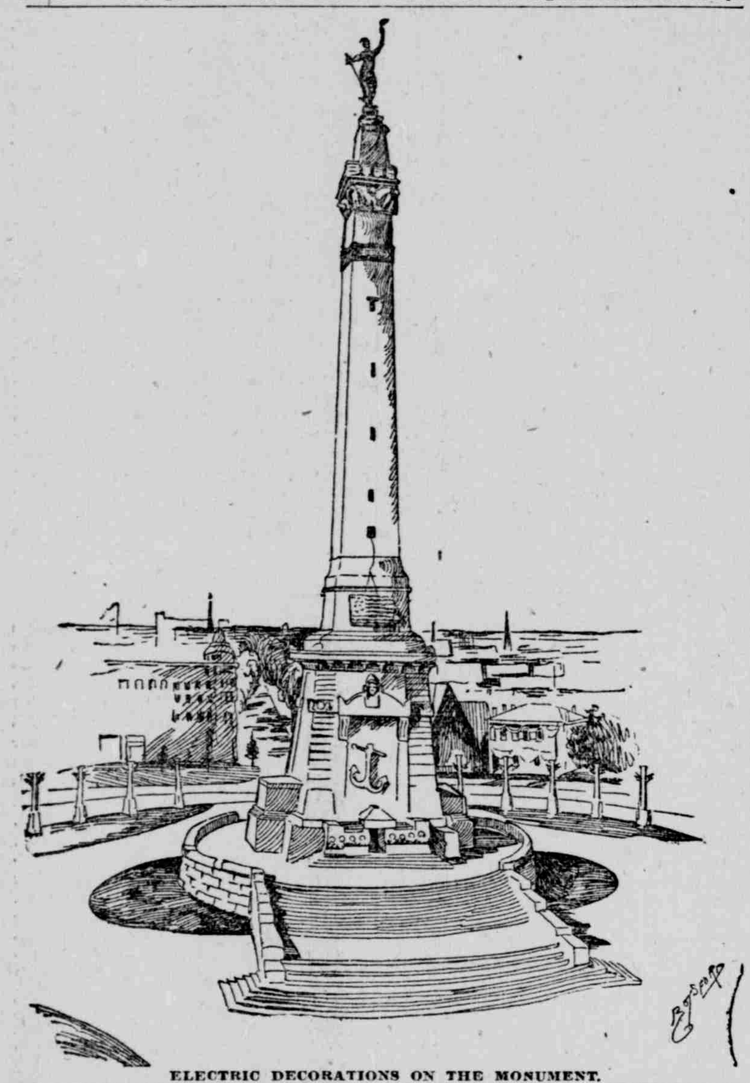
was a place of art, but with the huge streamers and drapery it is magnificent. The owners of blocks on the Circle began early in the week to flaunt their colored bunting to the winds, the Journal taking the lead. No sooner had the men begun to appear in the windows of the Journal Building than men began to appear in the windows of other buildings, and the slight sound of tack-hammers from above was heard down on the smooth asphalt below. "Old Glory" was the first to go up, and the auxiliary decorations came afterward. Many of the flags contained the old number of stars, but then, you know, this great and glorious country grows so fast that a man who buys a flag cannot expect the firmament of the flag to remain at a standstill. Some of the flags were only bought a few years ago, at that. A few bought this year contain the requisite number of stars—fourty-four.

Here and there is bunting of yellow. Yellow is not a national color, but then it is a Spanish color, and Spain and the United States are very close during these Christopher Columbus times. Much of the yellow that appeared in the decorations at the Columbian celebration at New York has come to Indianapolis for this occasion. A feature of the decorations on the plaza are the paintings representing scenes of the war and the faces of some of the prominent generals.

There has been considerable favorable comment over the appearance made by the pillars that form the peristyle to the monument, and there is a general sentiment that some steps should be taken to have permanent pillars put there. The present ones are made of canvas, but at night or at a distance they give the appearance of



ELECTRIC DECORATIONS ON THE MONUMENT.

marble. Each of these pillars stands for an army corps, and yesterday the corps badges and other decorations were placed on them. Each pillar has five flags, grouped artistically about the badge, which is itself bordered with cedar. On the east side of the plaza the artillary badges are grouped and the infantry and cavalry on the west side.

