WHITE GOODS

STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
INDIA LINENS.
PERSIAN LAWNS.
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LINEN LAWNS and CAMBRICS.
CORDED & FIGURED PIQUES.
WHITE AND CREAM
EMBROIDERED SUITS.
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L. S. AYRES & CO

N. B.—Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waists, full line, very cheap.

NEW DENISON HOTEL

INDIANAPOLIS.

This elegant hotel has been newly fitted and furnished throughout, and is kept equal to the best in the country.

An Elegant Billiard Parlor.

The finest Barber Shop in the West.
The headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee, and of the leading Republicans of the State.
Rates, $2.50 to $4 per day.
E. B. MARTINDALE, Owner. GEO. A. TAYLOR & CO., Proprietors.

A Fine Photograph of

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON

Mailed on receipt of price,

25 Cents.

For Sale by

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

During the rebuilding of our store we have placed on sale many

DECIDED BARGAINS

In our line of goods in order to reduce stock as much as possible.

WM. HÆRLE

[Established 1862.]
4 W. Washington St.

J. N. HURTY, M. D.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Waters Ores, Clays and General Analyses

The New York Store

[Established 1853.]

We have in stock about

40

BEADED WRAPS

Which we are closing out at

VERY LOW PRICES.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

HISTORY OF THE ISHMAELS.

A Case of Social Degradation That Was Found in this City by the Rev. O. C. McCulloch.

Rev. Mr. McCulloch read a paper before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Buffalo, last week, which has excited a great deal of comment and praise. Mr. McCulloch's theme was "The Tribe of Ishmael—A Study in Social Degradation." In its treatment he traced the history of degradation of a family that had come under his observation. In the fall of 1887, in this city, he visited certain persons who were in extreme destitution, and, after providing for their immediate wants, looked into the records of the township trustee. He found that he had assisted a family known as the Ishmaels, which had a pauper history of several generations, and so intermarried with others as to form a "pauper ganglion" of several hundreds. The Ishmaels first appeared in Indianapolis in 1840. The original family stem, of which there was scant record, was traced back through Kentucky and Pennsylvania to Maryland to the remote date of 1790. Ben Ishmael had eight children. One son, named John, married a half-breed woman and came to Marion county in 1840. Of the history of this man, Mr. McCulloch spoke as follows:

"He was diseased and could go no further. He had seven children, of whom two were left in Kentucky, one is lost sight of, and one remained unmarried. The remaining three sons married three sisters from a pauper family named Smith. These had children, of whom fourteen lived and thirteen raised families, having sixty children, of whom thirty are now living in the fifth generation. Since 1840 the family has had a pauper record. They have been in the almshouse, the House of Refuge, the Woman's Reformatory, the penitentiaries, and have received continuous aid from the township. They are intermarried with the other members of this group into 250 families. In this family history are murders, a large number of illegitimacies, and many prostitutes. They are generally diseased. The children die young. They live by petty stealing, begging, and ash-gathering. In summer they 'gypsy,' or travel in wagons East or West. We hear of them in Illinois about Decatur, and in Ohio about Columbus. In the fall they return. They have been known to live in hollow trees on the river bottoms or in empty houses. Strangely enough, they are not intemperate."

OFFICE desks at Wm. L. Elder's.

A FEW POLITICAL PHASES

Bynum Has Favored Constituents Who Want Protection for Their Industry.

Encaustic Tile an Item of Importance on the Tariff List—Features in the Current of General and Local Politics.

The United States Encaustic Tile-works at this place is one of the largest industries of the kind in the United States. The annual output exceeds that of any other tile-works in the country. Its products are sold in every city of any considerable size from Maine to California. This great industry is owned by three men, two of whom, John J. Cooper and Jackson Landers, happen to be Democrats. It is a business that is completely dependent on the tariff, at least Mr. Cooper so stated to a Journal representative last evening. He said: "We could not run the factory at all if the tariff on floor-tiling were removed. The industry has been started in this country but about fifteen years. Zanesville, O., I think had the first manufactory. In that time under the operation of a tariff the business has been very successful, several concerns having sprung up in different portions of the country, and the result has been to develop quite an extended industry. If the tariff were removed I have no doubt but English and French manufacturers, who have been running for scores of years and have the advantage of long experience and cheap labor, would easily undersell us and compel a suspension here. I do not think, however, that there will be a reduction on floor tiling."

