HARDWARE DEALERS HEAR ADDRESSES AT BANQUET

Members of Association Guests of Jobbers and Manufacturers —Mayor a Speaker.

IN INSURANCE COMPANY

With a banquet the last night session of the Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers' Association was held at the new Hotel English last night. Over 300 members of the association, guests of the jobbers and manufacturers, drank and toasted to their future.

Owing to the indisposition of Edward M. Bush, president of the association, Sherin E. Jones, of Richmond, Ind., responded to the toast, "The Association." I. S. Gordon, of this city, as toastmaster, in introducing Mayor Holtzman, remarked that the gentleman who was to welcome the guests was mayor of the city, but that it was still a question with him as to which political party he belonged; that he was elected by both intimating that it was the vote of the Republicans who gave him the office he now holds. In responding the mayor took advantage "of the opening" to make good with representatives from all corners of the State.

Mr. Holtzman said that it was true as mayor of the city of Indianapolis he did not know any political party or creed, that he was the representative and servant of the people, discharging his duty as best he knew how in a nonpolitical and impartial manner.

He paid a tribute to the city, saying that it was "no mean city" and in a modest way assumed a little of the credit for having "driven some of the immorality from its limits."

The other toasts were "Our Country," by Attorney General Miller, and "Our State," by William L. Taylor.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting it was decided to begin plans at once to perfect the proposed Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A committee was appointed to look after the work and to report back at the regular session to-day. It has been decided to organize the company with $500,000 capital stock. Four hundred thousand dollars of this amount had already been subscribed and $300,000 was subscribed yesterday. It is thought by some of the members that the company will be permanently organized and ready to issue policies within the next thirty days.

M. L. Cory, of Argus, Ind., at present secretary of the association, will be made the secretary of the new corporation. The amount of each policy will be limited to $3,000.

The association in the last year has increased 40 per cent. in membership, and the total business of the individual members of the association will amount to $12,000,000.

MEMBERS OF CHURCH WELCOME MINISTER

Englewood Christian Congregation Are Addressed by Local Ministers.

The Rev. W. C. Harvey was last night installed as pastor of the Englewood Christian Church with appropriate exercises by members of the church and his colleagues.

The Rev. Ira Billman, of Irvington, presided and the address to the minister was made by the Rev. A. L. Orcutt, of the Sixth Christian Church. The address to the church was by the Rev. A. B. Philputt, of the Central Christian Church. After the regular programme a reception was given to the new minister by the Young People's Society of the Christian Endeavor.

The Rev. Mr. Harvey comes to his new work from Pennsylvania, where for the last two years he has been engaged in evangelistic and missionary work.

PRESBYTERIANS HOPE TO UNITE CHURCHES

Believed that the Two Denominations Will Join Hands To-Day —Will Hold Banquet.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Executive sessions of the utmost harmony were held separately to-day by the committee's organization of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches, and it was stated to-night that indications appear, as anticipated, that a basis of union of the two denominations will be reached. Possibly this culmination may take place to-morrow. In the expectation that a basis of union will be reached to-morrow, plans are proceeding for a fraternal banquet to-morrow evening.

MAN NAMES CHILDREN AFTER PRESIDENTS

Roosevelt and McKinley Are Godfathers of Local Negro Children

Theodore Roosevelt is seriously ill of typhoid fever. That is to say, Theodore Roosevelt Lesenberry, a three-year-old negro boy who lives at 818 West Eleventh street. Price Lesenberry is the father of the presidential namesake, and rejoices in another son of glorious name, William McKinley Lesenberry, five years old. Martin Murphy, inspector for the city Board of Health, discovered the infant celebrities yesterday on an official visit.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

While patrolling his beat in Mount Jackson yesterday evening Patrolman Leet slipped and fell, spraining his leg severely. Captain Boylan took him home in a buggy. He will be off duty for some time.

Unity Circle of Meridian-street Church will meet to-morrow afternoon with Mrs. F. E. Gavin, 1006 North Delaware street.

For the theft of $40 from his brother-in-law at Olinville, Claude Fleming was arrested yesterday. Fleming is on parole from Plainfield and will be returned to the Reform School.