The idea of corps badges originated with Gen. "Phil" Kearney, who first had the officers of his division wear red on their caps to distinguish them from the officers of the other division. After the death of General Kearney, the officers adopted the "red patch" for their caps. In April, 1862, Gen. Hooker, in command of the Army of the Potomac, directed that the various corps under his command should be distinguished by badges. For the First Corps there was a circle, for the Second a trefoil, for the Third a lozenge, for the Fourth a triangle and for the Fifth a Maltese cross. Major-general McDowell commanded the First Corps, which was organized at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., on March 13, 1862, and was comprised of the divisions of Franklin, McCall and King. Gen. W. S. Hancock was one of the last commanders of this corps, and after it was reorganized, it took the name of "Hancock's Veterans," most of the soldiers having served full terms in their old regiments. The badge of the corps, which will be found on one of the pillars, is a circle within a circle.

The Second Corps badge was a trefoil. Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner was its first commander and Gersham Mott its last. Hancock was also in command of the corps for a while. The Third Corps had a diamond as a distinguishing mark. Brigadier-General Heintzelman was its first commander. The organization continued until the consolidation of the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, in 1864. The corps thus passed out of existence, General Grant stating that the corps was not discontinued because of any inefficiency, but for the purpose of making a stronger organization. The various commanders of the corps were Generals Heintzelman, George Stoneman, Daniel E. Sickels, D. B. Birney and W. H. French. The Fourth Corps had the triangle, and was commanded by Gen. E. D. Keyes when first organized. It was shortly afterwards discontinued, but in September, 1863, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, so continuing through the war. The successive commanders of the new Fourth Corps were Gens. Gordon Granger, O. O. Howard, D. S. Stanley, Thomas J. Wood. The Fifth Corps, which had the Maltese cross, was commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, but in July, 1862, Brig.-Gen. Fitz John Porter came in command of the corps. The Sixth Corps had the cross as its badge. It continued without change in its organization during the war. Gen. "Baldy" Smith was one of its commanders. The other corps and their badges are as follows:

Seventh—Star and crescent: Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, first commander. In 1864 the troops of Arkansas were consolidated and the Seventh corps re-created, it having been discontinued.

Eighth—Six-pointed star: Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, first commander. On March 12, 1863, Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding the Middle department, was assigned to the command. On July 11, 1864, the command passed to Gen. E. O. C. Ord, but on the 28th of the same month Wallace resumed command, and that of all other troops in the department.

Ninth—Anchor and cannon: Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside, first commander. The corps participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and later participated in the campaigns against Lee in the East.

Tenth—Quadrangle: Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell, first commander. Reorganized in 1865, with Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry in command.

Eleventh—Crescent: Commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks. It served in the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Chickamaugua. It was afterwards consolidated with the Twelfth, making the Twentieth. Gens. Franz Sigel and Carl Schurz were commanders of this corps.

Twelfth—Star: This corps was first organized as the Third. Its history is almost identical with the Eleventh. The badge is identical with that of the Twentieth, which adopted the star when the new corps was organized.

Thirteenth—This had no badge, but one has since been adopted. It consists of a shield with the initials of Ulysses S. Grant on it. It comprised the troops of the Department of Tennessee, which was under his command. It was after divided into other corps.

Fourteenth—Acorn: Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans first commander. Among the generals who commanded this corps at different times were George H. Thomas, J. M. Palmer and Jeff C. Davis.

Fifteenth—A diamond containing "forty rounds:" Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman was assigned to the command. Successive commanders, F. P. Blair, John A. Logan, P. J. Osterhaus, W. B. Hazen.

Sixteenth—Roman cross: Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut first assigned to the command. Part of the corps was loaned to General Banks for his Red river campaign, but did not return to Sherman's army of the sea, from which it was loaned. The troops were afterwards scattered, but the corps was reorganized in 1865.

Seventeenth—An arrow: Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson assigned to the command. Gen. F. P. Blair succeeded him.

Eighteenth—A four-leaf design: Comprised of troops in North Carolina, with Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster in command. Generals J. M. Palmer and B. F. Butler were afterwards in command.

Nineteenth—A form of the Maltese cross: This corps included the soldiers in the Department of the Gulf. After the Red river expedition it did not serve in the field as a compact body. Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory was one of the commanders.

Twentieth—A star: Under command of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook until after the battle of Chickamauga. It was afterwards consolidated with the Twenty-first and became the Fourth.

Twenty-first—No corps badge. Organized in January, 1863, but passed out of existence in September of the same year. Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden was the first commander.

