Wrist BAGS

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Hat Pins, 25c to $3.50, including those of gun metal with Rhinestone settings.

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Belt Pins in Cupid designs, both oxidized and French gray finish.

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THE H. LIEBER COMPANY.
24 West Washington Street.

PROTESTANT PURGATORY

SUBJECT OF SERMON BY THE REV. J. CUMMING SMITH.

He Says It Is Consistent to Believe in Earth Experience Ending in Perfection.

The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, of the Tabernacle Church, will give the last of his lenten lectures at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He preached yesterday on "Protestant Purgatory," as follows:

"'He descended into hell.' This is a clause in the creed rather than in the Bible. Still it came there naturally enough. The Jews conceived a vague underworld into which souls passed at death; and other races into which the apostles carried the story of the resurrection had their underworlds variously pictured and partitioned where souls passed when life closed on earth. Hence hades became a fixture in mediaeval theology. Hence, too, many corruptions crept in at that door.

"The ordinary division is this: 'First, earthly life in time; second, intermediate period and purgatory; third, eternity and heaven.' In common parlance this division stands. It is hardly correct, for time is eternity in every sense. Let me coin another: First, earthly experience and discipline; second, continued experience and discipline after death; third, complete purification and progress.

"Purgatory, when stripped of false corruption, is a Protestant and Christian idea. One great church places it between this world and a final heaven. To me it is an integral part of this world as of the other. All life tends to purge itself, and the earthly life is often called a furnace where the silver is refined. In opposition to Rome I place purgatory in the present condition, and in opposition to Protestants I place a continued purgatory beyond the grave. Five minutes after death a man must be essentially what he was five minutes before death. Geographical changes do not alter character. If a Bostonian migrates to the City of Mexico he carries Boston within him.

A MATERIAL UNDER WORLD.

"The under world is as subject to the reign of law as the upper world is. A man looks at upper New York and says: 'What a miracle of production! How wonderfully this complex activity follows methods! How orderly crowded, crushing Broadway is!' And true it is. But under New York is another and equally fascinating world of activity. Some great buildings have two or three stories under ground, where electric lights turn night into day and fans bring fresh air and hundreds of clerks carry on their business with accuracy and dispatch. The subways and tunnels subterranean of New York or London are as orderly as the visible parts of the cities are.

"To us it seems natural to think that when history slips off this known world and shelves down like the stone into the gloomy unexplored realms beyond, souls dip down into darkness and confusion. So all religions have thought. But the thought is pagan to the core. It clouds a God of love and shuts up uniform law to our little mundane experience. It envelops death in a cruel mystery. It helps priests to trade on the ignorance of poor, trembling people.

"Let us reverse all this haggard representation of the next period. The babe born into this world enters a sphere no more under careful management than the next into which souls are ushered at death. The sun shines there as here. The caravan leaves the open prairie and finds when threading through the mountains the same broad, benignant nature as before.

A COMPLICATED CHANGE.

"If so, I must logically reach the conclusion that the purgatory which refines here is the same purgatory that continues to burn out sin there. Men are not magically metamorphosed or revolutionized at death. They cannot be. To be sure the flesh ceases but the flesh has deep-dyed the mind with qualities that remain when the mind leaves the flesh. A man 'may leave the woods but the woods have put some scent in his clothes.' Besides, there are sins that originate in the mind itself. How can we suppose that all the different sorts of men that die every day, some good and some bad, and both classes with an indescribable variety of temperamental peculiarities, should be in an instant overhauled and retouched to look as if new? Such a hypothesis would be the supreme miracle. It overrates the moment of death. It reorganizes all our conceptions of development. It makes God an instantaneous laundryman rather than an architect of rising spiritual temples. Indeed, it stains His providence with iniquity.

"For if men with a bare shred of goodness are at death transformed into the purity of snow-white blossoms as surely as are saints who have walked through the long years with character and power, then the justice of heaven is impeached. We can't work under such a suspicion. If, however, life is a continuity all the way through a series of worlds we bring some reason into religion. Men will continue to develop after death as before and for at least long ages some souls will develop downward while others deevlop upward. Beyond this I do not think we can be dogmatic nor need we be. We do, indeed, hope the best but only our inscient love sees the final facts cycles of cycles hence.

