

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in this column will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1885—3 p. m. NEW INSANE ASYLUMS.

Mr. MAGEE: I don't know how Senators can ascertain anything new about this question by a recommitment of this bill. There is a printed report of the commissioners for the construction of these new hospitals, in which is a specific statement of the items which are estimated expenditures. This pamphlet has been on the desk of every Senator since the opening of this session. The State has spent half a million of dollars upon these buildings already. No man has questioned the proposition that they are absolutely required. Nobody has questioned, or dared to question, the integrity of the commission that is to have charge of this fund. No man can sit down and specify each item, and fix a limit upon it. You must appropriate a sum in gross for the purposes named. But in order to give the Senate and House of Representatives as full information as the commission itself has, each item is specified in the printed report. I can see no good to come from a postponement of this matter. I am aware that some Senators say they would like to know what provision is to be made to obtain the money with which to complete these buildings. In a few days a bill will be introduced providing a way to raise this fund. It can be raised in the Senate, but will be presented in the other branch of the Legislature. It is competent for the State to make provision in two ways; one by a loan, and the other by a tax levy. I am informed it is possible for the State to borrow money at 3 1/2 per cent., and if we will net 1 per cent. to place the loan, making the total interest 2 1/2 per cent., which, in my judgment, is better than to levy a tax. I know of no community suffering in the State to-day. The business interests of the country are depressed, the farmer is not getting the large return for his product; but everybody hopes and everybody knows that in the next year or eighteen months we will be on the same plane of prosperity as in 1874 and 1875. The State is in a better financial condition relatively than any town or county in the State. It has proportionately less debt and more wealth than any city or county in this Union. We are amply able to do this work now. We will have upon the present levy enough to meet the additional appropriation required in 1885 to construct these buildings. The tax levy won't have to be changed one iota. We will be able to pay the appropriation made this far for the completion of these buildings without borrowing money, unless it be a temporary loan until we realize upon the tax. Next year we will have a new assessment. The Senator from Owen (Mr. Fowler) says the assessment will be reduced.

Mr. FOWLER (in his seat): I get my information from the Auditor of State. Mr. MAGEE: I don't believe the Auditor of State knows any better than you or I, or any other man. The money to be realized from the present levy will cover every contingency under that appropriation. If this bill becomes a law there will be no need for any additional levy or the borrowing of any funds. When we examine the financial condition of the State, there can be found no reasonable objection to making this appropriation. If that same prudence and sagacity conduct the management of the State as it has been given in times past, there will be no reason either to raise the levy or increase taxation. I think the motion to recommit will be defeated.

Mr. WILLARD: I do not think a better illustration could be given in favor of this bill than that which is contained in the very table in this report of the commissioners, appointed to erect these buildings. [Reads from the report.] Two years ago there was appropriated \$600,000 for construction, and now they come in with a bill to appropriate \$338,000 for one year and \$225,000 for another year, which added to the \$600,000 makes \$1,163,000 for this purpose, when the report of the commission, to which attention has been called, showed they ought to cost \$241,000.

Mr. WEIR: What was the estimated cost? Mr. FOLKE: \$1,200,000. The \$600,000 appropriation was to carry them through the first two years.

Mr. FOWLER: I am informed it was understood at the time the bill passed that \$400,000 was all that was to be appropriated. Nobody ever dreamed that an additional appropriation would be asked for.

Mr. WILLARD (reuming): Two years ago \$600,000 was appropriated, and it was supposed that the cost of these three asylums, although there were no estimates made at the time. It was impossible to have estimates, because various plans of construction were discussed, both the cottage and detached, but there were no architects' plans made and no estimates submitted. They only asked for the construction of these buildings \$334,000, and yet they propose now to appropriate in a lump, without specifying what it is for, the sum—together with the \$600,000 already appropriated—of \$1,163,000. If this bill will show specifically what this large appropriation is for, what parties are to carry out the contracts, and how the money is to be applied, I will support it; but I don't propose to be put in a false position by the remarks of the Senator from Cass (Mr. Magee). I don't propose it to be said that Senators who want this bill to specifically state what the money is appropriated for, that they are in favor of stopping this work.

