

CONGRESS AT WORK.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Laid Aside for a Day.

After a Lengthy Discussion the Oregon Central Land Forfeiture Bill Was Passed.

The Pension Appropriation Bill After Some Wrangling is Passed by the House.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill was favorably reported authorizing the First National Bank of Larned, Kan., to increase its capital stock not to exceed \$750,000.

Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Hawley: To establish international copy right.

By Mr. Manderson: To grant the right of way over Fort Robinson military reservation, Nebraska, to the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Railroad.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill on the 4th of December, 1882, he introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, to amend the pension acts of January and March, 1883.

The bill had been now thirteen months in the possession of the committee, and he supposed that was a sufficient length of time for it to make up its mind as to the propriety of the passage or rejection of the bill.

For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate as to the bill, Mr. Ingalls moved to discharge the committee from its further consideration.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Pension Committee, said the whole subject covered by the bill referred to had been gone over last session, in connection with the Mexican Pension bill, and action taken on it.

Mr. Ingalls' motion went over to Monday. On motion of Mr. Slater, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon Central Land Forfeiture bill, and Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend by adding to the bill the substance of the provisions which on his motion had been added to the Atlantic and Pacific Forfeiture bill, providing that a method of judicial procedure for the ascertainment of the rights of any parties claiming under the grant.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was about to be resumed, but on motion of Mr. Slater the Senate, by a vote of 27 yeas to 22 nays, decided to lay that bill aside till tomorrow in order to continue consideration of the Oregon Central bill.

Mr. Morgan spoke at considerable length in advocacy of his proposed amendment; bonds which were a lien on the road, he said, were outstanding in the hands of innocent parties, and whatever rights in the hands of those bonds were rights that a court could best investigate and decide upon.

"In God's name," said he, "what sort of a Government have we got if the Judicial Department can not be trusted to pass upon a title? When did Congress get its reputation for immaculate purity to such an extent as that it rose above the reputation of the judges? When did we find the precincts of our courts haunted by gangs of foul lobbyists to attempt to pervert the decisions of our courts? It is not the courts such people visit, they visit Congress. They are not found about the Supreme Court, but are often found in the lobbies of this body.

I will not say that where the carcass is, there the eagles gather together—that would be unjust, but I will say this: that for a serene and honest judgment, of perfect integrity, and one upon which the country can rest with satisfaction, commend me to a court rather than any legislative body."

Mr. Slater replied to Morgan, and maintained that Morgan's amendment was unnecessary. The bondholders' rights were shown by the grant, and they had such rights as the granting act gave them, and could have no more. Mr. Slater denied this was a case of confiscation. It was a case of reversion or forfeiture, because of a condition broken.

Mr. Dolph said the portion to which the pending bill related had not been earned. A condition subsequent on which the grant had been made was not fulfilled, and not being fulfilled, the grant became void. It was not within the power of Congress, Dolph said, to confer on a bill of this character, the acquired rights of any citizen. The rights of all could be asserted in court in spite of any act of Congress.

After further argument, Morgan's amendment was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 28. The bill was then read a third time and passed without division.

Before the announcement of the vote on the amendment Morgan changed his vote from yea to nay, and on the passage of the bill, gave immediate notice of a motion to reconsider.

The vote in detail on Morgan's amendment was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Blair, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conger, Dawes, Hawley, Lapam, McMillan, Miller of New York, Mitchell, Pike, Sawyer, Sheffield and Wilson—15.

Nays—Beck, Camden, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Culbert, Dolph, George, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Harrison Jackson, Jones of Florida, McPherson, Manderson, Maxey, Morgan, Park, Salisbury, Sewell, Sherman, Slater, Van Wyck, Vest, Voorhes and Walker—28.

Mr. Dolph presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Portland, Ore., asking for the establishment of an assay office in that city. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

The House.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$90,000 for the support of destitute Indians in Montana. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hancock explained the provisions of the bill, which appropriates \$89,976,000 or \$24,000 less than the estimate.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, inveighed against the abuse which existed under the present pension law in the matter of the compensation allowed claim agents, and declared that the piracy of the middle ages was an honest calling compared with the operations of the claim agents in the city of Washington.

They claimed to be the friends of the soldiers. They were the kind of friends to soldiers, that wolves were to sheep. This claim business in Washington was entirely too profitable. He had prepared an amendment which would, if enacted into law, remedy the evils of the present system. It was to limit the fees of agents to \$10, payable only where the claim was allowed, but to allow special written contracts for \$25 to be entered into between a claimant and

agent residing in the same State and county with him.

