DIED.

MILLER—Charles F., at residence, 1319 North Illinois, aged sixty-nine years, four months. Funeral from residence Monday, Feb. 10, at 2 p. m. Interment at Crown Hill.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—A. Diener, 449 E. Washington. Tel. 2525. Branch works E. entrance Crown Hill.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN—(Licensed embalmers.) Can ship diphtheria and scarlet fever. Lady embalmer for ladies and children. 320 North Illinois street. Telephone 641, new and old.

Old 250. C. E. KREGELO. New 250.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
223 N. Delaware St.

TUTEWILER & SON,
Undertakers, 124 W. Market st. Tel. 216.

CARD OF THANKS.

CARD OF THANKS—We wish to return our sincere thanks to our friends who remembered us so kindly in our recent affliction and sad bereavement; also, the beautiful flowers that were sent in the memory of M. W. Kumler.

MRS. E. O. KUMLER AND SON.

JOURNAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ELEVATORS—

Passenger and freight. Repairs and supplies. REEDY & CO. 'Phones—New 3170; old 22752.

FLORISTS—

BERTERMANN BROS.,
New No. 241 Mass. av., 228 N. Del. st. Tel. 840.

OPTICIAN—

ROUSE & MAYHEW, Practical Opticians.
206 Monument place. English Hotel block.

PATENT LAWYERS—

E. T. SILVIUS & CO., 108 N. Pennsylvania st. Free pamphlets and consultation.

THOMAS R. BELL, Consulting engineer and patent solicitor. 64 Ingalls block, Indianapolis.

V. H. LOCKWOOD, pamphlet or any general information free of charge.
415-418 Lemcke Building.

RESTAURANTS—

STEGMEIR BROS., Oyster and Chop House.
19 N. Illinois st. Both 'phones 706.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES—

HORACE WOOD. (Carriages, Traps, Buckboards, etc.) 25 Circle. Tel. 1097.

STOVE REPAIRS—

THE PEERLESS FOUNDRY CO., 710 Meek st. New 'phone 2402.

WALL PAPERS—

H. C. STEVENS, New Style Wall Paper. Low prices. 930 N. Senate av. Tel. 2 on 2552.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—

FRANK BLANCHARD,
99 N. Delaware st. Tel. 411. Lady attendant.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—List your real estate with W. A. GREYER, 405 Majestic Bldg.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Late model universal keyboard Hammond typewriter, in fine condition; price reasonable. Box 116, care Journal.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—See list at 131 E. Market; ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—JOSEPH GARDNER, tin work and furnaces, 39 Kentucky ave. Telephone 222.

NOTICE—Fire escapes, iron fences, gratings, window guards, etc. ORNAMENTAL IRON MFG. CO., 1842 S. Meridian. Telephones, 1530 new, green 2041 old.

NOTICE—If in need of second-hand building material of any description call on or 'phone THE INDIANAPOLIS WRECKING CO., 1015 Cornell av. New 'Phone 3598. OLD BUILDINGS BOUGHT AND TORN DOWN.

NOTICE—South Side Cleaning Works, 810 Greer st., S. E. All kinds of lace curtains, rugs, mats, dresses, slippers, silk curtains cleaned. Work called for and delivered. Gloves, 8c and 15c pair. Old phone, main 2836.

All advertisements inserted in these columns are charged at very low rate of 5 cents a line. No additional charge per line for blank or dash lines. Telephone 238 and your ad will be called for.

LAUNDRY.

LAUNDRY—Hop Lee laundry, 122 W. Market st. Shirts, 8c; collars, 1½c; cuffs, 3c. Guaranteed.

COAL—COKE—WOOD.

COBURN COAL CO.

	Prices.
Lehigh Valley anthracite	$7.25 per ton
Ohio Jackson	4.25 per ton
West Virginia Winifrede	4.25 per ton
Cincinnati lump coke	5.50 per ton
Chunk wood, short lengths	2.50 per load
Split wood, short lengths	2.50 per load
Brazil block	3.50 per ton

Coal or wood carried in extra price.
COBURN COAL CO.,
East Twenty-second Street.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 127 East Market street.

FINANCIAL—Private money to loan on real estate, with privilege of prepayment. W. A. GREYER, 405 Majestic Bldg.

FINANCIAL—First-mortgage loans on improved Indianapolis property; lowest rates; privilege of prepayment. SPANN & CO., 148 E. Market.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on farm mortgages anywhere in Indiana at the lowest rates of interest; full partial payment privilege granted; large loans solicited; correspondents invited. CLEMENTS & EVANS, Crawfordsville, Ind.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE—Insure your home in the Royal Insurance Company. W. A. GREYER, 405 Majestic Bldg.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—INDPLS. WAREHOUSE CO.
W. E. Kurtz, Pres. H. A. Crossland, Mgr.
517-523 S. Penn. Telephone 1343.
We STORE, PACK and HAUL.

STORAGE—The Union Transfer and Storage Company, corner East Ohio street and Bee-line tracks; only first-class storage solicited. Crating and packing of household goods a specialty. SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES on shipments of household goods to Pacific coast and other Western points.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—Typewriters; high-grade machines; prices reasonable. Call on us. UNITED TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLIES CO., 59 Monument place.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1902.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of March, 1902, and then opened, for the general construction (except heating apparatus and electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Courthouse and Postoffice building, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application at this office, or the office of the Architects, Rankin & Kellogg, 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Applications must be accompanied by a certified check for $250.00, which will be held at this office until the return of the drawings and specifications. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

NOTICE

Of the Letting of Contract for the Construction of the Deputy Gravel Road and Branches, All in Graham Township, Jefferson County, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that the contract for the construction of the above-named gravel road and branches will be let at the Commissioners' room, in the courthouse, at the city of Madison, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1902,
at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bids must be for entire road and branches (26.25 miles), the time to be specified when the same will be completed.