"This truth of a continuous purgatory is an argument for immediate repentance. It whispers no false hope to lull the wrongdoer. Sin is a growth according to certain fixed laws just as holiness is. Every act of sin breeds more sin, just as every act of holiness is alike a sacrament and a fortification. And, therefore, the man who continues downward only accelerates his own movement and return becomes more and more difficult. Typhoid fever has a certain climax and if that point is safely passed the patient stands a good chance. But sin has no climax. It gains in speed and momentum as it goes. Frightful beyond all words is the illusion that some future situation, here or elsewhere, may render the choice of God less difficult. And mean beyond words is the man who waits till he is worn to rags and then presents the tatters in the hope of escaping pain. Repentance becomes less likely with every postponement of duty. And the doctrine of a continuity of life's experience and purgatory and discipline till every stain is washed from the believing soul in nowise lends encouragement to any delay in choosing Christ."

New Pianos $165 and up at Wulschner's.

HOTEL LOBBY GLEANINGS

HARRY VON TILZER, SONG WRITER, AT THE DENISON.

A Half Million Copies of One of His Songs Printed—Other Visitors at the Hotels.

"I've been trying to write a popular song this afternoon," said Harry Von Tilzer, "but a discordant note in the piano knocked me out." Mr. Von Tilzer, who was at the Denison yesterday, was here visiting his parents, who live on West Washington street. Gumbinsky is the parental name. Von Tilzer, who is one of the most successful of the popular song-writers of the country, was brought up in Indianapolis, and years ago used to do "little turns" at the old Metropolitan Theater. He is now the proprietor of a music publishing establishment at 42 West Twenty-eighth street, New York. He is the author of "A Bird in a Gilded Cage," "When the Harvest Days Are Over, Jessie Dear," "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You" and other popular songs.

Von Tilzer became a writer of popular songs largely through the encouragement and efforts of Lottie Gilson, a popular soubrette, who in 1891 was with "Our Irish Visitors." Von Tilzer was also with the company doing some light comedy work. He had written a song entitled "You Have No Right to Think," which was his first effort, and one day he showed it to Miss Gilson. She said it ought to take and began singing it to her audiences. It went fairly well and Von Tilzer was encouraged to proceed. One of his latest songs is called "A Mansion of Aching Hearts," and it promises to have a run of popularity. Von Tilzer says the song, "When the Harvest Days Are Over, Jessie Dear," has made him more money than any of his other efforts. He says that in the neighborhood of half a million copies have been sold. It was a peculiar incident that suggested the title of this song to Von Tilzer. When it was written he was staying at West Baden Springs. He was at work on a song entitled "Where the Morning Glories Twine Around the Door," but it was never finished. One day while at work in his room he saw a load of hay in the distance, and it occurred to him that a song dealing with the harvest time would be a fine thing to write. A few days later, while riding along a country road, he saw something that impressed him particularly. It was a simple pastoral scene, but it gave him an idea for a harvest song. A young farmer had been plowing in the field, and as Von Tilzer passed the young man was sitting on the beam of the plow resting. Beside him sat a young woman who had evidently carried his dinner to him. She might have been his wife—Von Tilzer did not know. He got his idea for a song, however, and instead of finishing "Where the Morning Glories Twine Around the Door" he wrote "When the Harvest Days Are Over, Jessie Dear." A few years ago this song was very popular with vaudeville performers. Von Tilzer says his hit for next season will be called "When Katie and I Were Coming Through the Rye."

Von Tilzer usually "tries" his songs on the public before they are published. When he writes a new song he turns it over to Miss Emma Carus, who is a member of a New York stock company, and she "tries" it on her audiences. If it is seen the public will want it the song is published. If the people do not take to it after a while it is withdrawn and perhaps is never published. Von Tilzer says it takes about nine months to make most songs popular—that is, if the public takes to them at all. He says he and Arthur Lamb have written an opera which will be produced in Boston this fall. Von Tilzer left the city last night for Chicago.

