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THE DAILY NEWS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

SIMON CAMERON has not been appointed yet.

NEW YORK city registers 400,000 voters less than last year.

HAS Mr. Tilden's oath any reference to the resolutions of 1787?

PEOPLE will breathe freer after hearing that Mr. Tilden has sworn that America shall be free.

THE state fair this year have been uniformly successful, which is a sign of improving times.

MEYERS, the Anglaise county, Ohio, treasurer, who robbed himself, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

A witty Pennsylvania congressman says that Evans offered the English mission to Pennsylvania in this way: "You may name any Pennsylvania for the place, but the man's name must be Wayne McVeagh."

"HAVE we a Bourbon among us?" can now be answered. We have. Samuel J. Tilden is his name and he swears to high heaven that new things shall become old and that with his own red right hand he will turn back the wheels of time.

MR. TILDEN'S performance on Saturday night looks as if we were preparing for the nation. That passionate oath to free the state is decidedly theatrical, and somewhat promising. We suggest he make his debut as "the Crushed Tragedian." He could improve on Sothorn.

OUTSIDE of the little tetering pastime engaged in by "my son Don" and "my father Simon," Pennsylvania does not seem to be devoting itself to grief over the prospective Cameron failure to get the English mission. The press of the state is more largely opposed to the scheming than in favor of it.

MR. TILDEN don't have much to say about the strange countries he has been abroad to see, but he promises, he swears, that the government shall be restored to the ideal of its founders. This rather leads Mr. Conkling and Mr. Hendricks. It never occurred to either of them to swear in public.

THERE has been a good deal of cheap fun indulged in first and last, about General Howard's failure to take Joseph. General Howard is a Christian, and what might have been charged to profit and loss with a son of Belial with him, is put down in the "expense" account. True reports of that campaign will show that it was no fault of Howard's that he did not take Joseph finally, and that his pursuit was as well conducted as any under similar circumstances could have been.

THE New Albany Ledger-Standard says of this city: "Indianapolis, during the war, done honor to the volunteers because the city was making money out of the arrangement, and now does the same thing and for the same reason. That city never does anything except for a selfish motive."

IF our New Albany detractor insists on being envious we trust it will say so in better grammar hereafter. It is bad enough to be disliked, but to be told that we are "done" so and so and "done" it from "selfish motives" is too much. As Sam Weller says, it is like "teaching a monkey English after putting breeches on him," it is "adding insult to injury."

WAR reports are occupied with the state of affairs in Asia Minor. A great battle is impending. Since the Russian victory which occurred in the territory lying east of Kars, and almost on a straight line from that city to the Russian frontier, the victors having been pushing west over the beginning of the war, and are now west of Kars and concentrating on Kani-ko, where the remnants of Mukhtar Pasha's forces, strengthened by forty battalions from Ismail Pasha, are gathering for a final opposition. The Russians are also coming down from Ardahan to Olti, and if victorious in this struggle will have a union of forces and a clear way to Erzurum.

WE are somewhat surprised to see the republican congressmen from this state resolving to vote for the repeal of so much of the resumption act as fixes the date. The date has been the only valuable thing in that law. It devised no adequate process to attain the result, it was a law without a means to execute it. But natural causes have operated in its favor, and there has been a steady advance in the purchasing power of greenbacks until the difference between currency and gold is comparatively small. This difference in all probability can be wiped out entirely before another year, if there is no adverse legislation; even if congress does nothing the prospect of resumption by that time is good. But even if it were not, the repeal of the vital part of this act will be the greatest danger to the country. It will disturb values, and destroy the growing confidence which is indispensable to any reasonable state of prosperity. The possibility that a postponement of the date might be necessary has always been admitted, but to undertake to postpone the date without providing a plan by which resumption can be attained would be suicidal. Under the circumstances, with the house of representatives constituted as it is, legislation fa-

avorable to resumption, which would provide a feasible plan, is not to be expected. The best thing to be hoped then is that the present law, ineffectual as it is, shall be let alone. We have passed the worst part of the journey, the goal is fairly in sight, then why turn off the road and wander in the bogs and quicksands of financial theory and perplexity. In a further resolution to oppose the contraction of the currency these gentlemen merely evade the appearance of favoring an absolute repeal of the resumption act. In effect they might just as well have declared their hostility to it. How this action consists with the resolution to support President Hayes and to carry out the Cincinnati platform, is not easily seen.

GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON held that three kinds of courage prevail among soldiers in battle, based respectively on insensibility, pride, duty.—Current item.

It may not be always easy to separate the last two motives or forms of courage, or indeed to find more than a very few cases of either of the three connected with the others, but this division is an obvious one a priori, and experience has confirmed it over and over not only in the confessions of men themselves but in the observation of those who, removed from danger, have witnessed the conduct of those who had to encounter it. Use, no doubt, does much to enlarge the division of "courage of insensibility," by adding this element to those of "pride" or desire of praise and sense of "duty," but in the first passages of peril very much suspect that the fear of ridicule is one big spring of the courage that "seeks the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth." Sense of duty is strong in those of very conscientious natures, but these are not likely to form the bulk of officers or soldiers in any army till the great battle of Armageddon comes. Discipline, association, sympathy, dread of disgrace, make more men fight than insensibility or duty, by ten to one. Sheer brute insensibility we take to be so rare as to be phenomenal.

It is said that Nelson "never knew what fear was," but this must have been an extravagant or poetical way of describing a masterful power of self-control or an absorption in some service so complete as to exclude all other feeling or all display of it. A man like the "great admiral" could not have been insensible to danger. It would be a degradation of his heroism to insist on the full force of the customary encomiums on his courage. The best illustration we have ever encountered of this difference between the courage of insensibility, whether in-born or acquired by long familiarity, and the courage of duty or moral sense, is that furnished by the conduct of two French officers at Waterloo. They were riding at the head of their commands in one of the desperate charges upon the English squares when one observing the pallor and trembling of the other, said: "Why, you're afraid." "Yes, I am; and if you were half as much afraid as I am, you'd run away."

Death of Edwin Adams. Edwin Adams died about noon yesterday at Philadelphia. He retained his consciousness until within an hour of his death. The funeral services will take place in St. James's Episcopal church Thursday next, and the interment in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Edwin Adams was born at Medford, Mass., February 3, 1834, and made his first appearance in Boston in 1853 as a light comedian. He soon thereafter adopted the line of the domestic drama, and gained a high reputation in Enoch Arden and characters of that quality. He was a great favorite everywhere with the public, managers and actors. Although his engagements were unusually remunerative, his prodigal generosity kept him poor, but during his last sickness his friends in the profession raised by several benefit performances a sum of money sufficient to place his widow above the reach of want.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN. They Adopt Their Platform Upon Important Measures. [Washington special. Indianapolis Journal.] The republican members of congress from Indiana met this (Saturday) evening for conference with reference to topics that are likely to be brought before congress at the present session, and unanimously agreed upon the following propositions: First—The repeal of the bankrupt law and all its amendments. Second—The remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a legal tender for all debts public and private, and usually remunerative. Third—The repeal of so much of the resumption act as fixes a day for resumption. Fourth—Opposition to all subsidies. Fifth—The equalization of bounties, and pensions of soldiers of the Mexican war. Sixth—Opposition to the further contraction of the currency. Seventh—That President Hayes was fairly, honestly and legally elected president of the United States; that we have full faith in his honesty, patriotism and republicanism; that so long as he shall remain true to the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and his letter of acceptance, and that he exist in confidence, we pledge him our hearty co-operation and support; that the policy of peace, of good will, is founded in wisdom, and its final success now wholly depends upon the good faith with which it is received by the people of the south; and we approve all wise and practical efforts to pacify the civil service. Eighth—That in the selection of public officers, all things being equal, preference should be given union soldiers. Ninth—That in making appointments to office there should be an impartial distribution among states and territories in proportion to population.

Their Daily Nip. The city of Richmond takes the palm as the most arid place in this country. It is announced in the telegraphic dispatches that the first official returns under the Moffat register liquor law for the first seven months in September show that 255,000 "drinks" were sold—of which 135,550 were malt liquors and 120,000 spirits. The tax thereon amounted to \$3,850. Now, reducing this vast stream of "drinks" to an arithmetical calculation, the following facts appear: Richmond has a total population of 65,000. Two hundred and fifty-five thousand drinks in seventeen days represent an average of 15,000 drinks per diem for the 65,000 men, women and children in Richmond. Leaving out the women and children, who are not generally over-inclined to bibulous indulgence, and counting the men in the usual census proportion of 1 to 4, follows either that some of the 16,250 men in the city are unconquered thirsty and capacious, or that very few of them omit their daily "nip."

The High Blantyre Colliery Explosion. Complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre colliery, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished.

The Subscribers to the Centennial. The board of finance states that not more than \$500,000 was subscribed to the Centennial outside of Philadelphia. The commissioners appointed by the various states entitled an expense, which, including their salaries, amounted to \$900,000, or \$400,000 more than the whole of the debts (outside of Philadelphia) contributed to the Centennial. The salaries of the judges cost \$340,000.

