OPPOSED TO METERS

MAYOR BOOKWALTER WILL VETO ANY METER ORDINANCE.

He Announces His Position in View of Probable Early Action by the Council.

DIVISION OF THE COMMITTEE

AS MATTER NOW STANDS THERE CANNOT BE FAVORABLE REPORT.

Three Members in Favor of a Meter Ordinance—Clerk Sidener's Successor Is Named.

A meeting of the Council committee on contracts and franchises, before which the ordinance requiring meters for the use of natural gas is pending, is expected before the meeting of the Council next Monday night. It was hoped to have a meeting to-night but the absence of some of the members from the city stopped this arrangement. It is possible the committee will meet Monday afternoon to consider the ordinance.

Whatever action the committee may take, or whatever action the Council may take, must now be taken with a full understanding of the attitude of Mayor Bookwalter on the question. The mayor announced last night that he would veto any ordinance passed by the Council requiring the use of meters.

"When this subject was brought up some months ago," said the mayor, "I approached the discussion of it with my own mind made up. But I felt as the question was one of the greatest importance to the people of the city, and as there exists a large element that does not believe the introduction of meters menacing and that this is the proper solution of the gas question, I felt that there should be a full and fair discussion of it. The people who want meters had a right to be heard and they have had that right fulfilled. So far they have brought out nothing that will cause me to change my mind on the meter question and I will veto an ordinance if passed by the Council. Furthermore, whatever influence I have will be used to defeat any such ordinance.

"So far as natural gas is concerned the city of Indianapolis (and elsewhere in the Hoosier gas field, for that matter) reminds me of a man who has suddenly received a rich estate. He discovers a rich deposit of money in bank at his command and he draws with a lavish hand. In the course of time his checks are no longer honored, the supply is gone. So with the gas. A kind providence gave to us a rich deposit which we have drawn on prodigally, have blown into the air, burned in wasteful manner, and used heedlessly. The time has come when that source of supply is exhausted and kind providence has not blessed us with the power to supply again. Looking at the gas situation in that way I cannot bring myself to approve the ligislation now pending before the Council."

Members of the committee say that they doubt much whether the committee will ever agree on a report. The division in the committee is now reported to be close. Three members, Messrs. Cooper, Holliday and McFarland, favor the ordinance pending, it is understood, with modifications. Chairman Negley and the Democratic members, Wahl and Meyer, are opposed to it. Councilman Sourbier, the seventh member of the committee, has not expressed his opinion, but it is not believed he will support a meter ordinance. Mr. Sourbier made a trip to Indiana gas cities, where meter rates are established and satisfied himself on several phases of the question as to which he was uncertain. He has refused to make known the result of his trip. It is possible, by maintaining his noncommital position that he will be able to hold the ordinance in the committee for some time without a report.

The Indianapolis Gas Company announced when the meter ordinance was introduced that, unless the city made provisions for the compulsory use of meters, the company would have to retire from the business. The company has been disappointed at the delay already occasioned by the interruption of the ordinance in the committee. Some of the advocates of meters thought that if the company did suspend service it would bring more support to the meter side. It has been understood, however, that if the company retires, it will be for all time. John R. Pearson, assistant to President Hastings, of the Indianapolis company, would not talk of the situation last night. It is intimated that the company hestitates at the large expenditure for meters—aggregating probably $200,000—with the gas field in its present precarious condition.

With the mayor arrayed against the ordinance, and the committee divided upon the question, the friends of the ordinance do not feel hopeful. If the mayor should veto an ordinance passed by the Council it would require a two-thirds' vote to pass it over his veto and there is no hope of such a vote.

Clerk Sidener's Successor.

Merle E. Sidener, clerk of the Board of Public Works, will retire to-morrow to reenter newspaper work. He was appointed to the position last October and has discharged the duties with full satisfaction to the board and has been a genial and accommodating servant to the public. His successor will be Eugene F. Harris, at present clerk in the office of the Board of Health. Mr. Harris will probably be succeeded by W. O. Peirce, of the street superintendent's office, and his successor will probably come from the engineer's present force.

SAWMAKERS' OFFICERS.

The Day's Business of the National Association.

