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RELATED HIS EXPERIENCE.

A Man Stricken Dumb Recovers His Speech and Tells of Visions.

George Matthews, of 222 South East street, related his recent singular experience last night to a number of people who assembled at his house. It will be remembered that Mr. Matthews was suddenly stricken dumb some six weeks since while walking on the street. He regarded it was a punishment inflicted by the Almighty, and when last Thursday he just as suddenly recovered the use of his tongue, he was led to exclaim: "Our Father, who art in heaven," in tones of praise. During the period of silence he had visions of hell and heaven, which he described to his auditors last night. The meeting was marked with deep religious fervor, and the experience of Mr. Matthews was esteemed an evidence of the infinite power of God. Rev. Mr. Bartlett, pastor of a Congregational Church at New Ross, Boone county, led the meeting.

Indianapolis Wins the Team Shoot.

The all-day shoot at the Capital City Gun Club grounds, yesterday, was a complete success in every way. Before the team shoot several ten-bird sweeps were shot, in which Britton, Polster, Shot and others made clean scores. In the team shoot, which began promptly at 2 o'clock, the Lafayettes were defeated, scoring 378 to 408 for the Capital Citys. The birds were thrown unusually hard, and the scores, taking all things into consideration, were above the average. About three thousand blue-rocks were thrown, only one set of traps being used. The attendance was quite large.

Found Dead in His Store.

Louis Ludorff, wholesale dealer in notions, No. 192 South Meridian street, was found dead yesterday morning by one of the clerks who opened the store. He was but partially undressed and had evidently died of heart disease. Some years ago he separated from his wife, since which time he has slept upon a cot at his place of business. Mr. Ludorff was at one time well-to-do and for several years owned a wholesale notion-house where the D. P. Erwin dry goods house now stands.

FURNITURE at Wm. L. Elder's.

LABOR TAKES A HOLIDAY

Trades-Unionists Celebrate with Marked Success and Much Enjoyment.

A Procession Numbering Nearly Four Thousand, and Which Was Almost an Hour Passing—Addresses and Athletic Contests.

The first observance of Labor day, yesterday, since it became a legal holiday, was very general in this city, owing to the closing of stores and suspension of business. The buildings were decorated with flags, and the presence of thousands of people on the central streets wearing badges or uniforms further accentuated the significance of the day. The frequent bands of music furnished gala airs, which noted a day of festivity and recreation. By 10 o'clock, the hour of the parade, Washington street was literally packed, not only on the sidewalk but also far beyond the curbs, leaving only room for the procession to pass. The people stood patiently until almost 12 o'clock. Fortunately the weather was all that could be desired. The sun shone brightly, but was tempered by the September air, so that there was no discomfort from the heat. The procession was skillfully formed at the corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, Grand Marshal O'Day, of the machinists, demonstrating that his selection for the position had been a fortunate one. The unions were formed four abreast, and moved into their places without friction or collision. The parade was led by Nessler's Band, followed by Grand Marshal O'Boyle, James M. Deery, chairman of the Labor-day committee, and by other aids. The Machinists' Union led the van, with Chief Marshal James P. Boyle and the Collier Cadets in zouave costume at its head. This union had 296 men in line, and was accompanied by the Helpers' Union, numbering fifty. The boiler-makers, numbering sixty-four, and their helpers, sixty-eight strong, were the next in line. They bore, as did most of the other unions, beautiful banners of silk and gold. A band was next to appear, followed by the Blacksmiths' Union, 123 strong. The two iron-molders' unions, Nos. 56 and 17, followed consecutively, and then came the metal polishers, a drum corps, the saw-makers and the architectural iron-workers, completing the first division, composed, as it will be noticed, wholly of iron-workers.

THE OTHER DIVISIONS.

