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5,200 Knox County, Ind	4½s
6,500 Waterloo, Ind	6s
6,000 Clay County, Ind	6s
6,280 Mt. Vernon, Ind	4s
6,600 Cass County, Ind	4½s
7,500 Clay County, Ind	5s
8,000 Lake County, Ind	4½s
9,000 Indianapolis, Ind	6s
10,000 Laporte County, Ind	4½s
10,000 Springfield, Ohio	5s
10,500 Cass County, Ind	4½s
11,500 Fowler, Ind	5½s
13,000 Fowler, Ind., Wat'r, L'ht & H't Co.	5s
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Reclining and Rolling Chairs for parlor and street. Carrying Chairs, Wheeled Couches, Food Sterilizers and Desiccators. Feeding and Spit Cups, Electric Belts, Insoles and Batteries. Bath Cabinets.

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224 and 226 Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEATH OF JUSTICE GRAY

WAS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Incapacitated by Paralysis for Many Months—Judge Holmes Recently Appointed to Be His Successor.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 15.—Justice Horace Gray, who retired from the United States Supreme Bench recently, died at his residence at Nahant this morning of paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time. Since his retirement he had been staying at his summer home.

Horace Gray was born in Boston, March 24, 1828, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1843, and from the law school in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1854 until 1861. He was appointed associate justice of that court in 1864 and chief justice in 1873. President Arthur commissioned him as associate justice Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 17, 1881.

Justice Gray was noted for the clearness of his decisions. He was a great reader and his profound knowledge of law was a help to his colleagues, who often asked his assistance in solving knotty points. One of the most notable cases in which Judge Gray's command of the history of law was shown arose during the war period, in which the cities of Boston and Lowell were the parties contesting. The decision of the court was prepared by Judge Gray, and, in the course of it, he illustrated and confirmed the principles on which it rested by references to statutes concerning military administration, not only of the past of the Massachusetts State and colony, but of England as far back as the time of Edward I. Neither the learned of the bar nor the military administration of the State were prepared for such a flood of light upon the puzzling question involved, and neither had surmised that ancestral wisdom had so thoroughly dealt with it. The decision added much to the professional prestige of Judge Gray. A studious habit, and tenacious memory made the judge facile princeps in respect to the authorities, and he abounded in exact information as to what had been determined in the reported cases, not only in this country, but in England.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 15.—When informed of the death of former Justice Gray, President Roosevelt said: "I had a high and peculiar respect for Justice Gray. I felt that he had done the greatest possible service as justice, and I deeply mourn his death. I am deeply shocked and grieved.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, an artist of international reputation, died at her home here this afternoon. Years ago she studied art in Rome and afterward lived beside the Mediterranean and traveled in Egypt. She met John Ruskin, who gave her pictures considerable attention. Two years ago Miss Williams and her sister returned here to live in the Osgood house, a place of historic interest, and which belonged in the family. Miss Williams was seventy-seven years of age.

GATES DEFEATED AGAIN.

Guardian Trust Company Taken from Control of Receivers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Judge Amos M. Thayer, of the Circuit Court, to-day granted the petition of the stockholders representing Arthur E. Stilwell to discharge the receivers of the Guardian Trust Company, appointed over a year ago at the instigation of John W. Gates and his following. The supporters of Mr. Stilwell, who at the time the company was thrown into receivers' hands was president of the company, asserted in their petition to have the receivers discharged, that the business could be conducted more economically without them. The Gates contingent opposed the move on the theory that Stilwell desired to merge the Guardian Trust Company into the Mexican Trust Company. It is believed that Stilwell will be reinstated as president.

Judge Thayer's order authorizes the receiver to pay immediate direct liabilities to the amount of $199,433, and make payments of contingent liabilities to the amount of $31,880, taking from the persons holding the contingent claims agreements extending the time for the payment of the residue. The direct liabilities ordered to be paid include outstanding debenture bonds, mortgages on real estate, trust funds, open accounts and $15,000 due the estate of the late F. M. Black by order of the court for services as receiver. A statement accompanying Judge Thayer's memorandum shows that there is $382,937 cash available at this date to meet the requirements of the order, and it will leave a balance of $151,624.

MEMORIAL TO M'KINLEY.