TILDEN. He Advocates Free Trade and Swears to Restore the Government. Tilden was serenaded in New York Saturday night. In his speech he said: "If our British cousins find it difficult to get a supply of food we have a boundless supply on this continent in which are vast areas of fertile soil adapted to the use of agricultural machinery, and connected with the centers of trade by great rivers, vast international seas and 75,000 miles of railroad. Why can't the British workmen have cheap food, our farmers good trade, and our carriers facilitate this commerce? Commercial exchanges, it must be remembered, involve neutrality. We must reform and moderate our barbarous revenue system, and no longer legislate against works of humanity and the benefactions of God."

Mr. Tilden endorsed the democratic state ticket, and said: "The election has reference to national politics, in regard to which you expect I should make some observations. You are aware of the result of the contest in 1876." "A voice—'You were robbed.'" "Mr. Tilden, excitedly—'I did not get robbed: the people got robbed. It was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizenship—the right of free government, the right of the people to govern themselves, and change their rulers at will. If the American people lie down and consent to sacrifice the integrity of their control over their own government they will commit a wrong not only against themselves, but the people of every other land. One thing I promise: one thing I swear before the assembled people of America—I swear that the government of America will be restored to the people according to the ideal of its founders.'" "The Mexican Question. [Washington special.] In plain words, the president is timid and doubtful on the subject. He has already so many enemies in his own party that he hesitates to give a handle to any of his opponents. Mr. Hayes does not propose to follow the example of President Polk and declare war without the advice of congress. The fact is recognized as beyond dispute that the condition of affairs upon the border is such that nothing but armed intervention can restore peace and good order. Had Diaz been strong enough to banish himself from Mexico against the northern provinces and to have enforced the giving up of the Mexican marauders captured, then it would have been the policy of the administration to have aided him, but even this timid and absurd policy has been given up for that shifting responsibility to other shoulders. Mr. Schieffelin will take up the Mexican case in congress, and will simply ask that enough force be stationed in Texas to carry out the original order issued to Gen. Ord. By sending the case to congress the president avoids any further trouble in seeking a solution of this old and vexed question.

The Grant-Summer Inbroglio. [Boston Correspondence Springfield Republican.] Mr. Sumner was sometimes mistaken, but he never prevaricated, and never neglected the public business; and all the Grants and Fishes on land or sea could not persuade the American people that he did. They would as soon believe that Grant ran away in battle, or Fish put his feet on the table. The true story of the quarrel with Sumner is so disgraceful to the administration that it will never be correctly told from any side. Mr. Phillips has brought out strongly some of the facts, but he is not exact in all points. So much the more need that those who have the custody of Mr. Sumner's and Mr. Motley's papers should narrate the affair in due sequence, with dates and attendant circumstances as they really were. Grant mixed them up strangely in his attack upon our dead statesman, and told some falsehoods to the bargain; and though Mr. Fish has contrived to lug in an irrelevant allusion to Mr. Sumner's domestic misfortunes, he has not materially helped Grant's clumsy and malicious tale. Indeed, he has added a new ingredient of malice to the mess.

Labor Troubles and Fires in Pittsburgh. A meeting of the principal barrel makers of Pittsburgh was held at the office of B. D. Moore, on Duquesne way, Saturday, at which 20 of the leading firms were represented, and resolutions adopted to reduce the price of barrels from \$1.40 to \$1.30, and the wages of journeymen carpenters from 23 to 18 cents a barrel. The journeymen were met at the same place on Sunday night the cooper shops of B. D. Moore on 48th street, together with the factory, were totally destroyed. Loss \$30,000; no insurance. A few minutes later a fire broke out on Cliff street, where a stable which had been fired, was entirely destroyed. About 20 minutes after this another fire broke out in Clancy's cooper shop, in Mulberry street, where the cooper shops and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about \$2,000. The fires were all incendiary, and it is believed that an organized effort was made by some one to burn the city. A man named James Melvin was arrested for attempting to fire a house on Locust street, and is now in custody.

MacMahon's Course. The Francaise, Duke De Broglie's organ, yesterday stated that the ministers were prepared to meet the chambers and defend their policy, but at the same time were ready to resign should President MacMahon think it his duty to summon other counselors. The Francaise yesterday explains that this does not mean that President MacMahon was disposed to capitulate to the left. The Constitution and Pays, however, assert that President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the cabinet in principle, but requested the ministers to retain their posts pending his future decision. The Pays adds: "Saturday's council was somewhat excited. President MacMahon declaring he intended to enter upon a path of compromise and conciliation. Ministers De Broglie and Fourtou supported this course."

Devents on the Civil Service Order. Attorney-general Devents, writing from Washington, excusing himself from active participation in the Massachusetts campaign, says: "I have one of our men here that many of the republican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the president's civil service order. In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Such gentlemen as choose not to vote, or express or enforce their views in support of the principles of the republican party, either orally or otherwise, at least should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it."

The Patent Office Fire. A supplement to the patent office Gazette gives an exhaustive account of the recent fire in the patent office. It appears that 84,467 models were burned, and 3,210 of those in the two wings destroyed were saved. The aggregate loss by the fire in the patent office is estimated at \$1,500,000. This estimate includes the expense necessary to put the building in a fire-proof condition, and restore everything necessary or desirable for the business of the patent office. After the fire at the patent office the remains of the models were piled up in a room, and the aggregate loss by the fire in the patent office is estimated at \$1,500,000. This estimate includes the expense necessary to put the building in a fire-proof condition, and restore everything necessary or desirable for the business of the patent office.

THE IMPRISONED "STATESMAN." Tweed interviewed, tells what he thinks of Tilden and other phenomena. [New York Herald.] "Well," said Tweed, "if congress were called to meet on the 4th of March, and by constitutional requirement the president would have to send in his message on that day, Tilden would have it ready perhaps by the 4th of April following. He always puts off everything." "But if he has so much procrastination in his habits how did Mr. Tilden become so rich?" "By tiring people out," said Mr. Tweed. "He would just sit down and wear out the patience of anybody in business as he would in politics. He was a railroad schemer, you know. Suppose you had 5,000 shares of stock in some company which he designed to capture. He would get no dividends, and after awhile you would have to sell some of the stock. His pool, which had arranged to keep you out of your dividend, would then buy up your stock, and so, little by little, you would have to let that stock out until Tilden's crowd got it all, and after awhile your railroad would be reorganized and consolidated. But that kind of patience does not apply to a president, who can only serve four years and must act on the moment."

"When you came into politics did you ever remotely entertain the idea of such proportions as the ring afterward assumed?" "No. The fact is New York politics were always dishonest—long before my time. There never was a time when you couldn't buy the board of aldermen except now. If it wasn't for John Kelly's severity you could buy them now. A politician coming forward takes things as they are. This population is too hopelessly split up into races and factions to govern it under universal suffrage, except by the bribery of patronage or purchase." "Who make the best politicians, Irish or Germans?" "The Irish; but the Germans are learning very fast to want office. They are colonizing on New York from other states with that object. When I was fresh in politics here we saw very little of German leaders. Now they are plentiful as flies. Mr. Tweed added, reflectively: "It is very hard to make the Jews and Irish coalesce. The Italian vote will one day be notable in this city. There is a good chance for a rising politician to court the Italian vote. The Italian leaders are always at war and vengeance of some kind, but an American could get in there and handle them."

CITY GOVERNMENT. "How would you go to work to rearrange this city and start it afresh, if that were the price of your release?" "I should like to see the civil service policy," said Mr. Tweed. "There is no earthly policy to straighten out the abuses of patronage but strict civil service. Its defect, of course, is to put a sort of aristocracy in the public offices. When men hold their positions independent of politics they are apt to get a little lofty. But the evils of patronage, as every politician must encounter them in New York, are almost insupportable. I was carrying pay-rolls of \$50,000 a year for persons who did nothing at all. No adequate service is given here for official salaries. Few of these persons who are getting \$3,500 and \$4,000 a year can earn \$1,000 in any other business. They are in each other's way, and an awful waste of money shall do the work. If they worked in merchants' stores they would have to go down town at 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock, and with an interval of half an hour for dinner, stay in the store until six at night and in the business season remain until nine. They go to our public offices by noon and go away at four o'clock. The other day I was in the city hall, and when I began to keep horses I bought two and hired one man. Then I bought another horse and hired two men, and I got less service than when I had one man. The passion to get office has become national in America; and it is absurd to be a politician under existing conditions, without holding a place of patronage. We broke ourselves down and injured this city by extending our patronage in the reach for office and power."

Petitions of the People. [Washington special to the Chicago Times.] In the house Sam Cox rose and said that he now had a petition to offer on behalf of the poor white laborer, and accordingly a protest and petition, which he alluded to as a "big number on machinery," and laborers were taken to the clerk's desk to be read. These documents set forth that the signers protested first, most energetically against the unjust discrimination made by the laws of the United States in fixing the compensation of the clerks in the different departments of the government, leaving that of mechanics and other tradesmen at the discretion of individuals might dictate; second, against the assumption of authority on the part of the heads of executive departments under which the clerks of the government are worked seven hours a day and mechanics and laborers ten hours a day; third, that it is unjust that government employes are allowed to leave in absence with pay when absent because of illness, when another branch of industry is deprived of like privileges. The petition asked that all classes of employes in the civil service be subjected by law and custom to like treatment in all respects, and for the abolition of all un-democratic and un-American usages as respects the civil service. This petition was followed by one, introduced by Springer, of Illinois, from a large number of citizens of the district, asking for a restoration of impartial suffrage, and one by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who had a petition in his desk signed by 20,732 working-men, asking for an appropriation for small loans to enable men to locate on public lands, said loans to be secured by mortgages on the lands and to bear interest. Mr. Wright thereupon took out of his desk a huge roll, which was about as much as a page could do to carry to the clerk's desk.