Each bidder must accompany his bid with a bond payable to the State of Indiana in a sum twice the amount of bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work in case the contract is awarded him.

Bids must be for the construction in all respects in accordance with the report of the viewers appointed to view and make report on same, which said report is on file in the auditor's office, and must not exceed the estimate—$22,027.00.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JAMES W. REED,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
MARTIN H. DAILY,
Commissioners of Jefferson County.

Attest: GAM. S. TAYLOR, Auditor Jefferson County.

Poisoned by Canned Tomatoes.

HOWARD CITY, Mich., Feb. 9.—The two children of Harvey May, aged four and two years, were poisoned by eating canned tomatoes this afternoon. There is no hope for their recovery.

A DECREASE IN TONNAGE

DECLINE OF MORE THAN 3,000 IN THE LOADED CAR MOVEMENT.

The Pennsylvania the Most Valuable Railroad Property in the World —No Strike on B. & O.

The train records show that in the week ended Feb. 8 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis a total of 23,863 cars, 18,028 being loaded, the lightest loaded car movement in many months, and more than 3,000 fewer loaded cars than in the preceding week. The falling off was chiefly with the Big Four—2,190, and the Pennsylvania 1,333 fewer than in the week ending Feb. 1. It was the first time the present winter that the roads were compelled to cut down the number of loaded cars per train fully 20 per cent. Snow blockades in the East, North and West were important factors in cutting down tonnage, shippers showing some hesitancy in loading freight on account of delay in moving it, and the greater part of the week it was too cold to admit of shipments of freights of a perishable character, the commission merchants shipping only in cars that were heated. East-bound traffic is light, while west-bound it is in excess of east-bound tonnage, on account of heavy shipments of anthracite coal and higher class freights, Western merchants having commenced laying in spring and summer stocks of goods; and from this time on west-bound tonnage will improve. With north-and-south roads a decrease in traffic is shown, but not to so pronounced an extent as with east-and-west lines, an important item being the large movement of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois coal, manufacturers now being large consumers. In other lines of freight the shipments are in excess of the usual February volume, when the weather permits, all industries being unusually well employed for winter months. The packing houses, stockyards and flouring mills are doing more business than usual. Lumber dealers are getting in their stock, much of which has been delayed by the car shortage of months past. That rates are well maintained is evidenced in the handsome earnings the lines are showing from week to week, even with the lighter traffic. Freight officials state that there is plenty of business in sight had the companies power to haul it, there being more trouble on this score than from car shortage. The following table shows the number of cars handled at this point for the week ended Feb. 8, and for the corresponding weeks of 1901 and 1900:

Name of Road.	1902.	1901.	1900.
C., I. & L.	490	481	552
I., D. & W.	368	460	474
C., H. & D.—Ind'pls div.	705	825	871
L. E. & W.	530	623	518
Penn.—I. & V.	794	751	1,022
Penn.—J., M. & I.	833	816	825
Penn.—Chicago div.	924	739	873
Penn.—Columbus div.	1,585	1,936	1,893
Vandalia	2,003	2,217	2,308
P. & E.—East div.	732	948	833
P. & E.—West div.	767	963	1,266
Big Four—Chicago div.	1,856	2,809	2,994
Big Four—Cincinnati div.	2,503	2,722	3,304
Big Four—St. Louis div.	1,953	2,226	1,986
Big Four—Cleveland div.	1,985	2,484	2,256
Totals	18,028	20,800	21,975
Empty cars	5,835	6,177	6,548
Total movement	23,863	26,977	28,523

No Strike on the B. & O.

It is stated that the persistent rumor that has been in circulation of late of a probable strike on the Baltimore & Ohio on account of a disagreement between the managment and the railway orders, have no foundation. The Pittsburg Post says: "Indications do not bear out these reports. The different committees representing the four railroad brotherhoods of the Baltimore & Ohio system were in Baltimore the first of the week in conference with General Manager G. L. Potter, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and they have returned with no expression of fear that matters will not be amicably settled at their next meeting with this official. They went to confer with him regarding a scale of wages for the current year. There are also a number of minor concessions the various brotherhoods will ask, looking to a more equitable distribution of runs and division work. In turn the men declare they are willing to concede something to the company adjusting the road's affairs to a new system of operation. At the meeting from which the committees have just returned General Manager Potter arranged to meet the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen again on Feb. 18, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Feb. 25, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on March 4. Committees of each one of these orders from all of the divisions of the system will meet in the same conference."

To Enforce Cleanliness.

The St. Louis & San Francisco road has issued an order forbidding the use of tobacco by passenger trainmen in uniform on duty and by employes in general around railway stations. The anti-tobacco rule originated in the office of B. L. Winchell, general manager of the road. Its object, the officials of the system say, is to keep the stations cleaner and add to the comfort of the passengers. The rule went into effect Feb. 5 and the management expects it to become a permanent rule. As with other rules of the company, dismissal is the penalty for repeated violations. Trainmen, ticket agents, baggagemen and all employed on passenger trains or in or about railway stations must comply with the mandate, and, while primarily aimed at cigarettes, pipes and cigars, the order embraces chewing tobacco as well.

Interchangeable Mileage.

Whether the trunk lines will adopt interchangeable mileage books is still a question. The Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio are said to favor it, while the Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central are undecided, and the New York Central and West Shore are opposed to the plan. The belief is quite general among passenger men that should the trunk lines take such a step an interchangeable mileage book will be adopted which will be good over all lines in the United States.

Belt Road Traffic.

In the week ended Feb. 8 there were transfered over the Belt road 16,832 cars, 1,897 fewer than in the week preceding; Belt road engines delivered at the stockyards 1,047 carloads of live stock, and for private switches on its line, 1,158 cars.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

Benjamin Norton denies that he will retire from the presidency of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

Oscar Murray, vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, will leave Hot Springs for his headquarters at Baltimore on Feb. 15.

Stock of the Big Four sold last week at 106 per share, which made it, with a 2 per cent. dividend, 108, the highest figure in its history.