Tribute to the Martyr Adopted by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—A memorial on the death of McKinley was adopted this afternoon by the General Assembly, which says:

Sunday, the 14th day of September, 1902, was the first anniversary of the death of our late loved President McKinley. The day brings in special emphasis illumed by the history of another year, a newer and better vision of the fine qualities of his mind, the enduring strength of his character, and the single purpose of his life, established in patriotism, to serve his country to the full measure of his great powers while God ordained for him to live. High on the tablet roll of our great men stands his name in letters large and fine; deep graven in the hearts of his countrymen is his memory; his history will endure.

"We realize how poor and inadequate are the words of any brief review to even epitomize the results of his living. Having loved him in life, we cherish his memory, ennobled by heroic death. We commend him as our example to the citizenship of our dear commonwealth, which he loved and served so well. For ourselves, on this first anniversary of his death, in the performance of our public duties, we, in honor of him, hereby dedicate our lives anew to that pure integrity, that fidelity and high patriotism so peculiarly and completely exemplified in his private life and public career."

MAN HUNT IN THE EAST.

Officers Gunning for Two Professional Robbers Who Wrecked a Bank.

HOULTON, Me., Sept. 15.—Surrounded by officers and a bank cashier, two professional bank robbers, with $2,000 secured by burglary of the Florenceville, N. B., bank, Sunday, will have much difficulty in escaping from the woods in which they have been hiding since this morning. After the bank was broken into the Florenceville officers traced the men across the boundery line and secured help of the Houlton officers, who intercepted the men eight miles north of here. The burglars, who are armed with rifles, exchanged twenty shots and then took to cover. Many other officers are now headed for the scene, and if the men do not escape during the night, they will be captured or killed. The bank was a small one, and in blowing open the safe it was almost wrecked.

STABBED BY A WAITER.

One Man Seriously Cut and Four Slightly Wounded.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—William P. Travers was probably fatally stabbed tonight by William Gibbs, a waiter in a local cafe. Travers and four companions had gone into the cafe and given an order, which the waiter did not attend to with the promptness which they thought necessary. The party got into a wrangle, words leading to blows. It is said that Gibbs drew a knife and stabbed Travers, probably fatally, and his four companions less seriously. Gibbs is under arrest.

Foreign Notes.

The steamer Majestic, which sails for New York from Liverpool on Wednesday, will take among her passengers Robert S. McCormick, the United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. McCormick, Clinton E. Dawkins and Lady Edith Playfair.

The committee of the Protestant alliance is making another attempt to get the jesuits and priests of other orders expelled from England under the act of George IV. A magistrate was induced to grant a summons against Father Joseph, one of the assumptionists, who came to England when the order was suppressed in France.

The attention of the Russian government having been called to the probability of the Doukhobors (Russian Quakers) in Canada applying for permission to repatriate themselves to their old homes in the Caucasus, it is semi-officially announced that such permission will not be accorded, and it is said to be extremely doubtful if the Doukhobors will be even allowed to proceed to Siberia.

Two Men Asphyxiated by Gas.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 5.—Two young men—L. W. Bruski and Joseph Kierzek, of Posen, Mich.—were found dead on the floor of a room in the Newman House here this morning. From letters in the pockets of the men it is evident that Bruski had come to Ann Arbor to have his eyes treated. The men said when they retired that they were not accustomed to using gas light. It is supposed they got up in the night for some purpose and turned on the gas, thinking this would produce light. When found the bodies were lying on the floor, and the men had evidently been overcome while trying to reach the door.

Free-for-All Fight on a Train.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 15.—A free-for-all fight among thirty or more negroes on the excursion train of the Queen Anne Railroad, from Rebotha, Del., to Queenstown, Md., occurred as the train was leaving Rebotha. One colored man was shot and he died when the train reached Denton, Md. At Hickman, Del., terror reigned to such an extent that Fred Clifton, the conductor, had no control over the crowd, which threatened his life if he interfered. Windows were smashed and several persons were injured. The white passengers on the train fled to the baggage room for protection.

Mission Finances in Good Shape.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreignn Missions has balanced its books for its fiscal year ended Aug. 31, and to-day made public the following financial statements: The expenditures for twelve months to Aug. 31, 1902, were $741,303, and the regular receipts for the year were $742,764, leaving a balance on hand Sept. 1 of $1,461. The gains in the year have been from legacies and women's boards. The debt of a year ago, amounting to $102,341, has been entirely canceled through the redemption of pledges given at the Hartford meeting last October.

Morgan Purchases More Steamers.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch received by a news agency from Liverpool says J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased from J. R. Ellerman, chairman of Leyland Line of steamers, five steamers engaged in trade between Antwerp and Montreal. It is understood, the dispatch says, that the vessels acquired by Mr. Morgan will be managed by the Leyland line.