Twenty-second — A five-pointed cross: This corps was organized from the troops in the Department of Washington, but did not long exist, the troops being transferred to other corps.

Twenty-third—A shield; first composed of troops of Kentucky. Afterwards reinforced by troops from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It took part in the Atlanta campaign, and that against Hood in Tennessee.

Twenty-fourth—A heart; organized in 1864 by consolidating the white infantry of the Tenth and Eighteenth corps with the Army of the James, under the command of Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

Twenty-fifth—A diamond within a square; This corps comprised the colored troops of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel was the first commander, but after the fall of Richmond he was succeeded by Gen. C. A. Heckman. This corps was the last to be disbanded.

Potomac Cavalry Corps—Consisted of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan took command on April 4, 1864.

Wilson's Cavalry Corps—Crossed sabers and a gun; Gen. J. H. Wilson commanded. The corps distinguished itself at Nashville for gallantry.

Engineers Corps—Various regiments were organized in 1864 in this corps.

TOMLINSON HALL.

After one has appreciated the taste displayed in the decorations on many of the buildings about the city, let him turn his steps to Tomlinson Hall, where the encampment proper is to meet, and on the interior of this building he will find the culmination of decorative art—a place of beauty that must needs be seen to be appreciated, as words can give no definite idea of the artistic arrangement of the myriad of pretty designs that have transformed the hall into an elysium. As soon as one enters the doorway the eyes are met with lavish decorations in the corridors. The ticket office is draped with new and brilliant flags, and many-colored banners hang from the walls. As one ascends the staircase more banners and more flags are found, draped in an artistic manner at the first landing; passing on up the stairs and reaching the landing at the second floor, one finds the plenitude of color increasing and around the corridors of this floor are arranged banners and designs without end. Stepping inside upon the main floor of the hall one beholds a profusion of colors that is awe inspiring. Here it is that one is forced to confess that description is impossible to convey even a faint idea of the accomplishments of the art that has been bestowed upon the hall where the deliberations are to be held. Looking across the hall towards the stage, which is now arranged for the Monday night reception, one sees, apparently, a dark blue sky spangled with a multitude of stars, from which there floats downward toward the rear of the stage a wave of red and white. The effect is beautiful, and is accomplished by the hanging of streamers from the fore center of the ceiling of the stage to the rear wall. On either side of the stage hangs an azure blue silk banner bearing the national coat of arms in gold tinsel, and in the center of the rear wall hangs a like banner with the Indiana seal. All this is backed by the stars and stripes in brilliant colors arranged in various figures about the stage. Hanging from the forecenter of the stage ceiling is a large G. A. R. badge in colors. Turning one's eyes from the stage to the gallery balconies one beholds a bank of garnet plush with gold fringe and embroidered in tinsel. Along this bank of deep colored plush at a distance of not more than six feet apart are groups of silver helmet, shield and crossed pikes, alternating with the shield within an olive wreath supported by crossed flags. Raising ones eyes to the walls in the galleries above there is seen above each door opening from the corridors, the coat of arms of some State or Territory with flags draped on either side. On above, the ceiling is a huge ocean wave of brilliant color that decends in immense curves from side to center of the ceiling, carried along by streamers of red, white and blue bunting, bunched in the center of the main ceiling and diverging to points distant about fifteen feet apart at the extremities. After a surfeit of beauty one drops his eyes to the main floor again and finds varicolored lambrequins draped over the doors on this floor opening into the corridors.

The decorations on the exterior of the building, while not so lavish and ornate, are exceedingly pretty. Festoons of flags and colored bunting are draped from cornice and balcony on both the Delaware and Market-street fronts, and over the main entrance are draped two immense flags. The whole is topped by the flags fluttering in the breeze from the flagstaffs on the building.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

It looks strangely warlike, in these "piping times of peace," at the Statehouse, no matter from which direction it may be approached; and silent implements of war are not the least of the abundance of decorations that will make that building attractive.

