DON'T FAIL

To read this, and come early and get your pick of these great bargains, which will be offered only at our

Special Friday Sale

100 dozen Ladies' Jersey-fitting Vests, silk trimmed, at 15c, worth 50c.
Black Silk Hose 79c, worth $1.25.
Black and Colored Lisle Hose 33c, worth 50c.
Black and Fancy Colored Cotton Hose 20c, worth 35c.
A lot of Misses' Fancy Hose at 12½c, to close.
Ladies' White Wrappers $1.95, worth $3.
Three-tuck Aprons, two for 25c.
Big table of Muslin Underwear, cheap.
Remnants of Table Linens, cheap.
Special sale of Napkins.
White Goods at 5½c, worth 10c.
White Embroidered Suit Patterns at less than cost.
All our 45-inch Embroidered Skirting marked down at prices that will close them out. $6, $7, $8 and $9 Suits for $4, $4.50, $5 and $6.
Gents' Hemstitched Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs at 10c, new patterns and styles, worth 20c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs for 10c, worth 20c.
Domestic half-Wool Challie only 10c.
Best French Challis, regular price 65c, to-day 39c and 49c.
All remnants of Summer Goods at give-away prices.
Embroidered Robes, in French Sateens and Chambrays, from $1.25 to $2.90 each.
Remnants of India Silks, from 3 to 12 yards, about half price.

L. S. AYRES & CO

LIST OF SECOND-HAND

PIANOS AND ORGANS

PIANOS.

CHICKERING—7 octaves, front round corners, carved legs and lyre, case newly revarnished, tone and action fine, at $275
DECKER BROS.—7 octaves, front round corners, carved legs and lyre, tone and action fine, at 275
CHAMPION—7 1-3 octaves, round corners front, carved legs and lyre, tone and action good, at 185
KAPPES & CO—7 octaves, front round corners, carved legs and lyre, tone and action fair at .. 165
SCHRADT & SCHMITT—7 octaves, front round corners, carved legs and lyre, tone and action fair, at 165
G. A. MILLER & CO—7 octaves, four round corners, tone and action fair, at 125
CHICKERING—Full Concert Grand, in splendid condition, just the piano for music teachers or pupils, at 375
KNABE—Full Concert Grand, case newly revarnished, good piano for teachers or pupils at 275

ORGANS.

ESTEY Style "281," high top walnut case 9 stops, four sets of reeds, 2½ octaves each, in good condition, at $75
SMITH AMERICAN—Medium high walnut case, 10 stops, 2½ sets reeds, sub-bass and coupler, newly revarnished, at 50
ESTEY—Low case, 8 stops, 2½ sets reeds, good condition, at 45
SMITH AMERICAN—Low case, 8 stops, 2½ sets of reeds, in fair condition, at 45
HORACE WATERS—Low case, four stops, good tone, at 35

The above prices for the Pianos are with stools and covers, with the exception of the Grands, and for the Organs with stools and books, delivered in any part of the city free of charge, or boxed and delivered at the depot here, on EASY PAYMENTS or 5 per cent. off for cash.

Each one of these instruments is a bargain in itself, and we have put the prices down in order to have a speedy sale, to make room for new stock arriving.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania St.

HARRISON

LITHOGRAPHS

Neatly framed, now ready for distribution, at H. LIEBER & CO.'S

ART EMPORIUM

82 East Washington St.

No stranger should leave the city without one.

NEW BOOKS

TROPICAL AFRICA. By Henry Drummond..$1.50
PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC PHILOSPHY. By Van Buren Denslow 3.50
MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE. By George Park Fisher ..... .75
QUINCE CULTURE. By W. W. Meech 1.00

For Sale by

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

TEMPORARY ENTRANCE

— AT —

14 North Meridian

DECIDED BARGAINS

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

WM. HÆRLE
[Established 1862.]
4 W. Washington St.

The New York Store

[Established 1853.]

SLIPPER SALE!

Thursday morning we will open and offer for sale

500 PAIRS

Ladies' Kid Slippers

— AT —

78c a Pair!

Every pair worth 100 cents.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

The Military Prize List.