Patronize home industry and you will always be contented. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is an American product.

WANT BETTER WAGES

TRAINMEN AND CONDUCTORS VOTING ON DEMAND FOR INCREASE.

All Railways in the West and Southwest May Be Asked to Grant Higher Pay to Many Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Lodges of railroad trainmen and railroad conductors west of a line drawn from Duluth, Minn., south to New Orleans, are voting on a proposition to ask for additional compensation for their services. E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Patrick J. Morrissey, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, stated to-day that "owing to the vastly changed conditions as compared with those in existence at the time the present wage scales were made, both the conductors and trainmen believe they are entitled to an increase in wages."

The movement was begun at a meeting of the chairmen of the general adjustment committees held in Kansas City in June, the decision being reached that an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. should be demanded. The chairmen of these committees met again in Cleveland July 24, where the project was submitted to the grand officers of both bodies. With a few alterations and corrections to conform to the laws of both organizations it received their indorsement.

The lodges are now voting and sending the returns to Kansas City, where the joint committees will hold their meeting Oct. 1. Should a two-third vote be cast in favor of demanding an increase in wages on any one or more railroad systems, or on railroads within the prescribed territory, the joint committees will prepare a uniform wage scale for all parallel lines, through lines and independent systems and feeders to these.

"The present talk of a widespread strike is unwarranted sensationalism," declared Grand Chief Clark, of the conductors. "No strike will occur, at least not until all other means have been entirely exhausted, and then only upon a two-thirds vote of the members of the organization involved."

Mr. Morrissey for the trainmen said: "If anything is done it will be along orderly lines and in accordance with the long established policies of the bodies effected."

FIREMEN AND LADIES.

Work of the Brotherhood and Its Auxiliary Society.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen reassembled to-day after two days of recreation and disposed of a large amount of business. At the morning session a large number of resolutions and motions were disposed of and during the day benefits to members amounting to $11,750 were passed upon favorably.

An open session of the convention will be held Wednesday night, when Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will address the convention. Addresses will be made by Third Vice Grand Master Wilson and others.

A great amount of business remains to be transacted, and it will be the middle of next week before the convention is ready to adjourn. The questions of insurance and negro labor are yet to be considered, and each will involve elaborate discussion.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Society, Mrs. Blanche M. Hale, of Summerville, Mass., chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted her report, and W. S. Carter, editor of the Firemen's Magazine, delivered an address on principal phases of the new ladies' department of the magazine, which was recently created by the ladies' society. The final session of the convention of the ladies' society will be held to-morrow, when the election of officers will occur. Mrs. Georgia M. Sargent, wife of former Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, present grand president, probably will be re-elected.

General Labor News.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters the Joiners of America is in biennial convention at Atlanta, Ga. Nothing was achieved at yesterday session beyond listening to addresses of welcome from Governor-elect Joseph M. Terrell and Mayor L. Mims.

The strike of the telephone linemen at New Orleans broke out into a new state of confusion yesterday morning when three union men were arrested for attacking a nonunion lineman and beating him. Each of the three union men was put under bond for $100.

Another strikeless victory for a labor union was recorded at Chicago yesterday when the questions which have been in dispute between the wholesale grocers and their 900 employes were settled. Every contention raised by the men was granted by the employers.

Judge McPherson, in the Federal Court at Omaha yesterday, on application of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, granted a temporary injunction, restraining the striking shopmen of that road from placing "pickets" about the gates and grounds of the Union Pacific shops. The hearing is set for Sept. 25.

ARREST OF SOLDIERS.

Poker Players Captured by Police, Who Used Clubs and Revolvers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—There was a lively riot last night at the entrance to the Presidio reservation. Police Lieutenant Kelley, with seven patrolmen, raided the saloon of Press Anderson and arrested thirty-three soldiers and ten civilians, who were playing percentage poker. Anderson was refused a license recently, but has been running his place in defiance of the law. While the police were making the arrests a crowd of soldiers gathered and assailed them with sticks, stones and brickbats. The police wielded their clubs vigorously, but with little effect and were finally forced to fire into the uniformed mob. So far as known, however, no one was hit. While the rioting was at its height an alarm was sounded at the Presidio and three companies of infantry and one of cavalry were sent to the scene. They succeeded in driving most of the riotous soldiers back into the reservation, but not without considerable trouble, the men not being disposed to yield, even to superior force. For a time it looked as if a fatal conflict was inevitable, but order was finally restored. The forty-three prisoners were taken in patron wagons to the police station.

