ECONOMY AT THE STATION

Officials of the Union Railway Company Pursuing a Niggardly Policy.

Not Enough Employes to Properly Care for the Crowds and Direct People to Trains—Cut in Rates from the Northwest.

The Union Railway Company is running the Union Station on a very cheap basis for so important a terminal. There is not a department in which there is a sufficient number of men employed, and some new departments should be created, among others an information bureau, for which a room was constructed when the station was built. In the train sheds there should be at least two train directors, bearing on their caps prominently the words "Train directors." There is hardly an hour of the day now that there are not from six to fourteen trains under the sheds at one time; strangers get confused, and there is not a day that people do not miss trains, getting bewildered as to where their trains stand. There is a good deal of complaint over the difficulty in getting baggage checked at the station. Notwithstanding the great increase in business over Indianapolis lines in the last five years, and the still further increase on account of world's fair travel, there are no more baggagemen employed than five years ago; in fact, not so many by four men. The few months which Wm. Green had the management of the affairs of the Union Station he adopted a very niggardly policy of running things, which policy is still pursued, notwithstanding the protests of the Pennsylvania people and some of the leasing lines.

Lower Rates from the Northwest.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association are uneasy on account of a threatened reduction of rates from the West by the Great Northern. They induced the latter road to withhold its reduction for a few days, the original date for their establishment being last Saturday. They were in hopes that the Great Northern would consent to further delays, and several telegrams passed between Chicago and St. Paul yesterday, inviting the St. Paul lines to be present at to-day's meeting, then and there to see if some way out of the threatened reduction could not be found. The information yesterday that the Great Northern had declared a twenty-five-dollar rate from Seattle to St. Paul was very unpleasant news, and it knocked the wind out of the proposed proceedings in the interest of harmony quicker than lightning. In the face of this rate it is difficult to see how rates from the Northwest can be kept from suffering material reductions. It is believed that the Northern Pacific will meet the cut by bringing down its through rate to Chicago. This will involve the Wisconsin Central, a member of the passenger association, and necessarily the Great Western as well.

East-Bound Shipments from Chicago.

The total amount of east-bound shipments from Chicago, except live stock, was 61,467 tons last week, against 52,559 tons for the preceding week and 53,559 tons for the corresponding week last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 6,982; Wabash, 3,573; Lake Shore, 12,030; Fort Wayne, 9,054; Panhandle, 7,114; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,792; Grand Trunk, 3,976; Nickel-plate, 5,773; Erie, 7,939; Big Four, 2,414. Lake shipments last week were 104,359 tons, against 16,770 tons for the preceding week.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

General Western Agent Kipp, of the Empire fast-freight line, has gone to Chicago for a week's look at the world's fair.

F. H. Thomas has been appointed general superintendent of the Buffalo Central road, vice Thomas A. Shoemaker resigned.

J. A. Barnard, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern, has gone to Cincinnati and will be absent until Thursday morning.

Ex-General Manager Burgoon, of the Terre Haute & Peoria, is in the city. He is winding up the affairs of the old company.

In the week ending June 1 there were transferred over the Belt road 15,519 cars, an increase over the preceding week of 578 cars.

President Ingalls says no more shops will be built on any part of the Big Four system until the central shops at Indianapolis are built and occupied.

J. C. Clark, president and general manager of the Mobile & Ohio River road, is in New York raising funds to extend the road to Montgomery, Ala.

William Hale, who was the moving spirit in the building of railroads in New Hampshire in early days, died in Dover, N. H., last week, aged eighty-four.

Alex. McDonald, a prominent railroad man of the South, and one of the Big Four directors, was in the city yesterday en route home from the world's fair.

S. R. Tuggle last week assumed the duties of superintendent of motive power of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley road, vice William Hasman resigned.

W. H. Boyd, the new general agent of the Lake Shore & Lehigh Valley Dispatch, will have his office in the new building of the Big Four, on South Delaware street.