A large number of first-class passengers sailed from Boston, Feb. 13, on the International Mercantile Marine Company's White Star liner Republic, Captain McAuley, for Mediterranean ports. Among the first-class passengers were Mrs. Louisa Raschig and Mr. C. F. Raschig, of Indianapolis.

RICHMOND.—The Knights of Pythias, of this city, will go to Lynn on Feb. 24 about 200 strong to attend the district meeting of the order.

Ask your grocer for Mrs. Austin's pancake flour. Fresh and delicious.

GILBERT STUART'S WASHINGTON, A WORLD-FAMOUS PORTRAIT

The Painter and the Portrait, as Described by Walter Gilman Page, an Artist of To-Day

The splendid and artistic, as well as timely reproduction in color of the Athenaeum portrait of Washington by the justly-renowned American portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart, and which will be presented to the subscribers of the Journal in next Sunday's issue, lends interest to the following account of the author of the portrait and the circumstances under which it came to be painted.

Gilbert Stuart is the only American artist deemed worthy of the high honor of being included in the list of great Americans whose names have been inscribed in the "Hall of Fame."

Gilbert Stuart was born Dec. 22, 1755. In the records of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, R. I., there is the following entry: "April 11, 1756, being Palm Sunday, Dr. McSparran read prayers, preached and baptized a child named Gilbert Stuart, son of Gilbert Stuart, snuffgrinder."

Gilbert Stuart, the elder, according to family tradition, was a political refugee of Scotch descent, son of a Presbyterian clergyman and a native of Perth. On account of his politics he fled to the colonies, where, after various wanderings, he settled in Rhode Island and established a snuffmill. He married a beautiful girl by the name of Elizabeth Anthony. The snuffmill not proving a success, and Mrs. Stuart coming into possession of a small amount of property, the family removed to Newport, where the son could have proper schooling, for up to this time Mrs. Stuart had been the lad's only instructor.

At Newport young Stuart, under proper instruction, made rapid progress in Latin, a language his mother had created a great desire in his mind to learn. But it was hard work for him to study. His spirits were buoyant and he was too fond of pranks, in fact, all sorts of mischief that boys are prone to. Moreover, he had another love which claimed more than its share of his attention. His fondness for drawing he could not suppress, nor did he attempt it. No portfolio of Stuart's early drawings has been preserved, for he had no portfolio, and no record has been made of his early efforts. A fence, a slab, or the tailboard of a cart received his first impressions and in these early drawings there was no attempt at anything more than the merest outline; but from these crude beginnings did he at least commence to feel he must be a painter.

The difficulty of learning anything of art in those early colonial days can hardly be appreciated at the present time. The few passable pictures in the colonies were beyond his reach; the means to secure the influence that could command the services of proper teachers were not in his possession. But when his parents removed to Newport his prospects in this direction began to brighten. On many walls he could see fairly good prints, curious old Dutch tiles and richly-colored wares of China, but portraits and portrait painters were few and far between. Still Stuart persevered. At last he obtained colors, a palette and when he could find them, sitters. A picture owned by Thomas R. Hunter, Esq., of Newport, R. I., so far as is known, is the earliest product of his brush and represents a couple of Spanish dogs. At the age of thirteen he received an order for two portraits, Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, of Newport. These portraits are now in the Redwood library. They are not remarkable as pictures, but the facts connected with them make them interesting.

A LOST PORTRAIT.

At the age of sixteen Stuart painted the portrait of his father, but what became of it is not known. It was exhibited in Boston soon after the artist's death, but since then all record of it has been lost. In 1770 Stuart met a foreign artist by the name of Cosmo Alexander, though little is known of him beyond the fact that he was a gentleman and fond of art.