"Will there be any reductions on fine tiling?"

"I believe the Mills bill contemplates a cut of 10 per cent.—a reduction from 55 per cent. to 45 per cent., but that will not affect our business greatly, as that quality of goods is but a small portion of our sales."

Now this is the condition of the encaustic tile-works at this place, so far as the tariff is concerned, according to one of the members of the firm. The great mass of the business, according to Mr. Cooper's statement, is in floor tiling, a completely protected industry, while a very small portion of it is in the finer grades of tiling, upon which there is already a heavy duty, but which can stand a small shave in order to keep hands off the important part of the firm's business.

But now for the denouement. Congressman Bynum is a pronounced free trader. He is not only heartily in sympathy with the Mills bill, but even wants to go farther and wipe out all duties except on the smallest number of articles. He has from the first been an uncompromising enemy of the tariff. Now, when the list of articles to be cut on was being discussed, it was proposed that, since pottery and all industries of that kind were to receive a whack, tiling also ought to have its share. The usual free-trade arguments were advanced that, since but few people were dependent on the tiling industry and multitudes were compelled to buy the products, it would be better, on the whole, to cut the tariff and allow the people of this country to buy where they could buy cheapest. It was a question, they said, of the greatest good to the greatest number, and, of course, the tariff ought then be reduced. But it turns out that in Mr. Bynum's own district is the largest manufactory of tiling in the country—right in his own home, and owned by two of his personal friends. The circumstances are awkward. If he carries out his principles and allows to go in the Mills bill any reductions of the tariff on floor pottery of any consequence whatever, trouble will be raised at home, and he will have an exceedingly hard row to hoe when he wants to return to Congress. This is exactly the situation, it is said, that confronted Mr. Bynum. When the proposition arose to touch the tariff on tiling, there was the liveliest kind of a tilt, it is asserted, between him and his party friends, the manufacturers here. They said to him directly that the duty on that industry must remain right where it is, at any rate as far as floor tiling is concerned. Any reduction would greatly injure their business, or, if Mr. Cooper states it correctly, a big cut would ruin it. Letters passed between here and Washington over the matter, and Bynum, it is said, was given to understand when at home that nothing must appear in the Mills bill that would damage the industry here. What was the result? A small cut of 10 per cent. on the finer articles is proposed, while the duty on the great bulk of the business is left as it is. All of which demonstrates that it is an entirely different thing when your own ox is gored, or that when the tariff reduction is brought right home to Democrats they don't like it any better than anyone else.

Ex-Senator Bruce's Purposes.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is spending a few days here with his father-in-law. He will go to Washington next week to join his wife and there pass a few weeks in visiting before beginning the work he proposes to do in this campaign. To a Journal reporter yesterday he said: "I have been on the lecture platform now for two years, but will devote myself from this on to the campaign. I expect to take the stump about the 1st of September and give it my whole time until the campaign closes in November. In '84 I made sixty-four speeches, but do not intend to make quite so many this campaign, owing to weakness of my throat."

"What can you say of the colored vote this year?"

"My people are strong for Harrison. The intelligent and educated portion of the race is almost entirely Republican, and I have heard of no dissatisfaction among them."

"What about a proposed independent party among the colored voters of the country?"

"O, that is merely a Democratic trick to catch the colored vote. Nearly all the leaders in the movement are avowed Democrats. J. Milton Turner, who is at its head, was American minister to Liberia under Grant, and was afterwards a Democratic candidate for the same position. I happened to get hold of one of the confidential letters that were sent out to colored citizens, and it showed clearly that it was merely a scheme to give the floating colored vote to the Democrats, who will need all the votes they can get, and more too, this year, especially in Indiana."