The national convention of the sawmakers adjourned, after a short session yesterday morning, to participate in the dedication of the monument. The committee on constitution was not ready to report, and, as the business of the session depends largely on this report, nothing much could be done except elect officers. Following are the officers of the new national organization: President, Charles H. Winslow, Fitchburg, Mass.; first vice president, Joseph P. Brennan, St. Louis; second vice president, Herbert Hargrave, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Herbert I. Scott, Indianapolis.

President Winslow has been nicknamed "Our Teddy" by the delegates and members of the local sawmakers' union, who have so elaborately entertained the visitors since they came. The name is given him because of his resemblance to President Roosevelt. He is not so large in stature as the President, but many of the facial lines and general expression show a close resemblance. He also traces his family lineage on his mother's side to that of the President, and he is a direct descendent of Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth colony, who came to this country in the Mayflower.

The delegates will have their pictures taken this morning, and then the convention will get down to business. The committee on constitution completed its work and will report this morning, and the constitution will be discussed and adopted. It is evident that the constitution will have some very strict provisions in it governing the trade, and the administration will be such that the craft will be closely guarded. The apprenticeship system is a question that will receive considerable discussion. Not many years ago there were about as many apprentices in each shop as sawmakers, while now they average about one to ten. It is not known what limit will be set, but it will be proportionally small as exists in any of the shops in the country. Recently some saw firms imported Canadians, and the constitution bars this class of workmen by imposing an initiation fee of $100 for membership in the union. Sawmakers from England who hold cards will be admitted. The wage scale will not be touched this year, owing to the new organization and the fact that no material attempt has yet been made to establish a uniform wage throughout the country.

Last night local union, No. 1, kept "open house" for the delegates and entertained them in a social way, differing from the previous night's entertainment by eliminating speechmaking. The convention will close to-morrow.

HOTEL LOBBY GLEANINGS

GEN. C. M. SPITZER, OF TOLEDO, O., IS IN THE CITY.

He Is a Warm Personal Friend of Senator Hanna—Other Hotel Stories.

"I think Mark Hanna is the greatest American to-day, barring none," remarked C. M. Spitzer, of Toledo, who was here yesterday with Governor Nash and party. Mr. Spitzer is quartermaster general of Ohio and is a warm personal friend of Senator Hanna. He and his wife were also ardent friends of the late President McKinley and family. Mrs. Spitzer was raised at Canton. Mr. Spitzer is greatly pleased over a conversation he had with a traveling man on the train coming to Indianapolis. The traveler had been South and they were discussing politics. As a result of his talk with the traveler Mr. Spitzer formed the idea that Mr. Hanna is a vastly popular man in the South. "I believe that as the head of the national ticket Hanna could carry some of the Southern States that would otherwise go Democratic," said he.

Within a few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Spitzer will leave for their summer tour of Europe, which they make every year. In knocking about the continent they frequently meet the American consuls, and they are especially fond of John K. Gowdy, the American consul at Paris. "I think Mr. Gowdy is an exceedingly affable and clever man and a credit to the American people," declared Mr. Spitzer. The latter relates a story of how Mr. Gowdy came to be appointed to his present position. It seemed to be understood that Mr. Gowdy was to receive some substantial recognition at the hands of the government, and an interview between him and President McKinley took place at Washington. The President asked Mr. Gowdy what he wanted. "Oh, I don't want much," replied Mr. Gowdy, "but I would like to go to Paris as consul general." Then he hastily added that it was not for himself that he asked the appointment, but for his wife and daughter, who wanted to go there. "There was something about the way in which he asked for it that won him the place," said Mr. Spitzer. While in Paris last summer the Spitzers became intimately acquainted with the family of Count Montebello, and a son of the count visited them in their home at Toledo. The home of the count is about two hours' ride from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Spitzer were on their way to the count's home last summer when they read an account of the shooting of President McKinley.

CRAWFORDSVILLE DID WELL.

Republicans Proud of Result of the City Election.

"Crawfordsville did better than any other town in the State in the recent city election," said H. S. Ensminger, chairman of the Republican city committee of Crawfordsville. "We not only elected every man on the Republican ticket, but we did so by increased majorities. Crawfordsville can always be depended on to roll up a Republican majority. True, there might have been slight dissatisfaction over some public improvements, but the Republicans voted the ticket just the same and elected it. We think it augurs well for the county ticket and we believe that in November old Montgomery county will be found voting right. Charles B. Landis will get his usual big vote in the county, and if every county in the district does as well as Montgomery for him he will have a handsome majority. Landis is a popular man in Montgomery county, and particularly in Crawfordsville. Everybody is for Landis around there. The Republicans are well organized and are rapidly getting ready for the campaign. Of course we're all sorry we didn't get Jacob Joel on the ticket, but since the convention did not see fit to select our man we will not cut up about it, but will be as loyal to the ticket as any other county dare be."