The jurisdiction of D. M. Calkings, general baggage master of the Big Four lines, has been extended over the Cincinnati Northern.

Work is so pressing with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton shops at Lima that five days of the week the shops are operated fifteen hours a day.

With the retirement of R. S. Logan, who goes to the Grand Trunk road to-day, E. A. Fitzhugh again becomes general manager of the Central Vermont.

Frederick Harvey, who has won fame for his excellent service, has been given charge of the dining car and eating house service on the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The Pere Marquette road announces that it will make the same rates to all points in Michigan from Milwaukee as from Chicago, thus doing away with the differential.

H. W. Fallows has been appointed traveling inspector of the Indianapolis weighing and inspection bureau, vice F. J. Barr, promoted to chief inspector, succeeding J. B. Eckman, deceased.

Harrison Smith, four years ago a street-car conductor in Toledo, went to Alaska several months ago, and writes a friend that he took a claim 130 miles from Circle City, which he has sold to the East Continent Mining Company for $730,000, it being his entire holdings.

The railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbus will on Feb. 20 give a complimentary dinner to the railway officials who are prominent in sustaining the association.

Notice has been given by the Baltimore & Ohio that excursion agents will no longer operate over their lines. The company will hereafter conduct this feature of its passenger traffic.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which, within the last six months has received twenty-two locomotives, last week placed an order for fifteen additional, most of them heavy freight engines.

The gross earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio show an increase for January over the same month last year of $102,233, the passenger as well as the freight department sharing in the increase.

The Detroit Southern, of which J. W. Sherwood was recently appointed general manager, will be extended from Jackson to Dean, and when completed the line will be from Detroit to Ironton, on the Ohio river.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton on Saturday placed a contract for two wide-end vestibule coaches, sixty-five feet in length and provided with all modern improvements in the way of heating and lighting.

The Wabash will erect a passenger station on the ground it recently purchased near the main entrance of the world's fair terminal at St. Louis, the structure to cost $50,000. The company has completed arrangements for handling freight at that point.

Daniel Hardy, who has been appointed general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific lines, entered railroad service on the Panhandle as a track laborer in 1868. On that road he rose to the position of train dispatcher, which he held for eight years, and then went West.

The last municipal obstacle to elevating the tracks of the Pennsylvania at a number of points on its line between New York and Washington has been removed, and the company will at once begin the work at Harrison, Newark, Trenton, Morrisville, Chester and Wilmington.

On May 1 the Canadian Pacific will put on a transcontinental service of three trains a week, making the run in three days. The equipment of the train will be so constructed that passengers can look at the scenery on the line from conveniently arranged observation windows.

The new offices of the Wabash at Pittsburg will be completed by March 1, and it will be made the occasion for a meeting of the prominent officials of the lines. Joseph Ramsey, president, Milton Knight, freight traffic manager, and C. S. Crane, general passenger agent, will be present.

The Official Railway Guide for February has been considerably enlarged, 800 railroads being represented, and includes considerable interesting railway news. The real object in enlarging the publication is to keep it in the list of second-class mail matter, thus avoiding a recent ruling of the Postoffice Department.

The consolidation of departments of the Toledo & Ohio Central with those of the Hocking Valley road at Columbus has thrown a number of men out of employment at Toledo, and M. S. Conners, general superintendent of the Hocking Valley, has furnished a number of them with employment at increased salaries.

Eugene Zimmerman, vice president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is said to be one of the leading promoters of a company which proposes to purchase the Chesapeake & Nashville road and extend it into Nashville, where connection will be made with the Cincinnati Southern, thus forming another route between Cincinnati and Nashville. The distance between the two points would be 301 miles, the same as that of the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis line.

The Wall-street Journal says: "The Pennsylvania property is nearly, if not quite, the most valuable railway property in the world. The company pays all fixed charges from income received from properties owned. Theoretically it could lose all its net earnings and still pay all fixed charges. This puts the stock in a very extraordinary position, and when the profits of purchases made in the last two years begin to accrue to the parent company, as the profits of the small roads purchased in Pennsylvania and elsewhere accrued in preceding decades, Pennsylvania stock will occupy a very unique position."

The Railroad Employe, published at Newark, N. J., contains an excellent picture of George Haylor, recently appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Lackawanna road, and a sketch of his railroad career. It omits an interesting part of his history. He was a Sandusky boy, and H. M. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four, then general passenger agent of the Sandusky division of the Big Four (then the C., S. & C. road), employed Mr. Haylor as an office boy, and when appointed general passenger agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, brought Mr. Haylor to Indianapolis as his chief clerk. C. E. Henderson, general manager, issued an order to the effect that a custom indulged in by the passenger department of cashing checks offered by employes be stopped, and among the first to ask that a check be cashed was another official of the road. Mr. Haylor incurred his displeasure by refusing to cash it, and the official was so angered that he made it so unpleasant that Mr. Bronson found Mr. Haylor another place on the Union Pacific road, where he remained until he was appointed agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Monon lines at Indianapolis. When Wilbur Lee was made general passenger agent of the Lackawanna road he selected Mr. Haylor as his chief clerk, and he now is promoted to assistant general passenger agent of the lines.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

A Branch of the Order Formed in This City.

A branch of the United Irish League was formed yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the Occidental Hotel. Fifty Irishmen signed their names to a petition for a charter. It was decided to not apply for a charter from the national organization in New York for one month, as it was thought more names could be procured. The following officers were elected: President, John H. Mahoney; first vice president, James A. Deery; second vice president, John Agnew; corresponding secretary, Harry Royse; financial secretary, Paul Bonner; treasurer, John J. Blackwell. Another meeting of the league will be held next Sunday afternoon in the Occidental.