The State encampment, which will be held this year at Evansville, Aug. 20 to 27, bids fair to be one of the largest and most interesting of its kind. A prize list of $1,550 has been made out, apportioned as follows: Infantry prizes, first, $500; second, $200; third, $100; fourth, $50. Artillery prizes, first, $250; second, $100; third, $75; fourth, $50. In addition to these $100 will be given to the best drilled Gatling-gun squad, $50 to the best equipped band and $75 to the most perfect zouave company.

New sideboards at Wm. L. Elder's.

A RIGHT TO ALL THE STREETS

The Citizens' Railroad Company Gains an Important Point in Litigation.

An Injunction Lies Against Council to Prevent It From Interfering With Street-Railway Extensions—Other Matters.

The three judges of the Marion County Superior Court, Taylor, Howe and Walker, yesterday morning sustained the petition of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company for a temporary injunction against the City Council, through the street commissioner, interfering with the company's continuance of work on the lines begun on Market and Alabama streets and Home and Central avenues. The decision gives the Citizens' Street Railway Company use of all the streets of the city, and will likely settle the street-car controversy that has been going on for several months. The suit grew out of the Citizens' company, a month ago, beginning to lay a track along Market and Alabama streets. The right to the streets had previously been given to the Dudley Cable-road Company, and the City Council took the ground that the Citizens' Company had no right to occupy a street without first securing the consent of the Council. In order to test the question the Council directed the street commissioner to require the company to cease work, by force if necessary. The suit determined yesterday was then begun by the company. It set up the plea that under an ordinance, passed in 1864, and one amendatory to that, the original charter, it had a right to occupy without additional consent every street the city now has, and all that may be added in the future. This position the three Superior judges agree in entertaining. The case was argued two weeks ago, and since that time each of the judges has been examining authorities, and without any consultation they arrived at the same conclusion. Each of them submitted an opinion. That of Judge Taylor, the senior member of the bench was, in brief, as follows:

The only matter for decision on this hearing is the right of the plaintiff to an injunction against interference by defendants with plaintiffs constructing its railroad track on Market and Alabama streets. I was ready to decide the question at the conclusion of the argument upon the application; and the delay has only served to confirm me in the conclusion then made. The plaintiff is a street railroad corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, and as successors of the Citizens' Street-railway Company, which was also a corporation organized under the laws of Indiana, is clothed with all the rights held by said Citizens' Street-railway Company.

The common Council of the city of Indianapolis, by ordinance of date of Sept. 18, 1865, had given the street railway company the right to construct and operate its railroad tracks upon all streets that may be laid off, or that are now laid off, and may be hereafter included in the city by the extension of the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis.

The plaintiff, as the successor of the Citizens' Street-railway Company, was in the possession of all the rights given by that ordinance, and before there had been any abandonment of rights by the plaintiff or its predecessor, or any forfeiture incurred by either, begun constructing its track on Market and Alabama streets, which were streets in said city, at the date of the passage of said ordinance; but a portion of said Alabama street consists of an extension, which was not then, but is now, included within the city limits. The plaintiff has made no application to the city authority for leave to lay the track on said streets, and neither of said streets, or any part thereof, was in their occupancy or possession, for street railroad purposes; and the defendants forcibly, or by threats of force, compelled the company to cease laying its tracks on the streets. There is no pretense that the track being constructed by the company on either of these streets was not being put down in conformity with the statute of Indiana, and the provisions of the ordinance of Jan. 18, 1864, and it does not appear that any ordinance changing the provision of street ordinances has been subsequently passed by the city.

It is my opinion, upon the facts appearing on this application, and stated herein, that the plaintiff was not bound to obtain, anew, the consent of the city authority to construct its railroad tracks on either of said streets, and that the right of the plaintiff to the extension of said Alabama street, not embraced in the city limits at the date of said ordinance of Sept. 18, 1865, but included therein, attached and was completed; and that the injunction asked by plaintiff should be granted until the final hearing of the case. Other questions might be alluded to and an opinion given, but as they are not directly or indirectly involved in this application, they ought to be postponed until a case arises which demands their examination and decision.