WATER SOFTENING PLANT

Installed by the Water Company for Boiler Protection.

"Among the improvements recently made by the Indianapolis Water Company," said J. B. Greer at the Denison Hotel, "has been the installation of a water-softening plant, which has just been put in operation by the manufacturers, the Pittsburg Filter Manufacturing Company. The obejct of this apparatus is to soften the water supply they use for their new water tube boilers and prevent the accumulation of lime deposits in the tubes. The water supply is first heated in a large open heater, where part of the lighter deposit accumulates. The water is pumped from this receptable through a series of treating and filter tanks, where it is treated with lime and soda ash, causing a precipitation of the hardening properties which deposits are filtered out and a supply produced equal to rain water. This system is now being extensively introduced throughout the bad water districts of the country, and the plant which has been installed for the water company here is considered by its manufacturers the neatest and most perfect device which they have ever installed."

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

State Managers of Party to Hold a Meeting Next Thursday.

It has been decided to hold a meeting of the Democratic state committee in this city next Thursday at the Grand Hotel. The meeting of the Editorial Association will be held in June or July. A conference was held at the Grand Hotel yesterday by the executive committee of the Editorial Association and Chairman O'Brien, of the state committee. John R. Simpson, of Paola, is chairman of the editors' committee. A committee was appointed to select a time and place for holding the editorial meeting. The editors would like to meet at French Lick if they can be accommodated there.

Prominent Republicans in City.

The different public events in the city this week brought many politicians to the city, and a number of those who were prominently before the Republican convention were in town. Among the familiar faces seen about the Denison were Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles W. Miller, the nominee for attorney general; John W. Dyer, one of the candidates for the nomination for state treasurer; Dan E. Storms, nominated for secretary of state; Ed F. Fitzpatrick, who was one of the candidates for clerk of the Supreme and Appellate courts; R. C. Hillis, who was a candidate for the nomination for superintendent of public instruction, and Griffith Dean, one of the candidates for attorney general.

Joint Convention on June 14.

Chairman Elliott, of the Marion county Republican committee, and Chairman Kennedy, of the Morgan county committee, have decided on June 14 as the date for the convention to nominate a joint senator for Marion and Morgan counties. Several of the members of the Morgan county committee were present at the conference. The Morgan county men are very anxious that their county should be allowed to furnish the senator, and it is felt by a number of the members of the Marion county committee that it would not only be fair, but "good politics" to allow Morgan to do so.

E. H. Hathaway in Town.

E. H. Hathaway, of Washington, D. C., supervisor of rural free delivery service, is in town. He came in yesterday on a few days' vacation. Mr. Hathaway says that on July 1 the department will add 1,000 new free delivery routes to the already large service. These new routes will increase the number to 9,000. Within a year from this time, Mr. Hathaway says, the department expects to have 16,000 routes in operation.

GREAT NIGHT PARADE

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Thousands Upon Thousands of People Witness the March Around the Monument.

CEREMONIES' BRILLIANT FINALE

TORCHLIGHTS CARRIED BY THE MANY MARCHING MEN.

Crowd in Monument Place and Approaches Estimated at Forty Thousand Persons.

If the numerous demonstrations attendant upon the dedication of the monument needed a vigorous finale to properly balance the events of the day it was forthcoming in the demonstration by the United German Societies of the city last night. The programme carried out gloriously by the federation revealed this element of cosmopolitan population to the people as effectively, if not as largely, as it might have been. It also revealed the people to themselves, for it cannot be remembered when such a vast assmblage was witnessed here.

Those who stood on the monument steps and looked about saw surrounding the monument, occupying all the space on its spacious steps and pedestals and continuing south in Meridian street across Washington and east and west in Market street and perched in every available window, more thousands than the inexpert could guess. An estimate of the crowd by men who are usually conservative fixed the number at not less than 40,000. Those who were elevated on the monument itself were amazed at the solid mass about it. This mass thronged streets and sidewalks. It was remarkable for orderliness and distinctly attentive to what was being done by the officers in charge. Being remote, however, from the scene of the ceremonies it could not with certainty join in the applause and cheers that were given.

PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATION.

The purpose of the demonstration was simple. The societies united to perform a patriotic duty as American citizens by placing at the foot of the shaft a simple wreath of evergreen and laying another at the feet of the statue of the great war Governor, Oliver Perry Morton. This was done with simplicity and without verbal ceremonies. When it was done three cheers were given with lusty voices, and from the segments of the pedestal there burst, suddenly and with startling explosive force, showers of Roman candles, interspersed with aerial explosives that burst with great beauty. The great shaft was illuminated luridly; the spectators cheered. When it was done the societies left for their own celebration at Germania Hall.

The societies assembled at New Jersey and Washington streets. Their parade was a departure. All the marchers, to the number of about 2,000, carried torches. When Grand Marshal Beller led it around the monument these torches were extinguished and cast into huge braziers and consumed, the flames reaching high and making the scene picturesque. The parade marched from New Jersey street to Senate avenue, countermarching to Meridian street and then passing about the monument. It was composed of four divisions, including thirty-four organizations. One of its features was the grouping of all of its flags as a vanguard. There were twenty-six in the group, and this feature was cheered by the astonishing crowd that almost blocked the street the entire line of march.

The first division, containing ten societies and the guard of honor for the flags, was in charge of Jacob W. Loeper; the second, containing six, included religious and benevolent societies, under George Wolf; the third, containing eight, included the industrial, political and national societies, under Carl Freund. The fourth division, under Louis Mueller, was composed of industrial and benevolent societies, in number ten. The representation from each was large, considering that many of those who turned out are members of several organizations. Although late in starting, the parade reached the monument about the expected time and followed its programme with precision and alacrity.

THE TURNER SOCIETIES.

The turner societies, clad in their gymnasium suits, marched to the entrance to the monument and climbed to positions along its base. The great throng became attentive as Trumpeter Alvin Schellschmidt, of Battery A, sounded the call of "Attention." President Fred Francke, of the United Societies, then deposited the wreath at the foot of the shaft. It bore the simple words, "To Indiana's Silent Victors," and the ribbon bearing the name, "United German Societies." The other wreath was with equal ceremony placed on the Morton pedestal. Mr. Francke made no speech. He simply called for three cheers and they came forth with a right good will.

There was a pause and Trumpeter Schellschmidt sounded another call. There was a moment of expectancy and then from the four grass-covered segments of the pedestal there burst a stream of red, white and blue flame. Hundreds of Roman candles shot to a height of nearly a hundred feet, illuminating the shaft and its stone and bronze figures with effective coloring. The colored lights floated about and were extinguished against the great shaft. Great whirling bombs shot higher than the lights and exploded like cannons. On all sides of the monument there was a rain of sparks. While all this was going on the four bands that had participated in the parade played alternately. When the last sparks had fallen and the shaft regained its usual appearance, the societies descended and marched to Germania Hall, where they spent the remainder of the evening.

There was no extra illumination of the monument except the electric lights that surrounded the base of the balcony, 228 feet high, and those that illuminated the letters, "1861-65." The shooting of the bombs and the resultant shower of red, white and blue sparks was Captain Beller's method of strewing flowers over the great shaft.

Meeting at Germania Hall.

The German societies that participated in the parade held a jollification meeting last night at Germania Hall. Capt. J. L. Bieler made a few remarks in which he thanked the societies for turning out in such large numbers. The hall was crowded. A band furnished music for the evening.

JEWELERS' AFFAIRS.

Indiana Association Hopes to Cause Various Reforms.

The Jewelers' Association of Indiana was organized at the Denison Hotel yesterday. Joseph Hummel, of Muncie, was elected president; William Haseltine, of Kokomo, vice president, and Robert E. Scott, of Muncie, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held during fair week. About forty jewelers were present. One of the purposes of the organization is to stop the peddling of jewelry in cities and towns, and it is also hoped to put a stop to the sending out of price lists and circulars by wholesale jewelry houses to the public at large. An attempt may also be made to drive the jewelry trade from the department stores. Another idea is to organize jewelry clubs in the towns over the State. Muncie has organized an association, with George A. Klein, president; Robert E. Scott, secretary; Joseph Hummel, treasurer, and Ormstead Klein, A. Z. Harriott and W. H. Ellis, advisory committee.

