NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The latest addition to the American Statesman series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston., is "Lewis Cass," by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, of Michigan University. Lewis Cass was one of the great men of his time—indeed, one of the really great men of American history. As Governor of Michigan Territory and one of the founders of the State, as Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator and Secretary of State he filled a large place in political history and displayed many of the qualities of a statesman. Born in 1782 and dying in 1866 his active life covered a period of great interest. He had the opportunity and the ability to impress himself on the history of the country, and he did so to a marked degree. This history of his life and, to some extent, of the times in which he lived, is a worthy contribution to American biographical literature. It is bound in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new, flexible binding. Cloth, $1.25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

The continuance of the Jewish race until the present day is a marvel not to be overlooked, even by those who deny the existence of miracles, and who only see in the most astounding events, both natural and preternatural, the logical results of cause and effect. In the history and preservation of the Jewish race we observe a phenomenon which has developed and asserted itself in spite of all laws of nature, and we behold a culture which, notwithstanding continual hostility against its exponents, has nevertheless profoundly modified the organism of nations. "The History of the Jews," by Prof. H. Graetz, sets forth the story of the race, from the earliest times to the present day, or at least to 1870. It is a great work. In the original German it consists of eleven volumes, but the translation condenses it into five. The first volume brings the story down from the earliest times to the year 135 before Christ. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, who acquired some notoriety by his journey around the world on a bicycle, and who wrote a very clever book about it, has written another book, also the narrative of a singular journey. This is entitled: "Through Russia on a Mustang." It is an account of a horseback journey made last year from Moscow to the Black sea, a distance of about 1,100 miles, through the heart of Russia. Of course, such a journey does not furnish very large opportunities for becoming acquainted with the inside of things, but a close and intelligent observer like Mr. Stevens would learn many curious and interesting things. Certainly no other American or English traveler ever made so long a horseback journey through Russia. The author has a lively descriptive style and has made an entertaining and instructive book. Ornamental cloth, $2. New York: Cassell Publishing Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter, is a series of sketches concerning the shrines of England made classic by her famous poets. In it we read of the haunts and homes of Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron and others. The sketches are the result of a personal visit to the places, and are full of sympathetic feeling. The book is intended as a companion to "Shakspeare's England," by the same author, the "gray days" of the title being those spent in England, and the "gold" representing the thought and fancy found there. The prose sketches are followed by a number of musical poems. Cloth, 75 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"A Book o' Nine Tales" is the rather odd title of a volume of short stories by Arlo Bates. Mr. Bates is one of the best writers of short stories, and these are all good. Inserted between them are sandwiched little "interludes" which are mainly dialogues, hitting off in the satirical manner of which Mr. Bates is a master such subjects as woman's capacity for conducting a business meeting, and conversation at social events. These interludes have no connection with the stories, but they are very bright. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Bros.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