The belief prevails in railroad circles that the Peoria division of the Vandalia will prove a more valuable acquisition for the company than is the Terre Haute & Logansport division.

Last week there were handled at the Indianapolis Live-stock Yards by Belt road engines 808 carloads of live stock, against 555 in the week ending June 3, an increase last week of 253 cars.

The Big Four lines have earned since Jan. 1 $6,126,824. This sum is $174,527 less than the road earned in the corresponding five months of 1892. The officials are making a strong effort to overcome this deficit this month.

George O. Clinton, who retired last week as general superintendent of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, had held that position since the road was opened for business, five years ago. C. H. Ackert, general manager, formerly with the Iowa Central, will perform the duties of general superintendent.

The Lake Erie & Western's Saturday night excursion to the world's fair was quite a success. The official figures show that 245 persons boarded the train at the Union Station, fifty-five more joined the party at the Massachusetts-avenue station and 120 were gathered up at local points for the trip, making a total of 620.

Frank Reed, who has been appointed general passenger agent of the Monon, was, nine years ago, taken out of an office in Lafayette, Ind., and placed at Chicago as city ticket agent by E. O. McCormick, and was educated under Mr. McCormack, which means that he is an all-round good passenger man and fully competent for the position.

M. R. Maxwell of the L. E. & W., H. G. Stiles of the C., H. & D., W. A. Sullivan of the Big Four, C. A. Rodney of the Vandalia, H. Plummer and J. B. Eckman of the Inspection Bureau Association have gone to Milwaukee to attend the seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Local Freight Agents, to be held in that city to-day and to-morrow.

In the last few months the L., N. A. & C. has been spending a large sum of money on its main line between Crawfordsville and Louisville, and by reducing curvatures, filling low places, renewing bridges and laying a heavier rail, has now a very smooth, solid track between these points, and in such physical condition as to admit of running at high speed.

Freight men say the increased movement of grain is due to the course the Chicago banks have pursued, they having decided to advance money on grain only when it is to be moved from the producer to the consumer. No advances will be made when the grain is to be stored in elevators at Chicago. This is increasing foreign buying and export traffic with the roads leading to the seaboard.

The American Railway Association has published a large map showing the territory covered by the car-service associations and the points where agencies are located. A statement accompanies the map, showing the operations of the associations in the several States, and an examination shows that the Indiana Car-service Association in 1892 unloaded and loaded cars with more promptness than any other association, averaging per car 1.3 day. New York comes second, handling its cars in 1.6 day per car.

The Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road was sold at sheriff's sale yesterday, under foreclosure of a mortgage for $1,000,000 held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of Boston, Mass. Jay Gould came into practical possession of the road about two years ago when he was obliged to take it to protect his interest in it, as he held a majority of the stock. The sale yesterday was a mere legal formality. The road was bought in by the Gould people and will be made a part of the Missouri system. It has a mileage of 283 miles and runs from Kansas City to Beatrice, Neb.

President Ingalls has given orders that Trains 3 and 8, between Cincinnati and Chicago, shall be made up of entirely new equipment and closely looked after. These trains are run between Cincinnati and Chicago entirely independent of connections, and are run on time, one passing through here at 4 P. M. northward and the answering train at 8 P. M southward. Mr. Ingalls says it is intended to make these trains permanent, as they enable a Cincinnati or Indianapolis traveler to go to Chicago, have a half day for business, be away from home but one night and have a good night's rest. The Chicago man can as well do the same thing as regards Indianapolis or Cincinnati. Heretofore, to get a few hours in either Cincinnati or Chicago, one must be away from home two nights.

Inquirer: There is but little doubt that the new projected road from Fairmount to Muncie, twenty-five miles, will be built, as the local subsidies will grade and bridge it. As to where the road will go from Muncie there is some question. The citizens of Peru are confident it will come there, but as a pointer the Journal will state that it will be built to some point connecting with the Panhandle lines, and the chances favor Converse on the Chicago division, between Mier and Amboy, and thirty miles from Hartford City. Between Fairmount and Muncie the road will pass through twenty-five square miles of undeveloped natural gas territory in the center of the belt. As regards M. E. Ingalls having anything to do with it, the Journal can say officially that he has not, and has not been informed that such a project was in contemplation.