The Patricksburg Coal Field.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

The town of Patricksburg, Owen county, has been long known to the state geologist and others acquainted with the geology of this section as being in the center of one of the finest fields of white ash block coal to be found in the State. In fact it has been said that in, under and around this hamlet lies the best field of undeveloped coal in Indiana. Multiplied and various have been the movements during the last thirty years by different railroad organizations to reach this coveted wealth, but through influences which need not here be enumerated, all such efforts have been followed by an equal number of failures. The C., B. & T. H. R. R. Company raised the spirits of the populace here for a season within the last three years, but it too has passed into history. Another movement inaugurated within the last few weeks has again rekindled the dying embers and despondent spirits are once more aglow. Mr. R. N. Young, representing A. L. Smith & Co., of Indianapolis, whose aim is to construct a coal road from Indianapolis direct to the coal fields of Linton, by way of this place, has spent the last two weeks in securing options on coal lands here, and has been signally successful, having secured 1,000 acres to date. Mr. Young has returned to Indianapolis to make a report of his efforts and will return here in ten days to continue the work of leasing and buying coal lands, and the prospects are almost flattering that 2,000 or 3,000 more acres will have been secured within one week after his return. Parties are now engaged in securing the right of way on the proposed line to within a few miles north of this place. Land owners here have exhibited a spirit unprecedented heretofore in parting with their lands, in order to invite capitalists to develop a wealth hidden beneath our feet.

C. E. COATS.

Patricksburg, Ind., Feb. 8.

To My Youthful Valentine.

"My love, she's but a lassie yet,"
 So wrote a poet years ago;
Full well he knew, the clever bard,
 He'd but to wait, and she would grow.
And so to you, dear Valentine,
 With laughing eyes and golden hair,
I pray you, hurry up and grow
 To womanhood; I'll meet you there.
But yet—perhaps I'd better not,
 For should time prove to me unkind,
You then might say—oh, cruel thought!—
 "Why, what a queer old Valentine!"

—Thomas H. Wilson, in Harper's Baze

THE HIGHER CRITICISM

IMPORTANT TOPIC DISCUSSED BY REV. H. W. KELLOGG.

The Subject Not Entered Upon in Any Spirit of Controversy, but Rather as a Duty.

At Central-avenue M. E. Church yesterday morning Rev. H. W. Kellogg took for his subject, "Higher Criticism and How to Treat It." He said:

"It is not because I care to discuss these controversial subjects, but rather because I feel the need of doing so, that I introduce this theme. Indeed, I have a great aversion to anything that tends to awaken dispute, but there come times when the popular mind is restless and uncertain, and the only right thing to do is to crucify one's natural inclinations and face the difficulty and attempt at least to assist the faith of the honest seeker for truth. If one be a leader of religious thought he cannot do less than this and be true. And then one is liable to be misunderstood and even his motives questioned. This is not pleasant, but for the sake of directing faith through difficult passes he must forego all self-interest and self-consideration. For these reasons it seems to me that any true minister of the gospel will seek to discuss these themes which are awakening such bitter controversy in the interests of the faith he regards more precious than all else in the world. The religious world is very sensitive just now on the subject of higher criticism. It is a ghost which is frightening many who do not understand its meaning. It is also an occasion for others who so desire to form reasons for rejecting Christianity and all religious obligation. These, however, who have always been represented in the world, will find some reason for their action, if not this one. But this is an opportunity not to be neglected.

"There is another large class which is confused. They hear many things and do not know just what to believe. They are met by two classes of teachers; one who hopes to save them from doubt by denouncing the 'critic,' calling him bad names and questioning his method, and mixing up all critics into one class they charge all with malicious attempt to ruin the Bible and destroy the faith of men.

"Indiscriminate treatment of higher criticism, while intended for good and aimed at the disease of the times, is nevertheless of no advantage to the interests of truth, and will ultimately result in great injury to the very faith which these misguided zealots are aiming to assist. This is the verdict of history, and it is safe to be guided by its voice in predicting the results of the future. Already the effect of such shortsightedness is being felt, and many who have trusted to these denouncers for safeguards are mistrusting their ability to protect them in the fearful conflict that is raging. Truth can never receive any permanent good from false methods. And what is not permanent is of no advantage to truth, for truth sweeps a long range and the broad fields. The eternities are her courses and she looks to the infinite for her decrees.

MORE DIFFICULT TASK.

"The other class has a more difficult task. It must encounter old notions which have become almost religious convictions. Indeed, in some cases, because of their long associations with faiths, they are considered as reliable as revelations themselves. This was the most stubborn thing the Master had to encounter. Traditions were as sacred as truth, and, while erroneous, yet the teachers of His day were not willing to give them up. It is not only possible, but there can be no doubt, that we, of the good old Puritanic teachings—and we thank God we ever had such teaching even if it had some error mixed with it—for it was sincere—I say it is now most evident that we have inherited some notions from our fathers which we have regarded of as great importance as the truth of God, which we will have to give up with the advance of knowledge. Now, this second class of helpers who come to aid faith, recognize this, and hence they attempt to discriminate. This is is a very difficult matter to do wisely and correctly. The untrained mind finds it much easier to reject than to modify. They fear that there may be something dangerous in departing from the old moorings, so it clings to what is familiar. This is regarded the safe thing. 'I will accept everything as it is, blindly, for fear I may deny what is important.' This is the language of a fearful mind, and the untrained mind is fearful. But is not this best? Not always. Surely not for the interests of advancing truth. Surely not for the young and vigorous mind of to-day which is becoming trained. No one met the abuses of this disposition with such severity as did our Master. The world was in bondage to this superstitious faith. Traditions were held with the same confidence as essentials. To encounter such mind was to be dreaded as it is to-day.

"We all acknowledge the restlessness of this age. The causes for this are many. Mainly the increase of knowledge—a knowledge which has no regard for the old or the sacred, but seeks to investigate everything for the sake of truth. I might right here record my confidence in the sincerity of this age. Men are not doubting so much to-day because they wish to doubt as because they are more particular about what they believe. They want the truth. The age holds this in priceless value. It is more than traditions or institutions. Everything is yielded up for the sake of the true. Certainly nothing very harmful can come out of such a spirit in the long run.

