partial report.

All of the plants now in operation are said to be in the best possible physical condition, and with one or two exceptions the subsidiary companies are said to be earning from fair to excellent returns on investments. The net annual earnings of the combined properties, it is understood, aggregate nearly $400,000. The net earnings of the United States Telephone Company (long-distance), as indicated by the report, show an operating profit of about $115,000 for the past year.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Automobile Company of America Alleged to Be Insolvent.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Papers were filed in the office of the clerk in chancery to-day, showing the appointment, in Newark, yesterday, by Vice Chancellor Stevens, of a receiver for the Automobile Company of America. The appointment is made temporary and a rule to show cause is granted returnable before the vice chancellor at Newark on Tuesday next. The application for a receiver was made by V. Everett Macy and others. They state in the application that the company is insolvent, but that probably with proper management it could be made profitable. The company's liabilities are given at $325,167, of which $135,000 consists of commercial paper.

The assets are given as follows: Real estate, $55,000; machinery, $152,000; stock, $188,000, and book accounts, $22,000. Mr. Macy owns $250,000 of the company's stock, and the company's indebtedness to him is $35,000. Among the other petitioners are John H. Flagler, who owns $550,000 worth of stock, and to whom the company is indebted $25,000; Sidney D. Ripley, who owns $5,000, and whose claim is $35,200, and Frank L. Underwood, owner of $135,000 worth of stock, whose claim is $15,000.

The petition sets forth that the company is capitalized at $5,000,000, and of this amount only $350,000 was paid in cash, the balance having been expended for patent rights. The company's plant is located in Jersey City, and 150 men are employed at the works.

CARNEGIE MODEST.

Claims Only to Have Had the Gift of Employing Clever Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—In his address at the opening of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, Andrew Carnegie, in accepting a casket containing a piece of the first "T" rail rolled, said: "To think that my name should figure on the same casket with Robert L. Stevens is an honor beyond all expectation, for among men none was of more value than he. In the list of geniuses that you can count on the fingers of two hands, no list is complete without the name of Robert L. Stevens. I had no inventive mind; simply a mind to use the inventions of others. I think a fit epitaph for me would be: 'Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much cleverer than himself.'"

The Celtic to Sail To-Day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The White Star steamer Celtic will start to-morrow afternoon on a cruise, under special charter, for the Mediterranean and Oriental ports, carrying a party of 800 passengers representing nearly every State of the Union. The ship will touch at Funchal, Gibraltar, Algiers, Valetta, Alexandria, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Piraeus, Naples, Villefranche, Liverpool and Queenstown. A number of the tourists will leave the ship at Naples and, after visiting Rome, will make a railroad tour of Southern Europe, returning by other ships of the White Star line.

Jumped to Escape a Train.

ATHENS, O., Feb. 7.—David Dille, an attorney of Gloucester, was walking a bridge on the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad this evening when a train approached, and, fearing he would be caught, Dille jumped, alighting on the ice thirty feet below. His skull was fractured, his hip broken, and he was injured internally. He cannot recover.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SAMPSON NOT WORSE

NO SERIOUS CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION, AS RUMORED.

He Was Brighter Yesterday Than Usual, but the Improvement May Be Only Temporary.

ANOTHER BRIEF BY COUNSEL

PROTEST AGAINST THE CLAIM SET UP IN SCHLEY'S APPEAL.

Letter Written by the Late President McKinley Which Commended Rear Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Alarming rumors were afloat here to-day to the effect that Admiral Sampson had taken a serious turn for the worse within the last twenty-four hours. Inquiries at the house showed that the rumors were based on a slight attack of indigestion, which caused no alarm among those nearest the rear admiral, but which had confined him to his room and bed for several days. Moreover, it was stated that Admiral Sampson's condition was much improved to-day, and that he appeared brighter than for some time past. It is expected he will be able to come down stairs to his meals to-morrow, and it is said that as soon as the streets dry the admiral will resume his daily walks, which have been interrupted by the attack of indigestion and the bad state of the weather. However, it may be stated that Admiral Sampson's general condition is such as to give some basis of fact to the ever-recurring bad reports. Yet at present it is said absolutely no forecast of the end of the fight his vitality is waging can be made.