Judge Walker, before whom the case was originally brought, submitted an opinion of great length, in which he carefully reviewed all the features of the case, and the law relating thereto. The right of the Citizens' company to construct a line had, he held, been granted by the State under the incorporation law. Then on Jan. 18, 1864, the city, by ordinance, gave its consent, permission and authority to the company, and its successors, to lay track and operate a car line upon all streets of the city. In reply to the argument of the city attorney that the company was required to ask the consent of the Council before it could begin work; that at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1864, a part of Alabama street was not within the city limits; that no survey of the lines to be constructed had been made under the direction of the city engineer, the Judge held that nothing could be required of the company except that it should obey the State law and the ordinances of the city. The ordinances of 1864 gave the company the right to occupy all streets that "may be hereinafter included in the city by the extension of the corporate limits of the city," and it did not require that permission to construct a line should be secured from the Council, or that a survey should be made under the direction of the city engineer. The city, he held, might direct that certain parts of the streets should be occupied, but the original grant could not be withdrawn.

The city might refuse to permit the entire or exclusive use of streets by any company, and could stipulate such conditions and requirements as it might see fit. The plea that the granting of the injunction would give the company a monopoly of the streets came too late. It should have been made to the Council many years ago. In such a case the courts were powerless to prevent a monopoly. Continuing, he said:

In view of the changed condition of affairs in the discovery of natural gas, safety and expediency would seem to require a revision of the ordinance relating to the use of the streets, and that a proper regard should be had for the construction of tracks in each street, with reference to the location in the streets for the pipes for natural gas, and to the location in the same streets of other lines of track for street-car companies, or for transit, either by cable or other motive power, but that is not the right the city is authorized to assert here.

In regard to the plea of the city attorney that the company had no idea of making a bona-fide effort to build and operate the lines on the streets named in the complaint, but that they only desired to prevent other companies from coming in, he said there was no evidence to sustain such a charge. In case such a state of facts should exist, the tracks put down would be an obstruction and could be removed.

After sustaining the motion for an injunction, the three judges agreed upon the following entry:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that, defendants, their servants and agents are severally enjoined from in any way interfering with plaintiff in constructing its lines of street-railroads on Market and Alabama streets, and Home and Central avenues, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. So long as said plaintiff does said work with due care, and subject to honorable regulations—the order to continue in force until the final hearing of this cause, and the further order of the court.

The judges gave the city attorney ten days in which to file a bill of exceptions, but City Attorney Taylor says the case will likely not be appealed, as the decision rendered seems to be the cold law in the case, no matter how much it may be disliked by the citizens of Indianapolis. Manager Shaffer, of the Citizens' company, is greatly pleased over the decision. He says he will put a force of men at work on the Market and Alabama-street line and the Shelby and East-street extensions to-day. Rails have been purchased for the Crown Hill line, and he will begin work on it in a few days. "We propose to build all the extensions we contemplated," said he, "and just as many more as the people want, or as will pay."

The decision is an unfortunate blow to the Dudley company, which has already received a franchise for an electric railway, and to the McNeal company, which hoped for a franchise. Colonel Holloway, the local agent of the Dudley company, did not seem to be entirely disheartened by the decision. He said he did not know what his company would do, but he had telegraphed to New York for information. His company still have the same rights as any other, and he did not believe they would be given up without a fight. "I am satisfied the people of Indianapolis want an electric railway," he remarked, "and they will never have it unless our company comes in and builds it. It has been on account of our intention to build a road that the old company has begun giving better service." While the decision of the court makes it possible for two companies to operate on one street, over the same track, it would not be possible for the old company and the Dudley company to use the same streets, as one proposes to use horse and the other electric cars.

Trial of John H. Heitkam.

The beginning of the trial of John H. Heitkam, for murder, yesterday attracted the largest crowd that has gathered in the Criminal Court room for many months. During the entire day the lower floor and the galleries were crowded with friends of Arnold and the accused. Among those present were many ladies. The prisoner is a pale-faced, harmless-looking young man, who does not appear to be more than twenty years of age. He was attended in court by his father, who is one of the principal stock-holders in the Cabinet-makers' Union, on East Washington street. Agnes Leonard, the young lady over whom the killing occurred, was present all day, but in order to avoid the curious, she occupied a seat in the gallery. Griffiths & Potts appeared as counsel for Heitkam, and John Duncan assisted Major Mitchell in the prosecution. Nearly the entire day was occupied in securing a jury. The special venire of thirty-six men was exhausted before the box was filled. It was after 3 o'clock before the taking of testimony began, and even then no important witnesses were examined. The physicians who attended Charles Arnold testified as to the nature of the wound. Dr. Marsee said that when he called to see Arnold, the day after he was hurt, he found him suffering from a fracture of the skull, and that blood-clotting had already begun, making death almost certain. The only other witness examined was William Martin, now of Chicago. He attended the dance on East Washington street on the night of the killing, and saw Heitkam and Arnold there. Arnold was with the Leonard girl all evening, and Heitkam told the witness that he would "fix" Arnold the next night. Heitkam, he said, seemed to be extremely jealous of Arnold's attention to Miss Leonard. There are a great many witnesses to be examined, and it is probable that the trial will last all week.