Guarding the west entrance at Market street, two old-fashioned twelve-pounders rear their rusty throats skyward as though impatient to utter the sounds that made them so dreaded of yore. One is at either side of the door on the broad expanse of stone which forms a part of the approach. With each is the attendant caisson, in which is kept the stuff on which these stern "dogs of war" are fed when occasion requires. Just in front of these, on the lawn, is pitched a regulation wall tent, and in front of that five stands of small arms, indicative of the home of a "mess" when in the field. To the left, as the building is approached, is the Kearsarge, and its grim portholes enhance the martial appearance. Guarding the stairs to the gangway stands another piece of light artillery, and another lies dismounted by its side. In contradiction to their import a half hundred small boys played about them yesterday, yelling in their delight. At the south entrance a Gatling gun stands a solitary sentinel just over a peaceful sign of trade—"Lemonade." The other entrances are similarly guarded. These will constitute, in the main part, the outside decorations of the building. It is impossible to drape it in flags and bunting, as there is no place to fasten them, and the first gust of wind sends them scurrying. But it is not so upon the inside. The bare walls of Indiana's Capitol Building are ever-recurring monuments of artistic beauty, but they now present a sight bewildering to the eye.

From every pillar, from every column and from every balustrade the national colors are draped in graceful folds; here in the shape of a single star-spangled banner and there in long pennons reaching to the dome.

Interspersed among them are pictures of the Nation's heroes. The kindly face of Abraham Lincoln faces the visitor that enters from either door; that also of that military genius, Grant; and those of "Little Phil" Sheridan, "Fighting Joe" Hooker, Sherman, the hero of the march to the sea, and many others. At the bases of the enormous columns are placed huge potted plants and evergreens, while higher up at the corners in the balconies and the niches beneath the dome, are palms and ferns in such profusion that they seem to spring from the very marble.

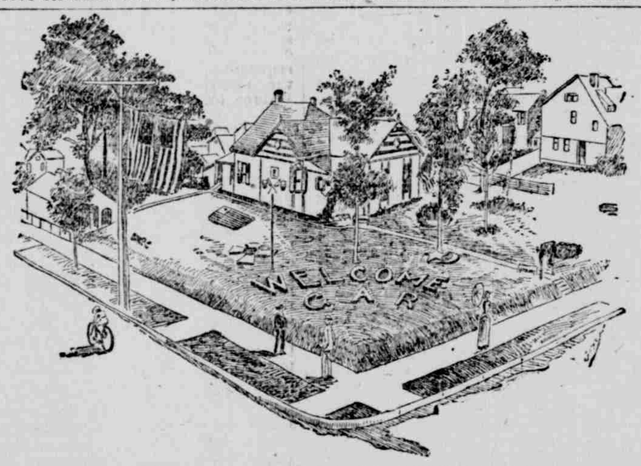
All that can be pleasing to the eye is there, and back of it there will be furnished that comfort for the body which is needed to make it enjoyable.

THE COURTHOUSE.

The decorations on none of the public buildings excel those at the courthouse. The building is large and the arrangement of decorations were enough to tax the ability of an artist, yet it has been very creditably accomplished by Mike Laughlin, the custodian of the building. The choice of designs no less than their arrangement about the building, was a task difficult to accomplish and avoid a monotonous similarity of decorations throughout the entire building. All the court rooms have been elaborately decorated, but not with a tiresome profusion of designs. The general appearance of all is the same, but there is enough of variation to prevent tiresome arrangement. The balconies of the galleries are all hung with fan-shaped festoons of flags and vari-colored bunting, while pictures of the different generals are arranged about the rooms in conspicuous places. The judges' stands are all arrayed in the national colors, with a slight variation in each room.

In the corridors of the first floor flags are festooned over the entrances to all the offices, and the offices inside have flags arranged about the walls. The corridors of the second and third floors are also gayly decorated with flags and festoons. This is especially true about the openings in these two floors under the skylight. Long strips of red, white and blue bunting have been drawn from the balisters on the second floor diagonally across the opening to the balisters on the third floor, crossing and recrossing in a network of gay colors. This, with the festoons that are hung from the balisters, gives this portion of the building a truly holiday dress.

The decorations on the outside are as complete and artistically arranged as those on the interior, notwithstanding the fact that there is an exceedingly large area to be covered. There are sixty-five pieces arranged from the windows and cornices of the building, none of these are small and some of them are very large. Strung from the flag staff to the eaves of the building are two long strings of flags of all colors and shapes; on the tower in addition to the regular flag upon the top staff are four large flags waving in the breezes. In the center of the Washington street front at the third floor is a fifteen foot star badge of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The entire length of the front is draped with fan shaped festoons of many colors. On end of this front is a large sixty-foot streamer of red, white and blue



FLOWER DECORATION ON MR. ALLEY'S LAWN.

bunting draped in a fan-shaped festoon. The Delaware street front is also elaborately decorated with flags, festoons and streamers. Over the entrance is another large fifteen-foot star, at either side of which is a sixty-foot streamer of the national colors. With all the colors flaunting in the breezes there has been a wonderful transformation of the building from a grim, dirty-looking structure to a gayly-attired, silent welcome to the heroes of the past.

