

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1896.

EXTRA EDITION — (FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR) TWO CENTS.

EXTRA! MEET IN THIS CITY!

THE CONVENTION OF THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The Decision Arrived at By the Provisional National Committee This Afternoon.

ONLY ONE BALLOT NECESSARY TO DECIDE.

Speeches by John L. Griffiths and S. O. Pickens, Urging the Claims of Indianapolis—The Address of Representatives of Other Cities.

The sound money Democrats held their first formal session this afternoon in the assembly room at the Commercial Club. It was decided to place "a Democratic ticket" in the field. It was held that no real Democratic convention has been held or real Democratic nominations made. This action was received with great enthusiasm. A committee, of which Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, was made chairman, was appointed to prepare the call and name the time of the convention. The conference voted to hold the convention in Indianapolis, this city winning over Minneapolis and Louisville. Adjournment was then taken until to-night at 8 o'clock. The visitors were entertained at lunch at the club rooms and were then taken for a drive over the city.

THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

An Open Session To Begin With Many in Attendance.

It was half-past 2 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. The Commercial Club assembly room was then nearly filled, and the crowd was still coming. There were several well known Indiana Democratic faces in the audience, showing a keen interest in the proceedings. Had it been generally known that the conference would be an open one, it would not have been nearly sufficient. Some one had considerably provided Java fans, which enabled the conference to be measurably comfortable, notwithstanding the sticky condition of the atmosphere. Mr. Bynum stood at the door and welcomed the arriving sound money delegates.

The Commercial Club made preparations for its guests in the way of decoration in the national center. It had decorated the chairman's table with flowers, both in pot and in bloom. The visiting newspaper

secretary. It will be in order now to have a call of the States, and as each State is called the representative present will announce the name of the delegates. In some instances I am informed that there are quite a number of representatives here from States which have not yet selected a member of the provisional committee. It will be necessary for them to consult together and select the name of some one to represent the State.

The Roll Called.
Mr. Bynum, acting as temporary chairman, ordered a call of the roll, which showed the following representatives present:

Connecticut—Joel A. Sperry.
Florida—John L. Gaskin.
Georgia—T. T. Neal, Atlanta.
Illinois—John M. Palmer, Springfield.
Indiana—John R. Wilson, Indianapolis.

atic candidate for President of the (Good cheer, hand-clapping and stamping of feet in approval) of the United States (cheers), and a Democratic candidate for Vice-President (renewed cheering), that committee to report at the session to-night at 8:30 o'clock.

Great cheers followed the motion. Motion, of Iowa, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. The chairman then announced the following as this committee: J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio; Charles Tracey, New York; J. H. Falkner, Alabama; J. C. Krauthoff, Missouri; F. H. M. Cutchon, Minnesota.

Committee Crawford, of Texas—Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, this committee that you have just appointed is practically instructed to prepare a call for a convention of the true Democrats; and this committee's report is to be adopted

from Indianapolis, from the sturdy, rock-ribbed Democracy of your great State of Indiana. We of the Northwest are proud of your Democracy and grateful for your hospitality. This great honest Democratic convention, if it meet in Indiana, will take you by the hand and look you in the eye. But we want you to meet in Minneapolis, where for the first time in the history of the Northwest you may select a ticket and wear a banner, the old flag of true Democracy, which we love and under which, please God, before many years we may again march forward to a glorious victory." (Great applause.)

Mr. Griffiths's Speech.
John L. Griffiths was presented to speak for Indianapolis. He was cordially received and was met with favor because of some witty and specific statements of what the city is ready to do. He neatly returned the assurance of the St. Paul orator as to loyalty, and assured just as good a climate in the month of September. He was cheered at the conclusion. He said:

"Gentlemen and Members of the Committee—On behalf of the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, I greet you all citizens of Indianapolis, irrespective of party. I desire very briefly to present some considerations which we think should have weight with you in determining where your convention should be held. In the first place, we have in Indianapolis a hall that is large and commodious and is centrally located. It has a seating capacity on the ground floor for 2,000 persons, adequate for the delegates, and the galleries will accommodate a thousand more, and on the stage 200 or 250 can very easily be seated. If the convention is held here, it is the intention, I understand, to make some changes in the arrangement of the hall and to increase, perhaps to double, the capacity of the stage if that should be desired.