UNFORTUNATELY CHOSEN.

"This spirit has begotten what is known as 'higher criticism.' It is a name unfortunately chosen, as it does not express, except to scholars, what is meant. It is simply the scientific method of seeking for the truth by examining the text and the structure of the Bible. That is, men who become specialists through great scholarship take up a study of the language of the Bible. They discover by a familiarity with ancient languages that certain words and certain forms of expressions are introduced, in the growth of language, at certain periods of history. Just as an historian in the ages to come, in looking over our times, can tell when a word came into use and became a part of our language. Our Philippine war has created a number of new terms. Now, by the date of these words, we attempt to determine the date of the books of the Bible and the date of certain parts of books. It is a severe study, and only a few, comparatively, are able to accomplish successfully what is intended. The Germans have excelled in this, as we might expect. I am not dealing in this discourse with the conclusions, but rather the influence on religious thought. The science, for it may be ranked as such, has passed through many stages of development. It has created a large and increasing class of investigators. The English, and especially the Scotch, scholars are now very prominent.

"The conclusions are variously estimated. There have been many changes from the first positions taken by the German scholars. This seemed almost destructive, as nearly all criticism has been at its beginning. But now a better scholarship is applied and great modifications have resulted. The later effect is not destructive. Some of the books that were supposed to have been written at a certain period have been located at a different time. The authorship of some books has been questioned. The composition of certain books has been decided to be quite different from what was once supposed. For instance, the book of Isaiah seems to be the work of such a long period of linguistic changes that it seems hard to assign it to one author. Yet even among the scholars themselves there is a difference of opinions. Other books indicate that they belong to another age than that assigned by common belief—some parts of books seem to be questioned. But the critics do not agree in many things. Dr. Gorden, of Boston, a scholar abreast of the times, says that higher criticism has in all probability exhausted itself. That it has gone over the entire ground, examined every text and every word and is about through. What we have will not be much changed by what is liable to come in the future. Now this may be consoling to those who are fearful. That is, we do now know about the worst that can come.

SUMMED UP IN BOOKS.

"It is not our business to inquire what we have lost, or what have we gained? The summing up of this matter can be found in various books. One of the best of these books is 'Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament," by George Adam Smith. It is the published 'Yale Lectures.' Dr. Smith is foremost in the scholarships of Bible literature and is capable of deciding the true effects of this work. He is professor of Old Testament literature in the College of the Free Church of Scotland, Glasgow. The effect as I may sum it up briefly is that higher criticism has modified popular opinion concerning the nature of the Bible. Now, when I say this I refer to popular opinion, which has been formed under extreme Protestant teachings. We have held some very queer notions concerning the Bible as a book. We have at times almost worshiped it. When we rebelled against the Church of Rome and resisted its authority we naturally and rightly appealed to the authority of the Bible. But we did not stop there. We substituted the book for the church. And the respect we had for the book grew into an almost worshipful reverence. We came to regard the book, rather than the message, as of first importance. It was as Bishop Taylor used to say, 'Like trying to get a dinner out of the signboard rather than at the hotel.' We forgot that only in God could we get life, and almost thought that we got it out of a book. We came to place the book very much in the position of the book of the Mormons or the Mohammedans, who claimed to have received the Koran from heaven. We overlooked the human element in it and concluded that everything about the book had a divine significance. With some, even the words and letters, with every form of expression was of divine origin. I remember when I thought that the Bible as we have it in English was as divine as if it had come from heaven. However fond we may become of such an idea and however it may contribute to our religious superstitions it is wrong. It is wrong because it is extreme. The revision of the English Bible rebuked this false idea, but greatly distressed those whose faith in God was based on such a notion. I heard good men and women lamenting at the time that our Holy Bible was being destroyed by these scholars and another one was to take its place. They had mistaken the nature of the Bible. But I am of the opinion that the revising of our English Bible began the real disturbance in the popular mind which has resulted in much of this questioning about the nature of the Bible, and this is not to be regretted.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world to discriminate against errors concerning a subject and not deny the subjuct. Some seemed to feel that if the book was to be changed in any way, even in words, it would affect the truth. So many lost their faith in the Bible. It was, I repeat, an enevitable result of extreme notions which could not long stand the test of truth. Now what was effected on the popular mind by the changing of the words and terms of the Bible by the revision has been done in a more extensive way by the change of the dates, composition and nature of some of the books. We can all see now that by the revision no harm was done the truth of the Bible. The truth was better brought to light. So we shall see that the real truth of the book has not been injured by these scholars. I do not believe that the higher critic is to blame for this restlessness of faith so much as the teachers of foolish and untenable positions concerning the nature of the Bible.

NATURE OF INSPIRATION.

"It is not my purpose at this time to enter into the discussion of the nature of inspiration. This is a great theme and may come up for attention in the future. I do want to assure you that the scholar who examines conscentiously may not be so much an enemy of the Bible as the one who insists on maintaining certain false ideas concerning the Bible without thought. Now suppose there were two Isaiahs instead of one, one living before the captivity and one after, what effect does that have on the truth of the Bible or that part of the Bible which this book of prophesy contains? Cannot you distinguish between the real truth and the form in which it comes to us? Cannot you distinguish between the real truth and the form in which it comes to us? So if Daniel should be a book of later date how does that affect my need of salvation and the seeking of life in Jesus?

"Suppose it should be discovered that the book of Genesis is composed of numerous parts, a collection of books rather than one composition, and suppose that it is discovered that Moses used the material he found current among the people, brought down from the earliest date in tradition, and this was exalted and filled with illumination by the divine spirit and through it he taught the wonderful truth of God the Creator, does the mighty and precious truth of the Spiritual God as the originator of all things loose any of its value on this account? Any more than that he used the language of the people as a medium for the conveyance of the truth? Why does the form destroy the truth in one case any more than in the other? You say 'that is not as I supposed.' Well what of that? What you or I have supposed does not have much influence, or at least, should not.