The City Hall, the basement of the courthouse, is being decorated for the reunions that are to be held there next week. The Mayor's office is gay with bunting and small flags. The spear-head flags predominate. As Col. "Bill" Hicklin remarked, the decorators are taking all the Democratic color out of the City Hall by putting in the United States flags. The massive pillars in the hallway are being wrapped with bunting. The rooms of the Board of Works, Board of Safety and other rooms of the basement are to be used for reunions, but the decorations are not very elaborate. The Board of Works will not hold sessions during the encampment.

AT THE UNION STATION.

The interior of the Union Station was completed yesterday afternoon, and when the visitors enter the place they will read a welcome in the preparations which have been made. Over the entrance from the trains is a picture of the war Governor, Morton, surrounded with flags which stretch from one side to the other. Below is a broad scarf with "Welcome G. A. R." Inside the adornment is of flags and large medallions of some of the most famous generals. The staircase and gallery railing are hidden with blue bunting covered with white stars, and is bordered above with a band of yellow, and below with a band of red. At each group of electric side lights is a picture draped with flags. Each alternate picture is surrounded with profuse decorations of large and small flags, and the ones between are small, giving a variety in effect. At either end of the room, under the great circular windows of stained glass, are larger pictures, and the flags and bunting are gracefully draped from side to side. Over the ticket and sleeping-car offices and the check room flags are hung, and the whole is tasteful and bright. Many persons were standing about, and they remarked the beauty of the decorations and expressed themselves as much pleased with the effect.

SOME OF THE HOTELS.

The Denison, as it is remodeled, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Five full stories, the ornamental roof and the swell front, from the central balcony to the top, give a particularly attractive effect. With its fresh dress of white paint and the gray tinted trimmings, it furnishes as fine a background for artistic decoration as one could desire. For the festive season, which is upon us, advantage has been taken to make the hotel conspicuously handsome. The adornment is harmonious throughout. The central swell windows is surmounted by a flagstaff and a large flag, above the first row of windows is a flag arranged in fan design, and at either side is a drapery of the colors. This design is repeated at each story down to the balcony. At each end of the building is a flag staff, and streamers of small flags are hung from pole to pole. The main designs on the hotel are the fans. The double fans cross the building at intervals just below each group of two windows. Between the fans are Eureka shields. A broad band of the national colors borders the lower story and serves as a base. Delicate streamers are gracefully used from the top to the bottom of the building. The balcony will be especially brilliant at night. At each side are griffins of steel, which will shine in the glow of the electric light, and they are set amid the colors. The Ohio-street side is similarly decorated, so that from every side and the several approaches of the hotel the whole shows up with great effect.

The Bates House has hundreds of small flags swinging from the windows, and these with the blue and white awnings form a pretty and airy decoration. Above the large building are several large flags. While the decorations are not profuse, they swing the colors of the Nation. The interior of the hotel is resplendent in a grand combination of the national colors alone. Gracefully draped in silken flags, the face of nearly every famous commander looks down from the gallery which surrounds the office of the Bates. The walls, the ceiling and the fixtures of almost every room in the spacious house abound in the prettiest conceits which the mind of a skillful decorator could evolve. On the second floor the south parlor of the house has been elaborately prepared for the Department of Ohio. The surface of the four walls has been artfully hidden from the view by an arrangement of banners, which gives the entire interior the appearance of a great starry chamber. Suspended from the southwest corner of the parlor is one of the celebrated Mat Morgan pictures, showing the parting of a brother and sister at the opening of the war. The figures are life-sized, and as the stalwart young soldier presses the form of the young girl to his side he looks into the sweet face and breathes the words: "Good-bye; God spare you." The Ohio quarters are designated by buckeyes tastefully arranged above the entrance to the parlor.