CHURCH CHARTER REFUSED.

Christian Scientists Wanted to Organize a Corporation for Profit.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The application for a charter made by the First Church of Christ, Christian Science, was refused to-day by Judge Arnold in the Common Pleas Court. In his opinion Judge Arnold said: "The charter applied for in this case covers a double purpose—a church and a business. We have power to grant a charter for a church, but we have no authority to grant a charter for a corporation for profit; that is a business corporation."

Continuing the court quotes from the textbook of Mary Baker G. Eddy instructions to Christian Scientists to sell and circulate the publications of Mrs. Eddy, failure to do the same being sufficient cause for expulsion from membership in the church. "This shows," says the court, "that the so-called church is a corporation for profit, organized to enforce the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books by its members, which is a matter of business and not of religion. As the courts have no power to charter such a corporation the application for a charter is refused."

Queen Wilhelmina Welcomed.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—Queen Wilhelmina returned here to-day from Castle Loo preparatory to opening Parliament to-morrow. She was received by the crowds which thronged the streets along the route to the palace. The city was gaily decorated.

Nicholas Fish Badly Injured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Nicholas Fish, the banker, father of the late Hamilton Fish, of the Rough Riders, who was killed in Cuba, was found to-night lying unconscious on the sidewalk in West Thirty-fourth street. He was carried to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he had suffered a fracture of the skull by falling on a stone step. Mrs. Fish was summoned and at a late hour the banker's case was reported to be exteremely grave.

PEARY EN ROUTE HOME.

Message from the Arctic Explorer Sent from Labrador.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, received a disaptch to-day from Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, dated Chateau Bay, Labrador. Lieutenant Peary says in the dispatch that he is on his way home on the relief ship Windward, and that all on board are well. Beyond that contained in the dispatch received to-day Mr. Bridgman has no information as to the movements of the explorer who sailed with his expedition to the north pole on July 4, 1898. Mr. Bridgman left Lieutenant Peary at Cape Sabine on the 29th of August, 1901.

The relief ship Windward left New York in July last to find the Peary expedition, and has evidently been successful. Captain Bartlett was in command of the Windward. Mrs. Dedrich, who lives in Washington, N. J., wife of Dr. Thomas S. Dedrich, who left on a previous expedition, also received a dispatch from her husband giving the same information as that contained in the important message sent by Peary himself to Mr. Bridgman.

FAVORS WHIPPING POST

DR. GILMOUR THINKS IT SHOULD BE USED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

He Believes Corporal Punishment Is a Better Corrective Measure Than Solitary Confinement in Cells.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Numerous addresses were made at to-day's session of the National Prison Congress. Chief among them was that of Warner N. F. Boucher, of the state penitentiary of North Dakota, at Bismarck, president of the National Prison Association. Other speakers during the morning session were N. T. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, at Toronto, Canada, whose topic was "Prison Discipline," and D. W. Bussinger, warden of the eastern penitentiary, of this city, who spoke on the subject, "The Convict and the Criminal."

Dr. Gilmour favored the whipping post as a corrective measure in penal institutions. He said in part: "In administering punishment within the prison, the first and one of the greatest considerations is, how can we attain the object we have in view without injury to the subject. The chief modes of punishment are deprivation of privileges, confinement in dark cells, placing the prisoner on limited rations, confining offenders in one position and whipping. In the non-destructive class of punishment we place whipping, and we place it alone. In my early days of prison work, I used cellular confinement and limited rations, though I thank heaven I never used a dark cell, and I recall with regret the condition of men as they emerged from the punishment; dejected, sullen countenance, not changed in spirit, but enfeebled in body until they felt the conflict too unequal. Against this place the punishment of whipping. It does not undermine the man physically, mentally or morally; it does not rob the institution of his economic status. Any system of punishment which teaches the delinquent that his time is of no value, is in our humble opinion, pernicious. It is argued by some that whipping an adult is degrading; with this we agree. And it should be. Any individual who willfully persists in wrongdoing should be degraded. The regulations for applying corporal punishment in penal institutions should be carefully framed and thoroughly safeguarded. It may be injudicious use of this form of puunishment in the past that has cause an unfair prejudice against it to-day."

NOT FOR COUNTRY DOCTORS.

