

# GREAT BENEFIT SUIT SALE

## THE MODEL

Sacrifices Several Thousand Dollars! Our Loss the Public's Gain!

In pursuance of our plan for closing out the large lot of Suits sent us from our Rochester factory we place on sale to-morrow 1,500 Best all-Wool Cheviot Suits way under the manufacturer's cost of making, the price being

# \$8.88

This is the largest offering of Fine Clothing at retail ever attempted in this city or the West, the entire line aggregating a value of \$17,250, the actual cost of production being \$11.50 per suit, the retail price all over the country ranging from \$15 to \$18. These Suits, embracing over 40 different patterns in sacks and cutaway frocks, are made up from guaranteed finest grade all-Wool Cheviots; sizes all complete, running from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. We feel safe in asserting that such an opportunity to invest in first grade Ready-made Clothing, fresh from the manufacturer, and offered at a large discount under actual cost of production, has never been placed before the citizens of Indianapolis. As these goods were sent direct from our Rochester factory for the benefit of our own retail trade, only one suit will be sold to any one person. Dealers will not be supplied under any circumstances.

8.88

8.88

8.88

8.88

8.88

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Where alterations are necessary to insure a perfect fit, only the actual time required to do the work will be charged for. This sale means an actual loss of several thousand dollars to the proprietors of the MODEL CLOTHING CO. But as it is our rule, as manufacturers, never to carry anything over to another season, we prefer to suffer the loss now than later on. It will pay you to come at once and make your selection

7.88

In this great sale we place 600 fine all-Wool Cheviot Boys' Suits, ages 13 to 18, at \$7.88. These suits have been selling readily all season at \$10, \$12 and \$15. This week take your choice of them for \$7.88.

This sacrifice goes clear through even to our knee pants suits. This week take your choice of twelve styles of all-Wool Cheviot Knee Pants Suits ages 4 to 14, for \$3.88. If you can match them in any store in the country under \$5 and \$6, bring ours back and we will refund you your money.

3.88

98c

To-morrow we place on sale 100 dozen of GEO. B. CLUETT & Co.'s Fine Percal Shirts, Monarch Brand, at 98c. The same quality will cost you \$1.50 anywhere else.

To-morrow we place on sale forty cases of men's and boys' Mackinaw Straw Hats at 48c. Other houses will ask you double the price for them.

48c

# MODEL CLOTHING COMPANY

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., Proprietors.

## WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

A COMPLETE STOCK OF Fourth of July Goods!

Fire-Works, Flags, Balloons, Lanterns, Etc.

### CAMPAIGN GOODS.

## CHARLES MAYER & CO

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

## KNIGHT & JILLSON

73 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, etc. at the manufacture of the

## NATIONAL TUBE WORKS CO

We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 1/2 inch to 12 inches diameter. We also carry in stock the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

## NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS,  
77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Carriages, Buggies and Harness

For Quality, Style and Finish our goods have no equal.

## HOWLAND & JOHNSON

LAWN MOWERS. 75 and 77 West Washington St.

WARM WEATHER is sure to come. LILLY & STALNAKER  
See the Baldwin Refrigerator. 64 E. Washington St.

## TRAVELERS' INDEX.

### KANKAKEE LINE

(BIG FOUR RAILWAY)

IT ALWAYS HAPPENS

When the same route to Cincinnati and Chicago is offered by the different roads leading to these cities the best is chosen by the people who purchase the tickets. People choose the best for the money, and when the train leaves the Union Depot for CINCINNATI, time 12 and 13, it will be seen that the KANKAKEE LINE is still the people's favorite, and the \$2.00 rate we offer is what will catch the passengers. And when the crowds start for Chicago, one and two, and the Kankakee stands ready with its canary-bird train, its chair cars, its sleeping and parlor cars, its time much quicker than any other, its depot right among the hotels in Chicago, its beautiful entrance along the lake front, and its rates for tickets as low as the lowest, it will be found that the old popular, safe, reliable line has not been forgotten by the public. Besides these special excursions we offer:

Old Point Comfort and return on June 9 for \$17.00, good for twenty days. A rare opportunity to visit Atlantic coast cities at cheap rates. The most magnificent trip on the continent.

Half rates to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa points, June 5 and 19.

Sale Lake and return, \$22.40.

Low rates to Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Cheap rates to Minnesota and the Model Table account of commercial travelers convention, June 16, 17 and 18.

In fact, if you are going anywhere, please call at ticket office Kankakee line.

DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE
CHICAGO DIVISION	CHICAGO DIVISION	CHICAGO DIVISION	CHICAGO DIVISION
10:30am	10:30am	10:30pm	10:30pm
11:30am	11:30am	11:30pm	11:30pm
12:30pm	12:30pm	12:30pm	12:30pm
1:30pm	1:30pm	1:30pm	1:30pm
2:30pm	2:30pm	2:30pm	2:30pm
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4:30pm	4:30pm	4:30pm	4:30pm
5:30pm	5:30pm	5:30pm	5:30pm
6:30pm	6:30pm	6:30pm	6:30pm
7:30pm	7:30pm	7:30pm	7:30pm
8:30pm	8:30pm	8:30pm	8:30pm
9:30pm	9:30pm	9:30pm	9:30pm

Fullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Table office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

## REAL ESTATE for SALE

We have FOR SALE UNDER EASY TERMS to parties who will improve at once a few lots on North Illinois street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 50x270, for \$15 per front foot. Streets and gas line now in course of construction; natural gas.

## W. A. RHODES

72 East Market St.

## A. W. BRAYTON, M. D.

OFFICE Northwest corner Ohio and Meridian Sts. RESIDENCE 809 E. Washington St.

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### Preliminary Gossip as to What Promises To Be a Dull and Tame Affair.

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A special in this morning's St. Louis Republic from Columbus, Ohio, says that the representative of the Republic called on Judge Thurman at his home and found him in a happy and cheerful mood. "I had no idea," he said, "that you were asking for the latest news, and when informed that the Thurman boom was rapidly spreading, I was glad to hear it. I guess so—at least it looks that way, judging from all the telegrams and letters I have been receiving; but did not say a word to you, and I don't want to get into any office on earth that I want!" "But now, Judge, the whole country is clamoring for Thurman for Vice-president, and you are not going to let them get the best of you?" "Well, I hardly know. It would not hardly be proper in one to decline a thing that had not come from his list of advisers and friends for years ago, and I have not yet decided whether to be left alone here with my wife in this den (speaking of the library) and these friends of mine, or to go to St. Louis, and somehow they won't permit me to live in peace."

"If the nomination is given you, even against your protest, would not you feel it your duty to accept?" "I have the highest regard for President Cleveland and sincerely hope he will be re-elected. If I thought that my name would be put forward for the office, I would be glad to make a personal sacrifice for the interests of the party, but I don't think I should be asked to do so. I have no objection to the ticket being defeated, to think that I had declined if my name would have strengthened it, of course. It is only upon the condition that the nomination comes without any struggle, that I can accept."

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### The Temporary Chairmanship.

St. Louis, June 2.—The coast began to be the general man applying to the gentleman halling from all points west of Denver. There has been no formal action providing for joint meetings or a fusion of interests. Nevertheless the delegates work as a unit, and although scattered among three hotels, they fraternize and aim to achieve the same end. They are an active crowd, and when there is anything to be done by work the coast delegates get down to business in a many way that commends the administration of residents and visitors who cannot understand the energetic style that carries everything with a burst. The California members began their labors before breakfast, and they applied themselves to the business before the meeting. Mr. Cleveland's friends were pushed for temporary chairman, and no one with a vote or influence to bear on the Democratic national committee escaped without being asked to consent to the request of the coast. The caucus was ably managed by Senator English and Mr. F. Tappan, and so well that the coast delegates were not generally known until late in the evening that there had been any organized effort to elect a chairman. The California members who were buttonholed ever suspected that he was a special object of attention. The delegates were not in the least dissatisfied with the proceedings, and an exchange of opinions, but the proceedings invariably ended with the mention of the temporary chairmanship. Each national delegate was sounded thoroughly, and the coast boomers were charmed to find no opposition in the field. Delegates from the coast, and in particular, the California delegates, had a more hopeful attitude than the ragged edges of a first acquaintance. "That's a good day's work," Mr. Tappan said, "and did yeoman service in smoothing over the ragged edges of a first acquaintance. Whenever he saw a delegate who did not take kindly to the California overtures, Mr. Tappan at a late hour was enthusiastic over the prospects, and as he stood in Delegate O'Brien says it has been settled that the names of fifteen national committeemen who would vote for the California candidate. "That's a good day's work," Mr. Tappan added after explaining the facts to a group of local politicians, "and if there were any more here we'd get the lot. It would not surprise me now to find the Southern Hotel the scene of acclamation as soon as the committee meets."

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## INTRIGUES AT BERLIN.

