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Dress Goods

There are other new goods.

There are others stylish and pretty, but nowhere else do you find exposed in samples on the counter the newest of novelties, the finest of staples, with prices and width in plain figures.

We know our goods are above criticism for style and quality.

We know our prices are low as the lowest.

We invite comparison.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

P. S.—To those out of the city we mail samples.

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Without a rival for tone, touch and durability, And has all the improvements Known to the art of modern piano manufacture. IT LASTS A LIFETIME.

Piano

We solicit for it the critical examination of the musical profession, the trade, and the musical public generally. It has rapidly advanced in public favor and is recognized as one of the standard pianos. That it fills, and will continue to fill, a long-needed want, goes without saying. Catalogues containing all styles, mailed free upon application. To all who may be contemplating the purchase of a Piano, we ask that the Ellington be taken into consideration.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania St.

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Hangs in full view with our display of

LACE CURTAINS

Bretonne, Saxony, Brussels, Louis XIV, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Vandyke Point, Venetian Point, Irish Point, Tambour, Nottingham, Egyptian, Valenciennes.

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Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

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THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian Street.

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MARION COUNTY TEACHERS.

Annual Institute Is in Session at the Statehouse.

The annual session of the Teachers' Institute for Marion County opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Statehouse and will continue all this week. Superintendent William B. Flick presided. One hundred or more teachers were present at the opening. The instructors for the institute are Dr. Eli F. Brown, of this city, who will give attention to "Physiology, Hygiene, Elementary Science and Geography;" Prof. J. B. Wisely, of the State Normal School, who will instruct in reading and literature, and Prof. Jesse H. Brown, of the city schools, who will lecture on art.

Professor Wisely opened the institute with a discourse upon "Primary Reading," in which he dwelt on the necessity of clear association of words and ideas as the key to correct reading. Br. Brown followed with a talk on the necessity of a sound nervous system to all enduring mental and moral culture, and spoke especially of the need of more positive means in the conduct of schools for the development of the physical growth of the pupils. Professor Brown then read for the teachers the paper he had recently prepared for the Northern State Teachers' Association on "Teaching as Related to Art Education." No afternoon session was held on account of Labor day.

To-day's programme will open at 9 o'clock in the Senate chamber of the Statehouse.

B. M. Morgan, trustee of Perry township, announces the following corps of teachers for his township:

Southport—J. S. Puett, principal; Lucile Harness, primary; Lucetta Woodfield, intermediate; Luella McFarland, grammar.

District No. 1, Estella Kegley; No. 2, George A. Ross; No. 3, Lulu Wycloff; No. 4, Frank E. Cline; No. 6, Warren H. Ward; No. 7, John W. Webb; No. 8, Charles E. Smock; No. 9, Anna C. Young; No. 10, D. H. Merrill; No. 11, Jennie Reno; No. 13, Omer Brewer; No. 14, Alice Todd; substitute, John M. Hendricks.

Decision in Street-Car Case.

Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, returned home yesterday. The day had been set for delivering the opinion in the street-car company injunction case, but owing to its being a holiday the decision went over until to-day.

Full line of Bookcases at Wm. L. Elder's.

GREAT DAY FOR LABOR

MOST SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION EVER HELD IN THIS CITY.

Next Event to Be Held at Anderson—Telegram Sent to Eugene V. Debs.

Yesterday saw the most successful celebration of Labor day ever held in this State. It was a general holiday in this city and hundreds of people came in from neighboring towns. The day was a perfect one, with a soft touch of autumn in the air, but the sun was warm and the skies were clear and everybody enjoyed the day. It was a great event in the history of organized labor. Men swarmed from the shop and the store and the factory and with the badge that proclaimed them union men they marched the streets and stepped to the music of bands and felt very proud of themselves. The wives and children stood on the sidewalks and watched them pass in the big parade and they too were very proud. It is estimated that there were nearly two thousand men in line. Many organizations had floats built on strong wagons with men at work in their respective lines.