While spending a time in Newport Stuart was brought to Alexander's notice and seeing evidence of talent in him, gave him all the instruction of which he was capable. He found Stuart an apt pupil; in fact he made such rapid progress that Alexander took him to England when he returned, but unfortunately could not be of much assistance to him, for he died soon after reaching Edinburgh. In his last moments he commended Stuart to a friend. But this friend soon after died and Stuart was thrown upon his own resources while his skill was not as yet sufficient to enable him to win his own way. For two years he struggled along, barely obtaining bread and lodging by his brush, and thinking only of returning to his native land, which he did in a coal vessel as soon as his means would permit of his undertaking the voyage even in this uncomfortable fashion. But his sojourn had been of great benefit to him in that he acquired a great deal of valuable information. He had seen better pictures than he could see at home and had been brought into contact with men of established reputations. He felt better equipped to appear before his countrymen as a portrait painter and he was soon called upon to paint some wealthy Jews in Rhode Island. From these came other commissions, so that for one so young and considering his time his success was rather remarkable. But he felt how necessary the study of the figure was and, with a friend, hired a brawny blacksmith to pose at 50 cents an evening. All this, though pleasant and profitable, was not destined to continue long; the rupture between the mother country and the colonies was drawing to a head and Stuart having tasted of the fountain of knowledge was anxious to return to England and felt that if hostilities broke out the opportunity might be lacking. Every day his touch was growing stronger and he had an intense desire to study under West, his countryman, and so, with but one letter of introduction, he sailed on the last vessel which escaped attention from Boston harbor in the spring of 1775. Where he landed is not known, but it was probably in London.

Having obtained cheap lodgings he cast about to secure the object of his ambition, to be the pupil of West, but for a long time was unable to obtain the proper means of meeting the great painter, until at last, stern necessity in the shape of actual want compelled him to summon up his courage to call upon West without a letter of introduction.

West received him kindly, listened to his wishes, requested him to bring some of his work and as a result Stuart found himself in 1777 domiciled with the family of West. At that time he was twenty-two years of age.

Stuart possessed a great love for music, had learned to play upon various instruments and had also composed a little. While studying with West he was obliged to add to his resources, therefore his love for music proved a fortunate thing for him, since through his knowledge of the art he was able to secure a position as organist at a salary of £30 a year.

Stuart worked hard under West, and repaid his master by "painting in" certain parts of his pictures. West saw he had remarkable success in portraiture, and he often called upon him for assistance in this direction. Stuart attended lectures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, studied anatomy under a celebrated doctor, drawing during the evening in the life school, and painting with West, who was so fuly employed that he could not complete the works he had undertaken, so fast were they required.

SET UP FOR HIMSELF.

Upon the advice of a Mr. Danse, one of the founders of the Royal Academy, and a noted man in art matters of the time, Stuart took rooms on his own account, but before leaving West's roof painted a number of portraits which brought him fame. Stuart began his career as a portrait painter in setting up a studio of his own in 1785, paying £150 a year for its rent.

West and Sir Joshua Reynolds had sat to Stuart, and this fact had brought him into great notice. At this time his prices were but second to Reynolds and Gainsborough. For a time money rolled in plentifully, which Stuart spent lavishly, never giving heed to the morrow and living in luxurious style. Sitters were waiting their turn and ready to pay whatever he demanded. Surrounded by his friends, given the opportunity to display his remarkable conversational powers, there existed everything to conduce to his comfort.

"In conversation and confabulation he was the equal of any man among us," said a contemporary, and he made a point of keeping those talking who sat to him in order to make them free and easy. This called up his resources of judgment. To a military man he spoke of battles; to a statesman, of history; with lawyers, on jurisprudence; with every man in his way, and with ladies in all ways.

Stuart taxed himself to six sitters a day, and these done he took a walk, went home to dinner where he was surrounded by friends of talent and all varieties of professional life. He had not been long established, when he married Miss Charlotte Coats, daughter of Doctor Coats, of Berkshire, England. They were married May 10, 1786. She was very attractive, but her chief charm in Stuart's eyes was her singing, for she possessed a remarkable voice. In 1786 Stuart being financially embarassed, went to Ireland, where he had many orders for portraits from distinguished people, and where he was most hospitably entertained. The cordiality of the people suited his convivial tastes, which, however, were a serious drain upon his finances. He located himself at a small place in the vicinity of Dublin where the gentlemen of the surrounding neighborhood constituted his principal society. But in spite of the fact that he was well employed, Stuart became uneasy and dissatisfied, for the fact of the matter was that he longed for his native land, and, moreover, he had an intense desire to paint the portrait of Washington. This last wish absorbed all his thoughts, and taking a sudden determination he threw over all his numerous engagements in Ireland and sailed direct from Dublin, though he had promised to return to England to fill a number of orders awaiting him. Stuart landed in New York in 1792, and received a most cordial welcome from his countrymen. He had gone abroad a poor youth to win his way in the world, and had come back a painter without an equal in America. He first located in Stone street, New York, and soon it was known that he was ready to receive sitters. His commissions were numerous, plenty of money was at his command, and as long as the day was provided for he cared little for the future. Only in his old age did he see the folly of his prime.