### The Emperor and Her Supporters Against the Downfall of Bismarck.

Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, June 2.—No sooner had Emperor Frederick seemed assured of some prolongation of his life than the influences hostile to Prince Bismarck displayed renewed activity. The conflict between the liberal tendencies of the Emperor and the Chancellor's policy, which had been latent from the outset of the reign, now threatens to end in open rupture. The Emperor is still too feeble to be credited with the execution of unadvised judgment. He is swayed by the opinion of the Emperor, who has resumed, in the comparative seclusion of Potsdam, the well-dominant secured during the Emperor's illness at San Remo. Prince Bismarck had warning of the coming troubles last week in a communication from the Emperor lamenting Minister Von Puttkamer for abusing the government influence at elections. Minister Von Puttkamer returned to resign. Prince Bismarck hastened to return from Paris. In two telegrams to the Emperor he found the Emperor's distrust of the Ministry, including the home and foreign affairs, and also found the Emperor's giving his assent to the quinquennial law tag bill. After the first telegrams, Minister von Puttkamer consulted with Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, and was now trusted by both himself and the Emperor. Under the advice of Dr. Friedberg the Emperor signed the bill, at the same time advising Prince Bismarck that he hoped this concession would be followed by reforms in the Ministry. The letter of the Emperor to Minister Von Puttkamer repeated his complaint made to Bismarck. Her Von Puttkamer has replied to the letter by detailing his administration of the Interior Department, Ministry, the quinquennial law, which ought to have been published in the Reichsanzeiger, was withheld from promulgation by order of the Emperor, who declared that the law should not appear unless accompanied by his order to Herr Von Puttkamer to the freedom of the right to vote. When Prince Bismarck left the Emperor after the last conference, the Ministry was to remain intact and the quinquennial law was to be promulgated on Monday. To-day it transpired that Prince Bismarck had been consulting his colleagues on the subject of the Emperor's postponement of the publication of the law. It was reported that the Emperor had now consented to cancel his order, and the report, however, is uncorroborated. The Emperor's intention of the Emperor's article on the crisis, declares that the people will gladly give up the Emperor's resignation, but not Prince Bismarck, not even Bismarck, however, and his recent. Besides Herr Von Puttkamer, General von Schellendorf has offered to resign, exchanging the War Office for the command of a army corps. The crisis has not yet reached the climax of the resignation of the Ministry, and until Prince Bismarck has again consulted the Emperor, the issue of the conflict is doubtful; but the situation is grave enough to cause profound uneasiness.

## FRONTIER ANNOYANCES.

### Conflicting Statements as to the Franco-German Man Passport System.

LONDON, June 2.—The new German passport rules were put in operation on Thursday on the railway lines passing through Strasburg, Metz and Nancy. A heavy guard of soldiers were placed at each of the stations, and all passengers not provided with the proper papers were turned back, without regard to nationality. The first train that arrived at Avricourt, after the rules were enforced, contained an American, a Pole, a Belgian, three French Indians and a physicist traveling with a rifle. The passport rules were enforced, and the passengers were not allowed to enter the territory. They were placed in trucks until a train for Metz was back to France. A train stopped in their journey, and sent back the German passport holders. The train leading through Germany was routed to Metz, and the passengers were crowded in consequence.

## THE CHICAGO CANDIDATE.

### Another Long List of Reasons Why Gen. Harrison Should Be Selected.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Attorney General T. M. Michener, of Indiana, who has been in this city for two weeks, representing the interests of Gen. Ben Harrison as a presidential candidate, started for home to-day. He said, before leaving, that he was well satisfied with the condition of General Harrison's interests in this section. When asked particularly about Indiana, he said: "They are considering General Harrison, and no one else. You doubtless know that the Republicans of Indiana are in a town-ship, town, city, county, district and State convention, have endorsed his candidacy. They have chosen a delegation to the national convention every member of which is for General Harrison and is not considering the question of a second choice. That delegation cannot represent the sentiment of the Republicans of Indiana without supporting Gen. Harrison, and I speak advisedly when I say that they will do it resolutely, earnestly and persistently notwithstanding rumors to the contrary put out by the friends of other candidates."

## THE GRAY MEN WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

### St. Louis, June 2.—Though a vast majority of the Democrats who have gathered here to attend the national convention believe Judge Thurman will be nominated for Vice-president almost without opposition, the matter is by no means settled.