TALK WITH MINE OPERATOR.

Job Freeman, of Linton, Says Representative Miers Is a Diplomat.

Job Freeman, an extensive mining operator of Linton, and a Republican leader of the Second district, was in Indianapolis last night, on his way to Logansport. He takes little stock in Representative Miers's announcement that he has withdrawn from the race for the congressional nomination in the Second district, and thinks that Miers will be renominated. He says Miers is something of a diplomat and he thinks his withdrawal from the race at this time is part of the game to secure the renomination. Mr. Freeman is of opinion that if Miers is not renominated his friends will "knife" his successful opponent at the polls. It is the belief of Republicans of the Second district that Miers's defeat for the renomination will greatly strengthen the Republican candidate's chances of winning in the district. The Republican candidate will in all probability be Judge Chaney, of Sullivan. Cyrus Davis, one of Miers's opponents, is a mining operator in a modest way, although he does not work at the business. He is interested with Mr. Freeman in one of the mines which the latter operates. It is said of Davis that, although he might be termed a mining operator himself, he was the worst enemy the operators had in the last Legislature.

Mr. Freeman says the operators and miners will meet at Terre Haute again Wednesday, and at this meeting they will probably reach an agreement as to matters connected with work in the mines of this State. One of the important matters to be adjusted is the question of a weekly pay day, which the miners have demanded. The operators have been paying off every two weeks and they desire that this custom shall prevail. The miners have finally agreed to let the arrangement remain as it is.

MAYOR DUNLAP, OF ANDERSON.

He Will Not Be a Candidate for Renomination.

Mayor Dunlap, of Anderson, stopped in the city for a short time last night on his way home from Franklin, where he had been spending the day. Mayor Dunlap will not be a candidate for renomination for mayor of Anderson this year. He has had quite enough of municipal honors. The mayor of Anderson is also the police judge, and, as Mr. Dunlap expresses it, he has to give just enough time to the office to prevent him accomplishing much in any other line of work. Mayor Dunlap is not sore over his defeat for the congressional nomination in the Eighth district, and he thinks his friends will support the nominee, George W. Cromer. He believes there is no doubt of Mr. Cromer's re-election. The mayor says it is possible that he may be a candidate for the congressional nomination in two years.

On the business future of Anderson Mr. Dunlap is enthusiastic. He says that last year was the best Anderson ever had for the erection of first-class buildings, and contractors say that the present season looks promising.

L. W. OTTO IN TOWN.

He Is a Candidate for Representative from "Shoestring" District.

Louis W. Otto, of Crawfordsville, who is a candidate for the nomination for representative from the "shoestring district," composed of the counties of Montgomery, Boone, Hamilton and Madison, was in town yesterday. Mr. Otto is great sachem of the Order of Red Men of the State and was here yesterday to attend a meeting looking to a completion of the formation of the Red Men's League of the State. This is the military branch of the order. S. H. Saltzgaber, of Lafayette, was selected colonel of the league. The lieutenant colonel is Captain Bedell, of Muncie, and Captain Owen, of Elwood, is adjutant of the regiment. Mr. Otto's staff officers are O. W. Coxen, of Elwood, adjutant general; H. J. Leonard, of Alexandria, chaplain; Thomas J. Harrison, of Indianapolis, quartermaster; Charles L. Feltus, of Terre Haute, inspector; C. A. Martin, of New Albany, judge advocate general. These officers all take the rank of colonel.

CANDIDATES HUSTLING.

Capt. James R. Henry Has Visited a Great Many Counties.

Captain James R. Henry, of Gosport, Republican candidate for auditor of state, announced last night that from now on until the convention his headquarters will be at the Denison Hotel. The captain says he has visited seventy-two or three counties in the interests of his candidacy, and has no reason to be discouraged.

Candidates have engaged the greater part of the parlor floor at the Denison for convention week, and a great many of the apartments on the next floor have been taken for the accommodation of their friends, who will be here in large numbers hustling for the different men. There are so many candidates and so much interest is being shown in the contests that there promises to be some unusually lively times at the convention and during the two or three days preceding.