They Have Money to Spend.

"We thought we were going to perpetrate a great surprise on the Republicans Saturday night," said a Democrat to a Journal reporter, yesterday, "but somehow they got onto the preparations we were making. The fact is, several men under the guidance of Ed Gould, were working on the transparencies for over three weeks. Every effort was made to drum up a crowd. Circulars were sent out into all the surrounding counties, urging Democrats to come to the city and assist in making a show, or the Democratic party in Indiana would be lost forever. There were many outsiders here, but the managers were greatly disappointed because there were not more. To show that it was no spontaneous affair it is only necessary to say that a dozen of men were paid for three weeks' work in getting it up. I happen to know that the transparencies, the music, the carriages, and all other expenses of the affair was a little over $3,000. That fact shows that the Democrats have plenty of money to begin their campaign on."

Made No Discrimination.

The failure of the railroad men to join in the Democratic ratification Saturday night, is due, as the Democrats say, to the officials not allowing their men to leave their work to attend the meeting. Like all other campaign assertions of the kind made by the Democrats, this one is without any foundation whatever. The Sentinel charges that the yard-master of the Vandalia road refused the request of ten yard-men to join in the demonstration. John Howard, the yard-master referred to, says the statement is a falsehood. "There is not even any excuse for the statement," said he last evening. "But one man asked me if he could lay off and attend the meeting. That was an operator, and I told him he could. If any more of the men wanted to lay off they did not mention the fact to me. It is true that nearly all the men turned out the night the Republican Club called on General Harrison. They were anxious to do so, and I gave them permission, just as I would if they had desired to join the Democratic ratification."

Republican Clubs.

The meeting of young men who cast their first presidential vote this year, and feel like voting for General Harrison, will be held in Superior Court Room No. 3 this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to organize a Harrison and Morton club, and it is the intention to make it an organization that will be a credit to the city and the young men who will compose it. A large attendance is desired at this, the initial meeting, and all young men who expect to join such a club are urged to be present.

The Harrison Club will meet this evening in the Criminal Court-room to transact important business. It is desired that all members shall be there, as what is to be done pertains to active campaign work.

TAX VALUES OF RAILROADS.

How They Effect Revenues from the Duplicate for State and Counties.

Before the State Board of Equalization the tenor of appeals for reduced valuations on railroad properties has been mostly in the line of presenting the companies as non-profitable corporations. L. L. Gilbert, of the Pennsylvania Company, however, presented some arguments that refer to the relations railroad values and taxes bear to the aggregate of the duplicate. He made a speech before the board the other day of such character that led the members to request him to reduce his arguments to writing. Yesterday Lieutenant-governor Robertson received from Mr. Gilbert a communication, in which the latter verified his previous statements by figures. "Railroad property in Indiana," he wrote, "bears its full share, or more than its full share, of taxation; and, as between the several railroads of the State, the Fort Wayne Company pays upon a valuation very greatly in excess of its proper proportion. The grand duplicate of the State for 1887 shows the value of taxable property to be $757,147,713, the value placed upon railroad property for that year being $62,092,439, or 8.2-10 per cent of the total value of all property in the State as returned for taxation. The grand duplicate for 1881 was $805,202,792, being $48,054,079 more than in the year 1887, or a reduction of about 6 per cent. since 1881. In 1881 there were 4,345 miles of railroad in the State. The aggregate value of railroad property for that year was $43,336,140. The mileage in 1887 was 5,679, and the aggregate value of all railroad property for that year was $62,092,439. The increase of mileage from 1881 to 1887 was 30 7.10 per cent., while the increase of the valuation of railroad property was 43 3.10 per cent. On the basis of 1881 the extension of railroads from that year to and including 1887 would have made the total value of railroad property, based on the value of 1881, $56,621,334; or, while other property in the State was valued at $48,054,079, or about 6 per cent. less than in 1881, railroad property was increased (in addition to the amount which should be added for extension) $5,471,105, or 6 9.10 per cent. It certainly cannot be true that all property in that State except railroad property was less valuable in 1887 than 1881."

