

# Indiana's New Governor Hits Railroad Passes

## Credited With Intention of Delivering a Bugle Blast Against Their Acceptance by Any State Officials.

Reform agitation in the Middle West has struck Indiana good and hard, if indications from that section are to be given full credence. According to a recent prognostication from political sources close to the new State administration, there will be a sensation caused when Governor-elect Hanly delivers his inaugural address on January 5 next.

From trustworthy sources it is reported that the new governor, in his first words to the people and to the Legislature, will recommend the enactment of a law making it a crime, punishable by impeachment, for any official or employee of the State to accept a railroad pass or similar "courtesies" from corporations anxious to ingratiate themselves with such officials or employees.

**Credited by Officials.**

While there has not yet been any confirmation of this prediction, many officials do not doubt that such is Hanly's firm intention, and that consternation and dismay reign in Indiana officialdom. Those acquainted most intimately with Governor Hanly believe it not only possible, but quite probable, that he is determined to strike at what is regarded as the root from which corruption of public officials springs.

It is known that Hanly is a strict constructionist as to the official moral code. He holds that public officials are the servants of the entire public, and that they should no more accept favors and special privileges from corporations or individuals than they should accord favors and special privileges to corporations or individuals. In his view, Hanly is a commoner-democratic in the true sense of the term. Personally he adheres rigidly to the standard he would set for others. In the recent campaign, when he traveled thousands of miles over Indiana, and as the Republican candidate for governor could have had free transportation from every railroad in the State, he paid cash fare for every mile.

**Wants Official Judgement.**

It is estimated that nine out of every ten State officials and an equal proportion of members of the Legislature accept railroad passes. It is not necessary for them to seek these favors, for representatives of the railroads are only too prompt to tender annual passes for the officials themselves and to promise them trip passes, for members of their families and their friends, whenever they request them. The governor-elect holds that this custom is nothing less than the most insidious and perhaps the most effective sort of bribery. Whatever the official may say in justification of his action, his acceptance of a favor places him under obligations to the railroads, or at least makes him kindly disposed toward them. When called upon to act officially in a matter affecting the interests of the railroads he cannot but be influenced in a degree by his sense of obligation to those from whom he accepted favors.

Officials, it is argued, will accept railroad passes, but would grow purple with rage if tendered the cash equivalent. Members of the Legislature, in addition to their per diem, are allowed mileage for their traveling expenses to and from the capital, yet it is a safe guess that most of the members have already received and accepted these favors, which have come to be regarded as perquisites of the office to which they are elected by the people.

**Legislators Cornered.**

What the Indiana Legislature will do if Governor Hanly makes such a recommendation is a question, yet in such event the members will find themselves in a tight box. Unquestionably a majority of them will be opposed to the enactment of such a law, but if Governor Hanly makes the recommendation and sees that a bill embodying his ideas is introduced, it is not readily seen how a single member of either house can afford to place himself on record as opposing it.

In this situation the governor feels that he holds the whip hand, and that it is possible for him to inaugurate a radical reform at the outset of his administration that will make him and his administration famous. He sees that the Legislature that would have the courage to ignore or to oppose such a recommendation from the governor would certainly write itself down as ineffectual, and he regards the Indiana public still sufficiently sensitive as to the honor of its officials to show the members of such a Legislature that they had dug their own graves and buried themselves politically.

**Passes Returned.**

The report that the new governor has this surprise in store has had the immediate effect, it is said, of causing two or three State officials, who secured advance information, to return with thanks the annual passes tendered them by the railroads for 1915. Thus, whatever their real sentiments and predilections may be, they will be in position to join the reform movement with clean hands.

No doubt, too, members of the Legislature, when they learn of Governor Hanly's reported intentions, will take similar action, and for once at a session of the Indiana General Assembly railroad passes may go begging. In fact, Hanly may create an atmosphere of virtue about the State House so roused that lobbyists may be disposed to seek a more salubrious climate.

# PRINCE MAY MARRY DAUGHTER OF CITIZEN

## Reigning Family of Sweden Plans Radical Departure From Usual Custom of Royalty in Selecting Bride.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—According to reports from Stockholm the Bernadotte dynasty is upon the point of daringly breaking away from one of the chief traditions of the reigning families of the world.