REPLY TO SCHLEY'S APPEAL.

Brief Filed by Sampson's Counsel with President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—E. S. Theall, representing Stayton, Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, to-day filed the following brief with President Roosevelt, protesting against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle of Santiago:

"30 Broad street, New York City, Feb. 6.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

"Sir—We beg leave, as attorneys for Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and on his behalf, to submit the following statement in connection with the position of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, asking relief from his condemnation as reported by a court of inquiry and approved by the secretary of the navy.

"No argument will be submitted as to the volunteered opinion of the presiding member of the court on the question of command at Santiago. We repeatedly applied for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court, and our request was as often refused, and we are confident that an attempt to pronounce an adverse judgment where a hearing has been denied is so plain a violation of simple good faith that it has no chance of receiving your approval. We were ready then, and are still ready, to produce much evidence, which was not offered before the court on this question.

"We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York, at the beginning of the battle, 'was out of sight of each and every ship of the blockading squadron but one,' is inaccurate.

"We are ready to show that under the navy regulations and under the judicial interpretations thereof Rear Admiral Sampson was, during the battle, in command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every available American vessel at Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand, both record and oral, to show that whenever the commander-in-chief left the blockading line in front of Santiago, he hoisted the signal, 'Disregard movements of commander-in-chief,' proceeded to that point, where, under the regulations his immediate command of the squadron ceased, and then signaled to the next in rank to take command; and that on the morning of July 3, the commander in chief had given instructions to have ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command; that this signal was to be hoisted, when, under the regulations, the proper moment arrived, that that moment had not arrived, and that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

"From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the first shot was fired the quartermaster of the Oregon, using his long glass, could from the position of that vessel near the center of the line, read the New York's battle signals then flying.

"All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry, and it is ready to be presented to you. It was not admitted before the court, because it refused to go into the question of command. Rear Admiral Sampson has never objected, and does not now object, to any inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, reported that he was in command at that battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations concerning the promotions. He has been recognized by the legislative and judicial departments of the government as being in command, and he asks that when the accuracy of his reports is questioned, he be at least permitted to hear the evidence in opposition, and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the testimony they are ready to give in his behalf.

"There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls 'the complete and total failure of the prearranged order of battle, was due wholly to his own disobedience of the orders of the commander in chief. These orders were to close in and hold the enemy at the harbor's mouth. Commander Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted the very signal. Yet, when he saw the enemy approaching that part of the line guarded by his own vessel he 'looped,' he withdrew from the battle formation, left a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap, and caused her to back, thereby giving to the enemy the double opportunity of which they availed themselves—to escape through the interval he had made.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding adverse to Admiral Sampson either by the President, the courts or the Navy Department, that he be given the opportunity which has been given to Admiral Schley to present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear."

The President will consider the brief in connection with Admiral Schley's appeal and the Navy Department's comment.

M'KINLEY TO SAMPSON.

Late President Recognized the Admiral as Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Long to-day issued the following order regarding the retirement of Rear Admiral Sampson:

"Sir—In notifying you of your retirement, the department, recognizing your services and deeply sympathizing with you in your impaired health, quotes with pleasure the following letter from the late President McKinley:

"'Executive Mansion,
"Washington, March 13, 1901.

"'My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests, the other naval officers who rendered such conspicuous service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommend for them, and in which you ask nothing for yourself. I highly commend this disinterested action on your part. Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as commander-in-chief of the naval force in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders, and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was in recognition of your services, and of your great skill, that I recommend you to the Senate for the advancement which you had earned. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"'Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Squadron, Flagship New York, Havana, Cuba.'"

$3,000 for a Bust of Schley.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—The House of Delegates, under a suspension of the rules, unanimously passed to-day the Senate bill appropriating $3,000 to place a bronze bust of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley in the State building here. In like manner it adopted the joint resolution passed by the Senate requesting Congress to secure the passage at an early date of a joint resolution thanking Admiral Schley by name for his service in the battle of Santiago.

Schley Silent.