Returns to His Wife.

In a complaint to annul a marriage contract filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, it is stated that the plaintiff, Mrs. Eliza White, of West North street, was married in 1867 to Frederick White. She was quite young, and the marriage was opposed by her parents. After living together for a short time she and her husband were separated by parental authority. Mr. White went West, and Mrs. White moved with her parents to Ohio. Five years passed, and, having never heard anything from her husband, Mrs. White made the acquaintance of Jefferson Bevis. He assumed to have knowledge of the death of White soon after he left his wife, and proposed marriage to the plaintiff in the present suit. Believing that her husband was dead, Mrs. White accepted the offer, and in 1867 the marriage with Bevis occurred. Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Bevis moved to this city, and both were astonished last Sunday morning when Mr. White appeared. There was a joyful meeting between Mrs. White and her first husband, and she at once consented to leave Bevis, who had so cruelly deceived her. An attorney was at once visited, and the result was the filing of the suit yesterday to annul her marriage with Bevis. Bevis was loth to give up the woman, and on Tuesday struck her. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and he will be tried before the Mayor this morning. Mr. White, it seems, has grown quite wealthy since he went west, and it is his intention to take his wife back with him, that she may help him to enjoy his savings.

All About Clocks.

The Washington-street jewelers are still quarreling over the sign question. After the Council had directed that the ordinance prohibiting street-signs be enforced, it passed a resolution permitting four Washington-street jewelers to have live clocks in front of their places of business. An equal number of jewelers who had dumb clocks out for signs were required to remove them. The latter claim there should be no distinction, and have begun to prosecute those who were permitted to let their clocks remain, under the nuisance ordinance. Louis C. Mayr yesterday filed against Fred Herron, charging him with maintaining a nuisance, and the case will come up before the Mayor this morning.

Sent to the Penitentiary.

Judge Irvin, of the Criminal Court, sent two thieves to the penitentiary yesterday. John Ray, who entered the residence of McGaffigan and attempted to chloroform Mrs. McGaffigan, was sentenced for six years, and Elmer Thomas, who stole $16 from Mrs. Mason, was given one year.

Left to Her Children.

The will of Amelia D. Craft was probated yesterday. Her estate, valued at $20,000, is left to her children, as follows: Minnie Craft, Caroline P. Tousey, Josephine Brown, and Frank Craft, each one-sixth, and Richard Craft two-sixths.

IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

The United Order of Honor Has Reached a Serious Line in Its Affairs.

The United Order of Honor, a social and beneficiary organization, established in this city ten years ago, and extending now to all sections of the country, is, it is said, in financial straits. The Supreme Lodge has its headquarters in this city, and in this State the chief strength of the society is located. The condition of the society, as far as its embarrassments are concerned, became public through an interview in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat with an official of the society in that State, the lodges of which have seceded from the order. The official said that the order was in debt $44,000, although it had an active membership of but 3,500. The supreme officers living in this city are Frank A. Macbeth, president; Henry F. Thompson, treasurer; Ernest Duden, secretary; Dr. David Haggart, member of the finance committee; Dr. W. E. Jeffreys, medical director; Albert W. Wishard, past supreme president. Secretary Duden, when questioned about the matter yesterday, admitted that the order was in a somewhat embarrassed condition, on account of the action of the Missouri lodges, which had ceased to respond to their assessments. There were twenty-four lodges in that State, and all of them had seceded. The next meeting of the Supreme Lodge had been appointed for St. Louis, but it will now probably come to this city. It occurs in September. Mr. Duden was not willing to reveal the condition of the society or of its indebtedness, inasmuch as he is now at work on a full statement of the matter, which, when completed, will be distributed generally among the membership. The death rate in the order throughout the past few months has been abnormally large, and that has largely increased their burdens.