If the ex-Senator is the administration candidate, the administration has up to this hour, declined to avow. All efforts to induce Congressman Scott, who represents the President, to speak on the vice-president, have utterly failed. He will not say a word. The friends of Governor Gray have sent innumerable persons to him to-day for the purpose of ascertaining what his wishes are, but without success. The smaller number of Gray men, Gray's friends practically admit that Thurman is the administration's choice, but a statement made by Mr. Scott's residence has given them some hope, and they are to-night hard at work. They have to-day seen every delegate on the ground, and to-morrow will make a call in a group on the delegates from the Pacific coast at the headquarters of the latter. The coast men are for Thurman, and declare that his popularity with their people is so great that if the Republicans should make a nomination unsatisfactory to the Pacific States, for instance, that of a man from the West, they would vote against the nomination of the Chinese. The friends of the slope could be carried for the Democracy. The Gray men meet this argument with the view that Indiana is likely to be the great battle-ground, and that the Democracy could in no way make more sure of it than to nominate Governor Gray. They take great pride in showing the figures to prove that Gray has always been successful before the people of Indiana. Among the best informed persons now on the ground there is little doubt that the Gray men's Scott came out here with the intention of nominating Judge Thurman. They say the entire program for the convention, ticket and platform was arranged a few days ago in Washington, and all that now remains to be done is for the delegates to ratify Mr. Cleveland's wishes. At the same time Mr. Scott has discovered that there is considerable opposition to the plan of nominating Judge Thurman, and he is endeavoring to get the delegates to step further and to vote for Gray. He certainly has so far been very cautious not to commit himself to Thurman or any body else. One of Governor Gray's lieutenants said to-night: "We are perfectly willing to see Mr. Cleveland's friends should name the head of the ticket, make the platform and select the temporary and permanent committees of the convention, but we are not willing to step further and to name the vice-president as well."

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Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, June 2.—No sooner had Emperor Frederick seemed assured of some prolongation of his life than the influences hostile to Prince Bismarck displayed renewed activity. The conflict between the liberal tendencies of the Emperor and the Chancellor's policy, which had been latent from the outset of the reign, now threatens to end in open rupture. The Emperor is still too feeble to be credited with the execution of unadvised judgment. He is swayed by the opinion of the Emperor, who has resumed, in the comparative seclusion of Potsdam, the well-dominant secured during the Emperor's illness at San Remo. Prince Bismarck had warning of the coming troubles last week in a communication from the Emperor lamenting Minister Von Puttkamer for abusing the government influence at elections. Minister Von Puttkamer returned to resign. Prince Bismarck hastened to return from Paris. In two telegrams to the Emperor he found the Emperor's distrust of the Ministry, including the home and foreign affairs, and also found the Emperor's giving his assent to the quinquennial law tag bill. After the first telegrams, Minister von Puttkamer consulted with Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, and was now trusted by both himself and the Emperor. Under the advice of Dr. Friedberg the Emperor signed the bill, at the same time advising Prince Bismarck that he hoped this concession would be followed by reforms in the Ministry. The letter of the Emperor to Minister Von Puttkamer repeated his complaint made to Bismarck. Her Von Puttkamer has replied to the letter by detailing his administration of the Interior Department, Ministry, the quinquennial law, which ought to have been published in the Reichsanzeiger, was withheld from promulgation by order of the Emperor, who declared that the law should not appear unless accompanied by his order to Herr Von Puttkamer to the freedom of the right to vote. When Prince Bismarck left the Emperor after the last conference, the Ministry was to remain intact and the quinquennial law was to be promulgated on Monday. To-day it transpired that Prince Bismarck had been consulting his colleagues on the subject of the Emperor's postponement of the publication of the law. It was reported that the Emperor had now consented to cancel his order, and the report, however, is uncorroborated. The Emperor's intention of the Emperor's article on the crisis, declares that the people will gladly give up the Emperor's resignation, but not Prince Bismarck, not even Bismarck, however, and his recent. Besides Herr Von Puttkamer, General von Schellendorf has offered to resign, exchanging the War Office for the command of a army corps. The crisis has not yet reached the climax of the resignation of the Ministry, and until Prince Bismarck has again consulted the Emperor, the issue of the conflict is doubtful; but the situation is grave enough to cause profound uneasiness.

## FRONTIER ANNOYANCES.

### Conflicting Statements as to the Franco-German Man Passport System.

LONDON, June 2.—The new German passport rules were put in operation on Thursday on the railway lines passing through Strasburg, Metz and Nancy. A heavy guard of soldiers were placed at each of the stations, and all passengers not provided with the proper papers were turned back, without regard to nationality. The first train that arrived at Avricourt, after the rules were enforced, contained an American, a Pole, a Belgian, three French Indians and a physicist traveling with a rifle. The passport rules were enforced, and the passengers were not allowed to enter the territory. They were placed in trucks until a train for Metz was back to France. A train stopped in their journey, and sent back the German passport holders. The train leading through Germany was routed to Metz, and the passengers were crowded in consequence.