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 7.—Admiral Schley, who passed through here to-night over the Southern Railway for Washington, was apprised of the fact that counsel for Admiral Sampson to-day filed a statement with President Roosevelt in contention with the claim that Admiral Schley was in command at Santiago. Admiral Schley refused, however, to discuss the matter.

TO ATTACK THE CITIES

REBELS MAY TRY TO CAPTURE PANAMA AND COLON.

Note from General Herrera to Foreign Consuls Saying that Warning Will Be Given.

PANAMA, Colombia, Feb. 7.—Col. Julien del Castillo, an envoy from General Herrera, the insurgent comamnder, arrived here last night, escorted by police, and left Panama at 10 o'clock. Governor Arjona received an important note from Col. Del Castillo, addressed to the American, French, British and German consuls here. In it General Herrera claimed, among other things, that the government of Senor Marroquin, the President of Colombia, was not lawful and that, therefore, the rebels, although deploring the bloody results of the war, would fight to the end for the ultimate success of the Liberal principles. General Herrera proposed that the consuls addressed ask their respective governments to declare the line of the Panama-Colombia Railroad to be a neutral ground, with which the government should not build intrenchments or the Liberals attack, and that only a police force be left to guard the line. General Herrera said he proposed, if possible, to compel the government to attack the Liberal forces, and that the Liberals had a strong fleet and army, provided with cannon, etc. General Herrera also declared in his note that the Liberals considered the capture of Panama and Colon to be absolutely necessary for the development of their military plans, that they would act to obtain such results, and that in due time they would notify consuls of such proposed action, allowing twenty-four hours for foreigners to take refuge at a place of safety, to be agreed upon with the consuls, and that the point so selected would not be fired on.

Governor Arjona said at the conference of the consuls, which he attended, that he would not recognize, even indirectly, the right of the rebels to make the proposals they did; that the consuls could not correspond with the Liberals; that even if they were belligerents the consuls would have to have the permission of the Colombian government to communicate with them. General Arjona then demanded that the consuls send their answers to General Herrera to him, promising to forward them to the Liberal general by messenger. To this the consuls agreed.

The wife of a government soldier, who was made a prisoner by the rebels last month, and who managed to escape from General Herrera's company, arrived at Panama last night. She reports that the Liberal forces, to the number of 1,500 men, are encamped from Penonome to Chame, about seventy miles southwest of Panama, and that General Herrera and his staff are at Chame. According to this woman Gen. Herrera sent word to the government of General Castro to surrender. The latter answered that he had been sent out to fight and was ready to do so.

The plans of the revolutionists indicate their intention to attack Panama, but they are undoubtedly awaiting reinforcements. The only fighting, so far, has been between two exploring parties in the vicinity of Tonosi, where the revolutionists landed.

Libertador Off Curacao.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 7.—The Venezuelan revolutionary steamer Libertador, formerly the Ban Righ, erroneously reported to have been sunk by a Venezuelan gunboat at Porto Colombia, was cruising off this island last night, and was off the coast of Curacao at 4 o'clock this morning. She communicated with the shore by boat, but must have steamed away shortly after 4 a. m.

HOMER IN ENGLISH.

Harvard Student Is Doing the Iliad Into English Hexameter.

Boston Journal.

Harvard has added another to her long list of literary gifts to the world—this time in the shape of a new translation of Homer's "Iliad" by Albert James Lonney, a student in the Harvard Law School. The translation is in English hexameter, and the remarkable fact is that the feat was long ago pronounced impossible by Pope and Bryant, whose translations of the Iliad are found in almost every home in the land to-day.

Lonney is an old Harvard man. He was graduated from the crimson in 1897, and since that time has been teaching in the West. A thorough lover of Greek, he specialized in that study when he was in college, and after leaving Cambridge pursued his studies with as much attention and devotion as his time allowed. From his earliest days it had been his ambition to translate Homer. So two years ago when he found a few weeks of vacation leisure on his hands he started his attempt. For two months he labored, but with discouraging success. In all that time he had translated scarcely one hundred imperfect lines. Tired and sore at heart, he gave up the effort, only to renew his labor in a moment of inspiration six months later, and, fired with enthusiasm, finished the first book in less than two weeks.