The different organizations of the city and the visiting societies formed on Meridian street north of the monument. Long before the hour appointed for the parade to move Monument place was packed with people. Washington and Pennsylvania street were also crowded and on East Washington street the line of spectators extended to the railway crossing at Noble street. There was no attempt made at decoration by the business men, but all of the leading stores closed their doors at noon. The postoffice and the city banks and public offices were closed all day.

It was after 10 o'clock when Grand Marshal August Tamm gave the order to move. The procession was headed by a platoon of police which moved promptly. The column moved around the monument to Market street and east to Delaware, then on Washington to Noble street, countermarching to Pennsylvania street. From Washington street the parade swung on to Pennsylvania, moving south to Maryland and then west to Capitol avenue, where the organizations disbanded. The Capitol City Band, of twenty-four pieces, had the place of honor in the procession, having a position at the head of the first division. The George B. Hayes Colored Band came further back and in the extreme rear marched the Indianapolis Military Band. A visiting band of Tipton was also accorded a position in the parade. Nearly every labor organization in the city was represented. Many of the unions turned out to the man. One of the largest organizations was the Bricklayers' Union, comprising 125 men. The hod carriers followed them, most of the members of this society being colored men. The Plasters' Union made an excellent appearance in their white-duck trousers and dark coats. The lathers followed the plasterers as the trades are closely allied. The members of the former union each carried a lath, the insignia of the craft, decorated with a bow-knot of red, white and blue ribbon. Twenty-four stonemasons attired in their clean, white working clothes, marched in the second division, preceding a float borne on two large wagons. A miniature stone building occupied the float and several workmen busied themselves at stone cutting as the parade passed. The stone masons' helpers followed the float.

An attractive feature of the parade was a float belonging to the Carpenters' Union, on which sat J. M. Thomas, a white-haired carpenter of advanced years. A banner tacked to his chair told the people that he was "the grandpa of union carpenters." The retail clerks had a gayly decorated wagon filled with children. On the sides of the vehicle were the words, "Buy your goods in the daytime, so papa can be at home at night." The coopers marched behind a wagon bearing a miniature cooper-shop with employes at work. The sawmakers marched in front of a wagon bearing an immense saw, and the iron molders came immediately in the rear. The members of Typographical Union No. 1 made an attractive appearance. They wore long linen dusters and high hats. Attached to the buttonhole of each by a tiny blue ribbon was a line of type from the type-setting-machines. The members of the Brewers' Union wore white shirts, white caps and red belts, with wide trousers. They carried a flaring banner, which said: "We are here to stay in spite of the Nicholson bill." Another legend announced that all Indianapolis beer was union-made.

CAREY L. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

The parade was over by 11 o'clock, and hundreds of people started to the Fair grounds before dinner. Many took their dinner baskets and dined on the grounds. In the afternoon the crowd at the grounds increased, and the capacity of the street cars was taxed for a time. It is estimated that there were ten thousand people on the grounds by 3 o'clock. At 2 o'clock Carey L. Smith was introduced, and spoke as follows from the grand stand:

"The wealth of the country to-day is aggregated into the hands of a powerful few. This powerful few govern, to a great extent, our advancement, and, in order that the wealth may remain with them, blockade the force of progress and cause development to visibly cease. The consequence is that conditions are agitating the minds of the masses to a determination to secure their rights, which, I hope, may be obtained in a peaceable end equitable manner, without physical violence, treasonable language or any procedure that could give the least pretext to your opponents to undertake to retain you in your present condition. The aspiration and conduct of every patriot should not only say, 'Be thou eternal, but be thou progressive.' Nations, like man, seldom remain stationary, and either progress or declension must be the result. National greatness is not only to be found in wealthy mines, in rich soils, in gigantic stature and natural resources, but in the soul—in the immortal souls of a nation.

"Within man there is a spirit, and he possesses an understanding given him by the inspiration of the Almighty. That same spirit was created by eternal equity to recoil at injustice. Public sentiment is extensively engaged in bringing to light existing injustices. Hence, 'The Lesson of the Hour,' I think, is insurrection—not insurrection of arms, but insurrection of thought. The struggle of to-day is a struggle for existence, for to exist is to protect our rights and prevent the powerful few from wronging the many which, if not prevented, will terminate in a condition of servitude. The ambitious disposition of the American people creates dissatisfaction, and hence the masses are not contented with squalid misery and bloated luxury sitting side by side.