Mr. MAGEE: I am here to vote every dollar necessary for the completion of these buildings. I am here to see their construction goes on as cheaply as possible for the State of Indiana. I don't want one-half million of dollars thrown after the \$600,000 already appropriated, without knowing what the money is to go for, who is to get it, or how it is to be applied. I think the Commission on Public Buildings ought to state what proportion of this money is to go in one direction and what in another. The report of the Commission has a good many "extras" in the estimates, yet we are asked to appropriate in a lump a very large sum of money, which may all go as extras to these contractors, unless some limit is placed upon these appropriations. I believe it to be the duty of the committee when they report this bill here to show the estimate upon which they based it. The basis of the committee does not correspond with the basis of the commissioners for the erection of these asylums at all. There is a difference of over \$300,000 between the estimates of the commissioners and the committee which report this bill. When they come with this bill in proper form, I believe there will not be a single opposing voice.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I had the pleasure of being on the committee two years ago which had under consideration the bill providing for the erection of these buildings, and as far as my recollection goes, there was no such idea that the cost of these buildings should be limited to \$600,000. Section 1 of that bill provided:

Mr. FOWLER: The then Senator from Allen County (Mr. Bell), told me last night that it was the general sense of Senators, who supported that bill, that it would cost only \$600,000 to complete these buildings. I give it to the Senate just as Senator Bell gave it to me.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I was going to call attention to the fact that it was not expected they would be completed in two years, but at the expiration of that time other commissioners would be appointed to carry on the work. I believe the work will be better done if we pass this bill appropriating the aggregate amount, leaving specific amounts to be fixed by the commissioners as we did two years ago.

Mr. McINTOSH: I want to refer to a matter the Senator has just spoken of, and I want to state what I know. I was in the Senate all the time that bill was considered in open Senate, and, as I happened, I heard the committee discussing the question some. It was plain and easy understood, and every Senator ought to know that the \$600,000 was to build those hospitals. I urged upon the Senator from Vanderburg (Mr. Rahm), when the bill provided for but one hospital, not to allow any other hospital to be added to it. I told him I would vote for his bill, but he told me that Senator Bell insisted he must have one at Fort Wayne; and he got the bill amended so as to build three. On the floor of the Senate no one estimated what they would cost. But the tenth section of the bill, and the understanding was that \$600,000 would build all that would be asked for. That is the way I understood it, although I voted against the bill. There is where they got away with those who had an implied understanding that \$600,000 would build these institutions. [Reads] Section 13 provides a sliding scale for the capacity of these institutions—not less than 200 nor more than 700. At the central hospital the management say that it costs about \$1,000 a bed. If the capacity of each of these three hospitals was fixed at 200, the presumption is that \$200,000 for each would have been enough. And Senators talked upon the floor here that probably they would want to build cottage hospitals, and didn't want them so large. That was not the implied understanding, but it was my own understanding, and I believe, that of the Senate, that \$280,000 would build each of the three small hospitals, although the shape the thing was in I voted against the bill. I promised my people after I was elected (there was nothing said about it before) that I would use my influence and give my vote to build an additional hospital for the insane, but the way that bill was amended I was opposed to it, and I am opposed to it to-day. If we can get at what is proper and just to the people I am in favor of building an additional asylum for the insane. Superintendent Fletcher, of the Central Hospital, says in his report that 508 are all the insane in the State outside of the hospital, and many of these, under the law, are not entitled to be admitted to the State Hospital. Five hundred and eight is the number in the report he makes. [Reads] Where are the 2020 the Senator from Cass (Mr. Magee) talks about?

Mr. MAGEE: In 1880 seventy-five counties reported 63 persons in the alm-houses, incurable insane, but it was estimated that there are about 2,000.

Mr. McINTOSH (reuming): Superintendent Fletcher says there is some error in gathering the statistics of 1880, and there was a false impression made. As he has made this a business and a study, I rely more upon what he says than anything I could say for myself. Two years ago, I confess, I was under the impression that there was a larger number, but I have changed my mind about that. There is another singular thing about the report, and that is, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars, they claim, is the contract price for building the three institutions, so they ask, with the appropriation made two years ago and with the appropriation contained in this bill, to build more than the printed price of all three buildings. It is the duty of this Senate and of the General Assembly to take care of the interests of the tax-payer, and I for one expect to stand here advocating their cause until the close of the session.

Mr. FOLKE: It is a very excellent thing, and highly gratifying to the tax-payer, to know that there are men on the floor of the Senate so ready and willing to champion their cause. The Senator from Owen (Mr. Fowler) said among other objections to this bill, that we should consider, I ask every Senator upon this floor if there is any other claim in this wide world which is paramount to the claim of the insane? I ask if there is any class of beings under the sun so utterly unfortunates as those who are afflicted with incurable insanity, but it is pleased Divine Providence to deprive of their reason?

Mr. WEIR: Has the Senator from Wayne any reason to suppose there is any Senator on this floor not in favor of doing all that can be done for that unfortunate class of people?