The second division was headed by Ostendorf's Band, with Chief Marshal Henry Gale in command. The tinners and sheet-iron-workers were the first in line, numbering sixty-two, and were followed by the plumbers and steam-fitters, the stone-cutters, marble and granite-cutters, stone-masons, Carpenters' Drum Corps, Carpenters' Union No. 446, Carpenters' Union No. 60, Carpenters' Union No. 299, Carpenters' Union No. 157, Carpenters' Union No. 699, and hod-carriers. The stone-masons brightened up the line with their neat costumes of white caps and shirts and gray trousers. The showing of the carpenters in the division was the largest of the whole parade. No. 446 was led, 212 strong, by its own drum corps. No. 299 had 220 men in line. Elderly members of the Carpenters' Union rode in carriages. The other unions had a large representation in this division. Chief Marshal R. A. Darnaby, of the third division, led a handsome body of men, the Typographical Union No. 1, clad in uniforms of dusters and light stiff hats and carrying canes. The division marched to the sprightly tunes of a band. The pressmen followed the printers and were in turn followed by the bookbinders and the baker's unions. The latter wore a costume denoting their trade, box caps and blouses. A banner at their head bore the inscription, "The Press, the Pulpit and the Public are all for Us." The rest of this division was made up of the following unions, all strong and showing nearly their full membership: Paper-hangers, clerks and salesmen, laundry girls, railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, Brotherhood of Trainmen, socialistic labor party, Barbers' Union, Musicians' Union No. 5208, tight-barrel coopers, slack-barrel coopers, teamsters and shovelers. The fourth division was led by the Union band, and was in charge of Chief Marshal William Franz, of the cigar-makers, 140 strong. The hair-spinners, the harness-makers, the street-car conductors and motormen, the Furniture-workers' Unions, Nos. 36 and 13, the Wood-carvers, Carriage-makers, hard-wood-varnishers and wheel-makers followed in the order named. The Brewers were the last in line, and bore a representation of Gambrinus.

A GREAT PROCESSION.

The procession marched north on Tennessee to Ohio, thence east to East street, south to Washington street, west to Illinois street and thence to the Union Station. It required fifty minutes to pass a given point and there were fully 3,500 men in line. It was such a demonstration of the organized laboring people as the city never saw before, and many perhaps never dreamed of. The success of the parade and the day's observance filled the participants and leaders with great pleasure and nearly everybody with surprise and admiration. Borne in the line were banners with significant inscriptions, showing the methods of labor in securing victories, such as "Stay away from stores that keep open all night," meaning a plea for overworked clerks and intimating the power of a boycott. Other inscriptions were equally full of apt meaning, and were eagerly read by the thousands of spectators.

Many of the unions in line turned out in larger numbers than they dared hope for. The painters, who have been distracted with dissensions over a repudiated agreement with the bosses, showed a strength that surprised themselves, and filled them with anticipations of better things next year. The rule in many of the unions that a member must march or be fined caused a full representation, pretty generally, of the unions participating. The procession broke ranks at the Union Station, and many at once took the train for Garfield Park, accompanied by their families. Large baskets of provisions were taken along, suggesting that the fatigue and hunger following the morning's march would soon be relieved by a hearty picnic dinner.

AT GARFIELD PARK.

The trains bearing the people to the park were each composed of ten coaches, and were crowded at every run of fifteen minutes. Not less than 6,000 people were on the grounds. The sandwich caterer, the lemonade and peanut venders, the muscle tester and other similar enterprises were not long in making their presence known. A delegation of shell-workers was on hand, but Sergeant Mefford and a detail of fourteen officers warned them effectually against attempting the seductive play. A game of contz was discovered at long range, but the players fled at sight of blue coats and brass buttons. On the outskirts of the park each of the breweries had a wagon-load of beer in kegs, which was being dispensed in large quantities, but not in the park. These were mere incidents of the time and place. The great mass of the people were having a good time, socially, and under elevating influences, and enjoyment was depicted on nearly every face. In the region of the dancing platforms great crowds watched, with much interest, the graceful dancers. At 2 o'clock a crowd was attracted to the speakers' stand by a band, and Chairman James M. Deery presented the first speaker, Judge D. W. Howe. The Judge related at the outset an incident in the career of Cobden and Bright. The latter had just lost his beautiful young wife, but Cobden called and told him of thousands of homes in England at that moment where wives, and mothers, and children were dying of hunger, owing to the infamous corn laws. The visit led to these two great men uniting their powers to secure the repeal of these laws, which was accomplished. "As long as there is any British history," continued the speaker, "the name of John Bright will live and be loved for what he did for the poor and the oppressed of his countrymen. I would rather have his reputation in this world and in the world to come than that of all the English generals, and admirals, and statesmen, crowned and uncrowned, put together." Judge Howe then referred to the death of his daughter one year ago on that day, saying that he had not since then made any addresses or speeches. But when the invitation came to him from his friend of boyhood days and comrade in war, James Comfort, he could not decline. It was not much, he remarked, that he would say, but at least he wanted to be counted as one in full sympathy with the day and the purpose and spirit of its observance. He had heard it said at times that there was to be an organized effort to break down trades-unions. He prophesied that it would fail, just as it did when the English aristocracy attempted it. Trades-unions, he said, had come to stay. He referred to the illusion of some people that labor organizations are made up of Anarchists, terrorists and Communists. "Some people," said he, "cannot get it out of their heads that laborers' rights are capitals' wrongs. They have the same idea that Lord Palmerston had when he said that 'tenants' rights were landlords' wrongs.' These are miserable fallacies. God's laws are so framed that whatever is right for one is right for all, and whatever is a wrong to one is a wrong, more or less, to the whole community. This is a very simple truth, but it is hard for a great many people to realize it. The farmer makes a mistake who thinks that he has no interest in seeing the wrongs of workingmen righted. You will make a mistake if you think you have no concern in every effort of the farmer to maintain his rights. We are all interested in seeing that every man in the community gets what is due him and no more. That is the vital principle of all society and of all government, and it is never infringed upon without injury to all."