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THE GRAND REVIEW

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silent, thoughtful crowds rather than cheering, vociferous ones. To most people the sight of the gray-haired veteran marching with wet eyes under his beloved flags was something to be witnessed rather in reverent silence than with meaningless huzzas. Both morning and afternoon when the thin blue lines swept by people looked on with a feeling akin to awe, and if the cheers were suppressed and the shouts checked it was because of that same feeling that reverent silence is the best expression of admiration for things that approach the divine.

On the other streets along the line of march, particularly on Meridian street and on the Circle, the throngs were gathered even more densely. From the monument to New York street, the street ran in a white line between walls of human figures. On New York street, from East street to Meridian street, under the trees, more thousands were waiting for the head of the procession to appear. On East street to Washington the sight was the same, people, people everywhere waiting for the great parade.

The crowd was full of brightness and color. There were many women in it, and the light dresses and brilliant ribbons added the necessary touch. In the windows of the hotels and the prominent buildings along the line of march hundreds were seated. The windows and balconies of the Columbia Club, of English's Opera House, of the business houses along Washington street, of the buildings on Monument place held little parties of men and women, women for the most part, who waved handkerchiefs and tiny flags in salute as the veterans marched by.

Despite the size of the crowd and its eagerness to see perfect order was maintained. Not an incident occurred during the parade to mar the success of the event. Ropes had been stretched on the streets where the parade was to pass, and the flower of the police force had been chosen to keep the public back of the ropes. Sergeants of police with small details of men were in position all along Washington street, on New York street, on Meridian street and at the Meridian-street entrance to the Circle. Another thing which was favorably commented on was the cleanness of the streets. Monument place and Meridian street glistened and shone as if they had been scrubbed, and the other streets were in nearly as good condition.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND.

While the vast crowds had been gathering on the line of march, alive with impatience and eagerness, the reviewing stand on the monument was being filled with prominent personages and invited guests. On the part of the stand directly in front of the Meridian-street entrance sat Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, bowing and smiling in response to the frequent cheers that reached his ears from veterans and others who, in passing, recognized him. With him was Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, a figure of great interest for the Indiana soldiers, handsome, erect and splendidly preserved. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, of the famous fighting McCooks, great leader in the civil war, distinguished officer of the United States regular army, special ambassador to the coronation of the Czar and hale and vigorous at seventy, sat with a smile of pleasure on his clean-cut face. Gen. Lew Wallace sat between Senator Fairbanks and General McCook and remained throughout the review, occasionally lifting his hat at the cheers. Governor Nash, of Ohio, the center of a brilliantly uniformed staff, occupied a prominent place on the platform. Others there were Maj. G. V. Menzies, Col. Ivan N. Walker, Harry C. Adams and others prominent in the dedication exercises. The monument and the Circle presented a beautiful picture.

During all this time the rattling music of fife and drum had been sounding from side streets in the neighborhood of the Statehouse. Veterans were coming from all parts of the city to take their place in the procession. In the corridors of the Statehouse and on the green lawns the remnants of old regiments were falling in line. Along Washington street, between Capitol avenue and Illinois street, were other detachments. The head of the column was forming at Capitol avenue and Washington street. Mounted on a restless sorrel, General Carnahan was issuing orders to his staff and sending out his carried instructions by his handsomely uniformed aids. On other streets uniformed organizations not connected with the military service were waiting for the order to move.

At exactly 2:30 o'clock General Carnahan, riding to the head of the column gave the order "Forward, march!" and old soldiers and young started with a single movement. First came Police Captain Kruger, driving ahead to keep the streets free from any obstruction. Just behind him a detail of bicycle patrolmen skirted the edges of the sidewalk and pressed backward ambitious toes. Chief of Police Taffe driving and a platoon of big patrolmen under the command of Captain Hyland preceded the grand marshal and his staff.

THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN.

General Carnahan and his officers presented a brilliant and imposing appearance. All in uniform, all riding fine-looking horses and all sitting their mounts with firmness and grace, they drew applause along the lines of march. With General Carnahan were Adjutant General A. H. McDougall, D. N. Foster, R. W. McBride, Irvin Robbins, W. E. Hayward, J. M. Paver, Dr. C. L. Wilson, H. R. Root, W. E. Schilling, Charles Kahlo, Jacob L. Bieler, D. F. Allen, W. E. Jeffries, Charles Merrifield, Albert Izor, V. M. Backus, Samuel Laing, Smiley N. Chambers, G. C. Webster, J. T. Layman, O. J. Pursell, W. B. Harris, Samuel Compton, M. M. Justus, D. N. Huey, L. B. Nelson, A. R. Seward, William Griffin and C. W. Brown. They maneuvered their steeds with expertness and appeared as trim and soldierly as the body of officers that followed.