Irish National League.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Irish National League, held at the Occidental Hotel yesterday, the following executive committee was appointed: P. H. McNelis, John Agnew, James H. Deery, J. C. Healey, William Flynn, B. Cavanaugh, Daniel Foley, Maurice Donnelly, John Shine. The committee will meet Wednesday night at the Occidental to discuss arrangements for entertaining the Irish members of Parliament who are to visit Indianapolis in April.

MURPHY WAS DEAD IN BED

AN OLD SOLDIER PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY ON DOWNEY STREET.

He Had Boarded for Many Years with Mrs. McCool—Death of Mrs. Daggett.

Patrick Murphy, an old soldier who was a familiar figure about the city during the summer months as a peddler, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by his landlady, Mrs. Ellen McCool, 13 Downey street. She said Murphy had been complaining during Saturday night of having a severe headache. She served him a cup of coffee at 7 o'clock and he remained in bed. He said he did not feel like rising, as a cold, which had troubled him for several days, was yet bothering him. Mrs. McCool said that after she gave Murphy the coffee she left the house and went to St. Patrick's Church on Woodlawn avenue. After mass she returned to the house and went immediately to Murphy's room to see if he needed anything, but found him as in a peaceful sleep, cold in death.

Mrs. McCool was greatly agitated when she learned that the man was dead and was at first unable to understand the cause. The coroner was called. He thought death was due to heart disease. It was learned that Murphy was a man who saved money he earned in summer by his peddling and gave it to Mrs. McCool as compensation for looking after him. He is said to have had no drinking propensities and was of a quiet disposition.

Murphy was sixty-nine years old. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when he was eighteen years old. He settled in New Hampshire. When the civil war broke out Murphy enlisted in the Seventh New Hampshire regiment and served through the four years of the war. At the close he came West. He had been boarding with Mrs. McCool for twenty years. All his relatives died some years ago. For injuries which he received during the war he drew a pension of $17 a month, which he also gave to Mrs. McCool. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning and will be in charge of Renihan & Blackwell.

MRS. PHOEBE W. DAGGETT.

Her Death Occurred at the Deaconess Hospital, Following an Operation.

Mrs. Phoebe Webster Daggett, widow of the late William H. Daggett, died yesterday afternoon at the Deaconess Hospital after an illness of three days. Her illness followed an operation which she underwent a few days ago. She was the daughter of C. Webster, who died some years ago and who was formerly in business in this city.

Mrs. Daggett was sixty-three years old and had lived in this city forty-three years. She was a member of Plymouth Congregational Church for forty years. During her connection with the church she was actively identified with all the charitable and social work of the organization. She was also a member of the Ladies' Social Union of the First Baptist Church, although not a member of the church. Three children survive—William H., Cora C. and Mrs. W. C. Allen, all of this city. The two former reside at the family residence, 516 North New Jersey street. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is said it will be held Wednesday.

Burns Prove Fatal.

Anna Hayes, who was severely burned at the home of John R. Welch, on North Illinois street, Feb. 13, died yesterday afternoon at St. Vincent's Hospital. Her brother will be here from Lafayette to-day to arrange for the funeral. The body is at Adams & Krieger's morgue.

TELLS A WEIRD STORY.

Elizabeth Winan Claims to Have Had a Wonderful Adventure.

Elizabeth Winan, living at 9 North East street, walked into the police station yesterday morning about 6:30 o'clock and told a wonderful story of adventure through which she said she had passed Saturday night. She said she was on her way home about 11 o'clock at night, and when passing Little's Hotel, corner New Jersey and Washington streets, a well-dressed man walked out from the shadows of the building and made a grab for her pocketbook. He failed to get it, she said, and then grabbed her by the arm and placed a handkerchief over her mouth. After he had securely fastened the gag, she said, he took her around the corner on New Jersey street and placed her in a buggy. She said the man then drove through an alley over to East street and south several squares, where a halt was made. There, she said, he untied the handkerchief and made her drink a quart of beer. After she had complied with his request, she said, he again tied the handkerchief over her mouth. The journey was again taken up and no stop was made until Garfield Park was reached. She said the man drove around the west side of the park and again made her partake freely of liquor. He then made her get out of the buggy, and he drove away. She claimed she does not remember anything more of her adventurous night until she was awakened yesterday morning by the sunbeams on her face. When she awoke, she said, she was tightly holding a small whisky flask, which was partly filled. She brought the bottle to the police station. She was arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

It May Result in the Death of Patrick Morris.