Autos Are Not So Trustworthy on Long Runs as the Horse.

New York Mail and Express.

"Automobiles are well enough in their place," said the country doctor, who was on a flying trip to town, "but I imagine it will be a long time before they are adopted by physicians whose practice is almost, if not wholly, confined to the rural districts.

"We shall have to be on the jump all the while, and are obliged to travel long distances, and an automobile would be a great thing for us if the roads were always in good condition and we could place the same reliance on the machine as we do on the horse. When we are called, we've got to get to the patient at all hazards, through deep snow or mud or heavy storms. There can be no "ifs or ands" about it. The medical man here in town, if his automobile should break down, or get out of order in any way, can resort to one of the many lines of cars and reach his patient with little loss of time. But if I start out on a five-mile run, and my automobile should break down when half the distance had been traveled, it would mean a very different and serious thing. How could I get on in a hurry, and where could I have the machine fixed up if it was in need of repair?

"Horses sometimes break down on the road, or something may happen to the wagon or harness. That is not so serious, for you can always get the necessary assistance at the nearest farmhouse. Any farmer will let you have horse or wagon or harness, or all three, if necessary, or will help you out in any way he can. He does it because you're hurrying to relieve suffering, and he wants to see you get along as rapidly as possible.

"I suppose if all farmers owned automobiles instead of horses, and were expert in handling and repairing them, the situation would be changed. But until the farmers substitute 'devil wagons' for horses we country doctors will have to travel in the old-fashioned way."

HOW TO SILENCE DUCKS.

Missouri Express Messenger Rises to the Occasion.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fred Kretzmeyer is an express messenger who lives at Moberly, Mo., and runs between that city and St. Louis. He is of inventive mind and rises to occasions.

On one of his runs he had to double back without his usual quota of sleep, and was told that he might have to double back again without rest. This made him sore.

On his first double back from Moberly he had in his car, besides the usual grist of assorted express freight, a crate of ducks that were loaded on to him at a way station.

Kretzmeyer had worked hard and got his stuff assorted and billed, and was figuring out a couple of hours of sleep before he would have to go to work again just as the ducks came in.

He shoved the crate into the corner and had just curled himself up on two chairs when the ducks began to quack loudly and simultaneously. For a few minutes they had been quiet, owing to the unaccustomed condition in which they found themselves. But the night was hot and the ducks were uncomfortable, and they quacked loud and long.

"Shut up!" yelled Kretzmeyer, for he was nervous and irritable. The ducks were silent for a moment, and Kretz had just begun to feel the delicious spell of sleep steal over him when the ducks broke loose again.

Kretz sat up and glared with feverish eyes at the ducks.

"By Henry, I'll fix you so you won't holler any more," said he.

He went to his desk and got out a handful of small rubber bands. He reached into the coop, grabbed a duck by the neck and fastened its bill together with a band. This he did to every blessed duck in the coop. Then he lay down and slept. The ducks were dumb.

St. Louis Boodle Cases.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—The examination of the present House of Delegates in relation to the city lighting bill and the defeat of the street railway bill will be continued to-morrow before the grand jury. Ten delegates were before that body to-day and each was detained but a short time. The habeas corpus proceedings at Jefferson City were postponed until Saturday.

EARLHAM COLLEGE OPENS

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

First Football Practice—New Apparatus Installed at Rose Polytechnic—Other News of the Schools.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 15.—Earlham College opened its doors to-day, and students have begun to gather. A reception committee, composed of members of the Christian associations, meets the new students and gives them all needed information. Registration began this morning and probably will continue until Friday. The enrollment this morning was light. Dean McKelly, who is acting president, says a majority of the old students will not come until to-morrow. This afternoon the professors were in their rooms to receive the students and assign studies.

Earlham Hall, which is the dormitory, will be crowded to its utmost this year. All the rooms have been applied for, and more are being fitted up. Nearly all the old football men came in this morning, and the squad was out this afternoon for the initial practice. Reid Field has been put into fine condition. The men expect to perfect the plays begun last year, using the same signals and signs. The practice this evening was principally kicking and running.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Much New Apparatus in the Departments—Large Enrollment Expected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 15.—The equipment in the shops at the Rose Polytechnic Institute has been much improved and enlarged during the vacation which comes to an end this week. A new testing room has been added to the machine shop, where hot-air and gas engines will be tested. The capacity of the foundry has been doubled, and twenty-five students can now work conveniently at the same time. Much new chemical apparatus and properties have been ordered. A calculating machine has been purchased for the department of civil engineeering, and a new switchboard for experimenting with alternating currents has been placed in the shops.