Riding in the van of these, the soldiers of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, was Major Harold C. Megrew, with Capt. George W. Powell, chief of staff. Maj. W. S. Rich, Capt. F. F. McCrea, Capt. Eugene Buehler, Surgeon C. E. Wright, Capt. W. B. Poland, Capt. T. A. Winterrowd, Capt. R. W. Garstang, Maj. D. A. Thompson, Maj. H. L. Huston, Capt. J. A. Little, A. A. Womack, Robert A. Brown and the trumpeters—Harry Huston, Thomas Sherfey and Harry Nicoll. Their uniforms and accouterments, their saddles and blankets bore the marks of camp and field and recalled to the spectators the days when the Indianapolis volunteers responded to the call of President McKinley.

Separated from these by a space of half a block came a small man riding a beautiful gray horse, which caracoled and pranced to the music of the bands. It was Governor Winfield T. Durbin riding at the head of his brilliantly uniformed staff. The Governor wore a silk hat, a black frock coat and gray trousers. Amid the gold lace and shining epaulets his simple citizen's dress made him an even more conspicuous figure than he would have been otherwise. All along the line of march the Governor was cheered. Women and men shouted his name and flags and handkerchiefs waved salute. His silk hat was in his hand the greater part of the time as he bowed over his horse to the right and left. When he turned into Monument place from Meridian street the waiting crowds around the monument gave the Governor what amounted to an ovation. Senator Fairbanks leaned forward and bowed and there were cheers for both the senator and the Governor.

With the Governor rode Capt. William E. English, Col. Ernest H. Tripp, Maj. Fletcher Durbin, Col. T. H. Johnson, Brig. Gen. R. A. Richardson, Brig. Gen. James K. Gore, Col. Charles E. Wilson, Col. S. A. Murdock, Col. William G. Irwin, Maj. R. E. Breed, Maj. Francis T. Roots, Maj. Charles Bieler, Col. D. A. Coulter, Col. Fred Van Orman, Col. W. W. Richardson, Col. A. W. Lyon, Col. E. J. Robison, Col. A. R. Beardsley, Maj. Henry Marshall, Maj. Walter Brown, Maj. H. M. Atkinson, Maj. W. J. Alford, Maj. Charles Arnold, Maj. L. C. Davenport, Col. William C. Burk, Col. C. C. Schreeder, Col. Charles Kahlo, Maj. John D. Wellman, Maj. A. G. Lupton and others of the staff. They were the most brilliantly uniformed of any in the great parade.

THE VETERANS' SUCCESSORS.

Then came the Indiana National Guard, 1,500 strong, company after company, rank after rank, marching in serried files. Brig. Gen. Will J. McKee, commanding, rode at the head. With General McKee as his staff were Lieut. Col. F. W. Frank Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, Lieut. Col. John T. Barnett, Capt. Carroll B. Carr, Lieut. Harry K. Scott, Lieut. W. A. Kreber and Lieut. Guy A. Boyle. Mounted on fine-looking horses and riding like centaurs, the staff showed up soldierly and well.

Next came the staff of the First Regiment, Col. George W. McCoy, of Vincennes, at the head. With Colonel McCoy were Lieut. Col. James F. Fee, Major Hawkins, Captain Guthrie, Captain Gebhart and others. The first battalion was led by Major Theodore Louden, with his brother, Captain William Louden, as personal aid. Quartermaster Bain rode with the battalion officers. In the battalion was Company K, of Martinsville, under the command of Captain Emmet F. Branch, and Company H, of Bloomington, commanded by Captain William Hutchings; Lieutenants Rutledge and Foster marched with Company K and Lieutenants Webb and Sutphin with Company H. The second battalion was led by Major William J. Coleman, of New Albany. His staff was made up of Lieutenant Gebhart and Lieutenant Sherwood, of Company E, of Evansville. The battalion was under the commmand of Capt. Julius Bloom. Company F, of Madison, was led by Lieutenant Armand Rouse, and Company C, of New Albany, by Captain Otis Gandy. The third battalion staff consisted of Major Coulter, Lieutenant McCoy and Lieutenant Catlin. Company B, of Terre Haute, was under the command of Captain Thomas, Company I of Captain Donohue and Company A of Captain Hopkins.