"The previous notion does not enter into consideration with any power. It does not with the scholar who is looking only for the truth. The value of the book of Genesis is not in that it was written by a certain man or that it contains the single composition of one individual, but that it holds the truth of God as the Creator. Its value is not in its description of the manner in which God created the worlds, we can learn them from science. But the one essential truth which will never perish and will forever preserve the book as divine is that God the Eternal, one God, in contrast from all other notions then extant in the world, this one pervading spirit moved amid creation's forces bringing forth his worlds and life and human spirit. What a sublime idea. It has mounded history. It was destined to redeem man. The book will live. You could not destroy it if you wished to do so. Its truth makes happy a world.

"Another effect of higher criticism has been to emphasize the spiritual. The truth of the Bible is a spiritual truth. It is a record of spiritual operations in the history of man. It teaches us God and His attempt to deliver man from his sins and restore him to holiness. The Holy Spirit has been working in the world from the beginning and progressing toward sublime ends. Holy men who were moved by this spirit recorded the facts; these are reliable as the truth in the rocks or in the worlds above us. God permitted these spiritual men to see and to tell the story to the world. They told it, and on the truth of the facts it will live, not on the time or manner of their telling it.

"Jesus encountered, strange to say, this very mistake which we have been making in our time—men who had perverted the truth by human inventions. They had become slaves to the letter of the Scriptures. They had killed the spirit of their error. He was the severest critic the world has ever known. He showed them that there were certain things in their teachings which they were to let go. These had been outgrown by the advance of the Spirit's work for man. To hold to them as even sacred was to hinder the work of the Spirit. Literal interpretations of the Scriptures had prepared the minds of the nation he came to save, with more prejudice against Him than anything else. He was a destructive critic. 'Ye say an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' Why should they not say it for it was written in their law? But He said unto them, 'I say unto you love your enemies.' A new day had dawned. The old must give way to the better. It was not a violation of the sacred truth contained in their scriptures, but it was a death to their literal rendering of it. So we have repeated the mistake and this error has again led us to the verge of rejecting the 'mighty spirit of truth.'

DESTRUCTIVE METHODS.

"There are those, as I have said, that take advantage of all changes to ply their destructive methods. The changes in religious opinion of the last few years have given them abundant opportunity to prophesy dark things. But they do not understand the deep roots of Christian truth which are grounded in the nature of man. There is no need of any alarm. There are some who will go too far, who will make a shipwreck of faith.

"The soul will suffer as a result. Its fountains of joy will dry up and its spiritual life will go out and sad will be the results, but the great heart of the world will still seek for peace and joy and love through Jesus Christ. They will come to Him, as they will find it nowhere else. This will conserve the truth. This will hold sacred the story of Bethlehem and Calvary. The world will never outgrow these blessed truths as it will never outgrow water and bread. It is the hunger of the soul which will keep alive the spiritual realities and what is proclaimed in this sacred Book will ever be in demand. When you hear a man denying the essential truths, don't fear; men have always done this. They will continue to do this. Don't, however, blame the true scholar who has done his best to clear the atmosphere of the mists of the false opinions.

"The unwise discrimination which has been practiced by teachers of religious thought has done much to unsettle the minds of many. Trying to hold on to impossible things for fear of disturbing the faith of some is a bad policy for the truth. What is needed at this time is men, frank and spiritual men, who are not under the dominion of prejudices created by ignorance; but men who face the problem of to-day with steady nerve and brave hearts and who master them; men who look into a great and expanding future with steady gaze and hopefulness; this kind of men who come to their fellows who are perplexed and troubled and teach them the way. There are not wanting in pulpits and ed tors' chairs men who can cry against those who are in error, but who is lifting up his voice to show the multitudes of bewildered young men of this country what is the way? There are some who are doing this work, but not as many as there should be. The experience that some of us have had in the last few years in the fight for faith recalls with delight the help which has come to us in the time of great need. The masters who, with infinite patience, have sympathized with our condition and have been able to lead us out into the clear light. Changes have come concerning the nature of the Bible, but it will be better understood through the aid of scholarship. It will not be injured in any essential way. It will continue to be the guide to the seeking soul. Its voice of warning is the voice of God. Here are told the ways of redeeming grace. We shall love it more than we have done. The Book of our fathers will be the faithful guide to the weary, and pointing to the gates of the Celestial City, will cheer the dying. But the place it will occupy will not be the place of the Eternal Spirit, but the Spirit will be better known and followed because of the better understanding of the Book."

HAD A VERY GOOD WEEK

LOCAL MERCHANTS DID WELL IN VIEW OF WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Prices Hardening in Many Lines Owing to the Cold—Collections Are Good—Light Cereal Markets.

In the aggregate trade for the first week of February averaged well with the corresponding week in former years, especially in view of the fact that part of the week was so cold as to prevent shipments of perishable freight. As a rule, most of the wholesale merchants do not look for active trade the first half of February, unless weather conditions are more favorable than usually is the case. On Commission row there was but two days in which fruits and vegetables could be shipped safely and then only in closed cars. Those two days were very busy, demonstrating that only springlike weather is needed to give snap to business. On Commission row, during the week, there were advances in prices on several articles, onions and cabbage being of the number. Oranges are excellent property and move fast when weather conditions permit. The produce men are having a busy time, poultry, eggs, cheese and butter, all being in active request and selling at the best prices for February in several years. Eggs are so high that the consumption is limited. Apples are selling fairly well at the high prices which prevail. Flour continues to be unsettled, but is to-day the cheapest article handled when its value as food is considered. So long as the wheat market carries its present weak tone prices are not likely to improve. Canned goods and evaporated fruits are good sellers, and in the grocery line syrups and molasses are moving freely. Sugars are firm at the revision of Friday. Coffee is unchanged here, but is easier in primary markets. It is said that seldom do cerealine products sell as well as at the present time and as Irish potatoes are firmer these conditions are likely to prevail for some time to come. On Commission row and on the wholesale streets but little complaint is heard of collections, which are better than usual, it is stated by persons conversant with the situation.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Not in many months, if ever since Indianapolis had a Board of Trade, have the receipts of grain by rail been as light as the last week, inspections not averaging twenty-five cars per day. With this dealers showed an indifference about bidding and prices have ruled weak through the entire list, with little or no improvement at the close of the week. The secretary of the Board of Trade reported prices on the track on Saturday as ruling as follows:

Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 86½c track; No. 2 red, 84½c on milling freight; No. 3 red, 82½@84½c track; 86½c track; wagon, 87c.