Patrick Morris, a fourteen-year-old boy, was probably fatally wounded yesterday by being shot in the stomach by Alfred Van de Sandt, proprietor of a shooting gallery at 329 West Washington street. The shooting was accidental. Van de Sandt was cleaning a twenty-two-caliber Flobert rifle. Morris was standing close by, when the gun was discharged. The ball entered Morris's stomach, penetrating vital parts. He was hurriedly taken to the City Hospital in the City Dispensary ambulance. At the hospital it was said Morris could not live.

When Van de Sandt saw what he had done he immediately went to the police station and gave himself up. Bicycle Policemen Lowe and Trimpe went to the shooting gallery and after an investigation found conclusively that the shooting was accidental. Van de Sandt was then released. Morris lived with his parents at 633 West Maryland street and was employed in the office of Kingan & Co. as a messenger.

The first vacant lots on North Delaware and Alabama streets are those between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, away this side of Fall creek, now offered for sale by the INDIANA TRUST COMPANY on payments of $30 per month with only 5 per cent. interest per annum. This is certainly a great chance to secure your own home. These lots will sell. "First come first served." Call for plats and papers on Robert Martindale at the office of the INDIANA TRUST COMPANY.

POWER OF ASSOCIATION

REV. V. W. TEVIS DISCUSSES ITS MANY PHASES FROM PULPIT.

Childhood Is Susceptible to Impression—Influences Seen in Matrimonial Alliances.

The Rev. Virgil W. Tevis delivered his third sermon of the series "Moral Lessons from the Police Court," at Fletcher-place M. E. Church last evening, taking for his subject "The Molding Power of Association." The church was crowded and many city officials were in the congregation. He said:

"The old adage states that 'Birds of a feather flock together.' This more appropriately applies to birds of dark plumage, emblematical of sin; but in the moral world birds are not of dark wing. There is a delightful sphere in life where everything is bright. In this sphere the associations are pure, the thoughts which people the mind are refined, and the very soul itself is the abode of divinity. If the adage be true, you may know a man largely by the character of his associates. It is evident that refinement could not long dwell in contentment with coarseness and brutality, purity with licentiousness, nor goodness and broad-mindedness with the contemptible and the little. Wherever there is association anywhere, therefore, it is evident that there is a degree of harmony at least. Whenever a parent sees his child drifting into questionable asociations he may see the danger signal if he is wise. Every parent owes it to his children to carefully guard this point; it is a vital matter. Some are careless. Business worries do not leave them much time to spend in molding the child's character, and they trust to the family blood, which may have in it the honor and manliness of generations, to work out a bright destiny for their offspring, forgetting that, while blood tells, the counteracting influence of pernicious example tells still more. Other parents do not care much with whom the child associates, providing they are not bothered in the matter. The most precious gift God ever gave to a home is a babe—an immortal soul, pure and sinless, capable of being molded into a life like the divine pattern, or by neglect to run to waste and wreckage and become a blot upon God's fair page, where no blots need be. Sad, indeed, is the moral condition of those parents who do not feel the pressure of awful responsibility every time they look upon their children. While it is true that once in a while the most carefully trained child will go astray, it is the rule that the training and the associations of early life stamp the future of every one. Early impressions are lasting; they are woven in the very woof of life. When the memory of an old man cannot recall recent events the scenes of the long ago are fresh and vivid to him.