Prince Gustave Adolphe, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, recently undertook a long tour to visit the European courts with the object of finding a bride.

It appears, however, that the young man has been unable to find a suitable consort, and the question has been very seriously considered at Stockholm as to whether the daughter of a notable citizen would not be just as good as a match as the descendant of one of the European dynasties.

**PAID \$25 TO LEARN TRICK.**

"Charge it to experience," said a prosperous looking man who had just heard the plaint of a friend who had paid for a straight tip at the races and lost. "Cupidity makes fools of the best of us. I was up against it myself only a short time ago."

"Not you?"

"Yes, I. Looking out of the window one evening I was surprised to see a stranger on my lawn hunting closely in the grass and under the shrubbery for something he had apparently lost. He looked like a man in ill health, was well dressed, and apologized for intruding as soon as I went out. He said that while taking his morning walk he had noticed a baseball outside of the hedge, concluded it belonged to some boy about the place, and tossed it to the lawn. In doing so he had thrown a diamond ring from his finger, which had been emancipated by his recent illness.

"The ring had associations, he explained, that made it very dear to him. After a further search he gave it up, but before leaving assured me he would gladly pay \$100 to anyone leaving the ring at his hotel. Of course I could not take such a reward, but I could send one of the boys, and that would make it all right.

"While I was down on all fours inspecting every inch of ground a man dressed like a laborer looked at me awhile, and then joined in the search. He soon had the ring. On learning it was not mine, he refused to give it up. He would advertise it and get a reward. After much dickering he turned it over to me for \$25. Of course it was bogus, and they were confederates, for I never found mine nor hair of the invalid."

**KANSAS A GOLD STATE.**

Kansas, in 1903, for the first time joined the ranks of gold-producing States. Along with her came Tennessee. The two States came in with gold products valued at \$2,500 for Kansas; \$800 for Tennessee. Kansas also reported silver for the first time, giving a production of no less than 97,999 ounces.—Kansas City Journal.

# TRIAL POSTPONED OF SLOCUM OFFICIALS

## Illness of Attorney Announced When Case Is Called in United States District Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Frank A. Barnaby, president of the Knickerbocker Slocum Company; directors James K. Atkinson and Frank G. Dexter; Commodore John A. Pease, and Capt. W. H. Van Schaick, all indicted for aiding in and abetting the steamboat General Slocum disaster, were arraigned before Judge Thomas in the United States district court today for trial. Captain Van Schaick was also arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

A son of ex-Judge Dittmerhofer pleaded for an adjournment, on the ground that his father, who is the attorney for the defendants, is very ill, and probably would not be able to handle the case for a month. The trial was finally set for the March term of the court.

The trial of Inspectors Lundberg and Fleming was set for hearing in the January term.

**WHAT DELAYED THE MAIL.**

"That reminds me," said David Elliott, finance clerk at the postoffice, "of a case down in the southern part of the State." He and Postoffice Inspector Fletcher had become remiss, and the finance clerk's remark had been called forth by a story of an Indiana postmistress who, a bit weak mentally, had concealed in her home thousands of letters that had been entrusted to her to forward.

Mr. Elliott moved carefully to windward of a cigarette in the mouth of a part of the audience, and then continued:

"The department received a letter one day from a man in southern Indiana, complaining that a letter he had mailed at his home office had never reached its destination. He was especially exasperated about the non-delivery of that letter, too. His mother-in-law had announced that she was coming to visit him, but his wife was sick, and he didn't waste any time in writing that fact to her mother. Well, she didn't get the letter, and came."

"Soon the department began to receive other letters of more or less strenuous degree, complaining that letters that had been mailed at that town had, apparently evaporated, and an inspector was put on the case. The postmaster of the town had only recently been appointed, and the inspector had some difficulty in persuading him that he had the right to pry into the private workings of the office, but he finally succeeded."

"Oh, them letters," said the now enlightened postmaster, "they're all right, and he pulled from beneath his counter a half-filled mail sack. 'See see their folks here ain't much on letter writin'! Wrote only that many letters in the last four weeks, an' of course, I couldn't send out that sack till she got full.'—Indianapolis News.