At the present time he has translated four of the books of the "Iliad" and is preparing to finish the remaining twenty. At the same time he is putting himself through the law school, for he is entirely dependent on his own resources and has to hustle for his board and clothes as well as to revel with the old Greek writers.

Personally Lonney is a very interesting man. He knows Plato, Socrates and Aristotle by heart and converses about the famous figures of antiquity as familiarly as other Harvard students talk about their table friends. He studies Greek because he likes it. When he wants a little recreation, he says, he sits down and memorizes twenty or thirty lines of Greek. It was in this way that he translated the books he has, and in which he hopes to finish the gigantic task of the remaining twenty. Many famous literary people have already written to the young writer, subscribing to the entire edition when he will have completed it, and Lonney has had letters from students all over the world praising him for the feat which he has accomplished.

The Modern Industrial Manager.

Engineering Magazine.

The time is past when the commercial man was merely a creature of circumstance, molded by his accidental surroundings. To-day, if he would obtain success, he must be educated or must educate himself, as carefully as the young engineer. Above all, if he wishes to make his mark in industrial life and does not care to trust to mere chance, he must have a professional training which is not inferior to that of the technical man. His information, aside from the mechanical part of his calling, will not only embrace a thorough understanding of the tendencies of his own land and foreign countries, but he will become an industrial merchant—by which name we may distinguish him from the ordinary business man—and as such will devote himself to one branch of industry, in which he will at least gain so much knowledge of the technical processes and the properties of the products as will enable him to discuss them intelligently.

TWO GREAT MEN MEET

C. M. SCHWAB, "KING' OF THE AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY,

And King Edward VII, Ruler of Many Peoples, Have a Chat in Marlborough Palace.

HIS MAJESTY WAS CORDIAL

AND FREELY DISCUSSED AMERICAN TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Schwab Received by Three Monarchs During His Trip—Speech by Count Von Buelow.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mrs. Schwab were entertained at a private luncheon to-day at the Mansion House by the lord mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale. The party included Sir Thomas Lipton, Archibald W. Maconochi, M. P., Sheriff Bell and Colonel Hunsicker, chairman of the Nickel Corporation.

Mr. Schwab had half an hour's audience with King Edward at Marlborough House this afternoon. Mr. Schwab was accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, who introduced him to his Majesty. The King greeted his American visitor in the most cordial manner and chatted freely with him, mainly on the friendship between the United States and Great Britain. His Majesty especially referred to the close connection between the industries of the two countries, and the friendship existing between the workingmen of both sides of the Atlantic.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Schwab said: "All I can say is that I had a most enjoyable interview and came away with charming recollections of King Edward."

It was learned that the King displayed keen interest in and knowledge of the industrial conditions of the United States and evinced nothing but kindly sentiment toward the progress which American business is making in Great Britain. The conversation, which was quite informal, touched on a variety of topics, throughout which his Majesty's cordiality toward Americans and their institutions was strikingly apparent.

Mr. Schwab said his European trip had been purely for pleasure, and as such had been eminently successful. During his tour of Europe Mr. Schwab was received in audience by three monarchs, and he everywhere noticed a palpable desire to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations with America.

The Schwab party was entertained this evening by Sir homas Lipton at a farewell dinner and afterwards went to the Empire Theater.

HOLLAND'S ACTION.

It Probably Was Taken Without the Cognizance of Other Powers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The answering of questions by government officials in the House of Commons to-day disclosed the fact that the government had no reason to believe the note of the government of The Netherlands on the subject of peace in South Africa was formulated after consultation with another European power.

The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said that the number of horses purchased during the war totaled 446,088, of which 77,101 came from the United States and 11,364 from Canada. In addition, about 89,075 horses had been captured in South Africa.

Views of Count Sternberg.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Count Adelbert Sternberg, who fought upon the Boer side in South Africa and was captured. In the course of this letter, which deals with European Anglophobia, and declares that peace could be negotiated at once by the promise of local self government and the rebuilding and restocking of Boer farms, Sternberg says that his visit to North America taught him who is the enemy of Europe. Instead of hating England, who opens her colonies to the trade of the world, Sternberg says the continent ought to recognize that its true enemy is now arising in the West like a great sun of gold.