After referring in this way to railroads in general throughout the State, Mr. Gilbert said, concerning the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road: "It has 152 miles of main track, passing through the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Laporte, Porter and Lake, all except Starke being wealthy agricultural counties, and a number of them having large cities and towns with important manufacturing and other interests. In 1887 the assessed value of all property in these counties, including railroad property, was $85,514,726, of which $16,369,024, or 19 1-10 of the total, was railroad property, and 5 8-10 of the total was the assessed value of the 152 miles of the P., Ft. W. & C. railway, with its side-tracks, rolling stock and improvements. In the county of Stark (which I will concede is by no means a wealthy county) the seventy-eight miles of railroad pay 50 4-10 of the entire tax of the county, the Fort Wayne company paying 18 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the entire tax, and this on twelve miles of a single-track railroad. In the eight counties above named there are 1,031.87 miles of main track, of which the Fort Wayne Company has 152.57, or 14.8 per cent., while its valuation is 30.1 per cent. of all the railroad property in these counties, through which several of the best lines in the State, and even of the United States, pass. The Fort Wayne comparisons are based upon track, rolling stock and all railroad property, and in a measure show the discrepancy between the values heretofore placed on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway and the other railroads in the same territory.

"As before stated, there were 5,679 miles of main track in operation in the year 1887, and the aggregate valuation of main track for that year was $45,156,493, or an average of $7,969 per mile. The assessment of 25,000 per mile placed on the Ft. Wayne line being 318 per cent of the average, and while it has but 2.6 per cent. of the total mileage of the State, yet it is assessed 8.3 per cent. of the total valuation of main track, and beside paying the large proportion on main track it is assessed, in addition, $1,109,935 upon rolling stock, second track, etc.

"We thought the valuation high at $20,000 per mile, and now think that a careful comparison must satisfy you that this was true. While all other property has been reduced in value since 1881, the tax on money invested in railroads has been increased, so that property so invested now pays nearly one-tenth of the entire tax of the State."

GENERAL HARRISON AT HOME.

Delegations Coming to Show Their Zeal in Behalf of the Ticket and Party.

General Harrison enjoyed a day of undisturbed rest yesterday. He was absent from his pew in the First Presbyterian Church for the first time in a good many Sundays. He desired to attend services, but his physician advised him to remain in doors and subject himself to no more exposure until he had fully recovered from his slight indisposition of Saturday. Although the General felt no traces of indisposition, he consented to follow the advice of his physician. No distinguished callers were at the residence during the day. Quite a number of the intimate friends of the family called yesterday afternoon and last evening to inquire about the health of the General and other members of the family.

The present week promises to give General Harrison additional rest, but there is no telling how many visiting delegations he may have to meet before its close. Several Indiana counties are making arrangements to come in and congratulate him, but as yet no dates have been definitely fixed. A delegation from Monticello, Ill., will be here Thursday. In that town are twenty-five old men who voted for Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1840. This excursion will also have with it the Lincoln and Black Eagle Clubs, of Springfield, Ill., attended by the Watch Factory Band, glee and escort clubs, of that city. Decatur too, is to be represented by the Tippecanoe Club, of that place, accompanied by a glee club and Goodman's band.

The Suicide of Lebo.