"We have also in our three leading hotels, accommodations for about 2,500 persons, and in other hotels, many of them good, indeed, accommodations for 7,500 more. We have written assurances from the proprietors of the hotels that there will be no increase above the customary tariff. At the Denison, the Bates and the Grand will be from \$3 to \$5 a day. If it was a Populistic convention, of course, there would be a uniform charge of \$3 a day—no extra charge for baths. We have the assurance of our four leading daily papers, The News, Journal, Sentinel and Sun, that the reports of this convention will be given with the utmost fullness, with entire accuracy, and with all possible fairness and impartiality.

"The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company unite in saying that the proceedings of the convention will be reported as adequately as in any other city. Heretofore we have had the National Encampment of the G. A. R. and the Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the reports of our papers were so full and complete as to excite favorable comparison with the reports of the same convention held elsewhere.

"Again, every dollar that is necessary for the purposes of this convention has already been secured in Indianapolis, and back of the individual pledges, is a guarantee fund of \$10,000. Now, we may not have the ideal climate that prevails in Minnesota, but I want to say in the month of September, in the city of Indianapolis, the weather is simply delicious, and, with our well-paved streets, our ample shade, and our charming society, I am sure you could spend a most delightful time with us.

"Again, we have sixteen railroads that center in Indianapolis, all the transfers are made in one Union station, which is only about seven squares from the convention hall. We are only twenty-seven miles distant from the center of population. Six million people can reach Indianapolis within six hours, so centrally are we located, and so admirable are our railroad connections. We are nearer than any other city in the United States to more cities with a population exceeding 50,000. The hospitality of our people is proverbial. Why, when the national encampment was held here we even hung across the doorway of our county fair a banner with the inscription: 'Welcome, comrades.'

"We want you to come. This is no perfunctory invitation; it comes from the heart of every one of us, and we say that if you do come, we will give you such a cordial welcome that when the convention is over, each delegate will say with us that the only regret he has is that his stay could not have been prolonged. If, as the gentleman from Minnesota says, the convention will go to St. Paul, I am sure the people of Indiana will be just as loyal as the people of Minnesota, but, notwithstanding that fact, we want you to come to Indianapolis. We guarantee you just as good a climate as you could get in Minnesota or any place else, I would call attention to the fact that no other national political convention has been held in Indianapolis this year, so that it will be distinctive as to place, and when your platform is adopted, there will be no confusion between it and the Chicago and St. Louis platforms. It can be mentioned the country over as the Indianapolis platform, and that will give it character and dignity."

Mr. Pickens's Speech.
Chairman Pickens, of the sound money State committee, took the floor to add to what Mr. Griffiths said, as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention—I desire, on behalf of the Democracy of the city of Indianapolis and of the State of Indiana, to add a word to what was said by Mr. Griffiths in behalf of the proposition for holding the convention in this city. Upon the return of the sound money Democrats, or sound Democrats, probably I should say, because the Chicago convention and the Chicago platform are not only unsound upon every Democratic principle known to Democrats of the Jeffersonian type. Upon our return we endeavored to ascertain the wishes of the Democracy in Indiana with reference to the nomination of a Democrat upon a Democratic platform, and we found that throughout Indiana there is a large number of Democrats who are unwilling to support Mr. McKinley, and who are unwilling to support the nominee of the Chi-

cago convention, and yet are uncertain at this time as to what they will do, and we believe that the holding of this convention in the city of Indianapolis will determine what the Democrats of that class in Indiana will do. We believe that the holding of the convention in this city will mean a large number of votes against unsound principles, and an unsound platform that would otherwise probably not vote at all.