Mr. FOLKE: The Senator must have forgotten that there has been within twenty-four hours a proposition made here to cut off two of these asylums; that the contracts should be carried out, but only one should be furnished for the space of the next two years. It is said by the Senator from Green (Mr. McIntosh) that Superintendent Fletcher reports that there are only 508 outside of the asylums unprovided for. I submit if he had read a line or two farther the paper shows so such thing. [Reads] Now what are the facts? The County Poor-houses show there are more than 508 persons who require treatment. The only question to consider is how many insane are there in this State unprovided for, and what means should be taken to provide for them. The aggregate capacity of the three institutions will be nearly 1,034; the act provides the minimum shall be 600 and the maximum 2,100. I remember it was stated in committee two years ago that \$600,000 would carry us two years. My recollection is that statement was made by the Senator from Allen (Mr. Bell), who now says he understood the entire appropriation was to be \$600,000.

Something has been said as to the manner in which this law was put through. That act upon the part of the last General Assembly was as proper as anything of the kind could possibly be. It was the opinion of every Senator who expressed himself that three small hospitals which better than one large one, and we acted upon that principle. The last General Assembly did right in providing for three. The ratio all over the world shows that the opportunity for cures is largest in asylums erected on the cottage plan. The Senator from Green is not aware that the asylum at Richmond is to be built on the cottage plan. We have in view the restoration of the insane, and it is not proper for the General Assembly to look at a few dollars and a few cents. The duty is imposed upon us by the Constitution, which every one of us, when we came here, lifted his right hand and swore he would support. That does not mean an adequate provision; it does not mean that we should keep 300 or 400, and let 4,000 or 5,000 go wandering about the State. We should not allow a single insane wanderer in the State. A few dollars and a few cents are not to be weighed

In the balance against them. The Senator from Allen (Mr. Bell) made an elegant speech upon this subject two years ago, in which he urged by every impulse that can actuate humanity not to leave these people unprotected. I am surprised to find, since one of these hospitals was not located in his town, he does all he can to prevent the completion of two of them. We are told that Judge Robinson (one of the Commissioners) does not believe in the completion of but one of these asylums, yet we have over his official signature the request that this identical bill shall be passed by this General Assembly. There must have been some misunderstanding in this matter. The Senator (Mr. Fowler) must have misunderstood him, for I am sure Judge Robinson would not stigmatize his official act by saying he did not believe in the completion of this identical bill, which is the official signature is subscribed. Would it not be much better for the State House to be allowed to lie over for two years, rather than to one of these hospitals; say, should it not be uncompleted forever, rather than remain in the State as a blot and a stain on the condition they are in to-day?

An objection by the Senator from Lawrence (Mr. Willard) and one other Senator (Mr. McIntosh) is that this bill calls for a great deal more money than the contract price; that the contract price is \$800,000 and the bill calls for \$1,100,000, including the \$600,000 appropriated already. The Commissioners come to us with a statement of things absolutely essential. The Senator from Cass (Mr. Magee) asks what the objection is specifying how much shall go to make every window and door, and how much for heating apparatus and so on. My objection is this: You never can erect a building of any size in which you can tell beforehand how much it will cost, and how much will be needed for this and for that.

Mr. WILLARD: Can't you say how much will be needed for the hospital at Evansville, how much for the one at Richmond, and how much for the one at Logansport?

Mr. FOLKE: We can't say that intelligently. It may be that the price of material is going to be a sliding scale, and may cost a little more to build in one place or a little less in another. What I object to is the putting of these Commissioners under a cast iron rule. If in their discretion they can do better by putting \$800 in a heating apparatus or taking it out, and putting it at Richmond, they ought to have the right to do so; or they can give additional facilities in the matter of water works at Richmond or Evansville or Logansport, I believe they can do better than we whether it is \$100,000 or \$200,000. I don't suppose any Senator can tell us what the exact amount we have left to four of the best men, with the Governor of the State, believing their only purpose will be to perform the duty which the law imposes upon them. I believe in leaving it to them, and not with us, who know nothing about such things, to determine what this money can be best expended for.

Mr. THOMPSON: Certainly the Senator who has just taken his seat does not think for a moment that there is any member of the Senate opposed to a struggle in aid of the cause of the State. Our State is not able to raise the means this bill proposes to appropriate. Senators may talk about the ability of the people, but for the last three, four or five years this State has been losing in population. If the way is not opened, we cannot canvass that was brought forward with denunciation, it was by the Democrats reflecting upon the Republican administration of the affairs of this State. We came into power as a result of the increased taxation of this State. That was the procurring cause of my presence in this Senate. I am opposed to any more taxation; and now you set up a scheme—for it is a scheme—it was prompted by some three gentlemen in this State, who are not with us, who know nothing about the building; and finally they agreed they would take one building piece. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to vote for the taking care of the insane and the oppressed whenever we have the ability to do it, but we are going to shipwreck ourselves if we go back upon the promises made by the party of which I am a member, and go into an avianche of speculation on insane asylums or anything else. I am decidedly opposed to it. It is a very heavy debt to her citizens who are knocking at our doors, and she is refusing to pay. I regard a refusal to pay on the part of the State as a very great reflection upon the honor of the State. We have the ability to build one hospital, and to do so entirely, and we have the ability to protect the other two against injury; and in two or three years we may be able to finish these also.