A COMMISSION DECLINED.

Soon after his arrival he received a request from Halifax to paint a portrait of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, and a ship of war was placed at his service, but the sole wish that Stuart possessed was to paint the portrait of Washington, and, fortunately for us, he declined the flattering request.

"While Congress was in session in Philadelphia, in 1794, Stuart went thither with a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay. He first met his illustrious subject on a reception evening and was spontaneously greeted by Washington with dignified urbanity. Familiar as was the painter with eminent men, he afterward declared that no human being ever awakened in him the sentiment of reverence to such a degree. For a moment he lost his self-possession—with him a most unusual experience—and it was not until after several interviews that he felt himself enough at home with his sitter to give the requisite concentration of mind to his work. This was owing not less to the personal impressiveness of Washington, which all who came in contact with him felt and acknowledged, than to the profound respect and deep interest which the long anticipations of the artist had fostered in his own mind."

Stuart painted his portrait of Washington in Philadelphia, and the home where he had his painting room is still standing at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The first attempt was not successful, but the second trial gave us what is called the Athenaeum portrait and proved entirely satisfactory to the artist, to Washington himself and to all who were familiar with his features. So pleased was Washington with the likeness that he said to Stuart he would sit to him again at any time. This must be regarded as the highest praise, from a man whose natural modesty made sitting a task. Stuart made many replicas of this portrait, usually finishing the background and coat, which, however, were never finished in the original. There have been several explanations given of why the portrait was left unfinished, of which the most probable is the following: Stuart was making replicas of this portrait while it was yet on his easel, and in this way it was a source of considerable income to him. Washington, on finding this to be the case, and knowing of Stuart's desire to retain the original, consented to accept a replica in its place.

Stuart then had no reason for finishing the picture, as he intended never to sell it, believing it would be the most valuable legacy he could leave to his family. Furthermore, he was never interested in painting more than the face itself. The painting of everything else in a portrait was a task to him.

On Stuart's death the picture was inherited by his widow and was sold by her to a number of gentlemen who subscribed for the purchase of it, and was presented by them to the Boston Athenaeum, and it is from its present owner the picture takes its name. It is deposited for safe keeping in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Gilbert Stuart removed to Boston in 1805, and died there June 27, 1828, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was buried in the old Central Burying Ground on Boston Common, and until very recently his last resting place was unmarked. A few years ago the Paint and Clay Club caused a bronze palette suitably inscribed to be placed upon the iron railing above his tomb.

WALTER GILMAN PAGE.

LOYAL LEGION MEMBERS WILL BE HERE TO-MORROW

Business Session in the Afternoon and Banquet at Columbia Club in the Evening.

An afternoon business session, to be followed by a banquet, will be held by the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion in this city to-morrow. Prominent members of the Legion from over the State will be present.

The afternoon session, held in the agricultural room at the Statehouse, will be executive, and business matters will be discussed.

A banquet at the Columbia Club in the evening will be addressed by members of the Legion, and papers will be read by W. L. Taylor and Capt. Nicholas Ensley, of this city. Gen. George F. McGinnis will preside at the banquet. Among the guests will be Gen. Lew Wallace, who has been present at nearly every function of the Legion. Admiral George Brown and many other men distinguished for military and naval achievements.

Captain Ensley in his paper will discuss "The Battle of Shiloh," and Mr. Taylor's subject will be "Lincoln."

SNOW, RAIN AND SLEET DELAY CAR SERVICE

Pedestrians Suffer from Effects of Slippery Rails and Sidewalks.

A sudden rise in temperature, accompanied by a snowstorm that later in the night turned into sleet, demoralized the street car system last night and made walking extremely difficult and unpleasant.

Belated citizens huddled on street corners last night while waiting for cars, but there was little complaint.

It was warmer and after the recent cold wave anything short of a blizzard, if accompanied by warmer weather, would have proved welcome.