George Maurice De Guerin, born 1810 and died 1839, was a man of poetic and spiritual character. He was also an ardent lover of nature. Matthew Arnold said of him that he had "a sense of what there is adorable and secret in the life of nature." His writings give evidence of this. "The Journal of Maurice De Guerin," edited by G. S. Trebutien, with a biographical and literary memoir by Sainte-Beuve, is translated from the twentieth French edition. It is a book to be enjoyed by thoughtful readers. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Jinrikisha Days in Japan," by Eliza R. Scidmore, is a pleasant narrative of travel through Japan. The jinrikisha is the name of the vehicle in which she traveled. The striking feature of the book is its graphic descriptions of distinctively national sights and its pictures of the Japanese life of to-day. The author spent nearly three years in Japan, and had good opportunities for becoming acquainted with the country and people. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Uncle Remus" (Joel Chandler Harris) is universally popular and widely read, as he deserves to be. His quaint conceptions of character, his genial humor and his rich negro dialect all have a fine flavor of their own. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, publish a new volume of sketches and short stories by him entitled, "Balaam and His Master." There are five other stories besides this one, and all are good. Cloth, $1.25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Unhappy Loves of Men of Genius" treats of the unfortunate love affairs of some noted men. Different chapters discourse of Gibbon and Madame Neckar, Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale, Gœthe and Charlotte von Stein, Mozart and Aloysia Weber, Irving and Mrs. Carlyle. The work shows literary research, and is written in an agreeable style. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish in book form "Colonel Carter, of Cartersville," by F. H. Smith. The story appeared as a serial in the Century Magazine. It is a charming picture of Southern life and character, and while the thread of the story is rather slender, the character sketches are admirable. Illustrated by the author. Cloth, $1.25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Hadasseh, or from Captivity to the Persian Throne," by E. Leuty Collins, is a romance founded on historical events partially treated of in the Book of Esther. The work shows a good deal of historical learning, but the story is lacking in interest, and the author's style is heavy. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"On the Stage and Off," by Jerome K. Jerome, relates the brief career of a would-be actor. A young man becomes stage struck, and after a course of preliminary study goes on the stage. The ridiculous features of his training, his debut, etc., are related in an amusing manner, and the inside revelations of stage life are very funny. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"Fourteen to One" is the title given to a collection of short stories by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. The first story bears the above designation, and there are thirteen others, making the title doubly appropriate. Most of the stories have a strong New England flavor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Three Miss Kings," a novel by Ada Cambridge, is issued as No. 75 in Town and Country Library by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Paper covers, 50 cents.

"The Story of Two Lives," a novel by Stuart Sterne, is one of those stories the end of which is quite visible from the beginning, and the intermediate pages are such that one wishes the end were not so long delayed. It is published by the Cassell Publishing Company, New York. Cloth, $1. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

Volume 17 of "Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature" is issued. This work contains biographical and critical notices and specimens from the writings of eminent authors of all ages and all nations. It is a good work of reference, and an instructive compilation. The work is sold very cheap. New York: John B. Alden.

"A Group of Noble Dames," by Thomas Hardy, contains ten short stories by that popular author. They are all love stories, and in each one a gentle lady of high birth figures as the heroine. It would be difficult to say which of the stories is the best. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"A Violin Obligato and Other Stories" is the title of a volume of short stories by Margaret Crosby. It contains eight stories besides "A Violin Obligato," and they are all bright and readable. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Bros.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"I Go a-Fishing," by W. C. Prime, is a charming series of sketches of piscatorial experiences in many different waters, interspersed with occasional reflections on other topics. A delightful book for summer reading. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Noughts and Crosses" is the odd title of a volume of stories, studies and sketches by Q, author of "Dead Man's Rock," etc. It is published in Sunshine Series by the Cassell Publishing Company, New York. Paper, 50c.

"A Question of Love," translated from the French of T. Combe, by Annie R. Ramsey, is a pretty romance, the scene of which is laid in Switzerland. Cloth, $1. Boston: Roberts Bros.; Indiannpolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The New Man at Rossmere," a novel by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, author of "Baldy's Point," etc., is published in the Sunshine series of the Cassell Publishing Co., New York. Paper covers, 50 cents.

"Master and Man," a tale of the civil war, by O. O'B. Strayer, is published in the Sunnyside series by J. S. Ogilvie, New York. Paper covers, 25 cents.

"Sweet and Twenty," a novel by Mary Farley Sanborn, is published in Good Company series by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Paper covers, 50 cents.

WHERE WOMAN REIGNS.

In Sumatra the Girls Choose Their Own Husbands, Who Always Remain Lovers.

San Francisco Examiner.

A country where the women own the houses and lands, where gold and silver are common as the flowers in the spring, where everybody is happy and nobody does wrong is the burden of the story that W. J. Shaw brings from far-off Sumatra.