The friends of Alvin S. Lebo, the young man who committed suicide at the Insane Hospital last Friday night by hanging himself, blame the hospital authorities for his death. The hanging was done by Lebo tearing up the sheet, fastening one end of the strips to his neck, and the other to the window grating. The preparation for the act and its accomplishment must have made considerable noise, and yet no one knew of the death until the following morning. It was 6 o'clock when Lebo was found, and he had then apparently been dead five or six hours. A watchman is employed whose duty it is to keep a close watch over the rooms of the inmates, but he was not near enough to hear any noise in Lebo's room, or, if he did, he did not seek to see what the trouble was. "If an inmate who is not dangerously insane can hang himself without disturbing the attendants," said a gentleman yesterday, "people who have relatives there must be uneasy about their safety all the time. There is evidently great need of a new management there."

Charged with a Grave Crime.

Chas E. Wilgus, a grocer, was yesterday placed under arrest charged with a crime which involves his relations with his niece and fourteen-year-old daughter. The case was brought to light through the investigations of the Odd-fellows, of which he was a member. But little can be ascertained as regards the details of the family's domestic relations, except that Wilgus insists that for some time his daughter has been incorrigible and beyond his control. Charles Gardner made the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest was issued, and he says that the matter has been investigated by the lodge of which Wilgus was a member.

A Brakeman Killed.

John Gregg, a brakeman on the Panhandle railroad, living at No. 79 Leota street, was crushed under the cars and killed near the shops of the road yesterday noon. He was setting a brake, and slipping, fell between the cars. His head and face were crushed. He was thirty-two years of age, married and has two children.

FOR the complexion use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It brings blooming health to pale cheeks.

READY WITH THEIR PISTOLS

Whisky in One Case and Politics in Another Lead to Shooting Affrays.

A Neighborhood Rough Killed in His Anxiety to Fight—An Ardent Democrat Desiring to Whip Somebody Is Wounded.

George W. Ferrand, living eight miles south of town near the resort known as Shannon's Lake, shot and killed William Maples, a citizen of the same neighborhood, yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. The shooting seems to have been a case of self-defense, as from all that can be ascertained Maples was something of a desperado when under the influence of liquor. As Ferrand tells the story of the affair, Saturday night Maples was in town, and became intoxicated. A colored man named Smith took him to his house, leaving him there over night. Yesterday morning Maples, still intoxicated, saddled his horse and started on a trip, which as he said, "would clean the ranch out." He had not gone far when his horse stumbled and fell, throwing him to the ground and bruising his face and head.

Mounting, he rode on and met Columbus Leech, to whom he reiterated his intention of "cleaning out" the neighborhood. Seemingly, Leech persuaded him to desist, for Maples showed some signs of relenting. About 7 o'clock, however, he appeared at the door of Ferrand's house and began a friendly conversation. There had never been any feud of any kind between the two, and they talked for a half hour or more. As Maples rose to go, he evinced a desire to pick a quarrel with Ferrand, who made no rebuffs, but endeavored to calm him down. Maples took great delight in showing a quart bottle of whisky, half empty, that he had purchased the night before, and insisted that Ferrand should meet him hand to hand. To this Ferrand replied: "Maples, you know I am one of your best friends here in the bottoms," and Maples rose to go. Reaching the gate, he began to mount his horse, but, turning, he exclaimed, "George, I'm going to do you." Seizing a rail from the fence near by, he made a rush at Ferrand, who begged him to stop, and retreated towards his front door. In his frantic attempts to strike Ferrand, Maples broke the rail into three pieces, and with the fragment left in his hands he made a final charge. At the same time Ferrand, warning him to stop, drew his revolver and fired two shots, striking his antagonist directly in the breast, just above the heart. Maples turned and walked up the road some fifty or sixty yards, when he fell and died.

Ferrand, who made no attempt to run, attended to some chores about his place, after which he went where Maple's body was lying. His friends urged him to run, but he concluded that his best plan was to give himself up, which he did yesterday afternoon. He had intended going to Waverly to spend Sunday, and had put his revolver in his pocket, as he would return late at night. Maples is a married man. Ferrand is twenty-four, single and an orphan. Two farmers, Andrew Williams and William Sawyer, witnessed the shooting.

Shot in a Political Quarrel.