"It is often said by many of the most thoughtful that we are to-day resting upon a mighty explosive, set with a lighted fuse. Such insinuation is unfounded. We have learned from history and experience the inconvenience as well as the cruelty of war, and the omnipotence of moral force. Our free press, public meetings and free discussions have wrought wonders. The masses of our country, notwithstanding all their defects, are an enlightened class, and to accomplish their object, which is to secure their rights, rebellion should be the last resort, the dernier ressort. They know wherein lies their power, and I believe they will henceforth use it. They ask for nothing that would in one iota infringe on the natural rights of any one.

"The two most serious and material questions which confront and concern all people of the present day are, first, the production of wealth, and second, its distribution. By the term 'distribution' I mean not equal, but just and equitable distribution. Within the first we observe the question of labor, and within the second the question of wages; in the first we find the employment of strength absolutely necessary, and in the second a liberal distribution of the resulting enjoyments absolutely indispensable; from the employment of strength results the highest possible public power, and from the employment of enjoyments results the greatest possible amount of individual happiness, felicity and prosperity; from a combination of employment of strength and distribution of enjoyments result public power and strength, and individual happiness and prosperity from which springs social prosperity in the highest degree; that is, man happy, the citizen.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

"The concentration of wealth, and its combinations of gigantic 'trusts' are responsible for this capital and labor struggle. The immortal Lincoln had foreseen the danger of centralized wealth when he said: 'Already I see a condition of things arising which gives me more uneasiness for my country than anything that has transpired; there are corporations springing into existence which are destined to absorb the wealth of the Nation and ruin the country.'

"The method of breaking or even checking their rapid growth, is the unsolved question. We have been told that the abolition of the protective tariff system would be their only destruction. But it seems to me that the method is bad. Suppose the farmers should discontinue the raising of grain, to distroy the gambling establishments which control the markets and regulate the prices of cereals. The source of employment for millions of the rural workers would then be destroyed. The masses of producers and consumers can protect themselves against these monstrous 'trusts' through laws which will utterly overthrow such giant growths. To obtain such laws will, I believe, be the final aim of the organized masses.

"A careful and impartial investigation of national affairs, I believe, should be one of the main objects of organized labor. The present object of organized labor is to uplift the down-trodden; to champion humanity; to be the guide and hope of the humble toiler, his refuge, his shelter and his defense; to bring the laboring classes into close proximity, that they may exchange views and bring about the best methods by which to lighten their toils and burdens, accomplished by shorter hours, thus affording them recreation of the enjoyment of which they have long been deprived. To attempt to better conditions at the present by the local method, or in other words, by striking, would be a useless effort. For wherever we turn we find labor idle and ready to fill all vacancies at most any price; it is necessary therefore, for the organizations to broaden their efforts to better the conditions of labor. The rural workmen are much further advanced on national questions than their urban brethren. But a real union, a perfect fraternization of the urban and rural classes is rapidly being formed, the consequence of which is causing agitation which will sweep oppression from the land. The agitation, however, should be firm, peaceable, equitable and constitutional.

"At all elections every individual with the right of suffrage should never fail to vote. And above all, he should be well informed beforehand what measures and men to support. Then our lawmaking bodies would be filled with statesmen who work for the welfare of their country. We could then have legislation destructive of all monopolies, class legislation and combines; legislation restrictive of emigration—to the extent of checking the opposition between American and foreign labor. Then employment, the anxiously awaited support of labor, would be more plentiful, and in this country where, with a great deal of spirit and activity among the masses, if they can find employment at at fair compensation for their labor, there will always be willingness to work, and the laboring classes would have good homes, good clothing, good food, and the means of more highly educating their children; their work would be cheerfully performed, and a contented and happy people would be the result."

MR. M'BRIDE SPEAKS.