Mr. Randall said at the last session the House adopted a proposition to remedy the evils existing, but the Senate refused to concur in it. In the Conference Committee legislation had been formulated, which was enacted in a law, and under this law the abuses complained of by the gentleman from Ohio had crept in.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, attacked the Committee on Pensions County and Back Pay, and characterized it as the graveyard of all pension legislation.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, replied in vindication of the action of the committee.

In the course of further debate Mr. Keifer, having the floor, was interrupted several times by Warner. Mr. Keifer declined to yield, and expressed his belief that it was very unfair for the gentleman who had conducted nearly an hour in vindicating himself and his committee to insist on interrupting other speakers.

Mr. Warner replied that he had not consumed as much time in vindicating himself as the gentleman from Ohio had spent last session in attempting to vindicate himself.

Mr. Keifer asked the Chair to have a good deal of forbearance toward the gentleman from Ohio, because it was constitutional with him to interrupt.

In the discussion of the bill Mr. Keifer entered his protest against the whole system of pension claims again, and expressed his disapproval of the proposed reduction of pension agents from eighteen to twelve.

The bill having been read and the amendments, Mr. Everhart offered a proviso that all applicants for pensions shall be presumed to have had no disability at the time of enlistment, but such a presumption may be rebutted.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, offered an amendment providing that no agent shall receive any fee for his services in pension cases until the allowance of the claim; that all fees shall be paid by the pension agents; and that such fees shall be \$10, except in cases of special written contract, filed in the Pension Office, when a fee of \$25 may be contracted for. A violation of this provision to be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment to the amendment limiting special contracts to the claimant and claim agent residing in the same State. Agreed to.

Mr. Rogers' amendment was amended as adopted.

On motion of Mr. O'Hara, the amendment was adopted providing that the mode and manner to provide for a regulation for the payment of white pensioners shall apply to all pensioners.

Mr. Matson offered an amendment increasing the pension to widows and minor children to \$12 per month. Ruled out on point of order.

The committee rose and the bill passed. Adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

Special to the Sentinel.

SCOTTSDALE, Ind., Jan. 6.—Circuit Court in session; a small docket. The most important cases are the State vs. Warren A. and Elmer E. Smith, assault with intent to murder John Miller, and Eliza Grimes assault with intent to murder E. E. Smith. Both cases are set for to-day. William Alexander, who was tried in the United States Court at New Albany last term, for receiving an illegal fee in a pension case, went to that place yesterday to receive his sentence. It is hoped that his sentence will be light, if he is not acquitted, as he did not act as an attorney but as a friend, he furnishing the money to secure the evidence in the case, it being the understanding that he receive one-half of whatever might be secured for the pensioner. Mr. Alexander, being a farmer, was no doubt ignorant of the law.

Mr. Herman Miller, of this place, is also under arrest in the United States Court for selling liquor without a Government license, whilst several indictments are held against him here for selling without a State license. Later—Miller was acquitted in the United States Court, and is here to appear in the Circuit Court to-day. Alexander was fined \$500 and sent to jail for thirty days; an outrageous sentence.

Mr. Thomas Hoops was arrested yesterday by a United States Marshal on a charge of having sold the juice without a Government permit. One by one the roses fall. Other arrests may follow.

TRADE AND LABOR.

A General Resumption of Work Now Taking Place.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—The eighteen-inch department of Carnegie's Union Iron Mills started up to-day. Work will probably be resumed in all other departments in a few days.

The Solar Iron Works of Clark & Co. will start up to-morrow in all departments.

The Good Work Going On.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—President Potter, of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, states that the mills in this city will resume operations in about three weeks. The mills employ about 2,000 men. The statement heretofore made by the Associated Press that the owners of the mill had negotiated with employees direct, without treating with the Amalgamated Association as to the rate of wages, is verified at applying to the mills in this city.

Coke Syndicate Purchases More Ovens.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, of the Connellsville Coke Syndicate, has bought a controlling interest in 33 ovens of J. W. Moore & Co. for \$150,000. This gives the syndicate control of over 7,000 ovens. Trade is showing a slight improvement.

A Heavy Fatue.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The old firm of Henry Crosey & Co., lumber merchants, which failed yesterday with liabilities of \$400,000, was always considered one of the staunchest of the city, and the rumor of its embarrassment was hardly credited. Mr. Crosey says no creditors will lose anything, as the assets are \$700,000. The cause of the failure, Crosey says, was the acceptance of drafts from the Keystone Lumber and Silt Manufacturing Company. The drafts amounted to \$379,000, and as the Keystone Company could not supply them with money, they were forced to let the drafts go to protest. Crosey said further that the Keystone Company was good for the amount due, as its property in Michigan is worth twice that much. The plan of its works at West Bay City, where it has four salt wells, cost \$300,000, and the company owns 15,000 acres of timber land. The company is indebted to one but Henry Crosey & Co., and will give them judgment for that amount. He does not think the Keystone Company will be seriously embarrassed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Hulseher & Backman, a prominent firm on the produce ex-

change, have failed. They were short on wheat and oats, mainly the latter, and their liabilities are said to be large.