Another of the supreme officers last night gave to a Journal reporter a few of the inside facts in connection with the order. Said he: "It is my opinion that we are now fighting against wind and tide, and I doubt very seriously whether the organization will last through it. Upon the statement, however, of the secretary, which is now being prepared, a great deal depends, and it may be the effect of that will be to restore confidence."

"To what is the condition of the order due?"

"To mismanagement. The officers run it into the ground by scheming to keep themselves in office and then raising the salaries. The period of the mismanagement occurred between 1885 and last fall, and the present officers are in no way responsible. I do not know the amount of the indebtedness, but it is heavy. All the lodges in Missouri and many others in the West have stopped responding to the assessments, which means that they have withdrawn from the order. It is yet possible to save the order if all the members would come to the rescue and go to work for it; but it is not likely that that will be done."

"Upon whom will the loss fall if the society goes under?"

"Wholly upon the beneficiaries of the dead. There is, however, quite a considerable sum in the treasury now—enough to pay a good percentage to those to whom the order is indebted. One thing you can announce positively—and that is, there will be a perfectly honorable distribution of the funds in the treasury."

"There will be no effort to preserve the order in any form, if it fails now?"

"On the contrary, I think there is scarcely a doubt but that it will resolve itself into a State institution. The order has always flourished in Indiana. We have forty lodges here in good standing, and there is perfect unanimity among them. We have a Grand Lodge in this State, of course, and if the Supreme Lodge fails the Grand Lodge will doubtless be called together and arrangements made to continue the organization."

Among the original members of the order were Dr. Keeley, Dr. David Haggart, G. S. Bradley, John P. Crews, John A. Buchanan, now of California, a Mr. Hamilton and one or two others. It spread rapidly, soon having lodges in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, Missouri, California and several of the Territories, at one time had six thousand members, two thousand of whom were in this city.

A REGIMENT OF VETERANS

It Is to Become One of the Striking Features of Many Campaign Parades.

Ward, Trade and Other Organizations That Show the Zeal Prevailing in Republican Ranks—A Card from Mr. Byram.

No class of persons have been so enthusiastic over the nomination of General Harrison as the old soldiers of this city. They have known him long and well, and need no testimony as to his friendship for those with whom he fought. Since his nomination many veterans who have heretofore been allied with the Democratic party have publicly announced their determination to support the Republican nominees this year, and three days ago several of the more enthusiastic conceived the idea of organizing a veterans' Harrison and Morton regiment, with the view of getting into one organization every old soldier in Indianapolis, if not Marion county. Monday evening a conference, attended by several veterans, was held and an organizing committee was appointed, with John M. Cox as chairman. It was decided to begin the work of securing members for the proposed regiment at once. The following agreement was prepared and attached to blanks, which were put in the hands of the committee:

We, the undersigned soldiers and sailors, do hereby bind ourselves together as an organization, to be known as the First Veteran Regiment, Harrison and Morton Guards, supporting the Republican national, State and county tickets.

The committee met with such unlooked-for success in receiving names that late yesterday it was decided to call a meeting at the Criminal Court room, last night, to take steps toward forming the organization. No public notice of the meeting was given, but passing the word from one comrade to another was sufficient to bring out a crowd that completely filled the court room. Among those present were between twenty-five and thirty old soldiers who have always voted the Democratic ticket. In explaining his presence one of them said to a Journal reporter: "I have concluded that all the hope we have is with the Republican party, and personally knowing General Harrison to be a friend of every old soldier, I favor his election. I can't vote for a man who has insulted the soldiers every time he had occasion to say anything about them."

The hour before the meeting was called to order was occupied in securing new names to the roll. Every man present, who had not previously done so, attached his signature and became a member of the regiment. At 8:30 o'clock, when Captain Cox called the meeting to order, the roll had on it 501 names. Of the number who had signed over 300 were present. Many had not been informed that the meeting would be held. John M. Cox was chosen chairman and George L. Moore secretary. In stating the object of the meeting Captain Cox said that it must be plain to all old soldiers that their interests were all with the Republican party. If the veterans worked as stragglers their influence would not be effective, but if they organized as a regiment their very appearance must have an influence on the younger voters. He felt confident that a full regiment of one thousand could be mustered in in a few more days.