TO GO OUT CONDITIONALLY

Secession with a String to It the Prevailing Sentiment of German Knights.

Convention of Protesting K. of P. Members Begins Its Work—Fiery Resolutions Laid Over for a Day.

The national convention of delegates of of the German Knights of Pythias lodges of the United States held a very busy session of five and one-half hours yesterday, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and ending at 6 P. M. There were 106 lodges represented. The meeting was called to order by Herman Borchers, of Indianapolis, and J. G. Neumann, of Evansville, was made temporary chairman.

The permanent officers were: Chairman, H. Reichman, of Tennessee; vice chairman, Philip Reichwein, of this city; secretary, Theodore Lange, of Illinois; treasurer, F. Rassberg, of New York.

P. Wagner, of Oregon, F. Buchmann, of Illinois, and Robert Gaede, of New Jersey, were appointed a committee on credentials. The committee on rules comprised Oscar Schloemann, Michigan; G. Seidensticker, city, and E. Braun, of Ohio.

Adjournment was then taken until afternoon, when the committee on credentials reported. The committee on rules reported that votes should be taken by lodges, every lodge having one vote, and that members who were introduced by representatives should be allowed seats and freedom of speech. The committee stated that the business of the convention should be transacted in the German language, and, behold, another row sprang up. From Chicago came representatives of Scandinavian lodges, and one Bohemian lodge, who demanded interpreters. This was not allowed, but at last the Germans carried the day. This little discord caused a ripple of merriment to spread over the faces of those who seemed to see the ludicrous side of the all-devouring language contest.

It was made a rule that all resolutions be written and their authors' names signed to them. After this report resolutions were showered in and brief speeches made on them, after which they were referred to the committee on resolutions. No votes were taken on any of them. It seemed the policy to let the delegates loose and find out the drift of the sentiment, which was soon seen to be, through the best conservative guise that could be put upon it, secession under certain conditions.

A committee of nine men, representing sixteen States, was appointed, whose duty it will be to advise the convention and direct by suggestion the main thing to be done, when everything is in readiness and the time has come to do that thing. The session extends until noon to-day, and it is stated that to-day the resolutions offered up to date will not be considered; but, rather, new ones with less passion and feeling in them will be introduced. It is conservatively estimated that as a result of this meeting the members of the German lodges will withdraw individually in such a manner as will enable them to return in 1894 if the Supreme Lodge makes any concessions. Just what kind of move will be taken in the convention here assembled is not known as yet, but a K. of P. stated, last night, that they all feel that the matter was more of a personal one, in which Mr. Blakewell had figured extensively, to their disadvantage. Yet, for it all, they believed something would develop, as a result of the session, that would make it a success, despite the supreme chancellor's prophecy that, from first to last, it would be an abject failure.

Supreme Chancellor Blakewell, in his speech to the Grand Lodge recently, counted as one of his converts to the English ritual cause H. Reichman, of Memphis, Tenn., who was yesterday made permanent chairman of the convention.

It is observed by a German K. of P. that the German Jewish members of the lodge, to whom Mr. Blakewell referred in his Grand Lodge address as having been instrumental in driving the German language out of the lodge, are represented in this meeting to a man, and are the most outspoken.

Clark and Harrison Statues.

President Langsdale, of the Soldiers' Monument Commission, returned yesterday from Cincinnati, where he went to confer with C. T. Webber, an artist and sculptor of that city, relative to the statues of George Rogers Clark and William Henry Harrison, which are to be put in Monument Place. Mr. Webber came through Indianapolis last night on his way to Chicago. He has some very strong studies, says Mr. Langsdale, of the meeting of George Clark with the Indians. These studies are for a historical painting. Mr. Webber will be asked to submit estimates and rough draughts of these statues, which may be erected.