Mr. FAULKNER: I have long since learned that two wrongs never make a right. I think the Senator from Owen thought so before, and never changed my mind about the State undertaking to build these three asylums at once. My judgment was we ought to build one, for we needed it. When they got three together I voted against it. But we are now in a position where we have spent some \$600,000, and the only way we get out of it, with any honor to the State, is to build three institutions. I think my friend from Lawrence (Mr. Willard) is right about it; we ought to know where this money is going. We ought to have some specifications. The idea of voting that much money without knowing any thing about it, would be wrong. I will vote as liberally to take care of these unfortunates as any Senator on the floor. I have been called on, and I have thrown up to me that I am the watch dog of the Treasury. That is not the case; we have but one watch dog in Indiana. I have tried to vote the best I could for all concerned. If we can't get this bill in a better shape I will vote against it. I am sorry to hear talk about the State going all to pieces. In my county we consider real estate worth more than it was several years ago. I think when the next assessment is made, with the same per cent. of taxation which we have now, we will raise money enough to build these hospitals by being economical. That is my idea about it.

Mr. RAHN: I had the honor to introduce a bill two years ago for the erection of one asylum. It was amended so as to provide for three. The original bill was for \$200,000. The Senator from Allen (Mr. Bell) increased that amount to \$600,000. That appropriation did not mean to build all three, but that in two years we could appropriate the necessary amount. I venture the assertion that the Senator from Owen and Senator but knew we would have to make additional appropriations. I don't want the impression to go out that we intended it would only require \$600,000 to build the three asylums. The law provides for the accommodation in these asylums of not less than 200 nor more than 700 each. The idea was to provide for 1,500 in the three. The reason 200 was put in there is that there was an old college building at Logansport which Dr. Fletcher, now Superintendent of the Central Asylum, thought we could fix up in a couple of months so as to hold from 200 to 300 patients. That was the one for the 200 patients, and the others were to be on a larger plan. Now here we are, having authorized three by law; and they are in process of construction; each one, and the contractors are on the ground; and if you hold back an appropriation it will bankrupt the State. The Senator from Lawrence (Mr. Willard) asks why the committee didn't specify what we need that money for. The

bill went before a committee and was investigated thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that the money asked to be appropriated was proper. We have confidence in the commissioners with the Governor. I don't see how they can make any more detailed statement than they have in their report. Certainly, whatever money is not required the commissioners will not draw, and when the buildings are completed the money, of course, reverts back to the Treasury. I stand ready to vote for the bill, even if we have to raise the money by direct taxation.

Mr. McINTOSH: I stated when I was up before that I had understood \$800,000 would be all the money required to build these institutions. Some Senator who followed me tried to make sport of that declaration. The only trouble two years ago about building an additional asylum for the insane was the place it should be located; that was all the trouble. I want to read from Senator Van Voorhis' speech on page 277. [Reads from the Brevier Reports.] Now if they had built six according to that idea (at \$100,000 each) the cost would have been only \$600,000. [Reads.] Nobody ever doubted this conclusion. There is a little amusing thing occurred here. For the addition of the Senator from Cass (Mr. Magee) I wish to read a little speech he made. [Reads.] He was against building them, if that was all the reason.