Commandant Marais Captured.

MATJESFONTEIN, Cape Colony, Feb. 7.—Lourenz Erasmus, better known under the name of Commandant Marais, has been captured in the neighborhood of Laingsburg. Marais was the leader of the Boers who operated on the Swart Kop range in 1901.

SPEECH BY VON BUELOW.

He Discusses the Tariff Bill and the Emperor's Wishes.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—At a banquet to-night of the German Council of Agriculture Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, in a long speech, declared that he had espoused the cause of agriculture not merely from a feeling of duty, but with his whole heart. "A chancellor without sympathy for agriculture would be a strange fellow," said Count Von Buelow, "and he would soon trip up." He declared the alleged differences between the Emperor and himself in economic affairs to be absolutely a fiction, because, while endeavoring to advance the interests of agriculture, he had also carried out the wishes and intentions of the Emperor, "whose loving and wise solicitude for agriculture could always be counted upon." The Emperor completely indorsed the national economic policy, continued the speaker, which was aimed at benefiting to the utmost the agricultural class without unfairly damaging the other classes of the population.

The federal governments, he said, had agreed on the corn duties, which they proposed to mark at the highest possible limit, without, on the one hand, burdening the rest of the population, or, on the other hand, interfering with the conclusion of commercial treaties, as they had to consider agriculture, industry and trades which must reckon upon stable, uniform and peaceful conditions. It was very doubtful, continued the chancellor, whether higher corn duties than the bill proposed would benefit agriculture in the long run, for they might provoke reaction, under the influence of which the legitimate protection of agriculture would also fall.

May Exclude Preserved Meats.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The central bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties has made a strong stand against the reported intention of the Bundesrath to exclude meats preserved in borax from Germany. The bureau affirms that such meats are not injurious to health and complains that the Imperial Health Office keeps the results of its investigations secret and does not allow them to be subjected to outside scientific criticism. "If American meats preserved in borax be prohibited," affirms the bureau, "it will be a great hardship on the poor, because meats otherwise preserved are liable to spoil during the custom-house examinations."

HERR BEBEL DEFIANT.

Will Not Say Who Stole Secret Memorandum on Naval Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Von Tirpitz, opened the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the naval estimates. He said the government hoped it would not have to ask for further credits to meet this year's expenditure. Referring to the secret memorandum published by the Vorwaerts Jan. 29, to the effect that when the present shipbuilding programme expires in 1904 a new bill containing the clauses of the bill of 1900, which was rejected by the Reichstag, would be introduced, the secretary indignantly repudiated the charge of deceiving the Reischstag.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who followed Von Tirpitz, said it was quite evident the secretary had not told the Reichstag the whole truth. If he had done so the naval bill would not have been voted. Herr Bebel asked if it was a fact that the government intended to keep in commission on the East Asiatic station, for eight years to come, four battleships and a corresponding number of cruisers and gunboats.

This question brought the secretary to his feet with the remark that Herr Bebel evidently knew the tenor of the portion of the stolen memorandum which was not published by the Vorwaerts, and he called on him to name the person who purloined it. Herr Bebel declined to furnish the secretary with any information on the subject.

Cost of German Colonies.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Herr Richter, the Radical leader in the Reichstag, analyzing the most recent government report concerning the colonies, finds that there are only 3,762 Germans in all the colonies, including officials, officers, missionaries, women and children. He proves from the budget of 1902 that every German colonist costs the empire 5,000 marks a year. While the total colonial trade has increased during the last five years from 11,000,000 marks to 25,000,000 marks the colonial appropriations during the same length of time have increased from slightly more than 7,000,000 to 19,000,000 marks. The increase in exports to the colonies is chiefly due to government works, military supplies, etc.

The full returns from the census of 1900 show that 17,848 citizens of the United States were then residing in Germany, an increase in five years of 2,060.

Germany's Reply to Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Foreign Office was informed to-day that the Associated Press had issued for publication the text of the replies of all the European courts except that of Germany, to the request of Spain for concerted action by the powers sent out March 25, 1898, from Madrid. The correspondent asked for the text of the German answer to this request. The Foreign Office said that the answer of the German government was made orally by the German ambassador at Madrid. The answer was that Germany could not take the initiative and must await the action of the other powers. Subsequent events made a further answer unnecessary.