A shooting affray occurred last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the South-street bridge over Pogue's run. Jacob Broderick, Robert Hardpense, Frank Ernshaw and an unknown man were engaged in conversation, when Wm. Dunn stepped up and made a remark about General Harrison. He was the only Democrat in the group, and desired to turn the subject of conversation upon politics. Ernshaw remarked that Sunday was no time to discuss such questions, whereupon Dunn responded: "Frank Ernshaw, I can lick you or any man in this crowd." This roused Hardpense, who remarked, "I don't think you can, Dunn." At this, Dunn attempted to strike at Hardpense, and upon a second attempt, Hardpense shot him, the ball entering the brain just above the right eye. Throwing the revolver aside, he started to run, but was captured on Garden street. He gave himself up, remarking that he was half drunk, and didn't know why he had done the shooting. He is a single man, thirty years of age, and resides at No. 31 Madison avenue. He has for some time been employed as car-inspector at the I., B. & W. yards. Dunn, a married man, employed at Kingan's pork-house, was removed to the St. Vincent Hospital in Kregelo's ambulance, where he was cared for. He was unconscious, but the extent of the wound could not be determined. Both parties were intoxicated when the shooting occurred, and no further cause is assigned than sudden anger, caused by Dunn's boastful threat, although Hardpense afterward claimed that he fired in self-defense.

NATURAL GAS AND COAL.

Dealers Are Preparing for the Regular Demand for the Old Fuel This Winter.

The coal dealers of the city are a little slow in ordering their winter's supply of both hard and soft coal, owing to the business-like prospects that the natural-gas companies are holding out to the citizens. It is so uncertain just what their prospects will amount to that it is beginning to have its effects. It seems that circulars have been issued to many on the South side by the gas companies, notifying them that gas cannot be carried to that portion of the city before next year. Over thirty families, residing east of Dillon street, on the South Side, have fitted up their residences for gas, and are now highly indignant over the treatment they have received. By many it is thought that the effort will be to drive all back to the open grate and base-burner.

A. B. Meyer, of the coal firm of A. B. Meyer & Co., was asked his opinion yesterday, and said: "The coal dealers have not yet taken any action on the matter, but there is no doubt that the winter's supply will fall far short of that of last year. All the dealers concede that the natural-gas boom will hurt the trade, and as a consequence I am buying probably not more than half as heavily as I did in 1887. Hard coal forms the largest bulk of our purchases, and I dare say all the Indianapolis trade won't bring in twenty car loads a day. I guess I am the only dealer who has yet invested at all—I have heard of no others. No man is going to lay in a big supply, when there is no prospect of a ready sale, and that is the way this gas question is beginning to make things look. This decrease in stock will be universal among all the dealers I believe. The fact is, I don't suppose you could find seventy-five cars of hard coal on the side tracks to-day."

Enos C. Pray, of Hunt & Pray, remarked, in a hopeful sort of a way, "Natural gas will hurt us, of course, but not to any great extent. The principal men who will be caught will be the heavy dealers and contractors. A number of coal dealers stopped the business as soon as this gas question was agitated, but I think they quit too soon. There was no necessity for the sudden scare. Our firm has, up to this date, made as many contracts as we had at this time last year. We are receiving encouragement every day from old customers. They say go ahead, and we are going. We don't want to hurt the South Side gas customers, but all we can say is that if the companies dont keep their promises, they can't blame us if we sell coal to the people. They must have fires, and from the present outlook, they will take coal, inasmuch as they can't get gas. We are handling as much hard and soft coal as we ever did, and many of our best customers to day are men who live right on the natural-gas routes."

A correspondent of Vick's Magazine says: I do not believe in being stingy, but, truly, if you want to succeed with cactus, you must refuse your friends and all their relations "slips." You pluck away the blooms, I think, and retard its growth by so doing. Give freely of your geraniums, coleus, etc., but hold the cactus in reserve. Disturb them in pots as little as possible; even when you are obliged to repot be careful of disturbing the roots.