Indian Leases of Lands Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The investigation into the Indian land leases was begun by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. John W. Scott, agent for several tribes in the Indian Territory, was called. He said all the tribes under his charge had leased portions of their lands. The Ponca had leased 50,000 acres, or one-half of the possessions, at \$7,000 per annum. The land was not sub-let, but occupied by Sherburne, lessee, for grazing purposes. The agent's policy of leasing witness considered best. He was asked if the price paid by Sherburne was a fair one, but was not prepared to express an opinion on this point. He thought, however, it would bring more if open to competition. The Nez Percés leased a portion of their reservation for \$20,000 a year, the Pawnees leased 127,000 acres at three cents per acre for a term of ten years. Witness was present and advised the Indians in making some of these leases. Since public attention had been so unduly called to this matter, witness thinks the lands might now be leased for a higher price.

Will Not Apply to the Government for More Aid.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Director General Burke states that 2,000 men were at work day and night in the rain and mud, during the last month, at the exposition ground. Our laborers have been paid up to last week's rolls, and a large part of the rolls have been paid, the balance being paid from day to day. Beginning on the 1st of January, all receipts are first applied to operating expenses, which have been reduced to low figures. The surplus is applied to back indebtedness. The receipts are ample for current expenses, even during bad weather, and with fair weather the revenues will be ten times the amount of the expenses. When asked if the exposition management would apply to Congress, Director General Burke said the board had expressed no such intention. The board will apply to our own people to increase their subscriptions and pay the amounts due, and that the exposition, he thinks, will be perfectly able to carry itself without aid from the Government.

Lafayette Notes.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—A stranger, refusing to give his name, was wandering along Ash Grove about a week ago, tottering heedlessly up to a farm house. He had both of his feet frozen and was taken to the hospital, where they will have to be amputated in a short time.

Patrick Doran was to-day appointed janitor of the new court-house at a salary of \$500 a year, and Richard J. Harris was appointed engineer.

Go-as-You-Please Race.

ALBION, Ind., Jan. 6.—In the ten-hour go-as-you-please race between May Marshall, the champion lady pedestrian of Chicago, and Samuel B. Exler, the noted amateur of Northern Indiana, Exler came out ahead seventeen laps; distance traveled, sixty miles. Sportsmen are now making arrangements for a hundred mile race.

Brutal Attendants.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—Sunday morning Frank Babcock, an inmate of the Insane Asylum, attacked J. Y. Craver, an attendant, knocking him down. Craver and John Flattery, another attendant, then knocked Babcock down and stamped him with their feet, breaking six or seven ribs on each side of the body and driving them into the intestines. Babcock died in half an hour. He was subject to epileptic fits, and it is claimed, had one at the time. The attendants are now in jail on a charge of murder.

The Chicago University Mortgage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, this morning, decreed a foreclosure of the mortgage held by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Connecticut, against the Chicago University for \$150,000, with accrued interest and attorneys' fees amounting to \$100,000. In the observatory of the college is the great telescope of the Astronomical Society.

An Unreliable Republican.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Daily News prints a Springfield special which intimates that Senator Ringer, classed as a Republican, will act with the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature, and that he aims at the Presidency of the Senate. The statement is also made that General Logan has been asked to go to Springfield, and that he will reach there next Thursday.

Official Consistency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—General Haven, Chief Signal Officer, has reduced Sergeant Otto Holtforth, of the Signal Service, to the ranks, and formally recommended his dismissal from the service, for riding Lieutenant Greely's private papers. The recommendation will be approved.

Assigned.

Special to the Sentinel.

ALBION, Ind., Jan. 6.—J. J. Martin, the largest hardware merchant in this city, made an assignment to-day. Assets unknown. Judicial buying the cause.

Railroad Accident in Brazil.

BAHIA, Jan. 6.—On Friday evening last a train from the south left the track. Seven passengers were killed and sixteen wounded. The victims were well-known people. Three cars were completely destroyed.

The Trouble Compromised.

MOOREFIELD, N. Va., Jan. 6.—The trouble between the Loeb and Wilson factions has ended by the parties agreeing to submit to Judge Armstrong the question which one was legally elected Clerk.