The Golden Mile-Stone. Leaders are the trees; their purple branches spread themselves abroad, like reefs of coral, in the red sea of the summer sunset. From the hundred chimneys of the village, like the Alcees in the Arabian story, Smoky columns Tower aloft into the air of amber. At the window winks the flickering fire-light; Here and there the flame of evening glows; Social watch-fires Answering one another through the darkness. On the beach lighted loaves are glowing, And like Ariel in the stormy breeze For his freedom Groans and sighs the air imprisoned in them. By the fireside the old men seated, Seeing ruined cities in ashes, Of the past what can he'er restore them. By the fireside there are youthful dreamers, Building castles fair, with stately stairways, Of the future what can he not give them. By the fireside husbands are acted, In whose bosoms the flame of evening glows, Wife and husband, And above them God, the spectator. By the fireside there is peace and comfort: Wives and children, with fair, thoughtful faces, Waiting, watching, For a well-known footstep in the passage. Each man's chimney is his Golden Mile-Stone; Is the central point, from which he measures Every distance Through the gateway of the world around him. In his farthest wanderings still he sees it; Hears the talking waves, the answering night-wind. As he hears them, When he sits with those who were, but are not. Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion, Nor the march of the encroaching city, Drives an exile From the earth of his ancestral homestead. We may build more splendid habitations, Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures. But we can not Buy with gold the old associations.—Longfellow.

SCRAPS. Nast has recovered and is at work again. The cost of living in Sweden, since 1858, has risen 25 per cent. Meriden, Conn., has a cutlery company which makes 350 different penknives. There are about 4,000 applications on file for places in the New Orleans custom house. There is a man in Florida who advertises for the purchase of twenty million of oranges. Dom Pedro has never signed a death warrant, because there is no death penalty in Brazil. Since the Crimean war England has reduced her national debt from £900,000,000 to £712,000,000. Edward Payson Hammond, the revivalist, is holding successful meetings at Youkers, New Jersey. A collector of stamps and relics in New York paid \$1,500 for one rare old postage stamp of the other day. Chicago has one naturalized Chinaman who is now enjoying all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Gen. Garfield is 46 years old. He is a graduate of Williams college, and is distinguished in congress for the amount of his general information. The opening day of the proposed international prison congress, in Stockholm, Sweden, has been fixed by the Swedish government at August 20, 1878. During his long reign the pope has founded 130 bishoprics. In Europe there are 595 prelates; in America, 72; in Africa, 11; in Asia, 10; and in Australia, 21. In France architects and contractors are held legally responsible for a period of ten years after the completion of a structure, for total or partial loss occasioned by defective plans or work. The item about a Pennsylvania woman, stating that one of her eyes was a light blue and the other a deep black, is nothing new to scientists. "Cases of ocular infelicity are only too common in Philadelphia."—Courier-Journal. Sergeant Bates comes to the front again. He is about to carry the president's policy through the northern states. He believes he can do it with a little danger of insult and personal violence as he encountered while carrying the American flag through the south.—Chicago Times. A Rochester milkman has lost two lady customers because a newspaper charged him with putting aya pura in his milk. They said they had all they could do to stand the water he put in, but now that he was caught adding that nasty drug they wanted no more of his milk in their houses. Beecher lectured in New England last week. He has engagements for an average of two lectures a week, at from \$300 to \$500 each for an entire season. Theodore Tilton devotes all his time to lecturing, and his route has been arranged so that he rarely misses an evening except on Sundays. He gets from \$100 to \$250. "Come to the capitol while we are in session and I'll give you a seat on the floor of the house," said a member of congress to one of his supporters, who called upon him in Washington. "Well, no, I thank you," said the countryman; "poor as I am, I always manage to have a cheer to sit on at home, and I ain't come here to sit on the floor."

The blacksmith shop has been immortalized by the famous anvil chorus of Verdi, which found birth in his brain while seeking shelter from the storm; but the diligent buzz saw is suffered to whiz along in obscurity, scattering its melody broadcast, free as coal dust, and never getting a line of print except in the most scurrilous prose. "The trade of a cook," remarks a recent traveler in the French provinces, "is an honorable calling in France, and is not relegated to the proletariat of women, as it is with us. The proprietor of a great hotel will spend whole days in the kitchen for the benefit of his guests. He brings intelligence and enthusiasm to his work." "As an evidence" of Clara Morris's "tenderness of heart," it is mentioned by Jenny June that she carries about with her wherever she goes a shoe out of her horses with a brass plate affixed, bearing in beautiful engraved and black enamel letters this inscription: "My Theo, died July 24, 1877." The civilizing influence of a lusty baby, for which she would be personally responsible, might be tried with excellent effects on this unhappy woman.—Chicago Times. Two gentlemen in a country town in Massachusetts fell to talking, the other day, about the next representative to the general court. One of them said he thought Mr. Blank would make a good representative. "What do you want to send him for?" said the other, "he doesn't need it; let's send some one who needs it. This anecdote, which is a true one, illustrates possibly the utter degradation of politics in some of the rural districts. They send men to the legislature to keep them out of the poor house."

The Russian Losses. [Vienna Fremden-Blat.] Consequently the entire loss amounts to no less than 64,200 men. It is the fourth part of the entire Russian army in the field, or in other words two and a half army corps. Of this number there are for the single months, as for June 2,900 men, for July, 25,000, a full army corps; for August, 12,000, and for September, 25,500 men, again a complete army corps. As to the localities: 1, 5,000 men for the crossing of the Danube and the fight of Nikopol; 2, for the contests at the river Lim, 6,500 men; 3, 2,000 for the battles in Dobruja; 4, 34,000 men for the four battles at Plevna, and 16,000 men for the battles this and you side of the Balkans, besides losses not to be fixed, at the assumed figures of 1,000.

The Patent Business. The commissioner of patents has completed his annual statement of the business of his office during the past year. The total receipts from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877, were \$709,044; expenditures, \$204,000—showing excess of receipts over expenditures of \$505,000. The number of patents applied for were 21,000; patents issued, 13,284; silver value, \$79,000; gold value, \$1,342,248. The product of the California mine carries a similar quantity of gold, which is a pretty good showing for silver mines.

treacherously, that when he presided over the senate the two senators from Arkansas pronounced the name of their state differently, and that he particularly observed this difference. He invariably recognized one as "the gentleman from Arkansas," and the other as "the gentleman from Arkansas."

There is a well near Clintonville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, which discharges an estimated quantity of 20,000 barrels daily. It was completed about a month ago, in the hope of obtaining oil. When the depth was reached vein was reached, and an immense quantity at which oil was expected to issue. It was then resolved to draw out the casing, but it struck fast when drawn up about one foot, and the fresh water from the upper part of the hole rushing to the bottom of the well is forced by the gas to a considerable height above the surface of the earth. Miss J. J. Schofield arrived at Niagara falls on Friday last, and at once telegraphed to C. A. Kelly, in Toronto, that she believed she was going crazy. Mr. Kelly was naturally enraged to hear this. She had seen to go across the bridge to Goat Island, and afterward her cloak, pocket-book and hat were found on a flat rock near where Terrapin Tower used to stand. It is supposed that she jumped into the river and was carried over the falls. She had been at New York for medical treatment for lung disease, but had grown worse, and started for Toronto. The death of a fashion correspondent is reported from Grand Rapids, Michigan. She tackled a stray copy of Euclid, under the impression that it was a sewing machine company's book of dress patterns. She struck proposition V in spherical trigonometry, and gazed on it and said: "I know what a fish basket on a purple polonaise is, and I have met with barge cretunes cut bias, and when it comes to making dresses for humbuckled women, and trimming them with isoseles and perpendiculars at right angles with the plane AEG, then, indeed, I feel that I am not fitted to solve life's terrible mystery."

Internal Revenue. [Washington special Chicago Times.] The annual report of Commissioner Ratum will be sent to congress this week, probably. According to it the total receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$118,870,997.41, against total receipts of the previous year of \$116,879,170.39, showing an increase for the last fiscal year of nearly \$2,000,000. Of the whole receipts for the fiscal year of 1877, Illinois contributed over \$21,500,000, or a little less than one-fifth of the whole amount, which is over \$10,000,000 more than any other state in the union. The next largest receipts come from Ohio, the aggregate amounting to \$15,474,680.79, and next from New York, which aggregates \$14,291,201.07. Indiana gives but \$6,937,218.27, while Iowa has the smallest amount, of \$4,029,778. Kentucky, which is generally regarded as a large spirit manufacturing state, only yields \$3,136,418.32 revenue. The Chicago district of Illinois yields eight million and a half, and next to Cincinnati, which gives about ten millions, is the largest single district in the United States, and larger than the entire states of Indiana and Iowa put together.