The weather bureau officials also were happy. They predicted snow and slightly warmer weather and their predictions came true. More snow is promised for to-morrow with continued fair, but slightly colder

Champioin O'Learys Meet Defeat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The O'Learys, winners of the bowling championship for five-men teams at Indianapolis last year, were defeated here to-night by the New Yorks. Three games were played and the Easterners finished 209 pins in the lead. The total scores were: New Yorks 2,925, O'Learys 2,716.

ACCOUNTANT ON STAND IN TICKET BROKERS' CASE

Evidence Is Submitted to Support Charge of Forgery Made by State.

BARRETT LAW ARGUED

Frank M. Brine, ticket accountant for the Big Four Railway Company, was the principal witness yesterday in the Messing-Glick forgery case, now being tried in Criminal Court. The State offered as evidence a number of plugged tickets which were found in the possession of the defendants June 6, and tried to prove that the defendants were carrying on systematic forgery operations. The defense objected to the admission of such evidence, but the objection was overruled by the court and nearly all of yesterday afternoon was taken up with the examination of Brine.

After the State had overruled the objection of the defense, evidence was offered showing that the defendants had raised the date of a ticket from Feb. 3 to July 30.

Brine's evidence will be continued to-day.

M. A. Morland, ticket agent at New Castle, Ind., testified that the return part of an excursion ticket sold from New Castle to Indianapolis Feb. 23, 1903, had been made to read from St. Louis to Indianapolis.

John T. Skelly, agent of the Railway Protective Bureau, said that he went to the office of the defendants to buy a ticket to Cincinnati and was sold a ticket marked to Middletown, O., via Cincinnati, with instructions from Glick to return the ticket after he had reached Cincinnati. He turned the ticket over to detectives and it was used as evidence in the case yesterday.

Man and Wife Fined on a Cruelty Charge

For cruelty to animals Oscar Harms and his wife were fined $25 and costs by Judge Whallon yesterday and sentenced to ten days in jail. The case was appealed.

It is charged that Harms and his wife, with a woman named Kitty Adams, rented a horse and buggy from a liveryman. While attempting to ford Eagle creek the animal was drowned. Kitty Adams was bound over to the grand jury.

Osgood Estate's Trustee Files Suit Against City

Judge Merle N. A. Walker, of the Probate Court, and the Marion Trust Company, trustee for the Osgood estate, have brought suit against the city of Indianapolis to enjoin the collection of more than one-half of the assessment for sidewalks abutting the property of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—John L. McMaster, Judge.

Gustave Hauck vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Co.; damages. On trial by jury.

Room 2—James M. Leathers, Judge.

Clara Corrigan vs. Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company et al.; damages. Jury returns verdict as against both defendants for $1,000.

Dilliard Smith vs. John Smith et al.; account. On trial by court.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

John Oxenford vs. Colonial Lumber and Timber Company et al; attachment and garnishment. Dismissed by agreement and costs paid.

Ora Shover vs. Columbia Fireproofing Company et al.; attachment. Plaintiff Shover dismissed his cause of action; costs of same paid.

Nettie Jeffries, administratrix, vs. Atlas Engine Works et al.; damages. On trial by jury.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

Patrick H. McCormick vs. James Healy. Submitted to jury. Evidence concluded.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Theodore P. Davis, Special Judge.

Abraham L. Messing and Samuel Glick; forgery. Trial resumed. Evidence heard.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Vaughan's Seed Store vs. T. Chalmers. Charles E. and Eunice Furnas and Calista H. Fellows, partners, doing business in name and style of T. C. Furnas & Co.

Abraham Campbell vs. John J. Baker; proceedings supplementary to execution.

Nellie Hewitt vs. Charles E. Hewitt; complaint for divorce.

Mattie L. Davis vs. Walter R. Davis; complaint for divorce.

William H. Johnson et al. vs. Mary E. Dailey; complaint to foreclose mechanic's lien.

Simeon Haywood vs. Ella Haywood; complaint for divorce.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

20260. Emmons vs. Harding. Kosciusko C. C. Reversed. Gillett, C. J.—1. Where an assignment of errors does not show the court, by name, to which the appeal is taken, it is irregular, but not fatally defective. 2. Where a person executes deeds to real estate and places them in the hands of another, to be delivered after the death of the grantor, and said grantor after the execution of such deeds withdraws them without the consent of the grantees and conveys the same real estate to another person who has knowledge of the execution of the first deeds, said latter person stands on no better footing than that occupied by his grantor with reference to said latter conveyance, and where the grantee under the first conveyance accepts the benefit of the prior delivery said latter grantee takes no title.