The city of Indianapolis can be reached from every county in Indiana within two or three hours' travel, and we believe that there will be thousands of Democrats in Indiana who are yet uncertain as to where their allegiance is in this important campaign who will come here, and seeing the Democrats who will be in this convention and hearing the words of encouragement from these Democrats, will go home and work against the Chicago nominee and the Chicago platform. Indiana is a pivotal State; it is the pivotal State in the ten States which were represented in the Chicago conference, out of which this meeting has arisen, and in this pivotal State, gentlemen, lies the Democracy of Indiana and of Indianapolis, feel that it is of the greatest importance that the convention should be held here. The call, which resulted in the meeting at Chicago, originated in Indianapolis on the 20th of last month, and we believe that it will be the logical thing, the wise thing, and the proper thing that the convention which will come as the result of that meeting in Chicago, should be held in the city of Indianapolis. We have nothing to say against the grand Democracy of the Northwest; we have nothing to say against the entertainment that the convention will receive in the city of St. Paul; but we believe, gentlemen, that if the convention is held in the city of Indianapolis, that the State of Indiana will cast its electoral vote against the Chicago nominee and against the platform, Populistic and anarchistic as it is, at the November election. Therefore we ask that the convention of sound Democracy, the convention of Jeffersonian Democracy, put forth a platform of ringing Democratic principles, that when read alongside of the platform of the Chicago convention will leave no doubt in the mind of any Democrat as to where his allegiance is."

In Favor of Louisville.
Mr. Davie, of Louisville, spoke briefly for his city, saying: "Gentlemen—Kentucky authorizes me to invite you to Louisville. I have been convinced myself of the beauties of both Indianapolis and St. Paul. The hospitality extended to us to-day, and at all other times that I have been here, is such as to call my attention. Wherever the convention is called you will find the Kentucky delegates there loyal as ever before to the old Democracy. If you come, we will give you whatever you want, including the products of our own State. Our climate is warm, but our welcome, if you come, will be warmer still."

Indiana Chosen.
As Mr. Pickens concluded his speech it was seen that the predominant feeling was strongly in favor of Indianapolis as the convention city. Holman, of Maine, moved that action of the question be postponed until the report of the sub-committee could be heard at 8:30 o'clock this evening. This motion was lost.

Mr. Bynum—We will take a vote then. As the names of the States are called the representatives of those States will answer, with the name of the city for which they vote.

Crawford, of Texas, thought that the matter should not be taken out of the hands of the sub-committee. He thought that the questions of time and place of the convention should be considered together.

Mr. Bynum—The motion of Mr. Holman can be reconsidered if you wish for further discussion.

Mr. Holman—Never mind; let us take the vote. I'm willing to record my vote right now.

The vote was then taken, the secretary of the committee calling the States as follows:

- Alabama—Louisville.
- California—Indianapolis.
- Connecticut—Indianapolis.
- Florida—Indianapolis.
- Georgia—Indianapolis.
- Illinois—Indianapolis.
- Indiana—Indianapolis.
- Iowa—Indianapolis.
- Kansas—Minneapolis.
- Kentucky—Louisville.
- Maine—Indianapolis.
- Maryland—Indianapolis.
- Massachusetts—Indianapolis.
- Michigan—Indianapolis.
- Minnesota—Minneapolis.
- Mississippi—Indianapolis.
- Missouri—Minneapolis.
- Montana—Indianapolis.
- Nebraska—Indianapolis.
- New Hampshire—Indianapolis.
- New York—Minneapolis.
- North Carolina—Indianapolis.
- Ohio—Indianapolis.
- Oregon—Minneapolis.
- Pennsylvania—Indianapolis.
- Rhode Island—Indianapolis.
- South Carolina—Indianapolis.
- South Dakota—Indianapolis.
- Tennessee—Indianapolis.
- Texas—Indianapolis.
- Vermont—Indianapolis.
- Virginia—Indianapolis.
- Washington—Indianapolis.
- West Virginia—Indianapolis.
- Wisconsin—Minneapolis.