## THE CHICAGO CANDIDATE.

### Another Long List of Reasons Why Gen. Harrison Should Be Selected.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Attorney General T. M. Michener, of Indiana, who has been in this city for two weeks, representing the interests of Gen. Ben Harrison as a presidential candidate, started for home to-day. He said, before leaving, that he was well satisfied with the condition of General Harrison's interests in this section. When asked particularly about Indiana, he said: "They are considering General Harrison, and no one else. You doubtless know that the Republicans of Indiana are in a town-ship, town, city, county, district and State convention, have endorsed his candidacy. They have chosen a delegation to the national convention every member of which is for General Harrison and is not considering the question of a second choice. That delegation cannot represent the sentiment of the Republicans of Indiana without supporting Gen. Harrison, and I speak advisedly when I say that they will do it resolutely, earnestly and persistently notwithstanding rumors to the contrary put out by the friends of other candidates."

## THE GRAY MEN WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

### St. Louis, June 2.—Though a vast majority of the Democrats who have gathered here to attend the national convention believe Judge Thurman will be nominated for Vice-president almost without opposition, the matter is by no means settled.

If the ex-Senator is the administration candidate, the administration has up to this hour, declined to avow. All efforts to induce Congressman Scott, who represents the President, to speak on the vice-president, have utterly failed. He will not say a word. The friends of Governor Gray have sent innumerable persons to him to-day for the purpose of ascertaining what his wishes are, but without success. The smaller number of Gray men, Gray's friends practically admit that Thurman is the administration's choice, but a statement made by Mr. Scott's residence has given them some hope, and they are to-night hard at work. They have to-day seen every delegate on the ground, and to-morrow will make a call in a group on the delegates from the Pacific coast at the headquarters of the latter. The coast men are for Thurman, and declare that his popularity with their people is so great that if the Republicans should make a nomination unsatisfactory to the Pacific States, for instance, that of a man from the West, they would vote against the nomination of the Chinese. The friends of the slope could be carried for the Democracy. The Gray men meet this argument with the view that Indiana is likely to be the great battle-ground, and that the Democracy could in no way make more sure of it than to nominate Governor Gray. They take great pride in showing the figures to prove that Gray has always been successful before the people of Indiana. Among the best informed persons now on the ground there is little doubt that the Gray men's Scott came out here with the intention of nominating Judge Thurman. They say the entire program for the convention, ticket and platform was arranged a few days ago in Washington, and all that now remains to be done is for the delegates to ratify Mr. Cleveland's wishes. At the same time Mr. Scott has discovered that there is considerable opposition to the plan of nominating Judge Thurman, and he is endeavoring to get the delegates to step further and to vote for Gray. He certainly has so far been very cautious not to commit himself to Thurman or any body else. One of Governor Gray's lieutenants said to-night: "We are perfectly willing to see Mr. Cleveland's friends should name the head of the ticket, make the platform and select the temporary and permanent committees of the convention, but we are not willing to step further and to name the vice-president as well."

St. Louis, June 2.—The coast began to be the general man applying to the gentleman halling from all points west of Denver. There has been no formal action providing for joint meetings or a fusion of interests. Nevertheless the delegates work as a unit, and although scattered among three hotels, they fraternize and aim to achieve the same end. They are an active crowd, and when there is anything to be done by work the coast delegates get down to business in a many way that commends the administration of residents and visitors who cannot understand the energetic style that carries everything with a burst. The California members began their labors before breakfast, and they applied themselves to the business before the meeting. Mr. Cleveland's friends were pushed for temporary chairman, and no one with a vote or influence to bear on the Democratic national committee escaped without being asked to consent to the request of the coast. The caucus was ably managed by Senator English and Mr. F. Tappan, and so well that the coast delegates were not generally known until late in the evening that there had been any organized effort to elect a chairman. The California members who were buttonholed ever suspected that he was a special object of attention. The delegates were not in the least dissatisfied with the proceedings, and an exchange of opinions, but the proceedings invariably ended with the mention of the temporary chairmanship. Each national delegate was sounded thoroughly, and the coast boomers were charmed to find no opposition in the field. Delegates from the coast, and in particular, the California delegates, had a more hopeful attitude than the ragged edges of a first acquaintance. "That's a good day's work," Mr. Tappan said, "and did yeoman service in smoothing over the ragged edges of a first acquaintance. Whenever he saw a delegate who did not take kindly to the California overtures, Mr. Tappan at a late hour was enthusiastic over the prospects, and as he stood in Delegate O'Brien says it has been settled that the names of fifteen national committeemen who would vote for the California candidate. "That's a good day's work," Mr. Tappan added after explaining the facts to a group of local politicians, "and if there were any more here we'd get the lot. It would not surprise me now to find the Southern Hotel the scene of acclamation as soon as the committee meets."