John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke for a half hour, following Mr. Smith. President McBride is suffering from hay fever, and it was with considerable inconvenience that he delivered the expected address. He discussed labor affairs in a general way, and produced statistics to show comparisons between the conditions of laboring men in the United States and foreign countries. Concerning the wealth of the United States, President McBride said that in 1850 eight billion dollars were distributed so that 62½ per cent. was held by the wage-workers and 37½ per cent. was held by the non-producers. In 1890 the census of wealth showed that sixty-one billion dollars were distributed. The workers owned 17 per cent. and 83 per cent. went to the nonproducers. In forty years labor lost 45½ per cent. of the country's wealth by reason of an unequal distribution. Had capital and labor occupied the same relative positions in 1890 that they did in 1850 the distribution in 1890 would have been: Capital, $22,875,000,000, and labor, $38,125,000,000. These figures, the speaker said, showed a net loss to labor and an equal gain to capital of $27,755,000,000. Mr. McBride quoted figures prepared by Carroll D. Wright, which showed that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain the value of products from employes in 1890 was $720 for each man. The wages paid was $204 a year. The products of Italy for each man was $265, and the wages paid $130 a man. Each employe in the United States produced $888 in 1890 and received in wages $347. The speaker, measuring these conditions by dollars and cents, showed that labor in the United States received more than labor in Italy or England, but measured by the per cent. of actual earnings, the ratio of wages paid in America is less than in England by 8 per cent., and as compared with Italy is 31 2-10 per cent. less than in the United States.

President McBride held that England was "not in it" with the United States in wealth and aristocracy. By a late census he showed that America has four thousand families rated as millionaires; 1,139 families rated as rich, and 12,700,000 families rated as poor. An English statistician divides the 6,814,000 families of England as follows: Seven hundred millionaires, as against our four thousand; rich and very rich, 147,900; poor and struggling, 6,655,400. The speaker estimated that in the United States there is one family of millionaires to every 3,460 families of rich and poor, while in England there is one family of millionaires to every 9,719 families of rich, poor and struggling. Mr. McBride attributed this unequal distribution to the courts and to State and national legislation. Trades-unions, he said, were organized not to make war upon an individual, but to better the conditions of the wage-workers. Give the workingman an opportunity and a just and equitable distribution of the country's boundless wealth, and there would be no need of labor unions.

THE ATHLETIC PRIZES.

Number of Interesting Events—The Dancing at Night.

During the afternoon the crowd in the grand stand was entertained by various contests of skill between local sprinters and bicycle riders. It was after 6 o'clock before this part of the programme was concluded, and the committee was unable to distribute the prizes. The winners will be rewarded by calling on Nicholas Dugan, at the English Hotel, next Sunday morning. Following are the results of the contests:

One-hundred-yard Dash—John Hamilton first, William Noel second, James Carlon third.

Throwing Hammer—P. Foster first, P. Williams second, William Smith third.

Running High Jump—E. Buehler first, William Foster second, P. F. Parker third.

One-mile Bicycle Race—William Bonfield first, R. C. Wysong second, E. Buehler third.

One-mile Foot Race—Michael Nevels first, Wm. Meredith second, J. Becker third.

Putting Sixteen-pound Shot—William Foster first, J. Williams second, J. M. Smith third.

Three-legged Race—John Hamilton and Parker first, Michael Nevels and Gregory second, J. Williams and Never third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Michael Nevels first, Mr. Meyers second, J. Williams third.

Ladies' Bicycle Race—Bonfield first, Buehler second, Wysong third.

A great many people remained in the grounds last night and enjoyed the dancing that began at 8 o'clock and continued until nearly midnight. The dancing platform was crowded all evening and a considerable sum of money was realized by the committee. Police Superintendent Powell sent a detachment of police to the grounds at the request of the committee and the best of order was preserved. The committee extended thanks to the superintendent for his courtesies.

A MESSAGE TO DEBS

Was Not Forgotten Yesterday—Next Celebration at Anderson.

At the Administration building on the grounds the State Labor day committee met at 3 o'clock. President John McGregor presided. It was decided to hold the next Labor day celebration at Anderson. The committee will meet in this city the first Sunday in January, 1896, to make arrangements for the event. The delegates representing Indianapolis, Lafayette, Anderson, Marion and Fort Wayne made a strong appeal for their respective cities and Anderson was finally named by ballot. W. W. Milford addressed the delegates on behalf of Indianapolis and in a glowing speech set forth the virtues of this city. Anderson was selected because of the growing strength of organized labor in the gas belt.