20173. Meyer vs. Town of Booneville. Warrick C. C. Reversed. Monks, J.—1. The granting by the board of trustees of a town to use the streets, alleys and public places therein to erect poles and posts and to suspend wires thereon to furnish electric light to such town and its inhabitants, or to lay pipes, mains and conduits to furnish gas, water, light or heat to such town and the inhabitants thereof, is the exercise of a legislative power; but when the town enters into a contract with a second party having such franchise, to light its streets and public grounds and buildings, or to heat its public buildings and offices by steam, hot water or otherwise, or to furnish gas for that purpose, it exercises a business and not a legislative power. And the exercise of the legislative power, in the granting of a franchise, since the taking effect of the act of 1899, being Sections 4443r, 4443bl, Burns, 1901, can only be done by an ordinance, and such an ordinance does not become effective until after publication thereof as required by the sixteenth subdivision of Section 4357, Burns, 1901, being Acts 1879, P. 201.

—Minutes.—

20198. State of Indiana vs. Clarence Peteman. Montgomery C. C. Appellee's petition for leave to file brief.

20182. Henrietta Wilkie vs. Myron G. Reynolds. Madison C. C. Appellee's brief (8.)

APPELLATE COURT.

4526. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Branham. Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed. Comstock, J.—A complaint upon an accident policy, which, after alleging the receipt of the injury, avers that plaintiff "was so immediately and continuously disabled and crippled and wholly incapacitated for all business, labor or calling and so remained wholly incapacitated, disabled and prevented from performing any work or labor or pursuing any calling for the space of fifteen months," etc., shows that the disability resulted immediately from the injury. 2. Total disability as used in an accident insurance policy does not mean absolute physical disability on the part of the insured to transact any kind of business pertaining to his occupation, but inability to follow his occupation in the usual way. 3. Immediate notice required to be given in case of an injury under an accident insurance policy means a notice within a reasonable time under the circumstances. 4. Instructions are to be taken as a whole.

4466. E. & I. R. R. Co. vs. Huffman. Clay C. C. Reversed. Roby, J.—Where the owner of land abutting upon a railroad builds a fence upon the right of way under authority of Section 5324, Burns, 1901, and brings an action to recover therefor, the complaint should aver that the fence was built upon the side of the railroad or right of way, and show the dates upon which the building took place.

4471. Graham vs. Pacific Bank. Daviess C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

4427. Indianapolis St. Ry. Co. vs. Darnell. Morgan C. C. Same.

5069. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. vs. Porter. Marion C. C. Where a petition for a certiorari presents a deficiency of the record of the lower court which is not curable in this court, it will be denied.

4960. Whitsell vs. Strickler. Hancock C. C. Order entered Feb. 16, by error, is set aside and petition to file reply brief granted.

—Minutes.—

5086. Walter Olds et al. vs. Julia B. Follette et al. Lake C. C. Proof of publication.

5095. Home National Bank vs. John C. Hill. Boone C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

5050. Melvin V. Demarest et al. vs. William H. Holdeman et al. Lagrange C. C. Petition of appellees to board of commissioners for additional time. Granted ninety days.

5062. Charles Ardery et al. vs. Warren A. Smith. Jennings C. C. Appellee's motion and notice and brief (8) to dismiss.

4786. Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. George Gray. Laporte S. C. Appellant's petition for additional time. Granted to March 15, 1904.

—New Case.—

5164. The Wabash Railroad Company vs. John Erb. Huntington C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. In term. Bond.

Board Visits Three Institutions.

From the report of the County Board of Charities and Correction it is learned that the Home for Friendless Women has come to be practically a home for old women alone. This has been accomplished by the work of other charity institutions of the city. Twelve of the nineteen inmates of the home are old women who are permanent residents of the place.

At the Home for the Aged and Poor there are seventy-five men and sixty women under the care of the fourteen sisters. No inmates are received under sixty years of age and the oldest is ninety-five years.

In the month of January 461 mendicants found lodging at the Friendly Inn and on Feb. 8 beds were furnished for twenty-six.

A Five Cent Lunch

A package of **Uneeda Biscuit** forms the basis of an ideal lunch. Ideal because they do good as well as taste good—muscle building as well as palate pleasing.