W. J. Shaw is one of the men who molded things in this country when it was young and pliable. He came from New York in 1849, and was about the first man to hang out a lawyer's sign in San Francisco. He won the cases that settled the validity of settlers' titles and resulted in the Van Ness ordinance; and he served as a State Senator in 1854, when it was more of an honor to be a legislator than it is now.

"In all my years of travel," he said yesterday, "I never found a happier people than those who live in Sumatra, in the middle part of the island. The people all over Sumatra are believers in the Mohammedan religion, but the peculiar customs which make this particular people unique and different from all others are confined to one community.

"It would not be correct to term this branch of the Sumatra people a tribe, although there is a chief and under chieftains. These rulers, however, are not despots, and if the people do not like the way in which they manage things they dispose of them very shortly and put other men in their places.

"Although men are the ostensible chieftains, the women are the real rulers. The customs of the country forbid the giving of a man's property to his children after his death. If a man dies the property he owns is given to the father and mother. The woman's property, on the contrary, is given to the children. Probably that is the custom that is responsible for the turning over of all wealth of the country to the women.

"It is the constant aim of the men to enrich their wives. Each man has but one wife, and each wife one husband, and they live a perfectly moral life. The teachings of Mohammedanism are followed upon the question of divorce. The husband has the right to divorce his wife whenever he chooses, but must allow her to retain the property in her possession. Divorces are not frequent though, and I believe that, in proportion to the population, divorces in this part of Sumatra are not one in sixteen compared to the number in California.

"The people are happy there—happy as they can be. The children live at home with their mothers—the boys until they are thirteen or fourteen, and the girls until they marry.

"When the daughter gets married she does not leave her mother's house. An addition is built on—a new roof as they call it—and the newly-married girl makes her home there and brings up her children. This custom, of course, results in forming quite large communities where there are many children.

"I knew one of these communities where there were a mother and several daughters living with their children. The original house had grown with each marriage until it spread over a large piece of ground.

"When the boys get old enough to leave home, they are taken to a compartment house, which is set aside as a home for them until they wish to marry. The girl has the right to choose whom she will wed, a privilege delegated to her in Mohammedan countries.

"Once married, the husband for the rest of his life is his wife's lover. He lives apart from her and visits his home only in the evening to chat with her and the children. All the money he gets—and there is plenty of money in Dutch coinage there—he turns over to his sweetheart. She dresses herself and the children and shoulders all the petty family cares.

"He is bothered only to earn the money to pay for the things they eat and wear.

"To get things for them to eat need not worry him much. The portion of Sumatra in which these strange people live is very fertile and productive. It is a fine country, with beautiful mountains, and streams, and magnificent scenery. All sorts of fruits are grown, and in the higher altitudes many of the grains.

"To find dresses for the family must be a different matter, for I never saw such elegantly attired women as in these communities. They are very beautiful, boasting the fairest complexion and the brightest eyes.

"I have seen women there wearing dresses of pure gold and others wearing silver gowns. Both these metals are mined here in Sumatra, and the natives possess sufficient knowledge of the arts to smelt and form the ingots into wire. The weaving of these handsome and costly cloths is quite the principal occupation of both the women and the men.

"Never in Christian countries do women dress as extravagantly.

"I remember that once the chief told me he would have two pretty maidens dress as they would on their marriage. The two bright-eyed girls were gone some time, and came back wearing, one a dress of gold and the other one of silver. They had bracelets one above another from the hands and above their elbows. At the elbows they wore peculiar bracelets, jointed to permit easily moving the joint. In brief, their arms were armored with precious metal. They had necklaces of gems and other costly ornaments, and the cloth-of-gold and cloth-of silver dresses were made loosely fitting above the waist, and the skirts in flounces.

"They are not an ignorant people, for the children are taught in their homes, and many learn to read the Koran. They observe the proprieties, too, as is apparent from the rule as to widows.

"When a woman's husband dies she plants a post in front of her particular door in the family house and hangs a flag upon it. While that flags waves she may not marry again. But when the winds, blowing softly off the sea, have torn it into shreds and scattered the bits on the ground her term of mourning is over, and she may accept a second lover's proffer.