At the conclusion of the committee meeting the following dispatch was sent to Eugene V. Debs, at the Woodstock, Ill., jail:

"Labor day is being grandly celebrated here. You are not forgotten. Your name is on the lips of thousands here who denounce the despotism of your imprisonment."

The message was signed by President John McGregor, of the Labor day committee, and John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged teeth that have withstood the ravages of time. All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color and underanged in position during a whole lifetime, by the regular use of Sozodont.

FREE SILVER AND ALL

POPULIST CONFERENCE ADOPTS REGULATION RESOLUTIONS.

The Referendum Demanded and the Income-Tax Decision of the Supreme Court Denounced.

The Populist conference yesterday, at the English Hotel, attracted over a hundred members of the party, by the aid of the one fare for the round trip rate. The most distinbuished of the party representatives present was National Chairman Taubeneck, of Illinois, who addressed the conference in the afternoon. The members of the State central committee were also present. Chairman N. T. Butts presided. The afternoon session was largely taken up with preliminary work and the address of Mr. Taubeneck. He spoke in a very hopeful tone, saying that the indications are that neither of the old parties will speak more plainly than they have done in favor of the 16 to 1 ratio. He believed, he said, that this attitude on the part of the old parties would drive a large number of those who believe in free coinage into the Populist party or would compel them, at least, to form a new party. In either case, he thought, the Populists would greatly profit. Mr. Taubeneck professed to be highly pleased with the growth of free-silver sentiment in the country.

The conference appointed the following committee on addresses and resolutions:

First district, William A. Page; Second district, R. E. Haughton; Third district, W. H. Carr; Fourth district, Richard Isgrigg; Fifth district, W. T. Carmichael; Sixth district, O. L. Ross; Seventh district, S. M. Shepard; Eighth district, M. C. Rankin; Ninth district, C. M. Walter; Tenth district, J. B. Milroy; Eleventh district, Jacob Geiger.

The committee on reorganization of the party management was made to consist of W. A. Page, N. H. Motzinger, W. H. Carr, D. F. Boger, J. K. Matthies, D. W. Byram, T. E. Bentley, A. P. Hanna, D. B. Burkhart, James Bunnell and Jacob Geiger.

There was no representation from the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts. There were six editors present, as follows: N. H. Motzinger, Referendum, Shoals; A. M. Roop, Advance, Logansport; C. M. Walter, Journal, Russiaville; S. B. Prater, Sun, Fortville; D. T. Harbison, National Era, Vincennes; J. C. Lewis, Vox Populi, Indianapolis, and C. X. Matthews, Nonconformist. The committees were instructed to make a report at the night session.

There were still a half hundred of the Populists present when the night session began in the clubroom of English's Hotel. The committee on resolutions was given preference in its report. The committee had not chosen to recommend the adoption of a referendum plank nor one relating to the action of the federal courts in the Debs case. Captain Power, of Terre Haute, came to the defense of Debs with a resolution condemning the courts and editor Motzinger demanded a referendum plank and offered a resolution. An attempt was also made to commit the party to some form of temperance declaration, but the money question had the swing and would not take a second place. There was little encouragement for any combination with the Prohibitionists, though some of the most fiery oratory of the conference was about daring to stand for what was thought to be right, whatever the consequences. Editor Motzinger was one of the willing-to-be-martyr speakers. Speeches were made by C. A. Power, M. C. Rankin, of Terre Haute, William Patterson and others until some of the members were moved to submit a resolution requiring all speeches to be not over two minutes in length and each man present not to have more than one speech until all others had spoken. A member declared he was bored to death by the speeches. The Nicholson law was advanced as an instance of the power of referendum. It was declared that it was virtually passed by a referendum, the Speaker overlooking the fact that the instance could be urged to prove the sufficiency of present methods. The old parties in this debate came in for some pretty rough-shod denunciation. Those who opposed the extra resolutions based their opposition upon the idea that it is best not to clog up their cardinal principle by too many side issues. They were, however, in the minority and the extra resolutions were adopted with slight amendment. The referendum advocates permitted the demand to be restricted to State and municipal affairs, not including national. A temperance rider to the referendum resolution was exscinded. The discussion of the resolutions produced several apostrophes and a great many references to the ideal liberty that an American citizen should enjoy and there were dire predictions of the mightiest revolution in all history within the next six years. The address and platform, as they were finally adopted, are as follows:

"We, the Populists of Indiana, in convention assembled, favor fighting the battles of 1896 on the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"We demand that the issuance of full legal-tender treasury notes be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"We demand a guaranteed income tax.

"We oppose the issuance of bonds and bank currency.

"We are unalterably opposed to increasing our already great burden of national debt by the issue of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace; and we depiore and condemn the recent action of the present administration at Washington, aided and abetted by the Republican party, not only for selling our national credit at a price below its market value, but especially for surrendering to the Rothschilds and other bankers our financial independence for six months by a secret contract, the infamy of which is without parallel in our history.

"That we demand the initiative and referendum in all the important matters of municipal and State legislation.

"That we denounce the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the income tax law and the imprisonment of American citizens without trial by jury.

"On these cardinal principles of our party we invite the co-operation of all persons and organized bodies believing in the principles herein set forth to join us in the campaign of 1896."

The committee on organization reported a plan which provides for the appointment of a State organizer, with assistants in each congressional district. These organizers are to penetrate into each township and county and perfect the party organization for next year and to solicit funds from the members of the party.

READ THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Gang of Toughs Surround the Police—An Emergency Called.

There came near being serious trouble at the corner of Washington and Pine streets yesterday afternoon between the police and a gang of loungers, several of the latter being sufficiently filled with holiday liquor to be in a fighting mood. Complaint had been made at police headquarters of a noisy crowd which stood on the corner. Detectives McGuff and Kaehn and patrolmen Curren attempted to disperse the crowd, and John Ryan was arrested for drunkenness. The sight of a policeman threw Ryan into a fighting spasm and his companions grew furious, through sympathy.

The three officers were surrounded, and their situation seemed perilous for a time. Fists were shaken at them, and several canes were waved, and all the time Ryan was fighting to get away. Mike Donahoe, a resident of the "hill," called upon the gang to rescue Ryan from the "bloody cops." The three officers stood with drawn clubs, keeping the crowd at a safe distance. Some one telephoned police headquarters for assistance, and the patrol wagon came to the scene at a lively gait. Patrolmen Steinruck and Stephens rushed through the crowd to the aid of the surrounded officers, and Ryan was shoved in the wagon, while the crowd cursed and abused the police. Donahoe was arrested for interfering with an officer and inciting a riot, while another resident of the "hill," very much desired, escaped when he saw the turn of affairs. It was not many minutes after Donahoe had been arrested before the crowd had dispersed.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Advance Premium List Being Mailed—Production of New Varieties.

The Society of Indiana Florists has issued its advance premium list for its annual chrysanthemum show, which will be held in Tomlinson Hall, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The list contains a large number of valuable premiums and will be enlarged in a short time, when a new list will be issued. Special efforts seem to be making to encourage the production of new varieties of chrysanthemums and carnations. The success that has attended the former shows of this kind has encouraged the society to increase its efforts to make the shows popular and it promises a greater variety and more flowers this year than ever before.

TREASURER HOLT'S TERM ENDS.

Mr. Schmidt Will Take Charge To-Morrow—The Transfer.

County Treasurer Holt finishes his term of office to-night and to-morrow Treasurer Schmidt will assume charge of the office. Mr. Holt turns over to his successor about $400,000, all in hard cash and currency, with no notes or commercial paper of any description. The total amount handled by Mr. Holt in the two years is about $20,000,000. Mr. Schmidt will announce his force of deputies to-day.

IT WAS BADLY DRAWN

BICYCLE ORDINANCE CONTAINED A NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Ordinance Committee Instructed to Prepare a New One—Underground Wire Ordinance Passed.