Uneeda Biscuit

are good anywhere and everywhere. Good for the child's lunch as the working man's; equally good as the basis of a luncheon or a substantial meal. You can't really understand their goodness until you try them.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

RIGHT IN LINE

We claim to be—prove to the claim—for all kinds of plumbing, water, gas and steam fitting. Leaks, burst pipes, bad jobs repaired in haste and yet to your satisfaction, at figures that won't affright you.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO.
29-33 East Ohio Street

A Crown OR Full Set of Teeth $3
Throughout the Month of February
SELLERS BROS.
24½ EAST WASHINGTON ST.
Lombard Bldg., 2d floor. Opp. Stevenson Bldg.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOWLIES'S Business College
INDIANAPOLIS Phone 1254
Second Largest in the World.
H. D. VORIES, Ex-State Supt. President.

Slow Work Becomes Fast
Hard Work Becomes Easy
ALL Work Becomes Pleasant

when it is done on the

Remington Typewriter

In Twenty Years we have saved the world enough labor to build an Empire.

INDIANA BRANCH
No. 12 East Market Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Where blighting winds and nipping frosts are tempered by the sea and sun."
Hotel Chamberlin,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
The situation, as well as the appointments, of this famous hostelry are peculiarly conducive to recreation and enjoyment at this season. Cuisine and service of unsurpassed excellence.
Hampton Roads: Rendezvous of the White Squadron.
Fortress Monroe: Largest military post in the country.
Shooting preserves of 10,000 acres for exclusive use of guests. Fine shooting; dogs and guides furnished. Golf the year round. Booklets at Big Four R. R. Offices.
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

V. H. LOCKWOOD
Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyer
415, 418 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

⅓ OFF
TO REDUCE STOCK OF
Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes
H. T. HEARSEY VEHICLE CO.,
113-115-117 West Market Street,
Opposite New Terminal Station.

Over One Hundred Thousand Cured
WHY NOT YOU?
"ORINE" surely and positively cures the drink habit. Can be given secretly if desired without the knowledge of the patient. No sanitarium treatment necessary. Money refunded if it fails. Price $1 per box. Call for free book, Treatise on Drunkenness.
HENRY J. HUDER, Druggist,
Cor. Wash. & Penn. Sts., Indianapolis.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

Unlike Any Other!
The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.
Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.
The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

John Hancock.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
On the 31st day of December, 1903

Located at 178 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

STEPHEN H. RHODES, President.
ROLAND O. LAMB, Vice President.
WALTON L. CROCKER, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$105,981.68
Real estate, unincumbered	2,625,146.47
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent	10,776,032.25
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth more than the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	10,008,425.61
Debts otherwise secured	2,958,444.81
Debts for premiums	648,628.00
All other securities	10,981.87
Total assets	$27,133,640.69

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$12,000.00
Losses unadjusted	36,580.00
All other liabilities of the company	1,111,709.38
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	22,964,292.00
Total liabilities	$24,124,581.38
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$25,000.00

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1903, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 17th day of February, 1904.

[SEAL.]

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1903

It is located at No. 413 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

JOHN A. HALL, President.
H. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in banks	$703,522.21
Real estate unincumbered	398,872.15
Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., secured as follows:	
Railroad bonds	11,596,223.75
State, county and municipal bonds	884,960.00
Massachusetts State bonds	96,000.00
Masonic Hall Association, Springfield, Mass., first mortgage	70,000.00
Railroad and other stocks	458,412.50
Loans secured by assignment of company's policies	3,233,428.00
Premium notes on policies in force	747,252.38
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	14,148,092.97
Deferred premiums (reserve charged in liabilities), net	531,189.56
Premiums in course of collection (reserve charged in liabilities), net	255,493.62
Interest and rents due and accrued (due, $3,142.90; accrued but not due, $464,409.55)	467,552.35
Total assets	$33,590,999.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment	$59,904.00
Premiums collected but not yet due	23,109.38
Unpaid dividends due and to become due	312,472.17
Balance of installment policy death claims not yet due	216,978.05
Unpaid expenses, bills not presented	16,352.41
Legal reserve	30,314,692.00
Total liabilities	$30,943,508.01

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1903, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 11th day of February, 1904.

[SEAL.]

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.