Mr. Blaine's Daughter Alice. [New York Sun.] A private letter from Augusta, Me., gives the particulars of the sad accident to Senator Blaine's daughter Alice. She is sixteen years of age, very pretty, full of talent, charming and popular. Her father, who is a general, on Saturday evening in the parlor of her father's house, she toyed and played with a tiny pistol that belonged to her brother. The visitor begged her to put it away, although it was unloaded. She was very fond of using even empty pistols as playthings. When he arose to go away, she laughingly ran up stairs to her brother's room, got a cartridge and put it in the cylinder, and came bounding down, calling to her friend, who was passing out of the front yard, to see her shoot. But before she had levelled the weapon, in her gleeful hurry she pressed the trigger, and the ball struck between her eyes, and she fell dead. Her father, who was in the room, saw her fall, and crying "Oh, my child!" fell to the floor. Surgeons have probed for the ball, but can not find it. The child suffers terribly. Inflammation of the brain has set in, but the surgeons give the family hope.

Treasurer Meyers Sent Up. Lewis Meyers, treasurer, and J. J. Smith, auditor of Anglaise county, Ohio, were arraigned Saturday at Wapakoneta, charged with the embezzling of \$47,000 county funds. Meyers pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for the next year. Smith was committed to jail in default of \$10,000 bail. A Good Suggestion. [Washington Capital.] While we are wrestling with the momentous question of unemployed labor, let us pause to consider how steadily and lucratively employed is the man who minds his own business. There is Danger Ahead. When those usually active little organs, the kidneys, are neglected of their duties and grow sluggish, fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dangerous maladies, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medicinal means. When the all important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those organs need stimulating, and the best possible agent for that purpose—since it performs its office without exciting the system—is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which, in combination with its tonic and cathartic properties, possess valuable qualities as a diuretic, both kidneys and bladder are strengthened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and its gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their becoming diseased. The kidneys are invaluable in other respects, and their activity, since they remedy general debility, uric acid troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism and other ailments. 17-07

A CARD. I have recently returned from the East with a large stock of goods of the latest and choicest designs and styles. I have been very busy for the last month marking and arranging them for inspection. I am now prepared to show you the largest stock of new, desirable and stylish WATSON'S JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and DIAMONDS ever brought to Indianapolis, which I will sell you at LOWER PRICES than I will sell them at any other place elsewhere. Do not buy a piece of old, worn goods when you can buy choice new goods for less money. Get your prices elsewhere, then come and see me, and you will realize the bargains I am offering in goods and prices. F. M. HERRON, Jeweler, 16 West Washington street.

CARPETS. WE PUT ON SALE This Morning 50 Pieces Brussels, 75 Pieces Tapestry Brussels, 50 Pcs. Extra Supers and 3-Plys. All new goods and patterns, the handsomest styles shown in this city. Will sell them at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere in this city. A new line of TWO-PIECES, from 35c to 50c per yard. NEW! All the Latest Novelties in WALL PAPER, Window Shades, etc., together with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, to be sold very cheap.

ADAMS, MANSUR & CO.

New York Store.

(Established 1833.) NOTICE. During the last ten days the Importers of New York have forced through the Auction Houses at

Public Sale

The largest quantity of French Dress Goods that has ever been known in the history of the Auction Trade, and the result has been an unprecedented

SACRIFICE OF FINE FRENCH FABRICS. We will simply say that we were among the largest buyers at these sales, and are now prepared to offer

PLAIN AND FANCY Dress Goods Ever placed before the Ladies of Indiana.

5 Cases COLORED CASHMERE at 30 per cent. less than cost of importation. 1 Case MATTELASSE DRESS GOODS, cost 65 cts. to land, will be placed on the counter at 50 cts.

These goods will be placed on sale MONDAY MORNING, and we depend on their low prices to sell them quicker than anything we can say in their favor.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

Is now so full that it is only necessary for us to remark that anything not to be found in it can not be found anywhere else.

PETTIS, IVERS & CO.

At Jobbers' Prices. Messrs. Oppy, Terry & Steele's immense stock of Towels, Napkins, Bed Quilts, Underwear,

TUCKER'S. Our regular customers have bought one-half of the stock in the last few days, and the rest will be closed at once.

INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK. 66 EAST MARKET STREET.

Depositors only are Stockholders and receive entire net profits. W. N. JACKSON, President. JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! STILL THEY COME!

The Largest Stock in the State. On FRIDAY MORNING, October 26th, we will put on sale another lot of CLOAKS, in Plain Beaver, Matisse and Rough Cloaks, which, in addition to our present stock, will make the largest display of Cloaks ever made in this market.

100 CHEAP CLOAKS, From \$4.50 up. They are nicely finished.

CLOSE & WASSON. BEE-HIVE. CITY NEWS.

The Bates House will reopen on Thursday. The Knights of Father Matthew gave a social last night at St. John's hall.

Jennie Tilkner, an inmate of the house for friendless women, has been adjudged of unsound mind.

W. A. Greenleaf, of this city, has invented a new motor, which he thinks will revolutionize the mechanical world.

The North Star literary club will give an entertainment at the Harmonic hall (old Trinity church) to-morrow evening.

The congregation of Blackford Street M. E. church will give a donation party Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the pastor.

J. C. Belmont's horse which was stolen six months ago, was recovered Saturday in better condition than it was when taken.

William O. Foley, present deputy state treasurer, is said to be seeking the nomination on the democratic ticket for treasurer of state.

Last week 14,076 freight cars, of which 8,914 was loaded, passed through the city. This is a decrease from the preceding week of 1,375 cars.

Miss Anna Fox, well known in this city, has abandoned the variety stage and is now playing juvenile lady in the Halley dramatic troupe.

Wm. Cook, a hackman, drove his horses into the excavation made by the new gas company in front of the Bates house. The horses were considerably injured.

Mrs. Caroline F. Schmidt, owner of Schmidt's brewery, died Saturday night, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Schmidt was very wealthy and leaves an estate worth about half a million.

Those wishing to attend a free night school for the purpose of receiving instruction in book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, are requested to meet at the High school building this evening at 7 o'clock.

In about six weeks the line of the Belt road from the present terminus at the I. R. & W. crossing to the Lafayette crossing at North Indianapolis will be ready for the rails. Before Christmas the whole line of the Belt will be completed and in use.

There is a large accumulation of heavy oak planks at the upper end of the cemetery bridge, which indicates a purpose on the part of the board to replace the floor of that structure. The old floor has often shown signs of hard usage that need patching, and a general renovation will hardly come amiss where there is such great and constant use of the bridge.

A number of ladies and gentlemen left this morning at 6:20 in a special car on an excursion over the I. B. & W. road. The party includes Gen. Wright, receiver of the road; Gen. P. Pease and wife; J. M. Kimball and wife, Providence, Rhode Island; J. C. Stinson and wife, William Walcott, wife and daughter, Utica, New York; A. G. Pettibone and wife; W. S. R. Tarkington and wife; Rev. W. A. Bartlett and wife; Daniel Stewart, wife and daughter; Judge John S. Tarkington and wife.

A Suicide. Shortly after midnight on Saturday night William Nier was arrested by officers Mullin and Harris and lodged in the station house for an assault and battery upon Henry Arnhalter, his employer, with whom he was living at 578 Virginia avenue. Some three months ago Nier, who is said to have been a sober and industrious man, and his wife separated owing to domestic infelicities, and since that time he had brooded upon his troubles until he had become insane. Saturday night his lunacy was so apparent that Arnhalter and wife and Arnhalter's brother were trying to keep him in the house, closely guarded, fearing that he meant murder either toward his wife or himself. Becoming quiet, the watchers, with the exception of one A., fell into a doze, when suddenly Nier seized a flatiron, hurled it with great violence at Henry Arnhalter, whom it struck upon the head, laying the skull bare for several inches. The maniac then sprang upon the other two watchers when Arnhalter reviving, threw three succeeded in tying the madman with ropes and then turned him over to the police. At an early hour Nier was discovered dead, hanging by the neck from the upper lattice-work of his cell, having used his coat to strangle himself by passing the sleeves through the grating and trying them, then slipping his head into the noose which he twisted until securely fastened by the neck. When found—John McEride, an old freemason of the station house, made the discovery—his back rested against the wall of the cell, his feet within easy distance of support had he not been fully determined upon suicide. He was 55 years old. The remains were removed to the undertaking establishment where the coroner's jury rendered a verdict agreeing with facts above given.

Roads West of the River. The errand reporter of The News, having lately pretermitted his excursion investigations of propinquitous alleviations of rural obstructions, was, to use the language of the vulgar, rather set back the other day to see the changes recently made in the roads west of the river, between the Vandalia railroad and the Cartersburg wagon road. Oliver avenue, so successfully used last summer to dodge toll on the parallel roads into Hendricks county, and so frequently reproached by the reporters for mud, dust and crookedness, has been thoroughly graded and graded back the other day to see the changes recently made in the roads west of the river, between the Vandalia railroad and the Cartersburg wagon road. Oliver avenue, so successfully used last summer to dodge toll on the parallel roads into Hendricks county, and so frequently reproached by the reporters for mud, dust and crookedness, has been thoroughly graded and graded back the other day to see the changes recently made in the roads west of the river, between the Vandalia railroad and the Cartersburg wagon road. Oliver avenue, so successfully used last summer to dodge toll on the parallel roads into Hendricks county, and so frequently reproached by the reporters for mud, dust and crookedness, has been thoroughly graded and graded back the other day to see the changes recently made in the roads west of the river, between the Vandalia railroad and the Cartersburg wagon road.