DRUNKENNESS and the craving for liquor banished by a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator.

THE GOVERNMENT MONEY FACTORY.

Rigid and Ingenious Rules that Put Theft by Visitors or Employes Out of Question.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

If Palmer Cox's brownies should get loose in Uncle Sam's Bureau of Engraving and Printing some night what a lot of bloated millionaires they would be before morning! The wildest dreams of the greenbackers would be realized. But no less mystical being than a brownie has the ghost of a show of getting at the presses, plates and paper that are there, giving promise of prodigious wealth to the manipulator. An immense amount of money could be printed there in notes of big denomination if the public were given free swing for a few hours to do as the Farmers' Alliance song says, "Set the presses going."

Of all the places of public interest at the national capital, this bureau seems the most attractive to strangers, who come from far and wide to see how the government makes money. After seeing how easy it is to strike off a few million dollars, it may not be clear to the Western rural mind why money should be so scarce up in his part of the country. It looks to the casual observer as if there were nothing to prevent any one about the place from pocketing two or three millions to take home with him after his day's work, or from taking an impression from one of the plates and printing at his own home money enough to meet his daily demands.

With all the thousands of plates from which money is printed there, access to which would enable a man to all but bankrupt the government and to tax its credit to the very extreme; with all the possibilities for theft that access to such a place seems to open—that is, seemingly, one of the freest of government buildings to the public. Visitors enter without being challenged, and are shown through without the consciousness of being watched. A polite guide shows them to the door when they leave, and they go their way rejoicing without knowing that they have, for a time, been prisoners of state. It is easy enough to get into the building, but no man, woman or child gets out without assistance. That polite guide or that kind official who accompanies them to the door is their passport to go out, and if alone they would have to produce a written pass or remain prisoners until the proper passport were procured. No one has the experience of being detained, because that is carefully looked after, so that the visitors are not conscious of any restrictions placed upon them.

All the employes are prisoners during the day, having no freedom to leave the building until they have rendered a full account of all that has been placed in their keeping by the superior.

In the corridor, at the main door, where the watchman sits silently all day, there is a metal plate set in a frame in the wall. In this plate are twelve little round holes, one under another. Each hole is labeled with a name, as wetting-room, press-room, vault, etc. Each hole represents one department of the bureau, and as long as the hole remains empty the watchman will permit no one from that department to leave the building unless he has a special permit. When the force of one department are through for the day, and all have rendered their accounts straight, the superintendent of that branch marches down at the head of the whole force, and, while they wait, places a little straight key, with a button at the end of it, into the hole designated as his division. Then there is a loud ringing of an electric gong that sounds throughout the building, and the watchman, seeing the key in the hole, permits the men to pass out. This is repeated as the day's work of each division is done. The last key to be put in is that of the custodian of the vault where the plates are kept, and when it is there the building is supposed to be empty, except of watchmen. Any one found in the building after that would have to remain until there was an order from the proper authority to let him out.

The closing scene at the end of the day in this great money factory is interesting. In the morning each man and each woman has been given the proper assignment of work. The women are the counters, testers, wetters and helps to the pressmen. Each employe, on taking the material for work, whether it is paper or plates, gives a receipt for it to the custodian. No one ever gives anything to anyone else without a receipt. The paper on which the money is printed is counted as so much money and every time it changes hands must be counted and receipted for. Even the girls who act as helpers and carry the paper from the wetting-room have to count it for their own protection, and give a receipt to clear from responsibility the superintendent of that room. At the end of the day each must return in one form or another all that his receipts show him to have had during the day, and until he has a check showing that this has been done he cannot leave the room. When the paper and the notes or stamps have all been turned in by those working on them they are taken to the custodian of the vault, in whose presence everything is counted and checked off. Every scrap of paper, blank or otherwise which was given out in the morning must be returned. This being done the custodian puts it all in the vault. Then the keeper of the inner door of the vault must pull that door to without as much as putting his foot inside the vault, and, while the rest stand apart from him so as not to see the combination, must lock it securely. The custodian of the vault then locks the outer door, which is provided with a time lock, so that, being once fastened, it cannot be opened before the next day at the hour set. This being done the custodian and his assistants are free to go, after the key has been put in the board at the main door.