There will be only one change in the faculty. Prof. H. A. Swartz, instructor in drawing, has resigned and has gone to the Link Belt Company at Indianapolis. Arthur Paige, who won the Heminway gold medal in the class of 1892, will succeed him. It is thought there will be seventy applicants for admission to the freshman class, but the limit is fixed at fifty. The football situation will be gone over this week, and the preliminary practice will begin before the end of the week.

Football Team Organized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 15.—At the high school this morning a meeting of the students was held for athletic organization. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the vote was solid in favor of organizing the school for athletics. Henry Bull was elected manager of the foot ball team, and Edward Wilson captain. Practice began this evening. The team will be light, and it is hoped to offset this with speed.

Fairmount Schools Are Crowded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., Sept. 15.—In spite of the fact that a new $14,000 high school building was taken possession of, the public schools were very much crowded at the opening of the term this morning. The largest attendance ever known was recorded. A. M. Highley, a recent graduate of the Indiana University, is a new professor in the high school.

Color Line in Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 15.—A delegation of mothers appeared before the Board of Education to-night and presented a vigorous protest against their children being required to attend the Fair-street building, where they said there were forty colored pupils in one room to one white child. In nearly all of the rooms the colored children are in great majority. Many of the parents have refused to send their boys and girls to this school and say they will not do so as long as there are so many negroes there. The question is one of the worst the board has ever had to consider. The matter was referred to the teachers committee.

College Presidency Accepted.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Buxton, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church here, has just returned from Berea, where he acepted the presidency of Baldwin University . He assumes his new duties next June.

A PLEASANT REMEDY.

Laughter Said to Be a Cure for Stomach Troubles.

London Family Doctor.

Worry is but one of the many forms of fear, so that worry tends to the production of indigestion. Indigestion tends to put the body of the subject in a condition that favors worry. There is thus established a vicious circle which tends to perpetuate itself, each element augmenting the other. It is necessary to secure a cheerful, wholesome atmosphere for the dyspeptic. He should eat his meals at a table where there is good fellowship and where funny stories are told. He should himself make a great effort to contribute his share of this at the table, even if it be neccessary, as it was in one case under my care, for him to solemnly and seriously collect funny paragraphs from the press, and at first interject them spasmodically during lulls in the conversation at the table. The very efforts and determinations of the man to correct his own silent habits at table, to correct his feelings of discouragement and worry, were in themselves a promise of success. The effort made was adequate to the obstacles to be overcome. He succeeded, and the spectacle of that man trying to be funny at table when he felt thoroughly discouraged and blue is one we shall never forget.

Laughing is in itself also a useful exercise from the standpoint of digestion. It stirs up all the abdominal organs, it increases the circulation of the blood, it increases peristalsis, it increases the secretion of gastric juices. Five minutes' deliberate laughing after each meal would be an excellent prescription for some people.

GAMBLING SYSTEMS.

None Has Never Proved Completely Successful.

Washington Times.

In gambling one thing is certain, and that is the very large percentage is in favor of the bank or the game. Caprice is the only law of chance. And the results are as fanciful as they are unanticipated. One summer—the last of John Morrissey's life—a party from Washington were making merry in the wineroom of the clubhouse in Saratoga, among whom was a youthful attache of the French embassy. Without remark this attache suddenly rose, entered the playroom, and going to a roulette table tossed a $100 bill on ten, black. The dealer politely informed him that he had exceeded the limit. The attache was insistent. Morrissey, sauntering up, nodded to the dealer to let it go. It won. Refusing to accept chips the attache gathered in his winnings and rejoined his friends. Half an hour later he did the same thing and was again successful. At frequent intervals he repeated his trips, invariably winning, never once losing until he had won $17,500, when his friends carried him off. As he left, Morrissey remarked to a friend: "I never take the limit off that the bank doesn't lose." Nevertheless there was a profit on the night's play for the bank.

Only last summer a theorist watched for several successive nights the roulette game at Saratoga and conceived a system.

"The bank saves itself by its limit," he said. "If I could persuade the proprietor to take off the limit I'd beat that game."

Seeking the proprietor he preferred his request.

"Got a system?" asked the proprietor with a smile.

"A winning system," was the reply.

"All right, then; I'll take the limit off for you."