Casualties. Dr. Samuel Davis, recently county physician at the poor farm, was thrown from his buggy yesterday at the crossing of Reed street and the Cincinnati railroad track, receiving internal injuries of a painful character which may result seriously. The accident was caused by the engineer of a passing train blowing off steam at the moment the doctor was crossing the track in obedience to the signal of the switchman. Engineers too frequently take devilish delight in whistling or blowing off steam on occasions of this kind, which often result in serious accidents.

Chief Fire Engineer Sherwood and Staunton Turner, pipeman of the No. 6's, met with an accident Saturday evening while driving in a buggy to the fire at the Indiana cement pipe works. On Woods street the wheels of the buggy struck a large stone lying in the middle of the street, the concussion throwing out both occupants of the buggy, fracturing Turner's leg near the ankle and dislocating the ankle. Sherwood, extricated himself from under the horse's heels badly bruised but no bones broken.

Fires. The Indiana cement pipe works building on the canal above North street was found to be on fire early Saturday evening. Two valuable machines and a large quantity of material were burned. Loss \$1,100, of which about \$600 is uninsured.

At two o'clock yesterday morning Hill's nursery building on State street was discovered to be on fire. The department appeared with commendable promptness but too late to be of any use, the building, which was of frame burning with the rapidity of kindling wood. Loss; \$650; uninsured.

GREENFIELD NEWS. GREENFIELD, IND., October 27. To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: We have quite a show in Greenfield this morning. The first trade dollars ever had here are to be found at the Greenfield banking company's. A number of our citizens have been exchanging a paper dollar for a silver dollar to have a pretty pocket ornament.

The grand jury adjourned on Friday. They returned 26 indictments. Much interest has been manifested in the case of William Tindall, indicted for forgery. He has been acquitted.

Those of our young folks who delight in the festive enjoyment of dancing have frequent opportunities of engaging in that amusement. The ball given by Devie's orchestra on Thursday evening last was a success, both in the enjoyment of those present and in a financial point of view.

The Greenfield Terpsichorean society is proving quite a success. The members are proving themselves to be apt pupils under the instruction of James Welsh, Esq. The past week the society has had the services of Prof. John Powell, of your city.

We are to have a new enterprise started in our city. Some parties from Richmond, Indiana, are going into the business of baling and shipping hay.

The Hancock Democratic corn fair was a decided success. There were over hundred

and fifty-three entries made; and such corn! with one ear you might have knocked an ox down. I proved, without the chance for the shadow of a doubt, the fertility of the soil of Hancock. Taking our corn exposition as an average sample of the production of the state, also as an indication of the productiveness of her soil, then any Hoosier may be proud of Indiana. After the awards had been made a large portion of the assembly addressed to the court house to listen to an address by Gov. Williams. Several speakers followed the governor, each making a few remarks which were good and well relished by the audience. Much credit is due William Mitchell, esq., for the undertaking.

Greenfield must be nearly bankrupt, or else petroleum is too high, there having been but few, if any of the street lamps burning for the last few nights.

The wife of the Hon. J. L. Mason died on Monday last, and was buried on Wednesday.

Only two or three marriage licenses issued since our last.

Mortgages released the past week, \$1,020.

A Card to the Public. To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: BEAMA, ALABAMA, October 25.

Allow me space in your paper to make an explanation. I see an article in your paper October the 20th bringing my name in as one who swindled the public in Texas lands. Now, Mr. Editor, you say in your article that I did business that was not on the square, which is without foundation. Now if you will allow me to put the truth to the world, I will state to myself, I will state the facts in the case: About two years ago I was trading and selling Texas land script. The script that I got was got through John W. Ray, president of the savings bank, and the script that I received was received from the Dallas and Washita railroad company, and was represented to be all right, and I didn't know anything to the contrary while I was in that business. Mr. N. Hasmer, of Cincinnati, president of the Texas land company, gave me the agency of disposing of lots of Mineral City, situated in Grayson county, Texas. I had disposed of some lots and to satisfy myself of their being all right I went to Cincinnati, and went to the company's office, and they showed me where it was recorded in Grayson county, Texas, and signed by the county clerk, G. W. Dickinson; that satisfied me. I came back, and my old friends and relatives took looks of me, and am sure if there was a wrinkle in it I did not know it, and all of the lots I disposed of were not over one hundred and twenty-five and they only cost one dollar attorney fees, and as soon as I found that some of the parties were dissatisfied, I quit and had nothing to do with it; but as for it being a swindle, I don't believe it, as it was recorded in the county, and signed by the county clerk; and I will state that I had deeds recorded by the county clerk myself. You say I got into parties for large amounts not strictly square. I never received a cent in Indianapolis from anybody but what was honest and upright, and as far as the Miner City lots were concerned, I think and candidly believe that they are all right and just as represented. Mr. D. S. McKeman was the agent before I got it, and it was approved by all the city parties. I hope this will be a satisfactory explanation. JOHN M. MEYERS.

The Southern Policy. [Washington letter.] There is a very gratifying agreement among the southern representatives on one point. They say that never since the war has the south been so peaceable, so contented and so hopeful, and that the relations between the two races were never so friendly. The whites are of their own accord inviting the negroes to take part in politics. In a district convention held in Georgia very recently, every precinct was represented by one white man and one colored man. One of the Georgia senators called my attention to the significant circumstance, yesterday, and said that if any man had proposed two years ago to send negroes to conventions, he would have been suspected of "radicalism," and denounced as an enemy of his state. For this fast growing animity between the races, for a good order and good feeling prevalent throughout the south, and for the new sentiment of nationality elsewhere showing itself, President Hayes may fairly lay claim to nearly all the credit. It is very much the custom now to criticize the administration with unfriendly severity. He has shown a want of tact, method and promptness in making appointments which subjects him to a great deal of blame. But if he should fail in his efforts to improve the civil service, there is one feature of his course which, in the eyes of the southern people, has already proven a complete success—his policy of pacification.

Although many parties are endeavoring to push other similar remedies into the market by spicy advertisements, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best and the drug that is selling more than ever before. Price, 25 cents.

LARGE STOCK OF SCRAP PICTURES, Bankers' Diaries for 1878, FABER'S GOLD PENS, AT CATHCART & CLELAND'S, 26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Coal and Coke. ALL ORDERS FOR COAL AND COKE left with me will receive prompt attention.

Weight and Quality Guaranteed] Favorite arrangements made with parties wishing to buy in large quantities. Office, No. 17 Indiana Ave.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, JR. INDIANA SCHOOL OF ART.

Full course of instruction under competent Professors in Free Hand Drawing, Machine and Architectural Engraving, Perspective, Sculpture, Figure, Landscape and Decorative Painting in oil and water colors; Engraving, Lithography, Ceramic Art, Wood Carving and Photography. A fine collection of Antiques has been procured and made in historical costumes, etc., will be furnished for Life Classes.

Neither pains nor expense spared to give pupils the most thorough and practical knowledge of principles and methods, payable in advance. The number of applications already insure a full school, and those desiring to enter should be prompt in securing seats. For circular send to Secretary Indiana School of Art, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IT IS SETTLED.

In Order to Consolidate My Two Stores, 24 and 50 E. Washington St., AT AN EARLY DAY, I WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT BOTH STORES, My Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cans, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Etc., At Less than Manufacturers' Cost.

I must sell Fifty Thousand Dollars worth AT ONCE, and, in order to do this, will hold Two Auction Sales Each Day, At 8 and 7 o'clock.

BOTH STORES open for private sale all hours of the day and evening.

HARRY CRAFT.

Mrs. A. S. FOWLER Would respectfully inform the LADIES that she is making Fashionable Suits from \$5 to \$10. Patterns, Cutting and Fitting a specialty. The French System taught of Dress Cutting and Designing, 39 1/2 East Washington.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AT THE GERMAN TEA STORE, S. E. Cor. Washington and Del.

ADAMS'S MINCE MEAT, SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE.

Are as clean as if made in your own kitchen. Ask your grocer and butcher for them.

BATES HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

This Hotel is being remodeled and will be refurnished throughout and opened for patrons

NOV. 1, 1877. B. W. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

NIBLOCK, MERRIFIELD & CO. Miners of Block Coal, and dealers in all kinds of Coal and Coke, 59 West Washington St. Yard, corner Davidson and Ohio streets.

FILL UP YOUR Coal Bins FROM OUR LARGE STOCK OF COAL AND COKE.

We sell the BEST QUALITY and LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to see us.

COBB & BRANHAM. OFFICE—S. W. corner Market and Delaware sts., Baldwin's Block. COAL YARD—149 South Alabama street.

CLEAN, EVEN AND DRY CRUSHED COKE.

My PATENT CRUSHER is crushing Coke to piece every one that use it. Give me a trial. I warrant entire satisfaction. All kinds of COAL

In immense quantities. Every load sent is correctly weighed. G. R. ROOT, N. W. Cor. Market and Del. Sts. 5 North Illinois street.

"Miss Not" COAL and COKE. The place where you can get the best

A. B. MEYER. Office, 27 N. Penn. street. Coal Yard, 259 Christian Ave.

SALISBURY, VENTON & CO., Central Paper Mill Make the best article of Newspaper.

The paper on which the Indianapolis Journal is printed is furnished by this mill.

BOSTON STORE

UNDERWEAR. LADIES' CHILDREN'S BOYS' and MEN'S Underwear

Is being CLOSED OUT at remarkably Low Prices at the BOSTON STORE.