"Childhood is peculiarly susceptible to impression. The embryo man is yet to be molded; he is plastic and responsive, but withal he has not the judgment which will come with the passing years. Every example is eagerly watched, for the child is a born imitator. Throw him into the society of those who use slang, for example, and notice how quickly his speech becomes corrupted. Let him listen for some time to profanity, and see how soon his words are stained with oaths. On the other hand, let him grow up in an atmosphere of refined and correct conversation, and his words will have no taint in them.

POWER OF SUGGESTION.

"He who has studied mental philosophy is aware of the tremendous power of suggestion. A suggestion made is a chord struck around which will group other strains of kindred nature until the entire being is full of its peculiar music. A hint of evil harbored, a suggestion of evil, even, through force of example, lodges and breeds other suggestions, until the heart becomes poisoned.

"Who has not been made aware of the strange perversity of our natures? Are we strong? We yet have a weak side easily influenced by evil. There has always been a strange fascination in the dangerous. The very fact that forbidden fruit may open our eyes to new and strange enjoyments has always been a temptation to men. Because evil men apparently enjoy the life they live, makes that life a sort of pattern for those of immature experience, who have not as yet learned that 'the wages of sin is death.'

"Our police courts thoroughly illustrate the power of association. Every week in the juvenile court are to be found weeping urchins who attribute their downfall to their association with evil companions. The mother's voice has grown faint and been forgotten in the fascination of the swagger of those young men who boast of having cut loose from their mothers' apron strings; then, when the judge in a fatherly way begins to lecture the weeping child upon the error of his ways and point out something better, and seeks to enkindle again the fires of genuine manliness, there is manifested genuine delight upon the part of those older in wickedness, as though it gave them comfort to know that they are not alone in their sins. Only the other day Judge Stubbs accidentally noticed one of these leaders laughing over his companions' crest-fallen appearance, and righteously increased his punishment to the limit. The police records for the first five days of last week reveal among other offenses for which the offenders were arrested for the first time three for drunkenness, seven for petit larceny and six for assault and battery. The prosecutor states that the cases slated for drunkenness on Monday morning will run from six to twenty-five. These occur from Saturday night until Sunday evening, and are caused by men frequenting the saloon in search of companionship. Their intention is to have a good time and keep sober; but the influence of the saloon association overcomes them and they wake up in the station house. The prosecutor also states that 90 per cent. of the assault and battery cases originate either in some saloon, at some gambling game or in some low resort; while in the vast majority of the petit larceny cases the offender was led into evil through the effect of pernicious example. How many cases in the confessions of noted criminals do you find where the statement is to the effect that he was born of honorable parents, had a lovely family, and a blessed home, but fell among evil companions, and through them to ruin?

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES.

"The influence of association is clearly seen in the matrimonial alliances which are being formed every day. Marriages are made in the circle of friends around the contracting parties. If your son ever marries at all it will be from the ranks of the company he keeps. Many a daughter has thrown gloom over the parental home by forming an alliance with one utterly worthless and unworthy; this alliance would never have been formed had companionship not embraced him in its circle. If for no other reason than this it is apparent that the domestic interests of the home demand that the associations of the child be carefully watched.

"It is a peculiar fact that as imitative creatures we are liable to pattern after the most glaring faults of an evil example. An old Latin proverb states in substance, that he will limp after a while who associates with cripples. This is also true in the domain of mind and morals. Association with moral cripples will produce moral limping in anyone. The late John B. Gough, whose early life was one of dissipation, but whose latter years were crowned with brilliant work in the temperance field, makes this statement: 'In 1832 or 1833 two boys sought employment at the same establishment in the same week. One was only engaged as errand boy in the office, the other as errand boy in the book-bindery. The first was thrown into good society, among refined Christian people, and brought under restraining influences. The other was surrounded by an entirely different atmosphere—nothing elevating, very little that was pure, lovely or of good report. The office boy, encouraged by good advisers, grew in the right direction, obtained a good education, became a minister, a professor in college, a celebrated Greek scholar and died leaving behind him a splendid reputation. The other boy, with no restraining influences, naturally impulsive and yielding, went sadly astray, until he became as near an outcast as a young man could well become, with only a limited education, while all the natural powers God had given to him were running to waste. For years he groped in darkness and almost despair. One of these became the Rev. Dr. McClintock, the other is writing these lines to-day.'