Austrian Archduke Welcomed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Czar and the grand dukes, attired in Austrian uniforms, together with a guard of honor, were at the railroad station to-day and cordially welcomed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, on his arrival here. The archduke dined with the imperial family, and later the entire party attended a gala performance given at the Hermitage Palace.

Jesuits Cannot Preach.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The cardinal archbishop of Paris has decided that no Jesuit shall be permitted to preach during the lenten season in any church in the capital. This action is a result of the measures taken by the government to prosecute the members of the proscribed orders who violate the law of suppression of the unauthorized orders. A number of Jesuits are already being prosecuted for recent violations of this law.

May Stop Faith Healing.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Emperor William has intervened to stem the spread of the faith healing cult in Germany. His Majesty has had a long conference with the chiefs of police for the purpose of devising means to counteract the campaign here of the Christian Science who have followers in the higher circles of Berlin society. It is claimed that the practice of Christian Science therapeutics should be made illegal in Germany.

Won't Rent to Dreyfus.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Matin says that M. Dreyfus recently wanted to rent an apartment in a house belonging to Edmond Rothschild. The agent of the house cabled to M. Rothschild, who is in Australia, on the matter. The latter's reply to this message was: "I absolutely refuse to accept that tenant. Break off negotiations at any price."

The Pope at a Special Mass.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope was present at a special mass in the Sistine Chapel to-day, the twenty-fourth anniversary of the death of Pope Pius IX. His Holiness pronounced the absolution in a clear, strong voice.

Railroad and Canal.

Pittsburg Post.

An English engineer, Sir W. D. Pearson, who is engaged in constructing the railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico, says that it will knock our isthmian canal into smithereens as a commercial enterprise because it makes a line to the northern Pacific so much the cheaper. Captain Eads appreciated this, for the sort of railway he proposed to build across Tehuantepec was one that would carry ships bodily, cargoes and all. When a vessel can load at New Orleans and, passing through the canal, unload at San Francisco, handling the freight but twice, there will be little inducement to use the railway, which would entail the handling of the same freight six times, even though the line be very much shorter—on the map.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

OF THE

American Bonding and Trust Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1901

It is located at the Equitable building, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES BOND, President.

SAMUEL H. SHRIVER, Sec.-Treas.

The amount of its capital is.....$1,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 1,000,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$95,885.21
Real estate unincumbered	27,121.91
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of ... per cent	1,105,766.44
Mortgage loans	111,809.93
Time and call loans	148,020.61
Interest accrued	25,351.23
Accounts receivable, secured	112,597.96
Furniture and fixtures	1.00
Debts for premiums	77,127.32
Total assets	$1,703,691.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Collateral deposits	51,836.12
Surplus and undivided profits	325,300.15
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	60,963.57
All other claims against the company, agents' credits	4,913.75
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	260,657.82
Total liabilities	$1,703,691.41

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 21st day of December, 1901, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 7th day of February, 1902. W. H. HART, Auditor of State.

[SEAL.]

Indiana Trust Comp'y

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

ATKINS SAWS

Were awarded Two Gold Medals at the Pan-American Exposition. They are superior to all others.

FACTORIES: 408 South Illinois Street.

SAWS BELTING and EMERY WHEELS

SPECIALTIES OF

W. B. Barry Saw and Supply Co.

132 S. PENN. ST. All kinds of Saws repaired.

..The Wonder of the Age..

THE "OMEGA" ODORLESS SANITARY GAS STOVE.....

A decided innovation in gas heating. Unique, scientific. Destroys injurious products and organic matter by intense heat.

ENGLISH.—From opinion of George Rudd Thompson, F. E. C., F. M. R. S., etc., Public Analyst, Newport, Eng.

"In my opinion the maximum of heat is evolved by the combustion of the minimum of Gas, without any smell or undue dryness of atmosphere. The theory of stove is, in my opinion, perfect and the result ditto. The percentage of carbonic acid is not sensibly raised in a closed room after ten hours' burning, and the air is not dried to an appreciable extent. I am simply delighted with it, and am quite in a position to recommend it for offices, sick-rooms, etc."