1,000 GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS

At One Dollar each, made of the very best material, and warranted to fit.

M. H. SPADES.

Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity.

Dr. J. M. CARVIN, northeast Cor. Maryland and Illinois streets, Indianapolis, treats Chronic Diseases.

INDIAN DYE HOUSE—48 Mass. Ave.—Ladies' Dresses, Silks, Alpaca, Merino, Ribbon, Gloves, Sacques, Shawls, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Velvets, cleaned, colored and finished with a lustrous like new goods. Gents' Coats, Pants and Vests cleaned, dyed, bound and finished equal to new. Please call and see. (o) on us J. C. BRILL, Proprietor.

I have a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. These goods speak for themselves and will be sold at low prices. Call and see them. CAPTAIN JOHN MOLONEY, 47 S. Illinois street.

DRUGS AND PERFUMES. J. R. DILL, 99 Indiana avenue.

FRANK FEITIG, HOUSE, SIGN and PICTURE PAINTER. Removed to 34 Circle st., Ross Block.

L. RODGSON, Architect, Rooms 2 and 4 Griffith Block.

N. MENDENHALL, M. D., Surgeon, Office—126 N. Meridian st. Residence—720 N. Tennessee.

J. T. BOYD, M. D., Surgeon and Homoeopathic Physician, 69 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. S. WANDS & SUTCLIFFE, 84 East Market street. Residence—Dr. Sutcliffe, 330 E. Vermont. Residence—Dr. Sutcliffe, 330 E. McCarty.

W. S. HAYMOND, M. D., Surgeon, 25 Baldwin Block. Residence—College ave. and Tenth st. Office hours—From 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

J. A. COMPTON, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIST, 40 East Ohio street. Residence 81 East New York street.

R. HAUGHTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, 26 E. Ohio. Office hours from 7 1/2 a. m. to 2 1/2 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. Residence 429 Ash street.

M. T. RUNNELL, M. D., Oculist and AURIST, Office—Corner Circle and West Market sts.

C. GINGO & MARSEE, Surgeons, Offices—107 1/2 South Illinois street, 76 East Michigan street.

MUSIC—Front Western Band, Sixteen men. Engagements solicited. J. B. Cameron, Leader Band; Allick Smith, Leader Orchestra; Abe Springer, Manager.

State Savings Bank, 56 N. Pennsylvania St., INDIANAPOLIS. AQUILLA JONES, Sr., President. CHARLES H. SMITH, Treasurer. Directors—Arthur L. Wright, Dr. P. H. Jameson, Francis Smith, Henry Colburn, Wm. A. Bradshaw, Fred K. Fahsley, David W. Coffin, J. M. Judah. All profits paid to depositors. Small accounts solicited.

J. R. COWIE & CO., Dealer in Monuments, NO. 74 N. DELAWARE STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

JOHN KNIGHT, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer.

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, for Water, Steam and Gas.

Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, Iron and Brass Pumps, Rubber Hose and Packing, Iron and Brass Cocks and Valves. Supplies in general for Gas-Fitters, Machinists, Foundries and Railroads. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. Address 110 and 112 South Delaware st., Indianapolis.

PATTERN THE SPLENDID Base Burner

Has some advantages over any other Parlor Stove in the market. See it before you buy another stove. We are selling all Stoves at prices to suit the times.

MOTHERHEAD, MORRIS & CO., 89 South Meridian St.

A CARD.

Announcement. We have REOPENED at our OLD STAND with a New and splendid stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the LATEST STYLES and Choicest Patterns.

On account of advantageous arrangements which we have been enabled to make, we are prepared to sell ALL GOODS in our line at from 15 to 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the city.

Goods left over from old stock are offered in a separate department and at such prices that they are almost given away. Call and be convinced.

L. I. MOSSLER & BRO.'S New York One Price Clothing House, 43 and 45 East Washington street.

ALWAYS THE BEST.

ENGLE & DREW'S COAL

AS CHEAP AS ANY.

14 N. Pennsylvania St. YARD,

West of Military Park.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, BAZAR AND MONTHLY FOR 1878!

See CLUB rates at my Book Store. E. B. PORTER, Bookseller, 10 N. Pennsylvania street.

New Books! Fine Stationery! Call and see us in our new room, No. 11 N. Meridian st., Yohn's Block. YOHNS BROTHERS, Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS. By the Author of "One Summer." One Year Abroad, \$1.25. By JOSEPH COOK, Lectures on Biology, \$1.50. UNDERBRUSH, \$1.25.

Bowen, Stewart & Co. 18 West Washington st.

Iron Fronts, FENCES, GATES, VERANDAHS AND EVERY FORM OF ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK. HAUGH & CO., OFFICE—24 South Pennsylvania st.

Blue Jeans Soap Still takes the lead. The Trade supplied by OLDS & ANDREWS, 617 S. West street.

R. G. Dun & Co., 33 South Meridian Street. CONDIE'S STORE BLOCK.

Indianapolis Railway Time-Table.

DEPART. ARRIVE. Cle. Col., Cincinnati & Indianapolis. N. Y. & B. Ex. 4:25am N. Y. B. & N. O. G. F. W. Ex. 4:25am Ex. daily 6:00am Union A. C. 6:15am U. G. Ex. 10:25am D. & Col. Ex. 12:00pm Union A. C. 11:00am W. G. F. W. Ex. 4:00pm Ex. S. L. Ex. 5:55pm N. Y. & B. Ex. 4:25pm J. S. F. W. & G. Ex. 11:00pm daily 4:25pm S. L. Ex. 11:00pm (Brightwood & Railway.)

Depart. Arrive. 4:25am 4:25am 5:15am 5:15am 5:30am 5:30am 6:00am 6:00am 6:15am 6:15am 6:30am 6:30am 6:45am 6:45am 7:00am 7:00am 7:15am 7:15am 7:30am 7:30am 7:45am 7:45am 8:00am 8:00am 8:15am 8:15am 8:30am 8:30am 8:45am 8:45am 9:00am 9:00am 9:15am 9:15am 9:30am 9:30am 9:45am 9:45am 10:00am 10:00am 10:15am 10:15am 10:30am 10:30am 10:45am 10:45am 11:00am 11:00am 11:15am 11:15am 11:30am 11:30am 11:45am 11:45am 12:00pm 12:00pm 12:15pm 12:15pm 12:30pm 12:30pm 12:45pm 12:45pm 1:00pm 1:00pm 1:15pm 1:15pm 1:30pm 1:30pm 1:45pm 1:45pm 2:00pm 2:00pm 2:15pm 2:15pm 2:30pm 2:30pm 2:45pm 2:45pm 3:00pm 3:00pm 3:15pm 3:15pm 3:30pm 3:30pm 3:45pm 3:45pm 4:00pm 4:00pm 4:15pm 4:15pm 4:30pm 4:30pm 4:45pm 4:45pm 5:00pm 5:00pm 5:15pm 5:15pm 5:30pm 5:30pm 5:45pm 5:45pm 6:00pm 6:00pm 6:15pm 6:15pm 6:30pm 6:30pm 6:45pm 6:45pm 7:00pm 7:00pm 7:15pm 7:15pm 7:30pm 7:30pm 7:45pm 7:45pm 8:00pm 8:00pm 8:15pm 8:15pm 8:30pm 8:30pm 8:45pm 8:45pm 9:00pm 9:00pm 9:15pm 9:15pm 9:30pm 9:30pm 9:45pm 9:45pm 10:00pm 10:00pm 10:15pm 10:15pm 10:30pm 10:30pm 10:45pm 10:45pm 11:00pm 11:00pm 11:15pm 11:15pm 11:30pm 11:30pm 11:45pm 11:45pm 12:00pm 12:00pm 12:15pm 12:15pm 12:30pm 12:30pm 12:45pm 12:45pm 1:00pm 1:00pm 1:15pm 1:15pm 1:30pm 1:30pm 1:45pm 1:45pm 2:00pm 2:00pm 2:15pm 2:15pm 2:30pm 2:30pm 2:45pm 2:45pm 3:00pm 3:00pm 3:15pm 3:15pm 3:30pm 3:30pm 3:45pm 3:45pm 4:00pm 4:00pm 4:15pm 4:15pm 4:30pm 4:30pm 4:45pm 4:45pm 5:00pm 5:00pm 5:15pm 5:15pm 5:30pm 5:30pm 5:45pm 5:45pm 6:00pm 6:00pm 6:15pm 6:15pm 6:30pm 6:30pm 6:45pm 6:45pm 7:00pm 7:00pm 7:15pm 7:15pm 7:30pm 7:30pm 7:45pm 7:45pm 8:00pm 8:00pm 8:15pm 8:15pm 8:30pm 8:30pm 8:45pm 8:45pm 9:00pm 9:00pm 9:15pm 9:15pm 9:30pm 9:30pm 9:45pm 9:45pm 10:00pm 10:00pm 10:15pm 10:15pm 10:30pm 10:30pm 10:45pm 10:45pm 11:00pm 11:00pm 11:15pm 11:15pm 11:30pm 11:30pm 11:45pm 11:45pm 12:00pm 12:00pm 12:15pm 12:15pm 12:30pm 12:30pm 12:45pm 12:45pm 1:00pm 1:00pm 1:15pm 1:15pm 1:30pm 1:30pm 1:45pm 1:45pm 2:00pm 2:00pm 2:15pm 2:15pm 2:30pm 2:30pm 2:45pm 2:45pm 3:00pm 3:00pm 3:15pm 3:15pm 3:30pm 3:30pm 3:45pm 3:45pm 4:00pm 4:00pm 4:15pm 4:15pm 4:30pm 4:30pm 4:45pm 4:45pm 5:00pm 5:00pm 5:15pm 5:15pm 5:30pm 5:30pm 5:45pm 5:45pm 6:00pm 6:00pm 6:15pm 6:15pm 6:30pm 6:30pm 6:45pm 6:45pm 7:00pm 7:00pm 7:15pm 7:15pm 7:30pm 7:30pm 7:45pm 7:45pm 8:00pm 8:00pm 8:15pm 8:15pm 8:30pm 8:30pm 8:45pm 8:45pm 9:00pm 9:00

SHAWLS!