Then all the plates which have been in use and all those which are in process of engraving, and all rolls and parts of plates have to be returned to the custodian of the plate vault. No man can leave the room until every bit of engraved metal has been returned and receipted for by the custodian. If one of these plates should be missing not a soul would be permitted to leave the building until it was found. It is almost impossible for anything to go astray, as nothing changes hands, even for a moment, without the change being made of record. Each man takes sole responsibility for whatever he is charged with.

THE CHANGE IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Observers to Receive Discharges but Many May Be Retained Under Civil Service.

The law transferring the signal service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture will take effect July 1. After that it will be known as the United State Weather Bureau. Signal-service Officer Wappenhans said yesterday that the change would probably be nominal on that date, since the President has not yet appointed the chief of the new bureau. General Greely, he thought, would continue in charge until the appointment is made. The present employes will receive discharges from the War Department, but as the new law requires a rigid examination in meteorology, under the civil-service rules, the personnel of the force will not, it is believed, undergo much change. When asked as to his own position, Mr. Wappenhans said he had received no information one way or the other. Edward E. Paddock, a former employe of the Public Library of this city, was appointed an assistant in the Columbus, O., office last week. He had taken the meteorological examination in the spring and won a place on the eligible list, with a percentage of 85. He left for Columbus, Thursday, to begin his duties.

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Driven to the Roof of a Commission House, a Pistol-Shot Causes One to Surrender.

The police were notified last night that two men were seen to enter the commission houses of Reese and of McDonald, on South Delaware street, between Washington and Pearl. Chief of Detectives Splann and Captain Wilson, of the Merchant police, in searching the premises soon came across the track of the burglars, who had run up to the top story and from there got on to the roof of the building. A shot from a revolver in the hands of one of the officers caused one of the burglars to come down in a hurry to give himself up. He said he was Adolph Meyers, sixteen years of age, and that his home was on East Georgia street, with his step-father, a Big Four engineer. His story was that an unknown man whose face was familiar to him, told him there were berries in the store they entered that the proprietor did not want and that anyone could have if he carried them away. He gained entrance to the building through the transom of a Pearl-street door, the man lifting him up to it. Once inside he unlocked the door, and the man came in. They were discovered before they had time to steal anything. Meyers was charged with burglary. He refused to have his father sent for to furnish bail, fearing the corporal punishment he knew would be given him.

The fugitive burglar was arrested in his room on East Washington street, near New Jersey, at 1 o'clock this morning, by Captain Quigley and Sergeant Laporte. He gave the name of Fred Williams. The clew which led to the arrest was gained from Meyers by persistent questioning.

THE BASE-BALL FIELD.

Browning Will Probably Join Cincinnati—Playing of the Old Team.

The Cincinnati League club will probably secure Browning, recently released by Pittsburg, to take Slattery's place in the outfield. He has not as yet been signed, but President Brush has several telegrams out, one of which will probably secure him. Up to last night Browning's whereabouts had not been discovered and telegrams were sent to several cities in the hope of reaching him. Cincinnati is sadly in need of an outfielder, as Reilly has been making a sorry mess of his attempt to play center. Browning would be quite a card for the team, as he was long identified with the rivalry between Louisville and Cincinnati when a member of the former club.