The question of forming a permanent organization before a full thousand names were secured was discussed, and it was decided not to complete it until that number had been obtained. A resolution was then adopted instructing the chairman to appoint a mustering committee of ten, to secure the additional names, and as many more as possible. Captain Cox appointed the following veterans as the committee: Wm. Lamb, Peter Sunderland, Warren O'Haver, J. H. Beeby, John C. Williams, E. Shelling, John W. Wood and John Henry. Each member of the committee was given permission to appoint as many assistants as he desired. The chairman then stated that old soldiers in both West and North Indianapolis had informed him that each place would furnish one company for the regiment. He further said that the regiment would not be limited to 1,000 men. He believed that almost every old soldier in Marion county could be brought into the organization, and he felt that each member could secure at least one vote for Harrison and Morton. Several other veterans spoke briefly, and urged each man present to begin at once an active campaign for General Harrison. Every mention of the General's name was cheered, and throughout the meeting was wildly enthusiastic. At 10 o'clock it adjourned to meet again next Wednesday evening, when a permanent organization will be formed by electing a colonel, ten captains and other regular regimental officers. It is the intention to make this one of the most effective campaign organizations of the State.

First Ward Organized.

The Republicans of the First ward held a meeting last night on the corner of Columbia and Home avenue, with most satisfactory results. This was not the first meeting of the club, as the roll already contained 250 names. Over a hundred were added last night. The object of the meeting was to finish some details of organization and elect military officers, which was done as follows:

Captain—M. L. Reynolds.
First Lieutenant—J. L. Jones.
Second Lieutenant—Daniel Thompson.
Orderly Sergeant—H. C. Durbin.
Duty Sergeants—E. H. Hawkins, Arthur Whitsell, Jas. Mitchell and Wm. Wheatley.
Corporal—Harry Phillips.

A large delegation of Brightwood Republicans have signified a desire of uniting with the club, and they were last night unanimously admitted. Harrison T. Tincher, Republican nominee for Prosecutor, and Chas. Heckman were present and addressed the meeting. The speeches were brief, but welcomed with great applause, especially when General Harrison's name was mentioned. After giving three cheers for the ticket, the club adjourned to meet next week, the exact night not being decided upon. As soon as it will be deemed practicable it will call on General Harrison at his residence.

Fourteenth Ward in Line.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth ward are never behind when it comes time to begin service for the party. Although no special effort had been made to get out a crowd, one of the largest ward meetings that have been held in the city assembled at the corner of Elizabeth and Knox streets last night. A club of 250 members was organized, the following officers being elected:

President—John Gibson.
First Vice-president—George Keers.
Second Vice-president—Jacob Reed.
Secretary—D. W. Lewis.
Assistant Secretary—A. J. Alberts.
Treasurer—O. P. Pettijohn.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Thomas.
Captain—Robert Russell
First Lieutenant—Henry Johnson.
Second Lieutenant—P. Jennings.
Drum-major—John Kischen.

The meeting was remarkable for the enthusiasm displayed, the colored men in particular being in high glee. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening, when it is expected to increase the membership to 500. It is the determination of the Republicans of the ward to have the largest ward-club in the city.

Saw and Wheel-Workers.

The saw and wheel-makers of the city last night began the organization of a Republican club at Masonic Hall with a membership of nearly 300. No speeches were made, as only the preliminary steps for permanent organization were taken. The officers elected were: President, Oliver Hays; vice-president, Sumner Carson; treasurer, Bert Ingalls; secretary, J. F. Fesler. The club intends to adopt a regular campaign uniform, and for military officers those selected were: Captain, M. Maroney; first lieutenant, R. Coyle; second lieutenant, E. P. Lee; orderly sergeant, C. C. Jordon.

The club will meet every Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall, and the next meeting will include workingmen of these trades from all the city factories who intend to support the Republican ticket.

The Railroad Club.

The Harrison and Morton Railroad Club will hold a meeting in the Criminal Court-room, Saturday evening, when business of importance will be transacted. All members are requested to be prompt in their attendance.

Third Ward Meeting.