Logansport Street Railroad.

The Logansport Railway Company filed articles of association yesterday with the Secretary of State. The company has been in existence for some time, but the stock is now increased in order to make improvements. The increase is from $10,000 to $200,000 and two thousand shares are to be issued of the par value of $100 a share. Not more than $90,000 of this increased stock is to be used in paying obligations heretofore incurred and in extending the lines to a park owned by the company. The rest of the stock is to be held in reserve for future improvements.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Thomas Ayres and Emily A. Campion, William C. Meyers and Katie Brady, Joseph Smith and Laurena Green, Francis M. Parker and Effie Childers, Oliver C. Deane and Susan A. Shepler.

The Races.

From indications, the coming July races will be the most exciting Indianapolis has had. Some high-record horses will be here.

IS IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS

Col. Cave and Joe Littler Object to the Management of Their Restaurant.

Charges Against Burnham—Suit Against the Capital Fence Company—Machine as a Witness—Court Briefs.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Kern & Bailey, as attorneys for Singleton D. Cave and Joseph W. Littler, filed a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of George W. Burnham & Co., and for an accounting and dissolution of partnership. The defendant waived service of summons and the complaint was taken at once before Judge Harper who appointed the Indianapolis Trust Company receiver. The complaint alleged that on Dec. 1, 1892, the plaintiffs, Littler & Cave, entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a retail confectionery store. By the terms of the contract of partnership the plaintiffs were to advance the sum of $6,000 and the complaint alleges that they furnished this amount at the time of entering into the partnership and have since contributed the additional sum of $4,885.

Under the partnership agreement the defendant (Burnham) was not to furnish any of the capital invested in the business, but was to take charge of it as manager and receive all moneys, the proceeds of the business, and to pay all expenses which might be necessary in the conduct of the business, taking in all cases proper vouchers and receipts, and accounting to these plaintiffs semi-annually. The defendant was to execute no note or other obligation in the firm name without the consent of the plaintiffs, nor should he purchase any furniture or fixtures without such consent. The plaintiffs charge that in violation of this partnership agreement Burnham has executed in the firm's name a note to the Meridian National Bank for the sum of $1,000 and one to the Capital National for $800, both of which notes are due and unpaid. They charge that the management of the business has been so reckless and extravagant that although the receipts of the business during the past four months have been $8,000, which sum, it is alleged, is largely in excess of the expenses, there has accumulated against the firm an indebtedness of $7,000. The plaintiffs also charge Burnham with misapplying and appropriating to his own use the moneys received from the business. Under the partnership agreement he was permitted to take $100 per month from the proceeds as his salary for managing the business, but the plaintiffs aver that the amount appropriated by him exceeded the amount allowed by the agreement fully $500, in which sum they aver that the defendant is indebted to them.

The plaintiffs aver that by his extravagance and mismanagement Burnham has forfeited his rights under the partnership agreement, which contained a provision that when the plaintiffs had received the sum of $3,000 each from the proceeds of the business that the defendant was to have an equal interest in and to the property with them, and ask that the court decree that he have no right or title in or to the property, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the business.

The petition was not opposed by Burnham, and Judge Harper appointed the Indiana Trust Company receiver, with instructions to continue the business till the further order of the court, and John P. Frenzel, as president of the trust company, accepted the trust, and the property was turned over to the receiver at once, and it is now in charge of the business.

Fined for Selling on Sunday.

Rodey and Keller, the two grocers arrested at the instance of the Retail Merchants' Commercial Association for selling goods on Sunday, were fined $1 and costs for desecrating the Sabbath by Justice Daniels yesterday afternoon. The defense of the grocers was that it was a necessity that they sell the goods on that day. Attorney Pritchard, who was employed by the association to prosecute, took the position that the statute making exceptions for necessity in Sunday work applied only where the necessity was with the defendant, and that in those cases the necessity, if any existed, was with the purchasers and not the grocers.