**A MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTER.**

"Mamma, is it true that Mr. Millions squints?"

"I don't know, but I hope to goodness if he does he'll squint your way."

Houston Post.

# EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES SWEEPS OVER BUFFALO

## Two Thousand Cases Reported to the Health Department in the Month Just Ended—Schools Close.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Buffalo has on its hands a measles epidemic surpassing in extent any known in the history of the city.

In the first thirty days of the month just closing, about 2,000 cases have been reported to the health department. The daily average is forty cases.

Just before the schools closed for the Christmas holidays some were sadly affected with measles.

In some class rooms the absence due to measles was between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

**WHISTLER'S LOST SKETCHES.**

It is not generally known, says "Success," that the late James McNeill Whistler once lost some of his best South American sketches. He told the story to Arthur Jerome Eddy, as follows:

"I went out to Valparaiso in a sailing ship. I was the only passenger. During the voyage I made quite a number of sketches and painted one or two sea views—pretty good things, I thought at the time. On arriving in port I gave them to the purser to take back to England for me. On my return I did not find the package and made inquiries for the purser. He had changed ship and disappeared entirely. Many years passed, when, one day, a friend, visiting my studio, said: 'By the way I saw some marines by you in the oddest place you can imagine.'"

"Where?" I asked, amazed.

"I happened in the room of an old fellow who had once been purser on a South American ship, and saw tacked on the wall several sketches which recognized as yours. I looked at them closely and asked where he got them."

"Oh, he said, 'he said: 'why a chap who went out with us once painted them. Don't amount to much, do they?'"

"Why, man, they are made by Whistler!"

"Whistler," he said blankly, "who's Whistler?"

"Why, Whistler, the artist—the great painter."

"Whistler, Whistler—I believe that was his name. But that chap wasn't no painter. He was just a swell who went out with the captain. He thought he could paint some and gave me these things when we got to Valparaiso. No, I don't think I can let them go—four, somehow or other, they look more like the sea than real pictures."

**NOT A MATTER OF OWNERSHIP.**

President Elliot, of Harvard, recently visited a hotel in New York, and when he left the dining room the colored man in charge of the hats picked up his tile without hesitation and handed it to him.

"How did you know that was my hat when you have a hundred there?" asked Mr. Elliot.

"I didn't know it, sah," said the negro.

"Didn't know it was mine? Then why did you give it to me?"

"Because you gave it to me, sah."

Collier's Weekly.

# Text of Secret Treaties Eludes All Vigilance

## Arbitration Pacts With Five European Nations Become Known—Senate Likely to Find Less Opposition to Ratification.

When Congress reassembles a few days hence an effort will be made by a number of Senators to expedite the consideration of the arbitration treaties recently signed by Secretary Hay and representatives of leading European countries. These state papers are now held under injunction of secrecy in the executive files of the Senate.

The text of the treaties is practically identical, so that the scope of all can be understood by the wording of one of them. Much interest is felt, therefore, in the fact that the wording of the French treaty has been obtained. It was sent to the Senate on December 13, and reads as follows:

**Text of French Treaty.**

"The Government of the United States of America and the government of the French republic, signatories of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague, July 29, 1899, taking into consideration that by Article XIX of that convention, the high contracting parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have authorized the undersigned to conclude the following arrangement:

"Article I—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of July 29, 1899, provided, nevertheless that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of the third parties.

**Briefs in Each Case.**

"Article II—In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent court of arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope, powers, the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of the procedure.

"Article III—The present convention shall be notified by the President of the United States of America, by and with advice and consent of the Senate thereof; it shall become effective on the day of such ratification, and shall remain in force for a period of five years thereafter.

"Done in duplicate in the English and French languages, at Washington, this 1st day of November, in the year 1904."

"JOHN HAY."  
"JUSSERAND."

**Organized Opposition.**

Since the treaties were first entered into by the diplomatic representatives of the various countries and this nation, the apprehension on the part of Southern Senators that an effort might be made to collect the repudiated bonds of civil war days has led to the expectation that an amendment will be offered, probably to Article I, exempting the domestic affairs of any nation from the application of the treaty provisions. This would dispose of Southern opposition and improve the chances for favorable action by the Senate.