GENERAL ORGANIZATION ADVOCATED.

The Judge then commended the trades-unions as the only organizations, the Farmers' Alliance excepted, opposed to monopolies. He held that the unions are the most effective barrier against the encroachments of corporate power and capital upon the rights and liberties of the people. But the trades-unionists must discover their own needs. It is not the philosophers and politicians who first discover wrongs and their remedies, but the people who feel the burden of their hardship. Effort should not cease until the whole country is organized, the women as well as the men. The speaker continued his address by giving some sensible advice: "Do not," he said, "attempt too many reforms at once. Make no war upon capital as such, nor on corporations as such. Both are essential to business and to your own prosperity. They are bad masters but good servants. I have no war to make on men merely because they are rich. If they get their riches honestly and use them properly they are welcome to them. Still, what we want to do is not to make war, even against such men, but to try, at least, to break up the nest that hatches out such men and all the vast brood of monopolists, to break up every system of legislation or government policy that tends to concentrate wealth and power in the hands of a few at the expense of the many, for as long as such systems continue there will be more and more Goulds and Vanderbilts.

It took a great many years to abolish the slave trade. It took a great many years and a cruel war to abolish slavery in this country. No great reform was ever effected in a day or a year. 'Learn to labor and to wait,' says the poet. We must keep up the fight for the right all along the line and all through life. If we do not get to enjoy the fruits of it, perhaps our children may."

The address concluded with a patriotic reference to the government, which, "with all its defects, is the best on earth and most easily adjusted to the will of the people," Judge Howe thought. He met with hearty applause as he finished.

Mr. Morris Ross followed with an address, in beginning which he referred to the accomplishment of making Labor day a legal holiday, and dwelt, in an interesting way, on the rise and history of trades-unions in the United States. The address was a plea to make small sacrifices, as well as great, in order that more may be accomplished. The trades-unionists are ready to sacrifice time, and rest, and money, but not their pleasures or conveniences. If they would give up the latter, every retail store could be closed at 6 o'clock, thus relieving the clerks who must be on duty. It was the workingmen, he urged, who kept the stores open. The speaker also advocated the erection by the unions of a labor temple.

Rev. Charles N. Dexter, the popular Congregational preacher among the union men, was greeted with loud applause as he arose to speak. His subject was the influence of the church in questions of labor and its wrongs. The church, he said, sustained the Christ principle of brotherhood of man in society, and has led the workingman to rise to a sense of his own manhood and to assert himself. It is accomplishing the slow but sure reform by evolution, not revolution, by logic and love, not iron and the sword.

Mr. Philip Rappaport, the well-known Socialist, was the next speaker. He reproved the workingmen for lack of interest in their own condition and the causes that make necessary the correction of evils. The greater crowd, he said, was at the dancing platform, whereas it ought to be where its interests were being discussed. He cited as an instance of this lack of interest the fact that at the recent international labor congress at Brussels, American labor was not represented. The morning parade, he said, should have contained 25,000 people in a city the size of Indianapolis to give the greatest effect to the movement. The speaker then turned to a discussion of the evils in prevailing systems, and was listened to with much interest. He was followed by Jere McCarthy, president of the National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, and Mr. Higgason, president of Carpenters' Union, No. 446, who spoke briefly, closing the exercises.