Jennie Carr's Case.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will consider the appeal in the case of Jennie Carr during the present week. She is the colored woman who was sentenced to prison for life for poisoning her young baby. The Attorney-general filed his brief yesterday, and oral argument is to be heard the early part of the week. One of the points on which the attorneys for the woman principally base the appeal is that the lower court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict, if it was shown that she caused poison to be administered to the baby, although the indictment charged that she herself administered the fatal poison.

Machine as a Witness.

A drill press from the Atlas engine works was brought into Room 3 of the Superior Court yesterday morning and set in position before the jury as a silent witness in the case of Charles Decker against the Atlas engine works. Decker was formerly employed at the place, operating the drill press which is used as a witness in the case. While he was drilling a piece of iron the drill broke and a piece of it struck him in the eye, destroying the sight in that eye. He sued for damages and was given a verdict for $700 in Room 2. The defendant was granted a new trial and the case was then removed to Room 3.

A Mortgage That Would Not Hold.

Yesterday morning W. P. Fishback, master in chancery, submitted to the federal court his finding upon the petition of William Hutchinson, assignee of the Hopper Lumber Company, of Michigan City, vs. the Sutton Manufacturing Company to cancel a mortgage for $20,000 given by the lumber company to the Sutton company a few hours before assigning. Mr. Fishback finds that both companies are owned by the same persons, and recommends the cancellation of the mortgage.

Suit on Contract.

A jury in Room 1 of the Superior Court is hearing the evidence upon which Charles Krause bases a claim for $500 against Allen Hightshue, a farmer of Wayne township. The suit is upon a contract for driving a well upon Hightshue's farm. Hightshue claims that under the contract the well was guaranteed to furnish a sufficient amount of water for the farm uses, but that its greatest capacity is two gallons of water in a minute and a half.

Against the Capital Fence Company.

George L. Sullivan has filed suit against the Capital Fence Company for the appointment of a receiver and the recission of a contract of sale. He alleges that the company is insolvent, and that he was induced to purchase stock in it by the false and fraudulent representations of one of its directors.

Supreme Court's Vacation.

At the end of the present week the Supreme Court will adjourn for the summer vacation. Five sessions are to be held this week. To-day oral argument is to be heard in the case of Shuck vs. The State ex rel. Cope, from Jennings county. This is the case over the contested auditorship in that county.

Suing for Damages.

William Young has sued the Citizens' Street-railroad Company for damages for injuries received in an accident at Shoemaker street, on the North Indianapolis electric line. The case is on trial before a jury in Room 2. The jury will be sent to view the scene of the accident.

Granted a Divorce.

Saturday afternoon Judge Harper granted the petition of Cora Johnson for divorce from Edgar Johnson.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—James M. Winters, Judge Pro Tem.

William McGinnis vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company; injunction. Dismissed by agreement at costs of defendant, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw and cancel injunction bond.

Perry Tomlinson vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company; damages. Dismissed by agreement at costs of defendant.

North Storms vs. Carla Palma et al.; account. Finding for defendants.

Charles Krauss vs. Allen Hightshue; contract. On trial by jury.

Room 2—James W. Harper, Judge.

Andrew J. Roark vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company; damages. Dismissed by agreement at defendant's cost.

Samuel H. Cobb vs. George F. Branham. Cause dismissed for failure to prosecute at plaintiff's cost.

Francis R. Arnold et al. vs. William H. Rathert; on account. Judgment on cognovit for plaintiff for $71.50.

William Young vs. Citizens' Street-railway Company; suit for damages. On trial by jury.

Room 3—Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

Charles M. Decker vs. Atlas Engine Works; damages. On trial by jury.

Henry Brindley vs. Thomas J. Shearer; injunction. Settled and dismissed.

William C. Slatts vs. James Jobin; appeal from Daniels, J. P. Dismissed and costs paid.

Indianapolis Building Company vs. Nicholas Alley; foreclosure. Dismissed and costs paid.

New Suits Filed.