COLLEGE EDUCATION BENEFITS.

"The mental man naturally absorbs by association. One of the great benefits of a college education is that it throws a student into contact with bright minds. Mental sparks fly and touch into flame the highest ambitions of young manhood, and the student discovers that he has a force aroused within him which will never permit him to be contented with a contracted sphere as formerly; but will, as long as the years roll, continually urge him to more polish and finish, and to broader and more splendid achievements. There are very many intellectual giants in the land to-day who in a large measure owe their brilliancy to the touch and influence of other minds.

"To associate with the highest means the birth of high ideals and the love and harmony of the highest things. Your sons and daughters may learn to be mountain dwellers, living amid sublime peaks of thought, where the Master colors the mental range with the earliest and latest sunbeams of beauty. The best society or none should be the motto of every young person. By the best society we do not necessarily mean an exclusive set, whose standard is wealth, nor yet another set whose ideal is a high degree of mental attainment, nor yet another coterie who have been spoiled by the accumulation of a little surplus, but whose polish has been sadly neglected, whose right name is shoddy aristocracy; but by the best society we mean the aristocracy of genuine manhood and womanhood, where both refinement and religion reign; where minds burn like stars, and religion shines like the sun. In such an influence as this the better nature expands, the capacity for good enlarges, hopes grow like flowers and the garden of the soul blooms with a wilderness of beauty. From such society as this come our best men and women and in such society as this your children are safe."

GAS METER SUGGESTION

COUNCILMAN NEGLEY WILL SUBMIT HIS VIEWS TO COUNCIL.

His Idea to Use Natural Fuel for Cooking and Illuminating Purposes Only—Other Matters.

Harry E. Negley, councilman from the First ward and chairman of the committee on contracts and franchises, has made a new suggestion on the question as to whether meters shall be made compulsory in the consumption of natural gas. Mr. Negley will present his views to Council in regular form and it is probable that the plan he outlines will have considerable bearing upon the action of Council in considering the meter ordinance which, it is stated, will be introduced one week from to-night at the instance of the Indianapolis Gas Company and the Consumers' Gas Trust Company.

Negley's idea is that hereafter natural gas should be used only for purposes of cooking and for illuminating. Restricted to two uses, he thinks the meter system under certain conditions which he specifies might prove to be extremely beneficial in increasing the flow of gas and prolonging the life of the supply. People should not be allowed to burn gas in furnaces, stoves and grates for heating purposes, he thinks; and manufactories should be cut off from its use altogether. If it is the desire of a majority of the people that the meter ordinance be passed by Council, Mr. Negley holds that the best results would be obtained by amending the ordinance to cover the points which he mentions.

WILL RENT A HALL.

"I do not wish it understood at the present time that I am in favor of the meter ordinance," he said. "I have not consulted my constituents yet and I do not know just where they stand. If the proposed ordinance is introduced I am going to rent a big hall and call a First ward citizens' mass meeting, where everybody interested can be heard and where the sentiment of the ward can be expressed. By that meeting my vote will be determined. My idea in making this suggestion is that if a meter ordinance should be decided upon it seems to be that we could secure the best results by insisting upon the restrictions in the use of gas which I have mentioned.

"I believe that the letters of the gas companies are sincere expressions of the situation as it appears to them," said Mr. Negley. "The letters declare just what we have all of us believed—that something must be done to conserve the gas supply. The companies want a meter system at a rate of 25 cents per 1,000 feet, but they do not suggest with what appliances for burning gas the meters shall be used. In that it seems to me lies the kernel of the situation. I do not believe that meters would be altogether satisfactory or would solve the problem of saving the supply if they are to be applied to furnaces, heating stoves and grates as well as to cook stoves and illuminating devices. I do not think that a general use of the meter would result in all that is claimed for it.