THE ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

The athletic contests were held in a grassy space inclosed by ropes. The crowds which pressed against the barrier derived much amusement from the actions of several luckless dogs that wandered into the open space. A solid line of humanity barred exit, and the laughter, whistling and calls so confused the poor canines that they were pictures of despair, until at last a desperate break for liberty was successful. The contests were watched with much interest, it being difficult at times to keep the crowd out of the way. The scores were as follows:

Foot-race—440 yards. First, Walter Gregory; second, G. R. White.

Fat-man's-race—First, N. J. Hoffbauer; second, J. A. Sanders; third, Chas. Shafer.

Sack-race—First, W. Balford; second, G. R. White; third, Peter Parker.

Throwing Hammer Contest—First, Dick McCallister; second, Dan Gulliver; third, J. Leddy.

Three-legged Race—First, Walter Gregory and Peter Parker; second, N. Jones and Ed Thompson; third, Will Simpson and John Q. Hicks.

Putting the Heavy Stone—First, Dick McCallister, 42 feet 4 inches; second, L. Bourcke; third, Chas. Balph.

Hurdle Race—First, Peter Parker; second, John Nolan; third, G. R. White.

Hundred-yard Race—First, Walter Gregory; second, C. W. Cameron; third, Peter Cameron.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard Race—First, W. Gregory; second, Peter Parker; third, H. Thurston.

The contests closed with climbing the greased pole, which furnished great sport to the boys. In another part of the park a game of base-ball was played between the Grand Avenues and Daltons, resulting in a score of 14 to 3, in favor of the former. The festivities at the park continued until 11 o'clock last night, the ground being lighted in the evening by vapor lamps. Excellent order was preserved throughout the day so memorable in the history of the city and its laboring population.

The Monument Commission.

The monument commissioners were in session yesterday, but did nothing except listen to reports from President Langsdale concerning routine matters. The question of offering necessary inducements to sculptors in order to get them to enter the competition for the side groups "War" and "Peace" will be discussed during the present session, which will continue to-day and probably to-morrow.

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YOUNG ladies, if in society you would shine, have your clothing made on the Wheeler & Wilson No. 9. R. E. STEPHENS, Agent, 19 Massachusetts avenue.

FRANCHISES FROM THE CITY

They Come Easy Enough for Boss Frenzel, but Hard for Rival Applicants.

How He and His Corporations Are Working Things—Little Hope for the Cincinnati Street-Car Syndicate—Olsen's Breaks.

The general impression among the councilmen is that the Cincinnati street-railroad syndicate will never get a franchise of any kind from the Sullivan administration. Its former petitions have lain before the Board of Public Works for several months now without being considered at all, and the additional petitions it filed the other day urging some action are not likely to receive any greater consideration. Nothing will be done either way before the election, and after election any other company than Mr. Frenzel's may whistle for all it gets. "You have no idea," said a Democratic member last night, "how much Frenzel and the two big corporations of which he is the head have at stake in this election or how hard he is working to pull Sullivan through. Here is the Trust, interested in the gas ordinance and the street-car company, to which a new franchise is a matter of life and death. With Frenzel at the head of both and using all the power of both to make things come his way, he named on the executive committee Mike Burns, assistant superintendent of the street-car company, for the Fifth ward, George Harpeck, civil engineer of the same company, for the Fourth ward, and W. A. Armstrong, an employe of the Trust, for the Third ward. How much he had to do with making up the rest of the committee I don't know, but he certainly named those three. Burns and Harpeck will handle the money the Citizens' company dumps into the campaign, and they will also handle the thousand men in its employ. The Trust has several hundred more which Frenzel can probably handle, and Sullivan will get them all."

"But suppose Sullivan is defeated?"

"Frenzel will get his franchise just the same, and it will be an exclusive one, too. The Sullivan administration will remain in office until Jan. 1. There is nearly three months after election, and that is ample time to get a franchise through."