Now, this great system consisted of playing red or black, no number, and doubling every loss and repeating the winning bet. Thus, if he choose red to play he bet $1. Losing he bet $2; losing this he bet $4. If red then came up he would win $4, being one ahead, and repeating his $4, but if red followed he would be $5 ahead. This successive turn up of the color he bet on he had calculated, based on his observations, would occur fifty times in one hundred and make his winnings, for he would change his color every time he went back to the initial bet. On the night of his experiment he chose red to begin on and black won. More than that, black turned up seventeen consecutive times. On his tenth play he weakened, for two things broke on his mind: First, that if he did win that bet his profit would be only $1, and that if the run continued he would need the capital of a bank to play. He was out as it was $1,023. Fortunately for him he was a man of wealth.

If he had continued to double to the seventeenth bet he would have been $131,071 out. On the eighteenth turn red came up and his bet necessarily would have been $131,072, when his net winnings would have been a single dollar. The next turn was black. So out of nineteen turns eighteen were black. His system had gone to pieces on the first application. Yet after he stopped the run of color was about as he has counted on for an hour. "It has cost me $1,023 to realize that there is nothing but caprice at the bottom of chance," was his comment.

AN OLD BOND FOUND.

It Was Hidden Behind an Old Picture and Was Worth $687.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The treasury department has received from United States Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a United States bond for $500, which he forwards for redemption for the benefit of Mrs. Martha Schnell, an old German woman, living at Bornheim, a suburb of Frankfort. The consul general writes that Mrs. Schnell has a fad for collecting old daguerreotypes, and recently, in cleaning one, she had had about ten years, she accidently broke the glass covering the ancient portrait, disclosing the bond, which had been neatly folded and placed in its hiding place many years before. Mrs. Schnell was about to throw it away, but was pursuaded to take it to the United States consul to ascertain whether it had any value. The portrait is faded beyond possible recognition, but the old case shows that it was made in Worcester, Mass. The bond is of the issue of July 1, 1867, series C, and has twenty-eight coupons attached, showing that the last one removed was for interest due Jan. 1, 1873. Interest on the bond, however, ceased on April 6, 1879. United States Treasurer Roberts to-day forwarded to Mr. Guenther for Mrs. Schnell a government warrant for $687.81, covering the principal and interest to that date.

ENGLISH STEEL TRUST

ALLEGED COMBINATION FOR THE CONTROL OF PRICES AND OUTPUT.

Americans Reported to Be Purchasing One Million Tons of Steel Rails in Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail this morning declares that after many months of secret negotiations there has been formed an association of leading British steel rail manufacturers for the purpose of controlling prices and the regulation of the output. The firms alleged to have entered the association include the Barrow Hematite Steel, limited; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., limited; Guest, Keen & Co., of Dowlais and Cardiff; Crawshay Bros., of Merthyr-Tydvil; the Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel Company, limited; Charles Cammel & Co., limited; the Northeastern Steel Company, limited, and the Rhymney Iron Company, with an aggregate of capital roughly estimated at $60,000,000, not counting large debenture issues.

In view of the repeated rumors and reiterated denials, the announcement of the Daily Mail, in spite of its apparent circumstantiality of detail, must be guardedly accepted. As instance of need of such an association the paper quotes "a representative of a prominent engineering firm in New York" as saying that since February he has placed orders in Europe for 500,000 tons of steel rails for America, of which 50,000 tons were placed in England, 300,000 in Germany and 150,000 in Belgium. The greater part of these orders would have been placed in England but for the fact that the mills here could not accept them. The Daily Mail says the report in question added that in 1902 the purchase of steel rails in Europe for America would amount to 1,000,000 tons, the major part of which would go to Germany unless England woke up.

Tobacco Monopoly Denounced.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Sir John Archibald Wilcox, a Conservative member of the House of Commons, presiding to-day at the annual meeting of Cope Bros., tobacco manufacturers, declared that competition in the tobacco business had passed all bounds of fair competition and had become merely a deliberate and organized effort on the part of the British capitalists to destroy a British industry and create a selfish monopoly. Their motive, said Sir John, was sheer cupidity, as, when they obtained a dominant power, they reckoned upon being able to recoup their early losses by squeezing profits from the consumer. Referring to American competition, the speaker said Americans were not likely to obtain control of the British tobacco trade.

LINCOLN'S KIND HEART.

Tender Message to a Sick Officer at His Home in Maine.

Bangor Commercial.