Ahead of Our Record.

We have up to date sold more New Perfection Refrigerators than we sold last season. We guarantee perfect satisfaction—buy the best. Rapid Ice-cream Freezers more popular than ever. Sprinkling Hose, Hose Carts, Cherry Seeders, Fruit Presses, Screen Doors, Window Screens and Wire. Goods delivered to any part of the city. HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 South Meridian street.

Hot Weather Is Now Here.

We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or natural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrigerators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves; "Economy" ice-cream freezers—the cheapest in the market. WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 S. Meridian st.

HAIR PINS.

There is no one article of woman's dress that serves so many useful purposes, relieves her from the embarrassment of so many emergencies, and aids her in the accomplishment of so many designs as a hairpin. With it she not only controls the waywardness of her flying tresses, but also fastens her gloves, buttons her shoes, opens her letters, cuts her magazines and papers, takes the corks out of bottles and the knots out of strings, secures the sashes of silk and lace which she ties on her chairs and sofas, and fastens her bonnet in place. We have the goods in many kinds.

Bingham & Walk

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Marion County, State of Indiana, in Cause No. 34,123, entitled Louisa A. M. Schicketanz et al. versus Henry Dippel et al., I will as Commissioner appointed by the said court in said cause, offer at private sale at my office, No. 34 East Market street, until Aug. 20, 1888, at not less than the appraised value thereof, the following described real estate in the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, viz.: Lots number three (3) and four (4) in Daugherty's subdivision of a part of outlot ninety-nine (99), having a frontage of 104 feet and 10 inches on Virginia avenue and 157 feet and 2 inches on Coburn street, and improved with a two story brick block known as Nos. 663 and 665 Virginia avenue. This very attractive property is at the end of Virginia avenue, fronting on "Fountain Square."

Terms of Sale: One third cash and the balance in nine and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be secured by mortgage on the premises. THOMAS H. SPANN, Commissioner.
July 13, 1888.

BROWNING & SON
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
And dealers in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Glassware, Brushes, Combs, Fine Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Spices, Dye Stuffs, etc., at the old stand,
APOTHECARIES' HALL
7 and 9 East Washington Street.
Please call or write for prices.

NEW SUPPLY
The new "Duchess" Novel, "The Honourable Mrs. Vereker," 25 cents.
CATHCART, CLELAND & CO
26 East Washington Street.

A PLACE FOR VISITORS

Whether from home or abroad, the place for visitors is the undersigned. On seven floors, with elevator connection, we have our stock displayed. We have a large and eloquent contingent of clerks, who will unroll the goods and show them in the most attractive shape; and there is always the "Dark Room," which is worth anybody's while, no matter what State he hails from. The like of this room is very rare. Its superior is not to be found.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER, & LEE.
CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

SOMETHING NEW.

We offer now the largest variety of pure, fine imported wines ever brought to this market.
CLARETS—Chateau Bernones, Pontet Canet, Cantenac, Margaux and St. Julien Superior.
RHEIN WINES—Ruedesheimer Bischofsberg, Oppenheimer, Niersteiner, Winkler and Duerkheimer.
RHEIN WINES (red)—Assmanshauser and Oberingelheimer.
MOSEL WINES—Josephshoefer, Brauneberger, Pisporter and Zeltinger.
All these wines have been imported by us in the cask and bottled, which enables us to sell fine wines at reasonable prices; also, guarantee that they are labeled according to contents.
We sell and deliver only by the dozen to families and the trade.

JAC. METZGER & CO
BOTTLERS OF THE
Celebrated Tafel Beer.

GRAND HOTEL
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.

CHICAGO ART GLASS CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
STAINED, ORNAMENTAL and BEVELED GLASS. Memorial Church Windows a Specialty.
EDWARD SCHURMANN, No. 2 Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Designs and Estimates Furnished Free on Application. State Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

AUCTION SALE LOTS!
LINCOLN PARK ADDITION
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