Features of Olsen's Councilmanic Career.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward are making a valiant fight to elect Sinks Ferguson to the Council and retire the awful Olaf Olsen, and they are receiving a good deal of Democratic support. It has begun to dawn upon the residents of the old Twentieth—now the larger half of the Thirteenth—that Olsen is in the Council very largely for the purpose of representing Olaf Olsen. His two most conspicuous exploits this year have been when he rushed out of the chamber and threatened to stop the city government by resigning, and when he "nipped" the Deere switch ordinance and succeeded in making it a case of mysterious disappearance. The first was upon the occasion of Yontz's election to the presidency. Olsen grabbed his hat and dashed out of the meeting. He announced that it was "yoost de same old tam gang" and he would resign right away. He cooled off in a few hours, however. There was no such good luck as getting his resignation, and he is with the Council yet. His second distinguished feat of statesmanship was what his Democratic colleague, Mr. Markey, pronounced "a mighty small trick of a mighty small man." The Deere company wanted a switch across Kentucky avenue so that it could build a big warehouse. Olsen hotly opposed the scheme before the Board of Public Works, and came near killing it there. He has a switch across the avenue just above this point, and wanted to keep everybody else out. Finally the Commercial Club, which had worked hard to bring the Deere enterprise here, came down on the Board of Public Works and it agreed to allow the switch to be put in. An ordinance confirming the contract was introduced in the Council and referred to the committee on railroads. Just before the next meeting, when the committee went to look the matter up, the ordinance was nowhere to be found. Much search and inquiry developed the fact that Olsen had taken it from the clerk's desk at the meeting before. He did not appear at the Council meeting, and when a messenger was sent to his house after the ordinance, he sent back word that he had mailed it to Mr. Markey. An effort was made to duplicate the ordinance that night, but it could not be done, and the matter was delayed a couple of weeks more. The ordinance which Olsen claimed to have mailed to Markey never appeared at the postoffice, although diligent search was made for it.

Rally in the Fourth Ward.

The meeting in the Fourth ward to-night gives every promise of being an enormous affair. It was seen yesterday that the basement of Zion Church would not be able to hold half the crowd, and the place was changed to the Tabernacle, at the corner of North and Blackford streets. Mr. Herod and others will address the meeting, and everybody, be he Democrat or Republican, is invited to attend.

CELEBRATED HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Club That Bears His Name Honors the Memory of Mr. Hendricks.

The Hendricks Club celebrated the birthday of Thomas A. Hendricks at its rooms last evening, that distinguished Democrat having been born Sept. 7, 1819. There were fifty persons present, and speeches were made by John W. Kern and Judge Niblack. Mr. Kern reviewed the services of Mr. Hendricks at length, and gave a glowing eulogy of his character. Judge Niblack spoke of his connection with Mr. Hendricks, and the events that preceded the latter's accession to rulership of the party in Indiana. The Judge spoke of the contest between the two factions, led respectively by Jesse D. Bright and Joseph A. Wright; of the downfall of Bright, who was, as he expressed it, "peculiarly involved, as some of you will remember; he wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis recommending some friend, and was expelled from the United States Senate," while Jos. A. Wright, a war Democrat, joined the Republican party. The Democratic party in Indiana being then without a leader, Mr. Hendricks took that position, and held it until his death. "Hendricks," said the Judge, "not only had personal magnetism, but a name that was historic in Indiana. The second Governor of the State, who was also a United States Senator, was named Hendricks, and was his uncle, so the name was known in the State for seventy years, and that had something to do with directing attention to him. There is something in that, for the name of Harrison has done much for the President of the United States. I never asked for any political preferment in my district. All I received came unasked, and I had no other ambition except to promote the fortunes of Thomas A. Hendricks. He was my idol, and when he died I was left in a state of political orphanage, so to speak, and I so regard myself to-night."

The Eleventh's Reunion.

Resident members of the Eleventh Indiana Regimental Association will meet at the Journal counting-room on Wednesday evening to arrange for the coming reunion of the regiment Oct. 20. The outlook for a large attendance at the reunion is good. Gen. Dan Macauley will meet with the boys for the first time in several years.

Vanderburg County's Tardiness.

Auditor J. D. Parvin, of Vanderburg county, came up yesterday to tell the Tax Commissioners that it would be impossible to complete the assessment of that county by the time the board adjourned. Some time ago the Board of Review there decided that the Evansville assessment was too high, ordered a reappraisement, and directed the assessor to cut it down $4,000,000. This action is what has delayed the returns from Vanderburg, and Mr. Parvin wants the State board to take last year's assessment as a basis and fix up the figures in the best shape possible. The commissioners do not think they can lawfully do this, and have applied to the Attorney-general for an opinion on the subject. Mr. Parvin says it is utterly out of the question to expect a report from his county this week.

NO COUNCIL MEETING.

Important Fiscal Legislation Must Await the Pleasure of the Democratic Members.