As the veteran passes up Illinois street from the Union Station the decorations of the Grand Hotel are calculated to have a pleasing effect upon him. Mr. Foor, the proprietor of the Grand, began early in the week to beautify both the Illinois and Maryland-street fronts and yesterday the work was completed. Although the flags of many nations are used in the combination of decorations, the American banner predominates, and at the very highest elevation of the house the stars and stripes stand out from a sixteen-foot flag, in bold relief over hundreds of smaller designs representing foreign countries. The decorations of the Grand are largely confined to the red, white and blue, although the emblematic yellow is here and there shown and greatly enhances the beauty of the good, old-fashioned colors. From nearly every window of the house a huge fan-shaped flag drops its folds while hundreds of tiny, fluttering spangles lend a pretty effect to the larger colors. Over the Illinois street entrance an oil painting of Phil Sheridan is suspended, framed in by the colors he made famous.

On the south side of Monument Place is a hotel which has been rechristened several times. It has been the Remy and the Brunswick, and now bears the name of the Plaza. It was on the balcony of the hotel that Governor Morton reviewed the parade of 1876 and listened to the famous speech of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. The hotel is well decorated for the festivities. Across the top are four large Eureka shields and below is a picture of George Washington, mounted, of heroic size. Half fans are hung at each side, and scarfs of plain colors, fans of flags complete a well-colored front.

The Spencer House attracts the attention of every one who comes through the station. The mosque-like entrance is draped with flags. Above are fans and half fans of flags of all nations, pictures of Washington and Grant and numerous lines of union jacks from the first story to the top of the house.

An immense flag floats from the staff of the Circle Park Hotel and below it hundreds of yards of bunting extend the full length of the five-story building. The entrance is also artistically decorated.

English's Hotel has taken on the national colors and assists in the general gay appearance of the Circle. Like many of the other buildings the fan design prevails. Across the top there are several very large flags and on the lower stories fans and shields are used. Tiny flags float from every window and flag staffs rise high in the air above it all.

THE JOURNAL BUILDING.

The rainbow that went out of business some months ago because the Weather Bureau and signal service have quit promising floods for this section of the vineyard, has been wandering round in space, and must have struck the soldiers' monument. The Circle looks as though a cyclone of rainbows had been playing hide-and-seek in and around it. The Journal office got a good share of the contents of the paint box and looks as pretty as a little girl with a new silk sash. The tall flagstaff is guyed with pennon decorated ropes to the roof till it looks like a monster May pole. Each one of the eight mansard windows is surmounted by a shield and corps badge alternately, and draped about them are silk flags; gracefully festooned below are draperies of bunting in red, white and blue, with yellow and green banners. The G. A. R. badge in actual colors and mammoth size is hung between the windows of each of the other stories, and the flag of the free disports itself over and around every embrasure and opening. A large canvas in oils, depicting a battle scene, hangs on the south front, and another on the west front, while a wide dado of tri-colored bunting, caught in graceful festoons, outlines the little more than two hundred feet of the first story. The entrance corner presents a truly patriotic appearance. A life-sized canvas of General Grant hangs just above the portal, and around it is disposed a stand of colors. Above this, rising tier on tier to the very peak of the tall mansard window, are shields and flags, banners and badges. In the business office the decoration is elaborate and artistic. Radiating from the center of the ceiling are festoons of star-spangled bunting; at the ends they are caught to the walls under velvet and satin banners, heavy with gold embroidery, upon which are corps-badge designs. The star-spangled banner billows over everything.

AMONG THE BUSINESS HOUSES.

The decoration of the When clothing store is unique, and is the design of a member of the house. All the decorations have been arranged and put up by him, and they are entirely unlike any others in the city. Electricity will play an important part in the whole. The building is hidden by streamers of the national colors and only the windows show. The balconies, which form the entire architectural design of the front, are free, except they are faced with the names of famous men of the war—Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Lincoln and Thomas. In the center is a figure-piece; this is of men loading a cannon, and they stand between the dates 1861 and 1865. The whole is life size. The building is surmounted by an enormous banner bearing the words "Welcome G. A. R." The names, figures and banner are electric

THE JOURNAL BUILDING.

lights. The When has its own electric plant, and a novel effect in cut-outs has been arranged. At times all of the lights will burn and then a part only, in succession. Thus, the names will shine, then the figures, then the banner, and then two or more parts. The electrical display will begin this week, and will be continued throughout next week. It will be one of the gorgeous sights of the evening.