Apart from this opposition of the South, there is strong disapproval on another score. The proposed treaties are with France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, and Switzerland. The one with the British government is consistently opposed by the powerful Clan-na-Gael organization, which has always opposed any alliance or standing agreement between America and that country. It can hardly be predicted how much influence this body could exert against the five treaties if linked together, but it is realized that it exerts a good deal of power at times, though its operations have always been of a quiet sort.

Until the Senate orders some action in executive session, the text of the treaties will be kept secret. This will not be true, however, only in a technical and official sense, because of the French treaty becoming publicly known.

**A FORTUNE TELLER'S VICTIM.**

People often wonder who patronizes the fortune tellers and clairvoyants. The "Atchison Globe" tells this of Madam Arinsky, a woman who has victimized many in Atchison:

"One of her victims is a servant girl in North Atchison. The girl had a blue waist, and the madame convinced her that the blue waist was what was keeping her lover away. She gave the blue waist to madame. The girl likewise gave up a brown skirt because her lover quarreled when he came, and parted with a pink waist, a black dress, a gray hat and a pair of brown gloves in rapid succession, madame showing that each worked some magic spell in making her lover's heart cold. Finally, when the girl didn't have enough left to keep herself warm, she stopped treading because her lover was cold, and appealed to the police."

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<b>PARLOR FURNITURE</b> Slightly Fire-damaged.	<b>Bedroom or Dining-room CHAIRS</b> Slightly Fire-damaged.	<b>CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY</b>	<b>ICE BOXES</b> Slightly Fire-damaged.	<b>Ladies' Desks, Slightly Fire-damaged</b>
3-piece Parlor Suite for.....\$6.75	(About 19 in all.)	We take this occasion to thank our customers for their generous patronage during the past year, and extend to every one our best wishes for	Ice Box for.....\$2.25	Lady's Desk for.....\$.59c
4-piece Parlor Suite for.....\$8.75	Bedroom or Dining Chairs.....19c	<b>A Happy and Prosperous New Year</b>	Ice Box for.....\$2.29	Lady's Desk for.....\$.69c
4-piece Parlor Suite for.....\$8.75	Bedroom or Dining Chairs.....29c	The fire which visited our establishment at the very height of the holiday season and the consequent temporary demoralization of our store system may have resulted in some mistakes and some delay in delivering goods. We ask the kind forbearance of any customers who may have cause to complain, and assure them of our willingness to correct all errors that may have occurred.	Ice Box for.....\$2.98	Lady's Desk for.....\$1.75
4-piece Parlor Suite for.....\$11.50	Bedroom or Dining Chairs.....49c		Ice Box for.....\$2.98	Lady's Desk for.....\$1.85
Upholstered Arm Chair for.....\$1.25	Bedroom or Dining Chairs.....79c		Ice Box for.....\$3.98	Lady's Oak Desk for.....\$1.98
Parlor Sofa for.....\$2.75	<b>ROCKERS</b>		Ice Box for.....\$4.29	Lady's Oak Desk for.....\$1.98
Parlor Sofa for.....\$2.75	Slightly Fire-damaged.		Ice Box for.....\$6.29	Lady's Oak Desk for.....\$2.35
Parlor Sofa for.....\$2.75	Rockers for.....\$.69c		Ice Box for.....\$6.50	Lady's Desk for.....\$2.75
Parlor Sofa for.....\$4.75	Rockers for.....\$.89c			Lady's Mahogany Desk.....\$2.75
Parlor Sofa for.....\$4.75	Rockers for.....\$1.19			Lady's Mahogany Desk.....\$3.98
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<b>SIDEBOARD.</b> Slightly fire-damaged solid oak-finish Sideboard, mirror top, to go at.....	<b>Lot of about 5 fire-damaged Morris Chair frames, to go at.....</b>		<b>A lot of about 6 Fire-damaged Enameled Iron WASH STANDS, to go at.....</b>	<b>CHINA CLOSET.</b> Slightly fire-damaged oak-finish China Closet, glass door and glass ends, to go for.....
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