"What great ball the old Indianapolis players are putting up this year," remarked one of the faithful yesterday, who never will lose his interest in the game. "Look at Charley Bassett. Why, money couldn't buy his release from New York. He is making two and three hits a game and fielding beautifully. Glasscock was playing an elegant game up to the time he was hurt, and since Jerry Denny joined Cleveland he has become a regular 'young blood,' and is hitting the ball out every game. Why, the other day he made four hits and did some fine fielding besides. Everybody knows what wonderful ball Rusie is pitching and how Buckley is supporting him. Emmet Seery is doing better all-around work than any man on the Cincinnati Association team, and his hitting and base-running has won several games for them. McGeachy is also in line, though he is anxious to be back in the League. I tell you it is a great year for the Indianapolis boys."

American Association.

At Louisville—

Louisville	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Hits—Louisville, 13; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Fitzgerald and Cahill; Dwyer and Vaughan.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	4	—10
Columbus	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	—7

Hits—St. Louis, 11; Columbus, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 0; Columbus, 6. Batteries—Stivetts, Boyle and Munyan; Knell and Dowse.

At Rocky Point, R. I.—

Boston	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	—9

Hits—Boston, 13; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries — Rederhain, Daily and Farrell; Murphy, Bakely and Townsend.

Northwestern Ball League.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 28.—Dayton was shut out to-day in a close and exciting game. Evansville won because they were able to hit the ball at timely moments. Sommers scored a home-run in the ninth inning. Score:

Evansville	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Evansville, 9; Dayton, 4. Errors—Evansville, 1; Dayton, 2. Batteries—Evansville, Rettger and Scheilhasse; Dayton, Petty and Sommers. Umpire—Cline.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 28.—Terre Haute played better to-day, and made fewer errors than their opponents. Score:

Terre Haute	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Wittrock and Miles; Boone and Briggs. Errors—Terre Haute, 3; Fort Wayne, 6. Earned run—Fort Wayne, 1. Base hits—Terre Haute, 6; Fort Wayne, 3. Home-run—Fort Wayne. Passed ball—Terre Haute, 1.

Rain Stopped the Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 28.—Rain stopped an interesting game of ball here this afternoon between the Anderson and Muncie clubs. In the three innings played neither side had scored, with but two hits, and as many errors equally divided. Batteries—Anderson, Williams and Behrman; Muncie, Godman and Minor. Attendance, 1,000.

DOINGS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Twenty-Four Street-Car Stablemen Refuse to Work on an Offer from the Company.

A committee of the stablemen's union an organization of employes of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, has been talking with Superintendent Steele for more than a week for an increase in wages. The stablemen have been receiving $1.25 for a day of ten and a half hours, and while no specific demand was made, it was the desire of the majority of them to receive $1.50 for a day of ten hours. Mr. Steele yesterday informed the men that the company had decided to pay $1.30 for a day of ten hours, but the union, after considering the offer, notified him that the men would prefer to work for the old price and continue the negotiations. Mr. Steele replied that the offer was final, and that if they could not accept it he would try to find men to take their places. The offer was finally accepted by sixty-one of the eighty-five members of the union. The company has advertised for thirty men to take the places of those who have gone out, and Mr. Steele said last night he thought there would be no trouble in securing them.

Organizing for Labor Day.

Fifty delegates from the trades unions in the city met yesterday morning at Mansur Hall to organize for Labor day. D. F. Kennedy, as chairman of the executive committee of 1890, called the meeting to order, and Harry Roberts was made secretary. The election of permanent officers followed the report of the committee on credentials, the result being as follows: President, D. F. Kennedy, of Stone-cutters' Union; vice-president, James H. Deery, of Paper-hangers'; secretary, Harry Roberts, of Building Trades Council. Other officers will be elected two weeks hence. The meeting was notified that the Board of Public Works had granted the use of Garfield Park for the picnic Sept. 1. A committee was appointed to invite every union in the city to participate in the labor demonstration on that day. Two delegates in the central committee are allowed to each union. The next meeting will be held on July 12 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hit with a Brickbat.

Gus Sawyer, colored, was arrested last night by patrolmen Ward and Hart to answer a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. He attacked Ella Hart, who lives at the intersection of Anderson street and the Big Four tracks. He struck her on the head with a brickbat.