When the Second Regiment came in sight the figure of Col. Harry B. Smith riding at the head was recognized by the thousands of spectators. Colonel Smith on account of his soldierly bearing received many cheers. His regiment presented a fine appearance and its evolutions in the parade indicated splendid drilling and hard work on the part of officers and men. With Colonel Smith were Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, Maj. Frederick R. Charlton, Capt. Hopkins, Captain Mahan, Lieutenant Barcus and Captain Jones. The first battalion was led by Maj. Henry T. Conde, with Lieutenant Moorhead and Lieutenant Bridges on his staff. Company A was in command of Capt. Charles A. Garrard, Company C of Capt. Taylor C. Power, Company D of Capt. Hoyt N. McClain and Company H of Capt. Harry M. Franklin. The second battalion was led by Captain Jericho. Company I was under the command of Capt. J. Russell Griffis, Company F of Lieut. C. G. Daly and Company G of Captain Wrightman. The third battalion was led by Major Tarlton, of Franklin. His staff consisted of Lieutenant Unversaw and Lieutenant Sears. Company L was in command of Captain Loughrun, Company K of Captain Kinter, Company M of Captain Bragg and Company E of Captain Middleton.

At the head of the Third Regiment rode Col. George M. Studebaker, of South Bend. His staff was Colonel Bowman, Major Barnett, Captain Rennoe, Lieutenant Hill, Captain Rex, Captain Dennis and Captain Hunker. The first battalion was directed by Major Feaser, who was assisted by Lieutenant Horst. Company F was in command of Captain Freyermuth, Company E of Captain Graves and Company H of Captain Hafert. The second battalion was led by its major, A. L. Kuhlman, of Auburn. With him were Lieutenant Hine and Lieut. Brubaker. Company K was led by Captain Lahnum, Company G by Captain Clapham, Company D by Captain Meyer and Company C by Captain Boyer. The third battalion was under the command of Major Harrison, of Columbia City. Company A was in command of Captain Anheir, Company M of Captain Harney and Company L of Capt. Baum.

NEVER-ENDING STREAM.

The long lines of militia poured through the streets in what seemed to be a never-ending stream. The youthful faces of the national guardsmen and their swinging stride made the contrast between their forces and those of the old veterans all the more pronounced and significant.

Then a touch of red was injected into the blues and grays and golds of the parade. With a rumble of big, heavy wheels on asphalt pavements, the artillery battalion came on. The red stripes of the men's trousers legs, the red insignia on their arms and collars and the red handkerchiefs that many of them wore knotted around their necks gave them a distinctive appearance which was added to by their sure and certain movements. They were a businesslike looking body of men, all of them well built, muscular and vigorous. The big, awkward-looking horses drew guns that were not pretty, but they were grim and significant of real campaigning. The Indianapolis battery—A—received many cheers along the line, and the officers sat a little strighter in their saddles and the men held themselves more erect on the gun caissons because of it.

The battalion was commanded by Maj. Frank E. Stevenson, of Rockville. Capt. Reginald Garstang, Capt. Raymond P. Van Camp, Capt. Garrard Comiy and Capt. Ernest H. Burford rode with him as his staff. Battery A was under the command of Capt. Harry A. Callon, First Lieutenant Walter A. Heiskell, First Lieutenant Frederick A. Swan and Second Lieutenant Charles H. Dunlop. Battery B, of Fort Wayne, was commanded by First Lieutenant Cleary and Lieutenant O. S. Jones.

The brightest bit of color in the parade was the uniforms of the William E. English Zouaves. The corps was preceded by its drum corps. The Father Mathew Boys' Brigade, the Boys' Brigade of the First Christian Church and other organizations came next in the line.

THEN THE GRAND ARMY.

Then came that part of the parade for which all were waiting the most anxiously. A block behind the organizations that preceded it came the van of the Grand Army. Two great banners—that of the Department of Indiana and the United States flag—were carried at the head. Behind the gray-haired color bearers, erect and youthful in appearance, came the new commander of the department, Benjamin Starr, of Richmond. At his side was Assistant Adjutant General Smock, and Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter marched just behind them.