The Ingalls Block is one of the noticeably elaborately decorated buildings. The Model clothing store, which occupies a greater part of the block, has done all the decorating, and for the purpose they had an electric plant put in the building. Over two thousand lights will be used every night in the illumination, and beginning Saturday night the block will be brilliantly lighted every night till after the encampment. At the point of the building facing the several streets is a design which will make the eyes of the oldest inhabitant open in amazement. This is a Grand Army badge over forty feet high, and in it are a thousand electric lights. In the daylight this appears as a design of bronze, but at night it will shine brighter than the sun. This is the feature of the decoration. Flags are draped across the front, and over the door is the sign "Model," in which there are nearly one hundred lights. The usual large lights will be added to the display, and inside the store about three hundred other lights will glow. Flags are also to be seen inside the store, and the windows are dressed as large flags. To add to the completeness the Model has ordered souvenir G. A. R. plates of appropriate design, and these will be given to purchasers during encampment week.

The central front of the Progress clothing store has a large painting of "The Spirit of '76" and is tastefully surrounded with flags. At the top of the building are three large fans of flags, and between them are small shields surmounted with small flags. Across the front of the story below are two fans, placed below the shields of the floor above and again alternating with the fans are shields and flags. At either side of the picture are the national colors arranged with portiere effect and large half fans of the colors. "Welcome Comrades," greets the visitors above the door of the Original Eagle clothing house. The sentence is surrounded by designs emblematic of the G. A. R. and with other attractive features in the way of decorations, makes a handsome appearance.

The establishment of William Laurie & Co., occupying the entire ground floor of the old Sentinel Building, is prettily decorated, and forms a connecting link of colors between the Circle and Washington street. Around the Circle nearly every business house has devoted time and expense to a catchy display in honor of the events of the coming week.

The massive front of H. P. Wasson & Co.'s is adorned in a heavy and appropriate manner with a great quantity of bunting and flags. The center and ends of the building are surmounted by flagstaffs, and from each waves a large flag. From the roof to the top of the staffs are ropes of Union jacks. Across the top story is a gracefully draped line of three colors of bunting. Just at each side of the center of the floor below are fastened bands of bunting eight feet wide, these cross, and are carried to the second story where they are caught with a large shield and the ends hang loosely down several feet. The second floor has festoons of the tricolors, and where they meet at the point there are large stars with the portrait of a veteran in each, and here and there are smaller design peculiar to the G. A. R. The first floor is draped with bands of bunting, and the windows are filled with flags and other articles appropriate to the encampment. The interior of the store is also in keeping with the taste displayed outside. All the chandeliers are covered with bunting in the form of balloons, and balloons are pendant from the several floors. Flags of all sizes are used in quantities, and streamers are hung from floor to floor throughout the entire building.

A particularly attractive piece of work on Washington street is the Arcade clothing store, the entire four stories bearing a skillful arrangement of flags, festoons and the pictures of leading generals. Above the entrance a huge Grand Army badge will attract the attention of the old soldier. In the windows a series of war pictures have been displayed in such manner as to make an interesting effect.

The immense establishment of Charles Mayer, at Nos. 29 and 31 West Washington street, claims the distinction of displaying the largest flag in the State of Indiana. The immense banner is 29x31 feet in dimensions and is draped from the top of the building. Long streamers extend from the top to the ground floor and red, white and blue lambrequins are caught in graceful folds and swing from the broad windows of the establishment. Novelties in the way of Japanese lanterns will heighten the display of national colors at nightfall. A group of leading generals, with the immortal Lincoln in the center, completes the arrangement of the Mayer store.

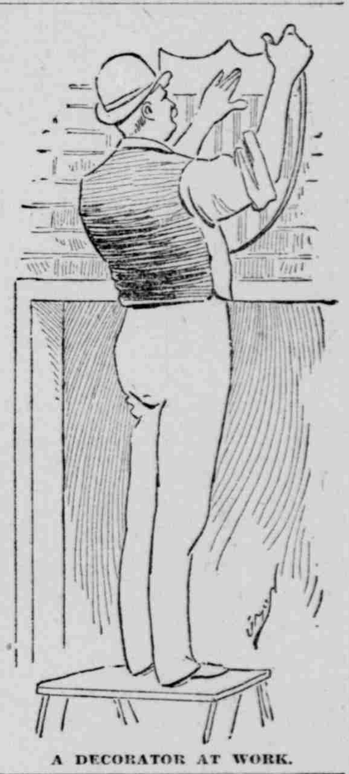
The New York store, with its white stone front and wrought iron trimmings, is tastefully decorated. At each end of the building are streamers of red, white and blue from top to the lower floor. The small windows have various designs, such as stars, crescents, triangles, crescents, triangles, crosses, diamonds, anchors, in them, and the large windows are crossed with broad bands of the three colors. A few small flags in fan design are effectively used, and some large stars. The latter are surmounted with bunches of small flags. Under the glare of the great electric lights which are always on the building the colors will show to great advantage. The interior of the store is even more elaborately dressed than the outside. From the top floor is suspended a huge balloon; around its diameter are small flags, and from the crown is a row of large flags. From the corners are hung streamers of the three colors to the first floor, and all the galleries are hidden with the tri-color bunting. Medium-sized flags are hung over all the counters, and all the stock of one or all of the three colors is displayed. The pillars are wound with bunting, and the vast floors present a gay and [illegible]ive appearance.