Corn weaker; No. 1 white, 63½c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 63½c; No. 4 white, 59½@61½c; No. 2 white mixed, 62¼c; No. 3 white mixed, 62¼c; No. 4 white mixed, 58¼@60¼c; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 3 yellow, 62½c; No. 4 yellow, 58½@60½c; No. 2 mixed, 62¼c; No. 3 mixed, 62¼c; No. 4 mixed, 58¼@60¼c; ear, 63½c.

Oats weaker; No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 3 white, 45½@46c; No. 2 mixed, 44¾@45¼c; No. 3 mixed, 44¼@44¾c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12; No. 2 timothy, $10@10.50.

Inspections—Wheat: No. 2 red, 2 cars; No. 3 red, 1; total, 3 cars. Corn: No. 3 white, 1 car; No. 4 white, 1; total, 2 cars.

WAGON MARKET.

Through the entire week offerings of cereals have been light and sellers have been able to obtain the highest prices quoted on corn, oats and hay, although hay has not advanced over prices of the preceding week. Corn ranged 2 to 3 cents a bushel higher. Offerings of hay are more liberal than of the cereals. The wagon weighmaster on Saturday reported prices ruling as follows:

Corn—72@74c per bu.

Oats—48@50c per bu.

Hay—Timothy, choice, $12@13; mixed, $10@11; clover, $9@10, according to quality.

Seaf Oats—$10@12 per ton.

Straw—$6@7 per ton, according to quality.

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.)

Younk turkeys, 10 to 12 pounds, 8c per lb; hens, 8c; cocks, 3c; young chickens, 8c; ducks, 6c; geese, $4.80 per dozen.

Cheese—New York full creams, 13c; domestic Swiss, 17c; brick, 14c; limburger, 13c.

Butter—Choice roll, 14c per lb; poor, No. 2, 8@10c.

Eggs—22c per doz.

Beeswax—30c for yellow, 25c for dark.

Feathers—Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime dark, 20c per lb.

Wool—Merchantable medium, 16c; burry and unmerchantable, 3@5c less; coarse grades, 15c; fine merino, 13@15c; tub washed, 25@28c.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted Hides—No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 6½c; No. 1 calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 8½c.

Grease—White, 4c; yellow, 3½c; brown, 2¾c.

Tallow—No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4c.

Provisions.

Hams—Sugar-cured, 15 lbs average, 12@12½c; 12 lbs average, 12@12¾c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, 11¼c; pure lard, 10⅞c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 50 to 60 lbs average, 10¾c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 10⅞c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 11c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 10¾c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 11c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 11¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 10½c; 12 to 16 lbs average, 10½c; 6 to 9 lbs average, 10¾c. In dry salt ½c less.

Shoulders—18 to 20 lbs average, 9¾c; 16 lbs average, 10c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 10c.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Malaga Grapes—Heavy weights, $5.50@6 per brl.

Cranberries—$2 per box.

Bananas—Per bunch, No. 1, $1.75@2; No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

Oranges—California Navel, $2.75; Florida, $2.75 per box.

Lemons—Messina, 360 to box, choice, $3.50; fancy, $4; California lemons, $2.50@2.75 per box.

Potatoes, 90c per bu.

Onions—$1.50 per bu; Spanish, $1.75 per crate.

Honey—White, 17c per lb; dark, 15c.

Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.

Apples—Cooking apples, $3.75 per brl; eating apples, $4 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5; Ben Davis, $3.50@3.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Kentucky, $3.25 per brl; Illinois, $4.25; Eastern Jersey, $4.50.

Figs—New California, $1 for 10-lb box.

Cabbage—Danish, $1.50 per brl; $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Spinach—50@60c per doz bunches.

New Beets—50c per doz bunches.

Carrots—$2.50 per brl, 90c per bu.

Parsnips—$2.75 per brl, $1 per bu.

Turnips—$1@1.25 per brl.

Lettuce—15c per lb.

Celery—California celery, 50@60c per doz.

Shellbark Hickory Nuts—$1.25 per bu; black walnuts, 50c.

Shallots—(Southern green onions), 40c per doz bunches.

Persian Dates—60-lb boxes, 4¾@5c per lb.

Cocoanuts—40c per doz.

Cider—$4.75 per brl; $2.75 per half brl.

FROM SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Summaries of the Principal Items in the Issue of Feb. 9.

Daniel W. Guernsey, a former leader of Tammany Hall, is dead at New York, at the age of sixty-eight.

A new business has arisen in London, the issuance of insurance against smallpox, and hundreds of residents are taking out risks.

Six firemen were injured in an early morning fire in Brooklyn, N. Y. An automobile factory burned, causing a loss of $200,000.

A British force under Colonel Kekewich has captured a large force of Boers, including Commandant Landrost. The British loss was ten officers and men wounded.

Mrs. Soffel, who helped the prisoners to escape from prison at Pittsburg, is recovering from her wounds. Her husband will pay the cost of her defense, but refuses to see her.

The British War Office is again under a galling fire, this time on account of the immense profits the army contractors have made in supplying stores and mounts to the army.

Burglars who were trying to rob a bank safe at Lancaster, Pa., were attacked and driven off by a watchman. Several shots were fired, and one of the robbers was wounded.