There will be a meeting, at the Sixth-street Engine-house, of the Republicans of the Third ward this evening, at 8 P. M., to organize a Harrison and Morton Club.

Harrison Military Club.

The Harrison Military Club, composed of 200 colored men, met last night at the Capital Hotel, on West Washington street, to take steps toward procuring a band for the campaign, which will be organized as soon as the requisite subscriptions can be secured. The club is composed entirely of voters, and will take an active part in all campaign processions.

No Longer a Candidate.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some months since it was announced through the colums of the Journal and other papers that the Hon. J. A. Lemcke, Treasurer of State, had decided, on account of his private business matters, not to be a candidate for re-election to that office. Acting upon that information, I have said to many of my friends throughout the State that I would be a candidate before our State convention for the office of Treasurer of State, and have solicited their support for that position. It has been recently announced by Mr. Lemcke that his business affairs are now in such shape that he can, and will, if given him, accept the nomination for a re-election, and, as I believe it would be for the best interest of the Republican party that he should be renominated, I desire to say that I am no longer a candidate for that office, nor will my name be presented before the ensuing Republican State convention.

N. S. BYRAM.

CAUCUSING ABOUT LIGHT.

The Councilmen, It Is Said, Favor a Compromise Between Electricity and Gas.

The members of the Council are doing a great deal of quiet caucusing with the hope of reaching some agreement by which the public-light question can be settled next Monday night. It is said that the friends of each of the competing companies have held caucuses, but, if they did, their meeting-place or what they determined upon were not made public. The representatives of the Jenney company have explained their bid some, and now claim that they are willing to light all the streets and alleys, to the satisfaction of the Council, at their bid, $42,000 on the moonlight schedule. As several members of the Council, as well as the sub-committee that went on a tour of inspection, do not believe the Jenney light is desirable, there is an effort being made to combine all the friends of other lights against it. If the combination is successful, the contract will be divided between the Gas company and one of the other electric light companies, or will be given to either the Brush or Thompson-Houston company as an entirety. The members of the Council are not taking kindly to much of the unjust and uncalled-for newspaper criticism that has been heaped upon them. They have but one thing in view, it is represented, and that is to give the city the best light possible for the least money. This, they say, they propose to do according to their judgment, regardless of the attempts of anyone to dictate their course. It is probable that there may be a caucus of all the members of the body sometime before Monday, to see if it is possible to settle the question.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: John Harn, frame cottage on Wilcox street, near Belmont, $550; Lewis Session, frame cottage on Market street, near Hanna, $1,200; J. F. Gant, frame cottage at No. 549 East Michigan street, $500; H. L. Dickerson, frame cottage on Spann avenue, near Linden, $1,000; Carl Lesce, frame cottage on Barth avenue, near Sanders, $800; M. D. Williamson, frame dwelling on Park avenue, near Home avenue, $4,500; Indianapolis Stove Company, frame building on Sharp street, near Merril, $6,000; H. B. Smith, brick house on Lincoln lane, near Nebraska street, $700; Mary J. Hogan, frame store-room at No. 110 South West street, $450.

Saint Paul

Said that it was the duty of women to keep silence; or, in other words, that it was the main purpose of a life-giving stream to cease its rippling and bubbling and dry up. St. Paul died many years ago, and Ryan, the Hatter, 21 and 23 South Illinois street, has the finest assortment of hats in the city.

Campaign Hats?

Seaton, the Hatter, is prepared to furnish campaign hats cheaper than any one.

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.

BEAUTIFUL BROOCHES

Lace-work brooches, showing various patterns in different colored enamels on the gold, and set with pearls, diamonds, sapphires or rubies, are much in favor. They are, we should say, in greater favor than fact, for that sort "come high." We have a vast variety, exquisite designs, less costly—and there are more of them sold. Worth your while to look at them, whether you buy or not.

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Frederick the Great—Muhlback 30c
A Fair Barbarian—Mrs. Burnett 50c
Lost in a Great City—Douglass 50c
How I Made Millions—P. T. Barnum 25c
Heart Hungry—Mrs. Westmoreland 25c
The Lime Kiln Club—M. Quad 25c
Peck's Fun—Geo. W. Peck 25c
Baled Hay—Bill Nye 25c
Hotspur—Walworth 25c

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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. Schieketanz 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.

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