Paisley, Thibet, Mourning, Delhi Stripes, Imitation India, Velvet Reversible.

All the new Novelties in Domestic and Imported Shawls.

P. S.—94 Imported Woolen Shawls, samples from a large importing house, bought at a discount of 25 per cent, now on sale at from \$4 to \$10.

BEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered, which will be open but for a few days.

Silk and German CLOAKING VELVETS.

(27 inches wide), from \$3.50 to \$16 per yard. These Goods were purchased at a Forced Sale, and are Remarkably Cheap.

Dress Trimming Novelties.

Immense Stock of Silk and Chenille Fringes, Gimps, Insertions; also with Claret de Luze Beads; Silk and Velvet Embroidered Galoons.

LACES!

Real Thread and Gimpure at Very Low Prices.

SOMETHING NEW

In Gimpure and Thread Braid at \$3 to \$5.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear; A Job Lot.

The Finest Muslin, Handsome Embroidery, and made beautifully—Half Price.

Infants' Department.

NEW CLOAKS, New Long and Short Dresses, New Skirts and Slips, New Blouses and Shawls, New Caps, Hoods and Bonnets, New Buckles, Buttons, Etc.

L. S. Ayres & Co.,

33, 35 & 37 W. Washington St.

Bingham, Walk & Mayhew, JEWELERS.

We can show you this week some special bargains in Solid Silverware, and would also call your attention to the most daily arrival of new goods of all kinds. Our stock of Watches is very complete, and we can give you very low prices. In Ladies' Gold Watches we can give you extra good bargains. Watch repairing and jobbing is also a specialty.

MOTTOES and Motto Frames, Card Board Novelties, Chenilles, Worsteds and Zephyrs, at

KING'S Fancy Bazaar,

6 East Washington St.

85 CENTS WILL BUY A VERY GOOD CARPET.

Wall Paper and Window Shades. Prices as low as any house in the city.

ROLL & MORRIS,

30, 32 and 34 South Illinois St.

Something New. KEY WEST PERFECTION CIGARS.

Fresh lot just received. Give them a trial.

CHAS. F. MEYER,

11 North Pennsylvania St.

"HOME, of New York."

A NEW BOOK

By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, NICHOLAS MINTURN.

1 vol., 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.

Send to any address on receipt of the price.

Merrill, Hubbard & Co.,

5 E. Washington St., Indianapolis.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer, 73.5, 11 p. m.

William Elliott of the postoffice has gone tonight to Rochester, Ind.

The Journal to the contrary there will be no meeting of the city council to-night.

County Auditor Sprague has called a special meeting of the board of commissioners for next Tuesday.

A STREET SCENE.

How Between Captain Campbell and Howard Barnes—Oratory and Muscle.

Police Captain Campbell stopped a moment in front of the Maison Doiree Saturday evening when Howard Barnes, proprietor of the place, asked him why he did not raid some of the gambling dens, to which Campbell replied by asking him the location of the dens to which he had reference. Barnes sneeringly echoed the question in a manner expressive of the belief that the officer knew all about their whereabouts. Correctly interpreting the response, Campbell said he knew pretty nearly where they were, but not close enough to jump on them. Barnes thereupon called the captain a liar, and the officer made a rush for him. Barnes attempted to get in side of the saloon but Campbell was too quick for him and threw him into the gutter and then upon the curbstone, placing his knees upon his prostrate form to hold him until assistance arrived. Barnes yelled for help but none came, and when he was helped to his feet he treated the crowd to a little speech, in which he said: "They say Bob Campbell can't be fixed, but he is letting every gambler in the town work except me, and I can prove it." Campbell stammered some reply and hurried his prisoner to the station house. Barnes was under the influence of liquor when the scene occurred, and as he was suffering from a disabled foot, on which inflammatory rheumatism had a grip, he was not able to make much resistance to the officer who, in the opinion of the bystanders, used considerably more violence in making the arrest than was necessary under the circumstances. Professional gambler though he is, Barnes is something of a gentleman. The adventure was the subject of street talk for the rest of the evening. The prisoner was slated for provoke and resisting an officer. He was bailed out by James B. Ryan.

Nothing was done in Barnes' cases this morning in the city court, their consideration being postponed until Thursday, at which time Barnes will also be prosecuted as a professional gambler, so says Prosecutor Lamb. Barnes was interviewed this afternoon by a News reporter and narrated the details of the affair pretty much as given above, the stories told by him and Campbell agreeing in the main. He said he was irritated into proposing the raiding conundrum by the knowledge that he had been made a scape goat of and that at least two faro banks were allowed to run with open doors, while he could do nothing. He would not locate the banks, saying that he would locate them if he could get a show for his white alley and objected to being a victim all the time while others reaped the benefits. The police have "squared" themselves with the press and the public, on him long enough, and he didn't propose to curl up under this sort of treatment any longer. He said it was all gammon for the police to say that they knew of no gambling rooms in operation. They couldn't help but know of their existence, and there was but one expression for the official blindness. He was shut out of the ring and of course felt sore about it. The reporter learned subsequently that the two games alluded to by Barnes are on Illinois street, in places where the police could find them if they wanted to.

Barnes said further that the suit against him for professional gambling was filed a day or two after he had instituted proceedings against Chief Travis and commissioner Brown for damages on account of his safe and that he is ready for trial on that charge at any time, but that the state declines to go on with it. So far from him offering to compromise he insists that the shoe is on the other foot, and that the proposed case from the chief or city attorney, and that he declined to compromise. There seems to be a colored citizen concealed in the wood-pile somewhere.

The State Library. The state librarian has received the supreme court reports of Massachusetts, volume 121; Arkansas reports, volume 39; patent office reports for May, 1877; proceedings of the Canadian parliament, laws of Massachusetts Bay (reprint) volume 3; laws of Pennsylvania for 1877 and other legal documents of recent date. The new rooms have been admirably arranged within the restricted quarters and taken into account, and the librarian is entitled to much credit for the good shape in which he has put things. The portraits of Indiana's governors are now all together and a visitor is able to discover their names, and the order in which they served without a guide book. Mr. Coaner will soon issue a circular calling for the photograph of each colonel that served from Indiana during the rebellion, intending to place them among the archives in his custody.

Senator Morton. Senator Morton's condition to-day is such as to excite feelings of the gravest apprehension on the part of his friends. For three days he has suffered from violent nausea and his stomach has refused all food. He has therefore grown extremely weak and at noon to-day was very low indeed, though his death is not expected to occur immediately. Drs. Thompson and Woodburn are in constant attendance, and as a dernier resort are trying a remedy known as "Russian kookles," or milk wine, which has been used with excellent results in Chicago and elsewhere. His case has come to be regarded as indeed desperate, if not hopeless, and the most the physicians can do is to prolong life, a few days, or at the most, weeks. His recovery is considered impossible.

City Court. In the city court, this morning, Mayor Owen disposed of eight drunks, four assaults, one profanity, two public indecencies, one obscene language, one loitering, one petit larceny, one grand larceny one burglary and two vagrants. Pleas of guilty were entered and fines assessed in all the misdemeanor cases. Captain Broome paid a heavy fine for shooting off the tip of Fred Allen's finger, and Fred paid a penalty for choking the captain and skinning one side of his face. Louis Cummings pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a \$10 brass kettle from one Roberts, and the case of John Reeles, charged with robbing Dan Fulmer, the butcher, was continued until to-morrow.

Major Gordon's Perplexity. Major Gordon and Judge Lamb have been at work on a fifty page answer to the complaint in the suit of the United States vs. Phil Eberwein on whisky bonds, and came this morning to file the instrument. All at once a bright thought struck the major. He remembered that Gen. Tom Browne, representing his own firm, had assisted in the prosecution of this very same suit a few months before, and the complaint bore the firm signature. It being contrary to legal ethics for one firm to represent both sides of a case, Gordon concluded not to go on with the case.

A Catcher on His Muscle. Charley Jacobs of the Occidental carries on the front of his face a protuberance of enormous and exaggerated proportion, the result of a little argument with Flint, catcher of the late I. B. B. U. at the races Saturday. Flint took his lady into the amphitheater and then went to the pool stand. On his return Jacobs, who was tending the gate refused him admittance, whereupon Flint caromed on his nose knocking him down ten steps. He then hunted up the marshal, put up bail for his appearance in the city court this morning and returned to his seat, cool as a cucumber. He was fined to-day at long range.