The Weekly Exports.

WALL STREET, Jan. 6.—Exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ended to-day were \$5,303,000.

The German War Department is trying an interesting experiment. A Westphalia company of soldiers has been separated from the rest for the purpose of testing the new diet to be given the men during a fortnight, within which time they are to go fully equipped for six hours daily through a regular field service exercise. The food consists chiefly of preserves and material such as is least exposed to deterioration in a campaign, and may in case of need be carried by the men in their haversacks. Strict watch is kept that none of the men procure other food outside, in order to test both their own endurance and physical condition, and at same time the nutritious qualities of the provisions.

THREE thousand visitors a year go through the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, but it is expected the number will be largely increased this year, owing to increased travel South to the exposition. The cave is on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, but ten miles from the nearest station. The cost of stopping over, including a moderately extensive exploration of the cave, is about \$10 each person.

CONCERNING WOMAN.

Mrs. BELKNAP, wife of General Belknap, formerly Secretary of War, has left Paris and gone to Florence for the balance of the winter.

Mrs. CHAMBERLIN, the "American beauty" and the Prince of Wales are "out," and the young lady no longer is conspicuous in his "set."

Mrs. J. W. MACKAY has paid \$3,000 for a tiny example of Geyser, the size of which is described as "almost as big as a pocket handkerchief."

Mrs. GEORGE WALKER and Miss Walker, wife and daughter of the American Consul General at Paris, have joined the American colony in Dresden.

SOPIER MEYER, who divides with Clara Schumann the honor of being the first female pianist, has received from the recently deceased Russian, M. Stieglitz, a fortune of nearly \$5,000,000.

LADY HASKETH, daughter of ex-Senator Sharov, has had as her guest at Somerville Park, England, Mrs. Bolton, sister of Lady Colin Campbell, who has been conspicuous in divorce court of late.

The absurdity of the woman theory of Hamlet, writes a correspondent, did not originate on the other side of the water. In 1881 H. Vining published at Omaha a small volume in support of his "Theory of Hamlet a Woman."

THERE are 80,000 widows in India from three to five years of age who will never again be married. In that country as soon as a child is born a match is made by the parents. If the boy dies the girl becomes a widow, and must wear mourning for her intended as long as she lives.

The wife of Pere Hyacinthe, in her letter recently read before the annual meeting of the Society against the Abuse of Tobacco, in Paris, attributes to this particular vice the lowering of public and private consciences, nihilism in Russia, and irreligion and depopulation in France.

The Queen of Holland walks daily on the public streets. She dresses in sombre garments, and is accompanied by only one attendant, a lady. It is to be hoped that Her Majesty and the lady do not occupy both the crossings in getting from one side to the other, as is done by royal American females when they go out.

CLARA LOUISE KEELOGG is described as a good-faced, matronly-looking person, wearing a magnificent white shawl, upon which are elaborately embroidered countless clusters of pinks and violets. One of the peculiarities of the ex-singer is her fondness for real point lace handkerchiefs, of which she has dozens of the most valuable kind.

MARY ANDERSON is to make a tour of America a year from this winter. Contracts with the theaters are now being made. A curious feature of the project is that her agent demands a loan of \$500 to \$1,000 from each local manager, to be paid out of the receipts, but partially secured against the breaking of the engagement by an insurance policy on the actress' life.

A CORRESPONDENT writes "there is no prettier girl in this State than Miss Mary Tagmage, eldest daughter of the Brooklyn divine. She is of a pale, classic, blond type of beauty, petite in stature, very gracious in manner and stylish in dress and appearance, besides being a finished scholar and a great favorite in young society. It is also alleged that she possesses all the literary tastes of her father."

THERE is an ancient fiction that no woman shall look upon the British House of Commons while it is in session, and it is reported that many a titled wife has peered down through the lattice-work surrounding the sustaining rot of the chandeliers, remaining in this uncomfortable place for hours when some special scene was expected among the Commons. At the present time women are not allowed in the galleries of the House, but Sir G. Barry, the architect of the new Palace of Westminster, had largely his own way in designing the chamber, and, being a gallant by both birth and education, he ingeniously got around the old fiction by placing a carved wood screen in front of the ladies' gallery, through which the fair ones are technically supposed not to see, but of course they can all the same. However, the space for the ladies is in the rear of the reporters' gallery, right next to the ceiling, where the air is most impure, and shut off by a partition from a view of the House, and a great part of the Government benches.

The latest news from Zululand comes by cable. The warriors have all married; they desire in the future peace and happiness and enough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the next season.

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