On exhibition and for sale by

The Indianapolis Gas Co.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

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

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

City Ticket Office, No. 1 East Washington St.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CLEVELAND LINE.		
Anderson accommodation	8.45	2.35
Union City accommodation	*4.45	*9.25
Cleveland, New York and Boston ex. s	*4.25	*10.40
Fort Wayne express	7.30	10.35
Union City and Cleveland accom	9.45	6.30
New York and Boston limited, d s	*2.55	*3.10
N. Y. and Bos. "Knickerbocker," d s	*6.25	*11.30
BENTON HARBOR LINE.		
Benton Harbor express	8.45	8.20
Benton Harbor express, p	11.15	2.35
Wabash accommodation	*4.45	*9.25
ST. LOUIS LINE.		
St. Louis accommodation	7.30	3.35
St. Louis southwestern, lim., d s	*11.45	*6.10
St. Louis limited, d s	*3.25	*2.50
Terre Haute and Mattoon accom	5.00	10.50
St. Louis express, s	*11.20	*4.05
CHICAGO LINE.		
Lafayette accommodation	7.30	5.15
Lafayette accommodation	5.15	10.50
Chicago fast mail, d p	11.45	*2.40
Chicago White City special, d p	3.30	6.10
Chicago night express, s	*12.05	*8.30
CINCINNATI LINE.		
Cincinnati express, s	*3.40	*11.45
Cincinnati express, s	*4.15	*11.05
Cincinnati accommodation	7.00	6.45
Cincinnati accommodation	10.45	*11.00
Cincinnati express, p	*2.50	3.25
Greensburg accommodation	4.00	9.45
Cincinnati, Washington f l ex, s d	*6.20	*11.40
N. Vernon and Louisville ex, s	*9.45	*11.45
N. Vernon and Louisville ex	2.50	11.45
PEORIA LINE.		
Peoria, Bloomington, mn and ex	7.35	2.40
Peoria and Bloomington, f ex, d p	*11.50	*6.08
Champaign accommodation, p d	4.10	10.35
Peoria and Bloomington, ex s	*11.50	*3.30
SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE.		
Columbus and Springfield ex	1.45	11.00
Ohio special, d p	3.00	2.50
Lynn accommodation	6.15	10.15

CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY.

City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St.

Cincinnati express, s c	*4.00	*12.40
Cincinnati fast mail, s	*8.21	*11.40
Cin. and Dayton ex, p	†10.40	*10.35
Toledo and Detroit express, p	†10.40	*10.35
Cincinnati and Dayton ex, p	*2.45	*11.45
Cincinnati and Dayton limited, p d	*4.45	*9.25
Cincinnati and Dayton express	*7.02	*7.25
Toledo and Detroit express	*7.02	*7.25

CHI., IND. & LOUIS RY.

MONON ROUTE. City Office, 25 West Wash St.

Chi'go night ex, s	*11.55	*3.45
Chicago fast mail, s, p d	*7.00	*7.00
Chicago express, p d	*11.50	*2.40
Chicago vestibule, p d	*3.35	*4.37
Monon accom	*4.00	†10.00

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.

Toledo, Chicago and Michigan ex	*7.00	*10.25
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago lim	*12.20	*3.25
Muncie, Lafayette and Laporte spec	*7.20	†10.25

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y.

Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex	*8.00	*4.25
Chicago express, p d	*11.50	*2.40
Tuscola accommodation	*3.30	†10.15
Decatur and St. Louis fast ex, s c	*11.10	*4.05

Pennsylvania Lines.

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

Philadelphia and New York	*2.40	*10.30
Baltimore and Washington	*2.55	*10.30
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*3.45	*12.00
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	†6.20	†5.40
Richmond, Piqua and Columbus, O	*7.40	*10.30
Vincennes Express	*7.20	*6.15
Columbus, Ind. & Madison	*7.30	5.15
Martinsville Accomodation	*8.00	*7.15
Columbus, Ind. and Louisville	*8.25	*7.05
North Vernon and Madison	*8.25	*5.40
Dayton and Xenia	*9.20	*9.50