Messrs. Cooper, Dunn and Gasper, all Republicans, were the only members of the Council present at 8 o'clock last night, and consequently no meeting was held. Just at this season the business of the Council is the most important of the year, for now is when all the financial legislation of the year is to come up. The tax levy for the ensuing year must be made, the estimates of the controller considered and the annual appropriations made. The Council has thus far passed two appropriation ordinances, and both times the ordinances were formulated by the controller and simply accompanied by estimates in bulk. Mr. Rassmann is probably the only member of the Council who knew just where the money was coming from and what it was going for. This is not the theory of the charter at all. The law requires the controller and Mayor to submit to the Council estimates of receipts and expenditures made out with the greatest possible particularity, in order that the Council may know as nearly as may be what every cent it appropriates is to be expended for. It further requires that these estimates be referred to the finance committee, and that after carefully considering them that committee shall report such an appropriation ordinance as it may deem wise. The charter thus contemplates that the Council shall take an active and intelligent part in determining the scheme of expenditures for the year instead of simply holding a veto power upon what may originate with the administration.

Councilman Rassmann, chairman of the finance committee, yesterday put himself on record against any scheme to rush the fiscal legislation through in a series of special meetings close together, as all the administration schemes have been put through this year. "You are right," said he to a Journal reporter, with whom he was discussing the subject; "the appropriation ordinance ought to originate with our committee. The last one came in and was divided up among the different committees. I am going to insist this time that the estimates be referred to our committee and that it be given a week or more, if need be, to consider the matter. I guess Mr. Pearson was right when he said on the floor that I was the only member who knew just what the last one meant. Every member of the Council ought to know just what he is voting on."

Mr. Rassmann thinks the city tax levy will probably be fixed at 70 cents. It is the business of the controller to recommend to the Council what this levy shall be. The Council can fix it lower, but not higher, than his figure.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

Amateurs Entertain Their Friends with a Dramatization of "Cinderella."

The parlors at Mayor Sullivan's residence were crowded last night by an audience of friends, gathered to witness the play "Cinderella," as presented by a number of young people of the neighborhood. The play was in rhyme and the various scenes were excellently given. The whole performance—costumes, stage-setting and all—was the work of those who took part. The prologue was given by Nora Taggart, and between the acts music was rendered by Miriam Moore, Olive Sandy and Miss Jackson, and recitations by Tom Sullivan and Lucy Palmer. The cast included Kate Sullivan, Helen Crum, Bessie Hicks, Lucy Hardy, Florence Taggart, Isabella Palmer and Lucy Taggart. The performance, which is for the benefit of St. Paul's Altar Guild, will be repeated to-night and is well worth attending.

Personal and Society.

Mrs. E. Vinson is the guest of friends at Aurora.

Miss Hattie Goode is visiting friends at Richmond.

Miss Luella Rhodes will leave to-morrow for Glendale.

John Davidson and wife leave this morning for Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Tringle are visiting at Coshocton, O.

Miss Daisy Ketcham is visiting Mrs. J. W. Hassell at Vincennes.

Mrs. J. F. McMasters is the guest of Mrs. Steinrod at Athens, O.

Miss Helen Conner has returned from a visit to friends at Noblesville.

Mr. Thomas Baggs left yesterday for Baltimore, Md., to visit his father.

Mr. W. F. C. Golt has returned from a two weeks' visit to friends East.

Rev. James E. Gilbert has returned from an extended trip through the West.

Mrs. C. A. Van Anda has gone to Pittsburg to visit relatives for a fortnight.

Miss Bessie Hord is visiting her father, ex-Attorney-general Hord, at Columbus, O.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Knefler will leave today for Louisville for permanent residence.

Mrs. W. E. Hackedorn is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hull, at Bucyrus, O.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burnham left yesterday for an extended trip through the East.

Mr. Henry Schnull, who has been absent on a four months' visit to Germany, has returned.

Mrs. David Macy and Miss Florence Malott are home from a ten days' visit at Spencer.

Mr. Ezra F. Bramwell, of Bloomington, Ill., is in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. C. N. Lee

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson are spending a short time with Mrs. E. M. Wilson at Shelbyville.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Murphy have returned from a visit to Saratoga and other Eastern resorts.

Mrs. Simpson, of Crawfordsville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John M. Butler, has returned home.

Mrs. Ewing, of Greensburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Matthews, on North Illinois street.

Miss Grace Watson returned yesterday from Buffalo, where she has been visiting relatives several months.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Kletcher will leave in a few days for Louisville and Cumberland Gap, to remain a fortnight.