In the several articles which the Commercial has published during the past few weeks regarding the history of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers and its record of heroism in the war for the Union one incident has not been mentioned which deserves to be spoken of, now that its veterans are with us to revive old recollections and live over again the days of the past. It relates to the gallant General Jameson, the first colonel of the regiment.

The fortunes of war called him early into the heat of the strife. When his regiment had been driven back from the batteries of the enemy at the first battle of Bull Run, leaving their wounded behind, Colonel Jameson called for volunteers, and, leading back a little band under a steady fire, the men brought off in their arms the injured and helpless. It was for gallantry in this engagement that he won his brigadier's star. Later he commanded splendid regiments from New York and Pennsylvania in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks. General Jameson became so worn out with heavy marches, the fatigue of camp life, the exposure and hardship of battle, and the personal exertion of caring for the health and comfort of his men that his own health gave way, and in September, 1862, he came to his home on leave of absence to recuperate. But he gradually became worse, and died on Nov. 6 of that year at the early age of thirty-five.

It was but a few days before his death that the incident occurred to which we allude. A telegraph message was received in this city from President Abraham Lincoln, addressed to General Jameson. It was, as nearly as can be recalled, in these words: "Let me know the exact condition of your health, as I want to know how you are. I hope you will soon be better and be able to return." This message was delivered in person to General Jameson at his home in Upper Stillwater by our esteemed townsman, the Hon. Charles E. Bliss, who was then in charge of the American Telegraph office in this city. An answer was forwarded, the nature of which is not recalled, but in a few days General Jameson had answered the last summons.

Looking at this incident to-day, what a flood of pathos it brings to mind. President Lincoln at that time was carrying upon his heart a nation's trials. He was weighted with sorrow and responsibility as few men have ever been burdened with the cares of statecraft in a time of raging civil war. Yet he could stop amid it all to send a message hundreds of miles to inquire for the health of a gallant man whom he knew to be sick somewhere near Bangor, in Maine.

SENATORS AT HONOLULU.

Presented with a Memorial by the Trades and Building Exchange.

HONOLULU, Sept. 9, via San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The United States Senate commission appointed to investigate and report upon Hawaiian affairs generally, has organized and begun holding daily sessions. Senators Mitchell, of Oregon, and Foster, of Washington, arrived last Saturday, and Senator Burton, of Kansas, was already here. The commission immediately organized, electing Senator Mitchell chairman. The first matter to come before the commission was a memorial from the Trades and Building Exchange of Honolulu dealing with conditions in the territory generally. The following recommendations were made in the memorial:

"That of lgovernment contracts and work, so far as skilled labor is concerned, both directly and indirectly, be let only to other than alien labor.

"That should political unrest and incompetence continue, the fundamental law be so amended that business interests may have the protection at least of an enlarged veto power, placed in unbiased and impartial hands.

"That a means be promptly and earnestly sought to, by suitable appropriations or by a proportional return to the territorial treasury, cease the drain upon the resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

"That there be a positive reimbursement by some legal means from the Hawaiian federal revenues of an amount equal to the cost of the leper settlements and provide for a reasonable lincrease, that further benefits may accrue to these unfortunates."

The Two Thirsts.

Kansas City Journal.

Chicago children now carry bottles of boiled water to school. The school authorities undertake to satisfy whatever thirst for knowledge they may happen to have with them.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Pleasant to Take

As pleasant as a dainty lunch or a goodly drink, when the stomach craves it and the appetite relishes it, is that famous American remedy that has stood the test of time.

MEDERINE

is that tried and true prescription for Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Eczema and Catarrh. A guaranteed cure or your money refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered—32 page illustrated booklet sent free.

City of Superior, Executive Office.

MEDERINE REMEDY CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in recommending MEDERINE as the only remedy that I know of that cures Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach. I am convinced that for all Catarrhal diseases it is a superior medicine.

Yours truly, F. S. PARKER, Mayor of Superior.

Price $1 per bottle, Six bottles for $5. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock.

MEDERINE

The Only Remedy that Cures

ALL POISONS OF THE BLOOD

The Home of MEDERINE Guaranteed by

HENRY J. HUDER

Washington and Pennsylvania Sts.

SKIN TORTURES

And all Forms of Itching Scaly Humours Instantly Relieved and Speedily

CURED BY CUTICURA.

Complete Treatment ($1), consists of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening the hands, for baby itchings and rashes, in baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In screw-cap vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold throughout the world. Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Pills, 25c. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.