Voorhees and Gray Sized.

Kansas City Star (Ind. Dem.)

Of that galaxy of brilliant Indiana Democrats, Hendricks, McDonald, Gray and Voorhees, the latter two only are yet living. It was a quartet of brains and Democracy, and its like will not be soon seen again in Indiana.—Toledo Bee.

This certainly is not a case of the survival of the fittest. Hendricks and McDonald occupy a place in the history of Indiana to which Gray and Voorhees can never reach. Hendricks and McDonald were statesmen—Voorhees and Gray are merely politicians. Hendricks towered immeasurably above Voorhees, and McDonald was no more like Gray than Hyperion to a satyr.

Too Big a Topic for Governor Campbell.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, has temporarily turned his attention from "the bums who can be bought for a glass of beer" in his own party, and attempted to talk big politics, and he is troubled about the tariff. He refers to "the ruinous exactions of the present high protective tariff." Mr. Campbell is not very well informed about these things, and he should handle his language carefully. Is free sugar a high tariff exaction? Is the protection of wool to be prohibited? Is the manufacture of tin-plate to be referred to Wales to the tune of nearly $30,000,000 a year? Are the duties in the McKinley bill that tax the Canadians for the use of our markets to be abated? Are the reciprocity treaties to be knocked out by a low tariff?

Food for Reflection.

Kansas City Times.

The Frankfort servant-girl who jumped into the bear pit in the zoological gardens indicated by her action a lack of confidence in the arm of the foreign young man which American heiresses would do well to consider.

Pullman Sleeping Car from Indianapolis to New York.

Commencing Sunday, June 7, the Pennsylvania Lines will run daily an extra Pullman vestibule sleeping car from Indianapolis to New York, via Dayton and Xenia, for the particular accommodation of Indianapolis passengers, on train No. 20, leaving at 3 p. m. Supper will be served in Pullman dining car.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fourth of July Rates on the Monon.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets to Chicago on July 3 and 4, good returning until July 6, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets also sold to all stations on the same dates and at the same rates.

"To do as folks of fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents.

No harm ever done by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

EMIL WULSCHNER, Sole Agent, 42 and 44 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapoli

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS

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THE BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, CALL AT

MESSENGER'S

101 East Washington Street.

HAVE DETERMINED NOT TO CARRY OVER ANY

REFRIGERATORS OR ICE CHESTS,

And will OFFER SPECIAL LOW PRICES during this week

LAWN CHAIRS, ROCKERS AND SETTEES

Prices cut almost to acutual cost to reduce stock.

BABY CARRIAGES

If you want one, now is your opportunity, as we are bound to lower the stock during this week.

CARPETS, STRAW MATTINGS,

LACE CURTAINS and PORTIERES

Will save you at least 25 per cent on anything in this line.

FURNITURE of every description, at prices not to be equaled anywhere in the city.

☞Open Monday and Saturdays until 9 p. m.

DR. PRICE'S

DELICIOUS

Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla - Of perfect purity.
Lemon - Of great strength.
Orange - Economy in their use
Almond - Flavor as delicately
Rose etc. - and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

DIED.

NESSLER—Leroy, infant son of Frank and Lillie Nessler, Saturday evening, 10:30 o'clock. Funeral to-day at 2 p. m., at residence, No. 207 Fletcher avenue.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THIRTY STABLEMEN AT ONCE, apply at Louisiana Street Car Stables at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED — THE ADDRESS OF A. REDSYN or parties keeping Wild West Bitters, Indian Secret Liniment or Indian Hub Pad for sale. J. P. VAUGHAN, 8 Spring street, Westfield, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IF YOU WANT A SPECIMEN OF OUR CEMENT walks, inspect O. D. Weaver's, 857, or Judge Taylor's, 849, or A. Minter's, 843 North Illinois st. If you want a specimen of pavements, inspect that at 84 College avenue. Some are so pleased with our work and prices that they are taking up nearly new brick pavements and walks for it. We pay a reasonable price for old brick not too badly worn. For prices call or address T. A. GOODWIN, Agent, 84 College avenue.