Mrs. T. J. Randall and family have returned from Pine lake, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. J. D. McAlpine and daughter, of Cleveland, formerly of this city, are visiting at 223 East Walnut street.

Madame A. M. Taylor has gone to New York, to get all the novelties in dancing for the opening of her classes at the Propylæum Sept. 19.

Dr. Henry Jameson has gone East to join his wife and daughters, who have been at Old Point Comfort. They will remain a week or ten days.

Miss Winifred Harper, who is visiting Miss Nellie Johnson at Liberty, was given a handsome entertainment Saturday evening by her hostess.

Mrs. J. L. Ketchem and daughters Elinor and Elizabeth will leave for Old Point Comfort Friday to make a visit before going to Northampton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Van Buren, Misses Nancy and Florence Baker and Macy Coughlen and Messrs. Merrill and Charles Moores and Jac Holliday spent Sunday at Spencer and returned home yesterday.

Miss Mary Sloan, Messrs. Stewart Cravens, Harry Adams, Floyd Woods, Frank Brown, Douglass Jillson and J. Slater are among the Indianapolis young people who will attend the Ohio Military Institute this year.

To-morrow a party of ten persons, relatives of the bride, will go to Richmond, this State, to attend the wedding of Miss Mattie Test and Warren Gifford, of that city. Miss Test was for some years a resident of Indianapolis, and is well known here.

Events to Occur.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Presbyterian Church will give a social in the church parlors Friday evening, to which all members of the congregation and friends are invited.

FALL STYLES.

Fortieth Semi Annual Opening of Egan & Treat, Merchant Tailors.

Yesterday numbers the fortieth semi-annual opening of Egan & Treat's tailoring house. Egan & Treat belong to the conservative class as against the "fad" and extreme type of tailors and it is not flattery to say that their reputation for artistic work extends beyond our State and has obtained national recognition. More than one of their designs from time to time have found place upon the pattern-plates emanating from New York, the source of styles for America. Neither has the firm catered to the cheap shoddy trade. They have known, as intelligent people know, that the best goods, as well as the class of artists to shape and make them up, cost more to command, but that correspondingly they give better service as well as superior adornment.

The disposition of goods upon racks and tables for the present opening is more elaborate than hitherto, showing a larger variety of patterns in the goods. Time and space is lacking for adequate description of this feature. The number who are to-day making ocular inspection render description less needful. That is what the opening is for.

For the benefit of those who can not, in the nature of the case, otherwise be informed, the following synopsis of a few of the reigning styles is appended:

DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCKS.

This garment will, with rare exceptions, be cut longer and waists shorter, with no tendency, however, to exaggeration or the production of monstrosities. On the contrary, the trend is toward moderation, with a well-defined aim at general effect rather than radical change.

CUTAWAY FROCKS.

As with the double-breasts, has a tendency to longer measurement. The three button, of course, will prevail though this description applies as well to those of one and four buttons.

SACKS.

In this class of garment the most popular will be the four-button cutaway and the materials in this house will generally be woolens, though whip-cords and other hard goods will be in demand.

TROUSERS.

These will, generally speaking, show no marked changes beyond some artistic effects which the practiced tailor understands better than he can convey in words. There will in certain quarters be a slight change toward a shade narrower cut.

VESTS.

This smallest garment in gentlemen's attire is not least in importance, especially with the new era of fancy vestings which has come on. This may be termed a bright spot in the somber era of dress. Aside from the quiet pattern of silk embroidery for evening wear, the vest of the season will be the cassimere of fancy weaves or relieved with surface designs in silk. The colors run all the way from tan to black and fancy braid and buttons may be added to match materials, double and single breasts equally proper.

FULL DRESS.

The only change of moment here is that the side stripe of fancy braid and of medium width is again coming back for dress trousers. The peaked lapel and the shawl collar will be equally popular.

TUXEDO COAT.

This favorite is rather increasing than decreasing in favor, due in large part to the rapid increase the number of fashionable occassions where full dress is imperatively demanded.

THE CHESTERFIELD.

This garment, sometimes called fly-front overcoat, holds sway as a standard style no matter what novelties may appear in sartorial art. It is too well known to need description.

EXTRA HEAVY OVERCOATS.

For this purpose there is no more graceful mid-winter garment than the double-breasted long, half-box overcoat. It will be seen that the present exposition by these tailors is particularly rich and attractive, though none will know to what extent without a personal visit, and to afford opportunity, especially to overcome the hindrance which the crowds on Labor day interposes, the opening will continue informally for several days.