Mr. WINTER: I don't believe the people of this county are opposed to the appropriation of the money for these asylums. There is no question about that at all; but the subject for which the appropriation is made is much larger than the appropriation. I am very much rejoiced that there has not been a single Senator that has for the purpose of making a name for himself rests upon members of the Senate, and, indeed, upon the people of the State, to make full and adequate provision for the care of the insane. The feelings common to all humanity appeal to us in the strongest possible way to make such provision. And in addition we have the positive mandate of the Constitution which imposes the duty upon us. The only question is whether it is judicious or proper at this time to make the appropriation called for by this bill. Upon the question of the general propriety of these appropriations I am heartily in accord with the bill and opposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Owen (Mr. Fowler). It is a conceded fact that the State of Indiana has commenced the building of these asylums, and has actually paid out about half a million of dollars, and to that extent we have got into the enterprise, and there is no retreating out of it. By the amendment we would have had one asylum completed, which one we don't know. That would be a struggle between Evansville, Richmond and Logansport, which would induce lobbying in the interests of each one of these three points as to which one would be favored by the Commissioners. That would be a spectacle for which the people of Indiana would be the first to result to follow the passage of the bill were this amendment adopted. Then it provides that two are not to be completed. They are to be left standing uncompleted for at least two years from this time, and we don't know how much longer, because when once stopped the force of inertia has to overcome to get started again. It strikes me that will not commend itself to the wisdom of this body as a very business-like proposition, losing sight of the welfare of a great number of insane who will not be provided for. If this bill is passed it will furnish accommodation for every man, woman and child in the State, and that will satisfy the demand made on us by the Constitution of our State, a demand that has been neglected very much to the discredit of the State, to make full, complete and adequate provision for the insane of the State. It has been said that this bill does not specify for what purpose the money is to be appropriated. It has not occurred to my mind that there is any doubt or uncertainty on that subject. I think the report of the commissioners furnishes adequate information as to what is to be done with the money. [Reads from the report.] We will not have done with this subject now as at some future time, but it is a duty that rests upon this Legislature, and has ever since the adoption of the Constitution in 1851, and I am not prepared to vote to postpone the discharge of a duty which has been already much too long postponed.

The motion to recommit and the amendment were both rejected. The bill was ordered engrossed. [See page 102.]

Socialist Workmen's Bill. BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Socialist members in the Reichstag have introduced a workmen's protection bill, which they hope to have passed in the course of the session. The bill is to be known as the Bismarck bill, because the fixed number of hours for a normal working day, made during the debate on his bill, January 16. The Socialist bill prohibits the employment of convicts by private parties or corporations, and also restricts the hours of labor to the daytime, and forbids the employment of children under fourteen.

"Maryland, My Maryland." " * * * * * "Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men." "My farm lies in a rather low and miserable situation, and "My wife" "Who?" "Was a very pretty blonde!" "Twenty years ago, became "Sallow!" "Hollow-eyed!" "Withered and aged!" Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had "Lost!" "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this country, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship; and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

"Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain, C. L. JAMES, Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland, May 26, 1883.

"None getzine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Five more white talleis, four of them girls, have been found in a Chinese den of prostitution. The oyster shuckers of Baltimore have raised \$1,200 for the striking shuckers of Annapolis. Andrew J. Small, of Biddford, Maine, editor and proprietor of the Biddford Daily Times, died yesterday.

John Scherarrig, of Chicago, nine years old, shot and killed his brother Jacob yesterday. Did not know the gun was loaded. The Ohio Legislature adopted a joint resolution returning thanks to William Henry Smith for the careful, correct and fair manner in which he compiled the Great Atlas.

The collapse of the gold market, which for January amounted to \$1,115,197, including 383,200 silver dollars and 42,687 ounces of gold, the gold pieces coined are of the value of \$1,369.

The Situation in the Sudan and the Probable Plans of General Gordon. LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches to day from Khartoum, describing the situation of General Stewart's forces at Abud, make it plain that the Mahdi's men have arranged to make a stubborn stand in Metemneh. They are so well situated there that it has been deemed advisable to wait reinforcements before assaulting this stronghold. As soon as the reinforcements, now on the way, reach Gubat, General Stewart's force will be able to take Metemneh by storm. The action of the troops after that will largely depend upon General Gordon. Neither General Stewart nor General Wolsley has any idea what he is likely to decide. The plan of action favored by General Wolsley is to have the garrison at Khartoum brought down the Nile in steamers to Metemneh as soon as the British have secured it. This would practically effect the object of the expedition and end the war. If General Gordon, when success has crowned the hard work of the expedition, may positively refuse to be restricted to allow his faithful garrison to go, there are reasons for believing he will insist on remaining at Khartoum and establishing a government there. If he does, the Mahdi's forces will be pushed forward and will attack the Mahdi at Omdurman. It is believed that General Gordon will meet with a battle at Abu Hamad or a short distance below it. The Mahdi has assembled a large force at Abu Hamad, and it is believed he will be able to make much more rapid progress, as his route on the river will be less obstructed than at present, and he will have the benefit of the north winds.

Imports of the Week. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Imports at the port of New York for the week were \$7,419,000, of which \$2,071,000 were dry goods, and \$5,347,000 general merchandise.

Rev. W. L. Pope, D. D., San Pedro, Department Station, Barbados, Republic Honduras, Central America, says from personal experience he indorses the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommends it to others.

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