The Vance Block, at the intersection of Washington, Pennsylvania and Virginia avenue is better adapted to decoration than almost any other one in the city. Its large steamer-like proportions and fanciful design are attractive without extras, but now that flags, streamers and other adornment have been added, it is a conspicuous point. On top of the high central tower is the flag staff and large flag; from the remote corners of the building to the flag staff are streamers of small flags of all nations. Below the tower are bands of the three colors which are carried down to the lower part of the building. On all sides are fans of flags of all colors, shields and small flags, and the long sides fronting on both streets are, indeed, in their gala-day dress. Just at the point of the building, facing all the streets, is a huge globe which will be brilliant at night.

The furnishing house of Paul Krauss is one of the most gracefully draped buildings on the street. The chief designs used are stars, and in the center of each is a portrait of one of the famous generals. A profusion of tiny flags give an effect of lightness to the whole. A line of union jacks leads to the top of the flag staff.

The Bowen-Merrill book store is a mass of color from basement to roof. The designs used are the fans, which lead in the style of decoration for this year. There is a pleasing variety in the fans, however, which breaks the monotony. These fans are of such diversity of style and color that a pleasing harmony is the result. Alternating with the flags, which form the fans, are broad bands of bunting, or, perhaps a fan of a single color, or, sometimes, of two colors. Between the fans are groups of small flags, and the whole of the first floor is hidden with a fac simile of the outer pages of the souvenir programmes of the encampment, making a gorgeous foundation for the national colors of the upper stories.

The large building occupied by L. S. Ayres & Co. is resplendent in the national colors. Broad streamers of red, white and blue divide the front into four parts, from the top down to the first story. In the center of the upper story is a very large star, with the letters G. A. R., the G is red, the A white and the R blue. Fans of flags and fans of the three colors cover the front



A DECORATOR AT WORK.

and dozens and dozens of small flags and streamers give a graceful effect. Over the entrance door is a large semi-circular design, bearing the word, "Welcome, G. A. R." The windows are ablaze with red, white and blue.

The Lombard Building is profusely decorated. From the upper corners of the building are streamers of small flags which are carried to the top of the tall flag staff in the center. Above floats a large flag. At either side, just above the first floor, are large pictures of generals, and in the center above is a single picture. The remainder of the front of the building is adorned with fans and half fans of the national colors, and between are eureka shields. The handsome building is effectively dressed in red, white and blue.

The Insurance Block, at the corner of Pennsylvania street and Market, is well decorated. The colors are more harmonious with the Columbian year than the G. A. R., for flags of many nations are used in its ornamentation. These are arranged in the fan shapes, and are repeated at each story. Between the flags are shields with bunches of small flags above. The center of the building is covered with a large canvas of a mounted general. Large and small fans of all colors almost hide the block.

H. C. Fisk & Son, of the Columbus Buggy Company, have utilized with appropriate effect a combination of war pictures elaborately ornamented with flags and bunting. C. E. Reynolds & Co., at No. 10 Circle, also have their offices very brightly arranged in neat G. A. R. designs.

The front of the eight stories of the Commercial Club are elaborately decorated. Flag fans are used almost entirely. Between the fans are eureka shields. The effect of the alternating fans is to be heightened by an illumination. Over the entrance, arranged with lights, is the symbolic G. A. R. The colors against the white stone of the building show up with excellent effect.

D. P. Erwin's building, on South Meridian street, has one of the most generous adornments. The wide front has portieres of broad stripes of the three colors and at the top they are made into one deep festoon. This covers almost the entire front, and across the first story is a slightly draped band of the same wide