Frederick W. Nolting et al. vs. William J. Richards; street sprinkling lien. Room 3.

Frederick W. Nolting et al. vs. James Stevenson; street sprinkling lien. Room 1.

Frederick W. Nolting et al. vs. James H. Smith et al.; street sprinkling lien. Room 3.

Charles W. Schwartz et al. vs. Oliver E. Wilson; on account. Room 2.

Bellefontaine-street Saving and Loan Association vs. Susan Miller et al.; foreclosure of mortgage. Room 1.

Singleton D. Cave and Joseph W. Littler vs. George W. Burnham; accounting, dissolution and appointment of receiver. Room 2.

Samuel Sweeney vs. Bessie Sweeney; divorce. Room 2.

Mildred Miller vs. Clarence Miller; divorce. Room 1.

CIRCUIT COURT.

New Suits Filed.

George L. Sullivan vs. Capital Fence Company; for the appointment of a receiver.

William A. Rhodes vs. Charles A. Dale; note.

Mary G. Kennedy vs. John Shea et al.; partition.

THE DRIVING PARK RACES.

Some Talk of Reducing the Admission Fee—Closing of the Entries.

There is some talk of reducing the admission fee to the Driving Club races at the fair grounds beginning July 4. Last year the fee was $1, but it may be placed as low as 50 cents this season. The entries for the Indianapolis races close next Monday night, and the lists for the Rushville races must be filled by that time also. Messrs. Graves and Walker will go to Terre Haute this week to look after trotting and pacing interests. It is stated that the book-making privileges will be let to one man, but that no games of chance of any kind will be allowed on or near the grounds.

Let It Face to the South.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It seems strange that the commissioners of the soldiers' monument are getting it so far away from the original design of those who made the appropriation for its erection. When I voted for that bill I did it with hesitancy on account of the large and growing debt of the State, but everybody seemed to want it on account of the debt of gratitude we owed the Union soldiers for saving the life of the Nation. No thought was had or a word spoken of anyone but the Union soldier. Not a single dollar would have been appropriated had it not been for the Union soldiers, and now it seems half the honor is given to others, and the balance will soon go if it is not finished. In 1861 to 1865 all our faces were turned to the South. Regiment after regiment of our best young men took their knapsacks on their backs and their guns on their shoulders and bade farewell to home and friends and marched to the South, determined that this Nation should not perish. We stood upon the porch and at the upper windows looking after them as long as we could see them, and our hearts and thoughts were ever turned to the South. We wanted the news from the South. When a battle was fought we wanted the latest telegrams from the South; we dreamed of the South; we longed to see our dear ones return from the South, and when the war was ended we looked to the South to see the shattered regiments returning, bearing the tattered flags, the emblems of freedom and victory perched on their brows. But, alas, many of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are left in the South and will never return. Shall we forget them? No, never! Let us at least show enough respect to them to turn the face of the figure towards them. Let it face toward Libby Prison and Andersonville; let it face toward the millions of men and women made free; let it face to where the slave pens are changed for schoolhouses and churches; let it look at the factories at Birmingham and the spindles at Atlanta; let it look at the peak of Lookout mountain and at Chickamauga beneath it; let it look at the prosperity of the South and not turn away as though it was ashamed of the work for which it was created. What has the East done that it should face that way, or what has the West done that it should face that way? No; let it face to the South, to watch a Nation saved from ruin by the valor of those in whose honor it is raised.

