

DRESS GOODS.

This season's arrivals make certain that in these goods we shall be further in the lead than ever. They include the whole range of Foreign and Domestic make in medium and the finest goods in knotted or smooth fabrics, plain, plaid or novelty. The assortment is unusually large, but, in many instances, there are no duplicates.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

A MONSTER CARPET

The great Roberts Park Church is getting a carpet from the undersigned that will be notable not only for fit and finish, but size. It covers many hundreds of yards—up in the "teens." It is so vast that it has to be handled in sections—four of them—a "big four." It was woven specially for this purpose by the Bigelow Carpet Company, in the lengthiest lengths that ever rolled out of a carpet machine; and it is a "big thing" altogether.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

JEWISH NEW YEAR CARDS

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

Whole Family Only 5 cts. a Day

Your demands answered any moment, day or night. Six-room house. Bath, water-closet, sprinkling forty feet front, and domestic service, only 5c a day.

LABOR DAY REPORTS.

An Unexpended Balance of \$300—A Permanent Organization Arranged For. The Labor day committee held its last meeting yesterday to receive a financial report of the recent celebration. The total receipts were about \$900 and the expenses about \$700. The balance of \$200 was ordered divided equally among the unions participating, and the division will be made next Sunday morning. An executive committee, consisting of H. C. Gale, E. E. Groff, August Tanner, James H. Deery and D. F. Kennedy, was appointed to prepare a plan for a permanent Labor day organization, and \$35 was appropriated for its use. The various unions were requested to name a permanent committee in furtherance of the purpose. A vote of thanks was extended to Superintendent Colbert, Fire Chief Webster, Mayor Sullivan and the press of the city for favors received. The preparations for the celebration in 1892 will begin at once.

Closing the Stores on Sunday. The Salesmen's Union is at work closing the stores on Sunday. In the hat trade, its efforts have resulted in all but one dealer agreeing not to open on Sunday. "Our union," said a member last night, "has done more for Sunday closing in six months than all the authorities of the law in years. It used to be that the hat makers all kept open Sunday morning till noon, and groceries have been known to keep open all day Sunday. We are taking one trade at a time, and we intend to keep up this struggle for rest. The day, by physical as well as moral and religious necessity, is ours, and we propose to have it. That is why we organize—to prevent encroachments of employers who, under the stress of competition, throw our welfare to the dogs in order to get a profit. If all are made to close alike, competition need not blot out the natural day of rest. It is better for employers as well as ourselves. The church people ought not to forget that in this work we are proving their most effective ally for Sabbath observance."

A Religious Difference. There is some contention in the ranks of the Teamsters and Shovelers' Union. This union has a large number of colored members, and many of the other members are Irish and are affiliated with the Catholic Church. Recently one of the colored members offered a resolution that the meetings of the union should be opened with Scripture reading and prayer. It happened that the colored men were in the majority at the meeting referred to, and the resolution was adopted. The Irish members, at the next meeting, entered a vigorous objection, and a long debate, following closely the religious differences of the factions, was precipitated. The white members won only by an appeal to District Organizer Gruebe, who ruled that the resolution was not proper in a labor union, where men meet in pursuit of a common material interest, and not for a religious purpose.

Presented with a Can. One of the hitherto unnoted incidents of Labor day was the presentation of a can to Mr. J. H. Wilde by his fellow-members of the Saw-makers' Union. Mr. Wilde has been in the service of E. C. Atkins & Co. for nearly thirty years, is a true and faithful union man, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the saw-makers, as also that of the team.

Will Address the Iron-Molders. The Iron-molders' Union will meet this evening in the Criminal court-room to listen to an address by Joseph F. Valentine, first vice-president of the International Union. Mr. Valentine is the lecturer of the organization, and is now on his way East from California.

After a Runaway Boy. Ben Harvey, twelve years of age, ran away from his home in McCordville, Hancock county, last Friday. The police have been notified to arrest and detain him if found until his father can be notified.

FURNITURE at Wm. L. Elder's.