All the official arrangements have been completed in Paris for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, which will be observed for the entire week of Feb. 25 to March 2.

The Irish situation is exciting grave unrest in England. Revolution is said to be brewing, incited by the Irish National League and, it is believed, encouraged from the United States.

Many workmen were injured, some of them fatally, by the premature discharge of a blast in a railway cut near Greenville, Pa. One man is missing, and is believed to have been disintegrated.

There is no change in the condition of young Theodore Roosevelt, sick at Groton College with pneumonia, and the President has abandoned his Charleston trip and gone to join Mrs. Roosevelt at their son's bedside.

President Roosevelt, in transmitting to the Senate the names of those honored by the Board of Brevets for their services in the Spanish war, has omitted his own name from the list. He was recommended for brevets as colonel and brigadier general, for gallantry at Santiago.

Indiana.

Additional smallpox cases are reported at Wabash and near Ingalls, Covington and Alexandria. At Wabash it is in the fmily of Postmaster Crain.

In the Haynes murder trial at Danville some strong evidence was presented against "Jack" Hampton, one of the young men accused of the murder.

Joseph H. Ricketts, city attorney of Frankfort, and chairman of the Clinton county Republican committee, died of pneumonia, at the age of forty.

Hendricks county declared for Mr. Holliday for Congress, by a large majority, and Montgomery chose a solid delegation for Landis. L. W. Royse, former member of Congress, has decided to oppose Mr. Brick in the Thirteenth district.

W. F. Sherwell, a former Evansville policeman, has been indicted for the murders of Mrs. Georgia Railey and Miss Lena Renner, last November. He already was under indictment for the murder of a colored woman, a year or more ago. All were strangled.

Wells county held its Republican congressional primary on Saturday, and though the delegates are not instructed, Mr. Cromer expects to receive the support of all or nearly all of them. He expects to go into the Portland convention with 100 votes on the first ballot, or within three of enough to nominate.

A great demonstration was held in the interest of the street-car strikers at Terre Haute, but it was not seen by residents of the city. They feared a mob outbreak, and remained within doors. At night there was a mass meeting, at which Eugene Debs, the chief speaker, made a bitter attack on the press and the "better element."

Indianapolis.

Mrs. Mary L. McWhorter dropped dead on the street.

Joseph Ferriter was heavily punished by Judge Stubbs.

Local citizens organized the Parker City Gas and Oil Company.

The Indiana lumber dealers' excursion returned from the south.

Indiana day at the Charleston exposition will be observed on Feb. 26.

F. R. C. Dudley, employed by the Standard Oil Company, died in this city.

The Board of Works announced the street-sweeping specifications for 1902.

The operators and miners ratified the agreement reached by the scale committee.

"Ben-Hur" is to be produced at English's Opera House for three weeks next fall.

The Irvington Town Board indefinitely postponed action on the water works franchise.

The English consul at Philadelphia made inquiries about a British subject now in the workhouse.

The Marion County Farmers' Institute, meeting at Southport, adopted resolutions commending last Legislature.

Captain Kruger and the police raided the Cleveland Club gambling game and arrested thirty "sports." It caused a sensation.

Joseph E. Minturn, candidate for joint senator, sued County Chairman Elliott to have his name placed on the ballot. An alternative writ of mandate was issued.

THE U. C. T. OF A.

Notes of Interest to Indiana Commercial Travelers.

Granville Barnes leaves for Portland, Ind., this morning.

During 1901 the United Commercial Travelers added 3,139 to their membership.

Geo. A. Harvey, formerly of St. Louis, will unite with the council at the next meeting.

Junior Counselor E. Johnson will see his friends in the eastern part of the State this week.

J. E. Scroggy will receive the degrees in Indianapolis Council at the next meeting, on Feb. 15.

There are at present thirty-nine widows and eighty-seven orphans of deceased members of the U. C. T. being cared for by the widows' and orphans' fund, out of which there has been expended $27,630.

The special auditing committee appointed at the last session of the council, composed of W. V. Bozell, chairman, J. F. Rollins and G. L. Holliday, had a meeting yesterday, and will report to the council next Saturday night.

H. Lendenberg, of Council No. 2, at Cincinnati, states that his council will initiate a class of one hundred candidates on March 1, the work to commence at 3 p. m., and after the degrees are conferred there will be a banquet, followed by an entertainment of high-class vaudeville. A good time is assured to all who attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S
To-Night and To-Morrow Night
HENRY MILLER
In His New Play,
"D'ARCY OF THE GUARDS"
Direct from its long run at the Savoy Theater, New York.
PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

Wednesday, Feb. 12, Matinee and Night,
TIM MURPHY
In "A CAPITOL COMEDY"
Prices—Night, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c; matinee, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats now ready.

GRAND ALL WEEK
TROUBADOUR TOULOUSAINS,
Sisters Gilmore, McPhee and Hill,
Gardner & Maddern, A. O. Duncan,
Amelia Pepe Caien, Dancing Dawsons,
BIOGRAPH.
Matinees daily, prices 10c, 25c.
Evening prices, 10c, 25c, 50c.
☞ Jolly FANNY RICE next week.

PARK — TO-DAY 2 p. m. 8 p. m.
The brilliant Musical Comedy,
"MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS"
DELIA STACEY and Company of Forty.
Thursday—"A Run on the Bank."

EMPIRE THEATER
Wabash and Delaware Sts.
—Three Days Only—
Commencing Monday Matinee, Feb. 10
MATINEE DAILY · EVERY NIGHT.
"The Devil's Daughter"
Prices of Admission—10c, 15c, 25c, 30c.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday—REILLY and WOODS.

TOMLINSON HALL.
Monday, Feb. 10, 8 P. M.
NELLIE PECK SAUNDERS
TABLEAU D'ART CO.
Y. M. C. A. Lecture Course.
Admission, 25c Reserved Seats, 40c.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.