A. M. KENNEDY,
Ex-Senator from Hancock and Rush.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 12.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving my Sozodont there?
I've used it, and blessed it, a thousand times,
Till my breath is as sweet as poets' rhymes,
Till my teeth are as white as diamonds rare.
Oh! a precious thing is my Sozodont fair.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Catharine Erdelmeyer, deceased, by order of the Marion Circuit Court, of Marion county, State of Indiana, will, on the 27th day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the law office of Kneffer & Berryhill, Room 5, No. 82½ East Washington street, in the city of Indianapolis, county of Marion, State of Indiana, offer for sale at private sale, free and discharged from all liens described in the petition, and particularly from the lien of the mortgage of defendant, Joseph Becker, guardian of Amelia Becker, for not less than the full appraised value thereof, the following real estate in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, to wit: That part of the S. E. ¼ of section 5, town. 15, range 4, as follows: Beginning on south line of said quarter section, in center of Brookville State road; thence N. 20¼° W. 5 50-100 chains; thence N. 4½° W. 4 41-100 chains to center of National road; thence S. 87° W. 5 58-100 chains; thence S. 9 32-100 chains to south line of said quarter section; thence east with said line 7 80-100 chains to beginning; also, beginning in center of National road at N. W. corner of a tract conveyed by John W. Hamilton and wife to George H. Adams and John R. Asher, on the 18th day of March, 1864; thence west in center of said road 49-100 chains; thence S. 9 32-100 chains, more or less, to section line; thence E. to Asher & Adams's S. W. corner; thence N. 9 32-100 chains to beginning, containing by estimation 40-100 acre, lying in S. E. ¼ sect. 5, town. 15, R. 4, containing in all six and forty-hundredths acres, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining. Such sale will be made upon the following terms and conditions, to wit. One-third of the purchase money cash in hand on the day of sale; one-third of the purchase money in one year from the date of sale, and one-third of the purchase money in two years from the date of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to execute promissory notes for the deferred payments representing the unpaid balance of the purchase money, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable with attorney's fees, waiving relief from valuation or appraisement laws, the payment of said notes to be secured by mortgage executed by the purchaser or purchasers upon the real estate sold. FRANK ERDELMEYER,
Administrator of the estate of Catharine Erdelmeyer, dec'd.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THE MIRROR?

Does a vision of perfect beauty greet your eyes, as it once did? If not, remember "pretty is as pretty does"—a woman's beauty DOES largely depend on what she does. If she uses

Empress Josephine Face Cream

She cannot help but possess a faultless complexion, a soft, velvety texture that is ever the admiration of the opposite sex.

Freckles, Pimples, Tan, Sunburn, Eczema, Acne or any other disease of the skin positively cured by this preparation, or money refunded.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE CREAM retails at 50c per jar, and the EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH at 75c per bottle.

Sold by all druggists in Indianapolis. Ladies living at a distance who cannot obtain the preparations from their druggists will receive the same postpaid by sending the price of the preparation in stamps or postal note to us.

Empress Josephine Toilet Co.,
Dayton, Ohio

THE THOMAS HOTELS

Are substantial and imposing structures, built of Portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and hallways are ornamented with marble. The rooms are finished in polished oak. These buildings are erected in such a way as to be practically fire-proof, and furnished with all modern conveniences suitable for a first-class modern hotel. Rooms—$1.50 and upwards. Opposite grand entrance to World's Fair, Chicago. JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor. JOHN S. SHIELDS, Manager.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*3.55 am	*12.15 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5.00 am	*10.15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*5.00 am	*10.15 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*5.00 am	†10.15 pm
Richmond and Columbus, O.	†8.00 am	†3.20 pm
Martinsville and Vincennes	*8.00 am	*5.15 pm
Madison and Louisville	†8.05 am	†5.50 pm
Dayton and Columbus	*11.45 am	*7.55 am
Logansport and Chicago	*11.50 am	*1.00 pm
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*1.20 pm	*11.40 am
Philadelphia and New York	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Knightstown and Richmond	†4.00 pm	†9.00 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*4.00 pm	*10.15 am
Logansport and Chicago	*4.00 pm	*9.40 pm
North Vernon and Madison	†4.00 pm	†10.15 am
Martinsville and Vincennes	†4.40 pm	†10.15 am
Pittsburg and East	*5.30 pm	*11.40 am
Dayton and Xenia	*5.30 pm	*11.40 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*9.45 pm	*3.50 pm
Logansport and Chicago	*12.30 am	*3.45 am

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