THE FIGURES NOT AT HAND

Nothing Accomplished by the Ways and Means Committee Yesterday.

Controller's Estimates Unaccompanied by Very Necessary Facts and Figures—Democracy's "Needs"—John Osterman's Loan.

WANTS MORE FIGURES.

The Ways and Means Committee fails to take action upon the estimates. The ways and means committee of the Council held its first meeting to wrestle with the controller's estimates at Councilman Rassmann's office yesterday morning, and it was attended by Messrs. Rassmann, Pearson, Cooper and Gauss. Little or nothing could be accomplished because the committee did not have full data. It had nothing to go upon but the estimates submitted by the controller, as published, and the published proceedings of the Council for 1890. It would like a report of the receipts and expenditures for 1891, thus far, for purposes of comparison, and it would like "Schedule A" and "Schedule B," which are mentioned, but not given in the estimates submitted to the Council by the Mayor and controller. "Schedule A" is the official salary list and "Schedule B" is supposed to be the itemized estimates for the city engineer's department, which also consists almost entirely of salaries. When the controller submitted his three months' estimates, last May, he did this same act of asking for these appropriations in bulk, without permitting the Council to know what the salaries went for, and it was this very thing that caused all the trouble about extra clerks. By the terms of the charter the Council has the power, and it is its duty, to fix the salaries of all city officers and employes not otherwise provided for in the charter. The executive department usurped this power and duty last May by asking for and obtaining these appropriations in bulk and then setting up the claim, based upon a sentence or two dug up out of an ancient section, that because the Council had appropriated sufficient money the executive officers had a right to create and fill whatever offices they pleased so long as they remained within the appropriation. And the Democratic majority in Council, which has never dared to disobey the behests of the Sullivan machine, meekly submitted to this and sustained the right of the executive to usurp whatever it pleased. There is some hope that this time the Council will stand for its rights. At any rate, these schedules will be seen before any appropriation ordinance is passed.

A \$30,000 CUT PROBABLE. It is very probable that the estimates for the fire department will be cut about \$30,000. Mr. Woolen asks for the enormous sum of \$112,910 to sustain that branch of Sullivan's political machine, of which \$94,910 is asked for pay-rolls and \$18,000 for accounts. The committee had no data to show what it cost in 1890, or what it has cost this year, but the published record it had showed the cost of the department in 1889 to be \$78,314. The Sullivan administration wants to spend \$34,068.86 per year more on this department, of which increase over \$31,000 is for additions to the pay-rolls. Mr. Pearson entered a strong protest against this yesterday. "Here," said he, "we find \$112,910 asked for the fire department and \$45,000 for water from fire pligs. Altogether, this is \$157,910, which is more than one-fourth of the city's total income with a sixty-five-cent levy on a duplicate that has been raised from \$38,000,000 to \$35,000,000. And the insurance companies are the only ones who get much benefit from it. We are paying more for fire protection in proportion to our size than any city in the country, yet our rates for insurance are higher than they need to be and just as high as they are out here at Noblesville, where there is no sign of fire protection."

Mr. Pearson admitted that he thought the estimate too high. "There is one thing about it," continued Mr. Pearson; "we support too many engines. Our engines run to every fire and do not get up at one out of ten. The chemical puts out about three-fourths of the smaller fires in this city." "In nearly every other city," said Mr. Pearson, "the insurance companies are a salvage corps, but here they compel merchants to keep up full insurance and expect the tax-payers to devote over one-third of their money for the benefit of the companies."

CAN REDUCE THE LEVY. Then the question of the tax levy was informally discussed. "I think," said Mr. Pearson, "that by cutting down this big fire department estimate and one or two others that seem to me too large, we can cut the levy from 65 to 60 cents and get along safely. The duplicate has been increased by the reapportionment fully \$85,000, and a great deal of it comes in the little homes in the suburbs. I know of seven tenement houses, ranging in value from \$1,200 to \$2,000, upon all of which but one the assessment has been increased as much as \$250, and upon one it is \$450. Now what we ought to do is to go a little slower and not bring too much of a burden upon the people at once. Even at 60 cents the new tax will bring a large increase in the revenue."