REWARD.

REWARD FOR INSANE PATIENT—CLARence A. Neil, an insane patient, twenty years old, tall, slender, light complexion, walks erect, escaped from the Richmond Asylum on the night of April 9th, 1891, and no trace of him since that time. His guardian, Willis Cummack, of Marion, Ind., will pay $50 reward for information leading to his capture.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL. ENTER NOW.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1886.)

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

N. Penn. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffice.

HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Pre-eminently the leading business university forty-first year; no vacations; students enter at and time; individual instruction by strong faculty of experienced teachers; complete facilities for book-keeping, business practice, banking, short-hand, type-writing, penmanship and English training; diploma free at graduation; railroad, industrial, professional and business offices supplied with help; elegant illustrated catalogue free.

Girls' Classical School

Tenth year opens Sept. 16. Prepares for the Harvard "Annex" and for all colleges that admit women. Large gymnasium in charge of a competent director. Music and art. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for catalogue. THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, 343 North Pennsylvania street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Pennsylvania College for Women.

Situated in a beautiful park, on a commanding plateau, in the SUBURBS OF PITTSBURG, away from city noise and dust. Unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Excellent facilities for study of Natural Sciences, Classics and Mathematics—in short, every department well equipped. Season opens SEPT. 9, 1891. Early application is desirable. For catalogues and further information, apply to Miss HELEN E. PELLETREAU, President, Pittsburg (East End), Pa.

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY

PORTSMOUTH, O.

Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Select Courses; Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills. *Beautiful and Healthful Location; Magnificent Grounds and Buildings. Newly refitted. New Term Opens Thursday, Sept. 3, '91. Catalogue free.*

COL. A. L. BRESLER, SUPT.

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The next session begins Sept. 7, 1891. Thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale and any college or scientific school. Address L. R. BAUGHER, Principal. Residence, 783 North Delaware.

Kenyon Military Academy.

This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for College or Business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. For illustrated catalogue, address LAWRENCE RUST, LL. D., Rector, Gambier, Ohio.

Harcourt Place Seminary.

A school of the highest grade for young ladies and girls. Established upon original lines, its success has been remarkable. For catalogue, address the principal MISS ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

Easthampton, Mass. Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Opens Sept. 10, 1891. New laboratories and bath-rooms. All buildings heated by steam. Address Rev. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora, N. Y. A. K. MCALPINE, A. M. Principal.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RESIDENCE — I WILL sell at public auction on Monday, June 29, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises, the property known as 394 Peru street. Two-story house, eight rooms, well, cistern, cellar and gas, all in good condition, lot 40 x 180. This property will be sold on easy terms and positively without reserve, a rare opportunity to buy a desirable home. Remember the hour, 10 o'clock a. m. L. N. PERRY, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

SIX PERCENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN INdiana. ISAAC H. KIERSTED, 13 Martindale Block.

MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE 57 West Washington street.

TO LOAN—4 PER CENT. MONEY. ROOM 19 Lorraine Block. Union National Saving and Loan Association of Indianapolis.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

LOANS—I HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLlars on hand which I will loan upon improved Indianapolis real estate in sums of $1,000 or more, upon very favorable terms. Call at once. Money ready. C. S. WARBURTON, 28 Vance Block.

SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees, of the town of West Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, on and prior to July 6th, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m., will receive sealed bids for the sale of eight One Thousand Dollar School bonds, dated July 1, 1891, and falling due as follows, to wit: Two in fifteen years; two in sixteen years; two in seventeen years and two in eighteen years from date; said bonds bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually; said bonds and coupon interest notes payable at the Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana. JACOB L. MABEE, President.

Attest: CHARLES O. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

The Weekly Journal, $1 Per Annum