"What I do believe in firmly is that if the meter system were to be applied only to cook stoves and illuminating appliances and people should not be allowed to use natural gas for other purposes, then the meter system would work well and would result in actual saving to the people of straitened circumstances as well as in giving them more gas for their money than they ever got under the contract system. To attain all this, though, people would have to put in stoves specially constructed for meter measurement, stoves built on economical principles. With ordinary gas stoves under the meter system there would probably be increased expense to consumers.

SOME OBJECTION.

"Some objection will likely be raised to the meter system on this particular point. People will say: 'If meters are to be used we will have to go and spend a lot of money for new stoves to get any benefit.' I would answer that by saying that in all probability meters used as I have indicated would keep the gas supply going for four or five years more and that the expense for new stoves would be more than made up by the saving and satisfaction in that time. This is how the meter question strikes me at the present time. Personally I am inclined to favor the idea with certain restrictions. As the representative of the First ward, however, I have first to find out what the people want before announcing how I will vote."

Mr. Negley is the first councilman who has given any indication of his position on the meter question. Other members of the body have held their peace with great discretion. When asked as to what seems to be the chances of such an ordinance as the one proposed getting through Council, Mr. Negley said:

"Although I have talked with few on the matter, my opinion is that there are more councilmen who favor a meter system than there are who are opposed to one. There are some Republicans who favor it and I am convinced that there are several Democrats in the same position. When the 'show down' comes finally it would not surprise me to see the ordinance passed with only a bare handful of dissenting votes."

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Two Ordinances Will Be Considered During the Week.

The Council committee on contracts and franchises will meet one evening early in this week to consider the Indianapolis Southern Railroad franchise ordinance and the ordinance granting the Shelbyville & Southeastern Traction Company the use of the city streets. The meeting will be held, according to Chairman Negley, to-morrow or Wednesday evening.

That the franchise granted by the Board of Works to the Southern Company and embodied in the ordinance presented to Council at the last meeting will be approved by the committee is a foregone conclusion. Chairman Negley states that he has examined the franchise carefully and that he finds nothing in it that is objectionable. It will no doubt be recommended for passage, he says.

The Shelbyville electric line contract will also be approved by the committee. The Shelbyville line withdrew from the compact entered into by a number of the interurban companies and manifested a desire to sign a contract along the same lines as the one made with the city by the Union Traction Company.

Police Scared the Inmates.

George Allen, an aged colored man, with three women and four male companions, was arrested last night on the charge of keeping a house of ill fame. The remainder of the party was charged with visiting such a place. Allen, who is employed as a janitor in a South Illinois-street saloon, has leased a number of rooms at 218 West Merrill street. He was there last night, in company with his visitors, and all were having a loud and boisterous time when Patrolmen Kearney and Dolby, who were passing, walked up to the rooms and confronted the crowd. The sight of the policemen frightened two of the men and they jumped through a window. One of the men, Thomas Jackson, who said he was a coachman, is a cripple and could not get away after he had jumped, and the police had no trouble in later finding him. The other man got away.

TRANSACTION IN A SALOON.

It Resulted in the Arrest of Bartender and Customer.

Bicycle Policemen Streit and Losh were called yesterday afternoon to Mike Traugott's saloon, corner Delaware and Court streets, where, it was reported, there was a disturbance. When the police arrived they found the bartender, Siegfried Loewenthal, quarreling with a drunken man named William Buschman. It was said by Buschman that he walked into the saloon and ordered four bottles of beer, and after they had been handed over by Loewenthal he asked the latter to give him the beverage on credit, as he said he had no money. Loewenthal refused and came from behind the bar and told Buschman that if he did not pay for the beer he would have to leave his overcoat. Buschman evidently thought more of the beer than of his overcoat, and allowed Loewenthal to take the garment. Buschman called the bicycle officers and told them what had occurred. The three again went into the saloon and Loewenthal again made his request for the money. He told the officers that he had the overcoat, but would rather have the money. Buschman then paid Loewenthal. The transaction took place in the presence of the officers, and the latter arrested Loewenthal for selling liquor on Sunday. Buschman was also arrested on charges of drunkenness and loitering.

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