"I had thought of 60 cents as the proper levy," said Mr. Rassmann, "until I saw the estimates."

"I favored 60 cents at first, too," said Mr. Gauss, "but I thought they knew more about it than I did."

It is interesting to compare some of Mr. Woolen's estimates of what the Sullivan administration wants for a year with the expenses of 1889 for the same purpose, in order that tax-payers may reach their own conclusions as to whether or not this is an economical and business administration. The figures in the first column are from the Sullivan-Woolen estimates. Those in the second are from the published report of the expenses of 1889:

Table with 2 columns: Sullivan, Denny. Rows include Salaries of officers and clerks, Incidentals, Fire department accounts, Marches, City Hospital, Tomlinson Hall janitors, City engineer's office, and Totals.

leas, Plupps and Dean, and they would not be able to do it if the police could be carried on without them. The total increase in nine items is \$74,704.50. Here is economy and reform with a vengeance.

TOOK QUITE A RISK.

John Osterman Loans the City \$35,000 on an Illegal Council Meeting's Authority. John Osterman is in an excellent position to lose \$35,000 which he has loaned to the city. "I am surprised," said a lawyer during the course of a chat yesterday afternoon, "that so shrewd a man as Osterman should have made this loan under the circumstances that it was made. The charter gives the Council power to adopt rules for its own government, and therefore such rules as the Council may adopt have the effect of law. One of these rules provides that the Council cannot meet in special session and transact business unless all the members whom it is possible to reach are notified. Now, it is clearly established that a large number of the members within easy reach were not notified of the meeting held Friday afternoon a week ago, and therefore any business transacted at that meeting was clearly illegal and void. The resolution adopted at that meeting authorizing the Mayor and controller to borrow \$35,000, and pledging the faith of the city for its payment, was not worth the paper it was written on. Yet Osterman has authorized them to borrow \$35,000 of Osterman. Osterman would probably be all right if he had to depend upon only the Mayor and controller for its payment, but that is not the case. The Council must pass an appropriation ordinance to pay it, and you know legislative bodies are proverbially averse to paying any debts they do not have to. I notice in Mr. Woolen's estimates there is no request for an appropriation to repay this loan."

Not Ready to Be Inspected.

If the Sullivan administration is only given plenty of time, it will be ready to open its books after a while. "What are you fellows kicking about, anyhow?" asked a Democratic member of the Council yesterday. "What's the use of being in such a hurry? Our good people have nothing to conceal. All they want is a little time to put things in order. Suppose you came to my house about 3 o'clock in the morning, before the beds were made, the breakfast dishes cleared away, and the children's shoes and clothes were scattered about over the house. Do you think my wife would let you look into my pockets of the door and tell you she was too busy to see anybody just then. But if you came in at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, when things were straightened up, she'd be glad to see you, see?"

"But," replied the reporter, "your good people tell me that they are not ready to inspect their affairs and those of the Denny administration."

Will Not Meet To-Night.

It was the intention of the Democrats to have a meeting of the Council to-night to whip through the tax levy and an appropriation ordinance, giving the administration the right to raise money for the ways and means committee is not yet prepared to report no call will be issued.

TRACING ISRAEL'S LOST TRIBES.

Dr. Jenckes Preaches the First of a Series of Sermons Relative to Them. At St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday forenoon Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, D. D., preached on "The Ten Lost Tribes," taking as his text the tenth chapter, sixth verse of Matthew:

But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. In beginning his sermon Dr. Jenckes said that about four thousand years ago God pronounced upon Abraham an extended line of blessings. Abraham passed this string of benedictions down to Isaac, and he to Jacob, and he to Joseph, and he gain upon his death-bed to Joseph's two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh. These were material blessings and superadded to them God's loving kindness in an especial degree. After their bondage in Egypt these people occupied Canaan over seven hundred years, when their wickedness became so great that Divine forbearance failed, and He turned the Assyrians in upon them who vanquished them and carried the whole nation into captivity. This lasted for seventy years, when this remarkable people returned from Babylon and recaptured the Holy Land. "But note," continued the Doctor, "that only two of the twelve tribes ever returned—Judah and Benjamin—say about one-sixth, and were called and are called to-day from Judah. The rest of the ten tribes and their descendants occupied the land for over six hundred years, when Christ came. Him they rejected and brought upon themselves condign punishment which limited their being scattered throughout the whole earth, and abused, berated and savagely persecuted ever since, even down to our own times."