The feature of the Council meeting last evening was the consideration of the bicycle ordinance. It was decided to be faulty and went to the committee on ordinances with the recommendation that a new ordinance be prepared for consideration. The ordinance considered met opposition because of its defects, as members of the Council expressed the opinion that it failed to cover the desired ground. The committee on sewers, streets and alleys could not agree upon a recommendation of the ordinance. Mr. Drew thought it should be passed. One member of the committee thought riders should dismount at corners and street crossings. Another thought the size of a bell to be used should be specified. One thought the speed should be reduced to three miles an hour, another six and another fifteen. The committee was also divided upon the sidewalk question, but all agreed that there should be some legislation upon the bicycle question. The result of this disagreement was that the ordinance was brought before the Council and taken from the hands of the committee.

Mr. Drew made quite a speech upon the ordinance, acknowledging its defects, but urging immediate bicycle legislation. Mr. Young spoke briefly of the defects of the ordinance and among other things he said the ordinance spoke of a bell, but failed to say it should be sounded at street corners. Mr. Young also thought the section regarding sidewalks was illegal, as the State law prohibits vehicles from going on the sidewalks, and he thought the Council was not called upon to pass upon the legality of the question. Mr. Drew claimed the section to be illegal. Mr. Coulter moved that the ordinance be referred to the ordinance committee with instructions to prepare a new one. Mr. Coulter also mentioned that Cincinnati has a bicycle ordinance which is agreeable to all parties concerned, and he suggested that the committee cousult the ordinance of that city.

The ordinance providing for the placing of telegraph and telephone wires under ground in the central part of the city passed without opposition. The ordinance gives the several companies a year in which to make contracts with the city, and repeals all contracts heretofore made. The result of the ordinance, if it receives Mayor Denny's signature, will be that all companies which fail to have underground wires at the end of the specified year will have no franchise.

Mayor Denny notified the Council of his approval of the ordinance amending the ordinance fixing the precinct voting places of the city and the one appropriating $10,000 to the park board. The ordinance providing for the grading and graveling of Madison avenue, from Raymond to Pleasant run passed. Upon recommendation of Controller Trusler, ordinances were introduced appropriating $8,000 for the payment of series E bonds, due Jan. 1, 1896, and $2,000 for the expenses of the city offices. The ordinance transferring $4,000 from the firemen's pay fund to the hose fund, passed, as did the one appropriating $1,808 to the Board of Works for sewer and other expenses.

DEATH OF GEORGE O. GRIFFIN.

An Apoplectic Stroke Seizes Him While Sitting on a Porch.

Mr. George O. Griffin, well-known in this city, suddenly dropped dead last night about 8 o'clock at his home, No. 273 North Capitol avenue. He was sitting on a porch smoking, when he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, death following in a few minutes. Mr. Griffin had been in apparently good health. He was fifty-six years of age.

Mr. Griffin came from a well-known Madison family, marrying, when a young man, a daughter of Michael G. Bright. Three sons, Messrs. William J., George G. and Michael S., all young men, and two daughters, Misses Martha and Brooke, besides his wife, survive him. Mr. Griffin was a man well-respected and of high integrity.

Billhorn Choir Meeting.

All members of the Billhorn Choir are requested to be present at the meeting to be held at the College of Music, Tuesday night, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to nearly all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Western Louisiana, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. One fare for the round trip plus $2.00. Tickets on sale Aug. 29, Sept. 10 and 24, good to return on Sept. 13, 20 and 27, Oct. 4 and 11. Tickets sold on any of the selling dates will be good to start homeward on any of the returning dates. Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars from St. Louis and Kansas City to principal points without change. For lowest rates, maps, descriptive circulars and full information address

COKE ALEXANDER, District Passenger Agent, 7 Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

$1.00—Cincinnati and Return—$1.00. BIG 4 ROUTE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Special train leaves Union Station 8 p. m. Returning leaves 7 p. m.

This will give you an opportunity to spend a day with your friends in visiting the many attractions such as no other city affords: For one, the Zoological Garden, with its fine collection of wild animals, and surrounded by beautiful scenery, situated on the banks of the Ohio river, with splendid boating and other fine amusements.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four ticket offices.

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