Death of Dubois Johnson. Dubois Johnson, for several years a deputy in the office of John D. Howland, clerk of the S. C. courts, died of consumption, at 6 o'clock, after a protracted illness. The gentlemanly manner and courteous bearing of the deceased on all occasions and under all circumstances endeared him to a large circle of friends. There will be a meeting of the members of the Indianapolis bar and the officers and employees of the U. S. circuit and district courts, at the U. S. circuit court room, at 8 o'clock this evening, to adopt resolutions on the death of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Albert Scott, formerly train-master of the J. M. & L. railroad, has been appointed superintendent of the Belt railroad.

THE RACES.

The Sport Saturday and Conclusion of the Meeting To-day.

The trotting at the southern park was witnessed Saturday by about 1,500 people. The first race—the 2:35 trot—was a good one, but the 2:27 trot was beyond a doubt "fixed." J. M. Steek, Ethel, Pompey and Salmon started in the first race, and Ethel won the first, third and fourth heats in 2:41, 2:41½ and 2:38½, Salem getting the second in 2:45. In the 2:27 class there were five starters, viz.: George, Dick Wright, Jack Draper, Monarch, Rule and Nancy Hackett. Wright, the favorite, won the first two heats in 2:41½ and 2:38½, and came in first on the third heat, but was set back on account of his running and Hackett given the heat, to the disgust of the pool buyers, who had bought Wright \$80 to \$15. The favorite "quit" on the last turn in the fourth heat, but on reaching the head of the home stretch he appeared several lengths in the lead, and labored in under the wire in front of Hackett, who came in second under a strong pull, the driver holding him down with one hand. It was a clear case to the spectators, but the judges gave the heat and race to Wright.

The races to-day, which include a three-minute trot, a 2:22 trot, and a mile heat running race, began at 12 o'clock. The following are the heats up to the hour of going to press: First heat—Bates first, Pompey second. Time, 2:39.

A Failure. It was reported on change to-day that J. M. Hayes & Co., millers, who about three months ago began operating the old Skillen mill on West Washington street, had failed. The amount of their liabilities is not large, being in the neighborhood of \$6,000. Among the losers in this city are Frederick Rush \$500, William Bushman \$500 and William Spots a like amount. Newcomer & Co. of Baltimore will lose \$200 and Messrs. Means & Dunn of the same place \$1,050. Mr. Rush has attached 600 barrels of flour consigned the firm from Chicago to secure his claim, while it is said that Mr. Spots has also secured himself in a similar way. The assets of the failing firm are said to be very small.

Stolen County Orders. Saturday night detective Page arrested William Stephens, an ex-saloon keeper, on a charge of having stolen a \$65 order upon the county treasury. The order was found in his possession, and Stephens claimed to have received it in good faith from Dick Holywood. His claim was called in the city court, was postponed until to-morrow morning. The treasurer can not imagine how Stephens gained possession of the stolen orders, and estimates his total loss at \$150, the balances being that much short.

Mrs. Susan Fisher nee Hanna, residing 7 miles south of the city, died at 7 o'clock this morning aged 75 years. She was one of the first settlers of this county, removing to eastern Indiana in 1808 from South Carolina, thence a year or two later to the vicinity of this city.

The account of Father Besonies on Saturday was incorrect in giving August 28, 1815, as the date of his birth. He was born on the 17th of June, 1815, the second day of the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. John D. Lee, of Ohio, will deliver a blue ribbon temperance lecture in Ames M. E. church to-morrow evening.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Now is the time to put on your weather strips. Prices reduced. Call at Hildebrand & Fogarty's, 35 S. Meridian st.

The best drugs. The best oils. The best perfumery. The best prescriptions. Browning & Sloan. 170

About four D. Lelewer's fur manufactory is now located at 73 East Washington st. (Vance block, near Virginia ave.) Furs made to order, altered into the latest style and repaired. e 70

WHEN YOU BEAR a person cry down life insurance you may know he needs light on the subject. Insurance with a company that is as well managed as the Franklin Life, of this city, is as sure to be paid to your family in case of your death as though the money were deposited in bank to their credit. The term policy plan has very favorable features for men who want safe insurance and have but little money to invest in life insurance.

HOUSEKEEPERS should all buy "Kitchen Crystal Soap." It cleans and restores paints, brightens wares, removes stains from marble, and cleans all wood work. All grocers sell it. A. B. Gates & Co., agents. 171

Stern's Occidental Bazaar is opening new goods for the fall season. Please call and see the novelties. 48 West Wash. st. fac. m 70

Just received, another invoice of fine cassimeres from which we can make pants to order for \$6. Best bargains in the city. Heitkam's C. O. D. 15 West Washington street.

New overcoatings just arrived at Heitkam's C. O. D. clothing house. See them before purchasing.

CUSTOMERS! SUGARS ARE LOWER.

Our New Prices are:

Hards, 11 3-4c.

Standard A, 11c.

Extra C, 10c.

AT

Nos. 34 & 36 W. Wash. St.

No. 7 Odd Fellows' Hall.

No. 250 Virginia Ave.

No. 1 Madison Ave.

H. H. LEE.

Low Rates of Interest

On mortgages on desirable business and residence property in this city and the leading cities of the state. Applications for loans on improved farms also considered. Charges moderate. I have some Meridian National Bank stock for sale.

JOS. A. MOORE,

84 E. Market St.

EXTRA HELP

Engaged to display to our customers those NEW, handsome and VERY CHEAP!

School and Children's Suits.

The best assortment of CLOTHING always to be found at

ARCADE 6.

IN W. I.

Photographs, FINEST AND BEST,

FOWLER'S GALLERY,

24½ EAST WASHINGTON ST.

WHY?

Because we sell the very best goods in the market for the

LEAST MONEY,

And keep just what you want,

AT

J. A. M'KENZIE'S

TRADE PALACE,

SUGARS

REDUCED.

OUR PRICES:

9 lbs. Standard A, \$1.

9 1-2 lbs. Standard B, \$1.

10 lbs. White Extra C, \$1.

10 1-2 lbs. Yellow Extra C, \$1.

S 1-2 lbs. Granulated, \$1.

S 1-2 lbs. Crushed, \$1.

S 1-2 lbs. Powdered, \$1.

S lbs. Cut Loaf, \$1.

H. SCHWINGE,

31 N. Pennsylvania St.

AND

259 Massachusetts Av.

WHEN YOU NEED FLOUR,

TRY THE

Central Flour and Feed Store,

Nos. 56 and 58 N. Illinois St.

W. N. FORD.

RUBBER

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE PACKING, Piano Covers, Door Mats, Bath Tubs, Bath Mats, Horse Covers, Nursery Sheeting, Gloves, Mittens, and a full line of Rubber Goods, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

L. E. MORRISON,

72 West Washington Street.

STOVES

At Prices to Suit the Times.

G. F. ADAMS & CO.,

78 North Pennsylvania Street.

Buckwheat FLOUR

From Eastern Mills.

BEST IN THE CITY.

NOEL BROS.,

w, l, m 69 NORTH ILLINOIS ST.

WHY NOT

Buy your Silk Hats at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES at the

Indianapolis Hat Factory?

Best Silk hat, \$5; formerly \$7.

Next quality, \$4; formerly \$5.

Next quality, \$3; formerly \$4.

Hats made to order and warranted to fit.

Old silk hats made into new style.

Soft hats cleaned and colored.

Hats blocked while you wait.

JOHN EYDEE, Practical Hatter. m, w, l

BUTTER.

Fresh Creamery.

Western Reserve and

Choice Country Butter,

In any quantity to the Trade and Private Families.

ARTHUR JORDAN.

81 EAST MARKET STREET.

CAST IRON Letter Boxes

PRICES, 50c, 75c and \$1.

FOR SALE AT

'Indianapolis News' Office.

THE CENTER OF

ATTRACTION IS

DAVIS & COLE'S

New Store,

Occasioned by the hand-

some display of their

varied stock of New

Goods and the LOW

PRICES at which they

are selling everything.

BLACK SILKS, none

better or cheaper.

Black CASHMERES,

the best and cheapest.

CLOAKS and Shawls

to suit everybody.

MILLINERY GOODS

can not be equaled.

DOMESTIC GOODS

at wholesale prices.

WOOLEN GOODS at

factory prices.

Come and see us at

No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall,

E. Washington St.

DAVIS & COLE,

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

84 East Washington St.

We have JUST RECEIVED

a \$10,000 stock of Black and

Colored Cashmeres, Black Al-

pacas and Brilliantines, bought

at a sacrifice and to be sold the

same way. NOW is the time

to get a bargain.

Black Cashmere

At 45c, 50c and 55c; sold at 60c, 65c and 70c

in every store in the city.

BLACK ALPACA

At 15c, 20c, 25c to 40c.

Selling for nearly double the amount everywhere.

Brilliantines.

We have an elegant line of BLACK Brilliantines of the best value for the money that has ever been offered. Examine and be convinced.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to our CLOAK and SHAWL Department. Our stock is one of the best assorted stocks in the city, and we will guarantee that our prices can not be duplicated in the city. Do not buy a single Cloak or Shawl until you have examined ours. We can please you both in quality and price.

DOMESTICS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Canton Flannels, splendid value, at 8c, 10c and 12½c per yard.

RIVET & PARDRIDGE,

84 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

80 Samples of all goods sent by mail. m, t, h, s

CASH PAID

For Standard Second-hand Books, or taken in part exchange for new works.

F