"But what became of the other ten tribes who were lost from the page of history as completely as if they had never existed? What has become of the prophet Jeremiah, whose descendants throughout the years of some eighty generations? According to the methods of the Divine dealings with them their great offense must long ago have been expiated. Where have they been for the 623 years between their banishment and our present time, and where are they now? Joseph was blessed with an extraordinary set of the patriarchs, and so were his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh. These benedictions are not limited by time, but were poured out of the cornucopia of the divine bounty and in perpetuity upon the heads of the descendants of these highly-favored men to the remotest generation. And God allowed it up at Jerusalem as long as these remarkable people were visible to mankind and to history. At the time of their greatest discouragement, at the close of the forty years' wanderings in the wilderness, when the bones of the former generation were bleaching upon the plains and the grown men of the tribes were as Ephraim and the United States Manasseh. He traced analogies between the names Dan and Saxon, and that the former signified the tribe of Dan and Saxon a corruption of Isaac's sons. "In Isaac shall thy seed be called." He announced that he purposed to continue the subject, and would show sixty-nine proofs of the identity of the people of Great Britain and her colonies, including the United States, with the ten lost tribes of Israel. He thought that within ten years great changes would come to pass, that the Holy Land would be repossessed by the descendants of Abraham, and that the beginning of the millennium would then be at hand.

Corn Ripening Very Slowly. The weather-crop bulletin for the week ending last Saturday shows that hardly any rain fell during the week. The temperature was deficient, the nights were cool, and there was much sunshine. Under these circumstances corn is maturing only slowly. By special inquiry it is ascertained that a few fields will be safe from frost within a few days more of it after Sept. 20. About 40 per cent, however, some of it planted May 20 is still green and milky, and unless very warm and dry weather continues these fields will be subject to danger from more severe frosts until Oct. 1. Flooding for wheat still continues in some sections of the State, though none of little sowing has been done yet. The melon crop is large and fine, and the clover crop a good yield.

SHOT HIMSELF ACCIDENTALLY.

Orin Foster, While Handling a Revolver, Puts a Bullet Through His Lung.

Orin Foster, who boards at the corner of South and Tennessee streets, was shot in the breast yesterday about noon, while alone in his bedroom. He was attacked by Dr. Earg, who found that the ball had perforated the left lung and lodged in the back, and had made a very dangerous wound. The patient was then ordered to the City Hospital, and removed there by Kregelo & Whitsett. He was still alive at midnight, but the chances were largely against recovery. He informed the hospital authorities that the shot was wholly accidental. "I went to the dresser," said he, "took out the revolver, and, while musing with it, it went off." He gives his age as thirty-one and his occupation that of a machanic. He came to this city, he says, from Worthington, Ind.

Dunlap Hats.

In style, are entirely new this fall, very striking, stiff and solid. SEARNS'S Hat Store, 37 North Pennsylvania street.

Jacob Huber, Merchant Tailor.

Has opened with a first-class stock of foreign and domestic woolsens, at 83 and 85 Washington street, where he cordially invites his old patrons and friends to come and see him.

Dynamite.

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

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 and 54 South Meridian street.

COME AND GET A SOLDIER AND SAILORS' MONUMENT SPOON. INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 10, 1891.

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COME AND GET A

SOLDIER AND SAILORS' MONUMENT SPOON.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 10, 1891.

Julius C. Walk, Esq., City.

Dear Sir:—We have the pleasure to inform you that your application for patents for a design for Spoons has been allowed. The patents will issue in due order of business, and will reach us now in a short while. Very truly yours, C. & E. W. BRADFORD.

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FALL 1891.

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