Opening of the Dancing Season.

Mr. Brenneke has reopened his school of dancing. Classes for children, also ladies and gentlemen, are now forming.

Those who desire to make application can see Mr. Brenneke at his academy, 82½ North Pennsylvania street.

Jacob Huber, Merchant Tailor,

Has opened with a first-class stock of foreign and domestic woolens, at 85 East Washington street, where he cordially invites his old patrons and friends to come and see him.

SOME love to sing of "Auld Lang Syne," but all sing the praises of the Wheeler & Wilson No. 9. R. E. STEPHENS, Agent, 19 Massachusetts avenue.

Dynamite.

We are agents for Ætna Dynamite, which we furnish at manufacturer's prices. Also Fuse and Caps. Send for prices. We guarantee the quality. Also agents for Howe Standard and Chaney Jim Counter and Wagon Scales. Call and see our splendid assortment of Natural Gas goods, "Fenders," "And Irons" in Brass and Wrought Steel.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE,

52 and 54 South Meridian street.

WE OFFER S. S. S. AT $1.75.

Our stock of SOLID STERLING SILVER is very complete just at present in many patterns. Tea, dessert, medium and Table-spoons; tea, dessert, medium and Table Forks, which we offer at $1.75 per ounce. This is the manufacturer's price.

A new line of Banquet Lamps are just at hand.

Bingham & Walk,

JEWELERS. 12 E. Washington St.

General agents Patek, Philippe & Co. and Vacheron & Constantin celebrated Swiss Watches.

NEW YORK STORE

(Established in 1853.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8, 1891.

To-day we make our first grand opening of the season in two departments. *Dress Goods and Cloaks.* Better prepared than ever with more and choicer goods, and the best facilities for buying and selling, we invite your inspection of our fall stocks with confidence. The new Dress Goods will surely invoke enthusiasm, the bold originality of some and the rich superiority of others, all of them of sterling worth and value, will interest and please everybody. The markets of the world have been ransacked by our buyers in search of novelties, and the result is the *largest and finest* collection of artistic Dress Goods ever brought into Indiana.

The Cloak, Cape and Jacket Department will show the very latest productions in fashionable overgarments.

Jackets of every fashionable kind, plain, tailor-made or fur trimmed, including the new Hip Seam Jacket, in all colors and in black.

The new Military Cape is the very latest thing out. We show a line of them in various grades.

Newmarkets plain and fur trimmed.

Fur Shoulder Capes in all kinds of furs.

Seal Plush Cloaks, "the Walker Plush" the best at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Children's Garments, Jackets, Newmarkets, Gretchens, etc., etc., in almost endless variety.

All are welcome, all invited to attend this opening.

The Dress-making Department will open Sept. 14.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

SIX PER CENT. MONEY

In sums of not less than $1,000, on Indianapolis improved property. Borrower has privilege of prepaying loan and reducing interest. Reasonable fees, no delay.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.,

86 East Market Street.

"NEGHBORLY POEMS."

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S

LATEST VOLUME.

Price, illustrated.....$1.25

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,

26 E. Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS - - - - INDIANA

HAZELTON PIANO

Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically perfect; the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE FOR 1891 JUST RECEIVED.

LOW PRICES! EASY TERMS!

PEARSON'S MUSIC-HOUSE,

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Tuning and Repairing.

PACKARD ORGANS.

Work Ahead for the American Hog.

There are an even dozen States in the Union that have a million acres or over in corn this year. The American hog may be considered in another condition as the Irish shoemaker. Pat had been left a fortune of $20,000 by the death of a relative. He quit shoemaking, and in a year had squandered the money. He returned to his waxed-end and lap-stone, as poor as ever. One day news came to him that another relative had died in the old country and left him $20,000. "Merciful heaven," excaimed Pat, in great distress, "an' do I have to go through all that again?"

Yes, the American hog has to eat this corn, and insure a supply of pork products for the coming year. Meantime

Kingan's Ham,

Kingan's Breakfast Bacon,

Kingan's Eng.-cured Shoulders,

May be had of all good grocers and butchers.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Estimates furnished on application. We have a nice line of samples to show } LILLY & STALNAKER 64 East Washington street.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS. 72 North Illinois St.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN.

CARPETS, WALL-PAPERS, DRAPERIES.

ALBERT GALL

Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquetry Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.