The scene as the veterans swung into Monument place from Meridian made men's blood run a little faster and hearts to beat with patriotic exaltation. The distinguished men who were seated on the front of the reviewing stand removed their hats and rose to their feet to pay greater honor to the old soldiers. File by file they came on stepping briskly to the stirring music of fife and drum. As the column wheeled past the reviewing stand the first veterans to appear caught sight of Senator Fairbanks. Out of the ranks came a cheer and the repeated cry of "Fairbanks!" "Fairbanks!" "Fairbanks!" Across the distance of the street bronzed hands were extended toward the senator, and old men paused a moment in their stride to bow to him. The scene approached the extraordinary. As the senator's name was on the lips of the veterans women waved their handkerchiefs and cheered. General McCook and General Wallace leaned forward that they might not miss a glimpse of the scene. The senator was deeply affected by the ovation which he received from the veterans and he disguised his emotion under smiles. There were calls for General Wallace and General McCook, both of whom had led at one time or another some of the old men who were passing in review before them. Both, too, were somewhat overcome by their emotions as they looked down on the splendid remnants of Indiana's war volunteers.

One of the first posts that appeared was the John A. Logan Post, of Lafayette. At its head with set faces and the old war spirit shining out of their flashing eyes marched the old fifer and drummer. The first with lips pursed out filled the air with the strains of "John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave," and to his quickening music responded the drum beats of his comrade. In the Auten Post marched Major Foote, of Crawfordsville, a hero of two wars, his long gray hair falling to his shoulders and his white beard and mustache military in cut. Then came a few survivors of the old One-hundred-and-thirty-second Indiana, marching beneath their tattered battle flag. A color bearer grasped it lovingly to his breast and waved it proudly toward the reviewing stand.

INDIANAPOLIS VETERANS.

The next to appear was the George H. Thomas Post of Indianapolis. Prominent in its ranks were Judge Vinson Carter, Judge Henry Clay Allen, Judge John L. McMaster, Judge Stubbs, Gen. George F. McGinnis, Col. Z. A. Smith, Col. McClain, Gen. Irvin Robbins and Admiral Brown. As it passed the reviewing stand there arose a storm of cheers which went straight to the hearts of the veterans. They smiled like children and passed with faces gleaming. The Sol Meredith Post, of Richmond, and the Martin Delaney Colored Post, of Indianapolis, were next in line. As the colored men appeared renewed cheers broke forth. From the windows and the balconies around Monument place flags and banners were waved. The colored post had a large number of men in line and made a fine showing. "They are the boys who went into battle shouting, 'Remember Fort Pillow,'" called out a veteran, and again there were cheers and a waving of flags.

The Williams Post, of Muncie, the John F. Ruckle Post, the George H. Chapman Post and the John R. Gordon Post followed. The color bearer of the Gordon Post was George W. Owings, who retired from the regular army after forty years of service. He was recognized by many on the reviewing stand and heartily cheered. The Major Anderson Post, commanded by Dr. Sullivan, formed the rear guard of the long line. There were other posts that marched just as proudly and were as enthusiastically received. Some contained only a bare handful of men, but all were animated by the same spirit. At the rear of the veterans marched a line of soldiers of the Philippine and Spanish-American wars. A detachment of the Sons of Veterans brought up the extreme rear of the parade.

Marching westward around Monument place the veterans massed themselves around the great shaft, while the militia and the other organizations continued west to Illinois street and then north to New York street, where they disbanded. Gen. Carnahan after reviewing the veterans thanked the members of his staff for their services and received the congratulations of hundreds for the success of the great parade.

General Carnahan estimated that there were 6,000 men in line. At least half of these were old soldiers. There were about 1,500 militiamen and 1,500 other men marching under the banners of other organizations.

Dutch Constitutional Points.

Nebraska State Journal.

Now that Wilhelmina seems to be on the road to recovery the Dutch are seriously reflecting on two significant clauses in the Constitution of Holland. One is, that if a queen has a son, when he reaches the age of eighteen she is compelled to abdicate in his favor. Another is that after a queen has been married five years and has no child, the Parliament may dissolve the marriage. It is the second clause that the Dutch are thinking about now, the most.

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Baltimore American.

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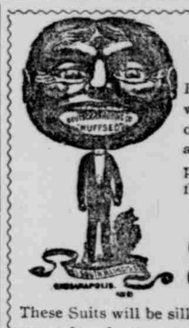

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