The vote stood: Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 13; not voting, 8.

Fell Over the Cliff.
Special to The Indianapolis News. Williamsport, Ind., August 7.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon, George McKinney, an employe of the Williamsport Stone Company, at this place, while at work fell over a cliff, a distance of probably thirty feet, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

GATHERING OF THE PROVISIONAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Expressions by Committee Concerning Questions To Be Decided By the Committee.

THEY GENERALLY FAVOR MAKING ANOTHER NOMINATION.

Indiana as the Place For Holding the Convention—The City's Facilities For Carrying For the Gathering.

The representatives of the Democratic sound money movement meeting in Indianapolis will issue a call for a national convention. It will probably go out to the country to-morrow. The indications are that the convention will be held in this city the first week in September. Nearly all the members of the provisional national committee who had arrived at noon to-day were inclined to favor Indianapolis as the meeting-place, although many of them did not care to commit themselves definitely until they had learned something more of what other cities had to offer.

The response to the call for a meeting of a provisional national committee is highly satisfactory to the Democrats who met in Chicago July 23, and decided to set on foot a movement for a Democratic sound money ticket. The indications at noon were that at least thirty-five States would be represented at the committee-meeting. Besides the regularly-elected members of the provisional committee there are on the ground many Democrats of prominence from the Central Western States.

The East is not so well represented as the leaders in the movement could wish, but there is some one here from nearly every State east of the Allegheny mountains, and they report that while the section of the country may appear to be a little lukewarm at this time, the gold standard members of the party there will be for the third ticket after it is nominated.

President Cleveland's Views.
There was much rejoicing to-day over the announcement from New York that President Cleveland had denied the statement attributed to him that he was not in sympathy with the movement. The members of the provisional committee took the President's telegram "Absolutely untrue that I have given any advice touching the Indianapolis conference"—to mean that his sympathies are with the third ticket movement. The members of the committee believe that the President can be moved on by and by to say something in favor of the third ticket. They know the attitude of influential members of the administration, and they take it that these men would not be lending encouragement to this movement unless they felt that it met with the approval of the President.

The words of the President are of great value, the leaders of the movement say, for the reason that they will undoubtedly have influence upon the representatives of a few of the Eastern and Southern States who have come to the meeting inclined to oppose the calling of a convention. Members of the executive committee, who went over the list of committeemen carefully to-day in advance of the meeting, declared that there were not to exceed seven members who would be likely to

party and announcing that they will support the Chicago ticket, distasteful as it is to them. It is argued that with a Democratic sound money ticket in the field all these members of the party will find a comfortable lodging place, and, while voting their sentiments, assist in defeating free silver and the other objectionable things for which the Chicago platform declares.

The sound money members of the party in the Middle States have brought strength to their position by indicating that they do not understand that because a national ticket is put in the field every State is compelled to make an electoral ticket. It has been suggested since the representatives of the movement got here that if an Eastern State, New Jersey for instance, believes it can do more to assist in the defeat of Bryan by declining to put out an electoral ticket it will be privileged to pursue that course. There are several Eastern States, it is reported, in which the sound money Democrats have already made up their minds to vote for McKinley, and the new suggestion naturally meets with favor from the representatives of those States. The impression in

Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, but the Kentucky people, who got in to-day, have an impression that Mr. Carlisle would not accept the nomination. It looks as if the sentiment will crystallize in favor of taking the candidate for first place from the central States, where it is hoped to make the movement most effective. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, is a favorite, and not a few of those here believe he will be the nominee for President. Committee members feel that if the nomination for President should happen to go East, William D. Byrum, of this city, would probably be the nominee for Vice-President. The man most talked of as a running mate for Senator Palmer is Simon B. Puckner, ex-Governor of Kentucky. The men at the head of the movement are confident that, notwithstanding the men nominated will stand no chance for election, it will not be a difficult matter to find candidates who will enter into the campaign having the confidence of the sound money Democrats throughout the country. It was frequently remarked about the hotel corridors that few higher grade crowds have ever gathered in political conference in this country. Every member of the provisional national committee is

advance of the meeting of the committee was that after the situation had been canvassed the vote to issue a call for a convention would be unanimous. The representatives from Texas, who came here with the belief that it would be unwise to call a convention let it be known to-day that they were not here to make any determined opposition to the plan the executive committee had in mind, and it is believed they will, in the end, vote for the calling of a convention.

With the arrival of General Bragg, of Wisconsin, all the members of the executive committee, which has, within two weeks, brought this movement thus far, were here with the exception of Henry S. Hobbs, of Illinois. The other members of the committee are James O. Broadhead, of Missouri; W. N. Halderman, of Kentucky; and William D. Byrum, of this city.

When the first session of the committee met this afternoon there were more than one hundred representatives of the movement from thirty-five States. Letters and telegrams conveyed the information that a good many members of the party who are interested in the movement had been delayed on the road, and would not be able

a man of high standing in his State, and accompanying the committeemen are representatives of the Democratic party who are known far and wide. It has been a surprise to the executive committee that so many men interested in the movement should accompany the committeemen. When the meeting was called the executive committee did not anticipate that more than one representative from each State would attend the conference.

Thirty-Five States.
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TOMLINSON HALL, WHERE THE CONVENTION WILL MEET.

- Iowa—L. M. Martin, Marshalltown.
- Kansas—Eugene Hagaa, Topeka.
- Kentucky—R. E. Tyler, Hickman.
- Maine—C. E. Holman, South Thompson.
- Maryland—John E. Semmes.
- Massachusetts—Nathan Mathews.
- Michigan—Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson.
- Minnesota—E. W. McCutcheon, St. Paul.
- Mississippi—Edgar S. Wilson.
- Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.
- Montana—Charles C. Conrad.
- Nebraska—Eduard Martin, Omaha.
- New Hampshire—Gordon Woodbury, Manchester.
- New York—Charles Tracey, Albany.
- North Carolina—Louis Da Lacroix, Oxford.
- Ohio—J. N. Outhwaite, Columbus.
- Oregon—C. E. S. Wood, Portland.
- Pennsylvania—John C. Bullitt, Philadelphia.
- Rhode Island—John C. Mumford, Providence.
- South Carolina—T. F. Foley, Anderson.
- South Dakota—J. H. Hanton, Watertown.
- Tennessee—J. C. McReynolds.
- Texas—M. L. Crawford, Dallas.
- Vermont—John W. Gordon, Barre.
- Virginia—Joseph Bryan, Richmond.
- Washington—Thomas Wort, Seattle.
- Ira M. Kurtz was appointed to represent

when reported back to this committee this evening."

Mr. Bynum—Yes; that is correct. John R. Wilson, Indianapolis, then pushed his way through the crowd at the main doorway, and said: "Mr. Chairman, while we are waiting, it might be well for this committee to hear at this time the presentation of claims on the parts of various cities who desire the convention. It is understood now that a convention is to be held, and we can save time by hearing the claims of the various cities now. A sub-committee has been appointed by the Commercial Club. The members of which are present this afternoon, and ready to present the claim of Indianapolis."

Mr. Bynum—You have heard the motion of the Hon. John R. Wilson. If there are no objections, we may understand that the committee will hear the claim of these gentlemen.

There were cries of "consent," "consent," from all over the room. Mr. Bynum said: "Before we hear the claims of these cities I suggest that the thirty-three committeemen, who are present, come forward and take their front chairs, those that are not members kindly taking seats in the rear."

This change was made, and Mr. Bynum was about to call forward the committee having charge of the Indianapolis

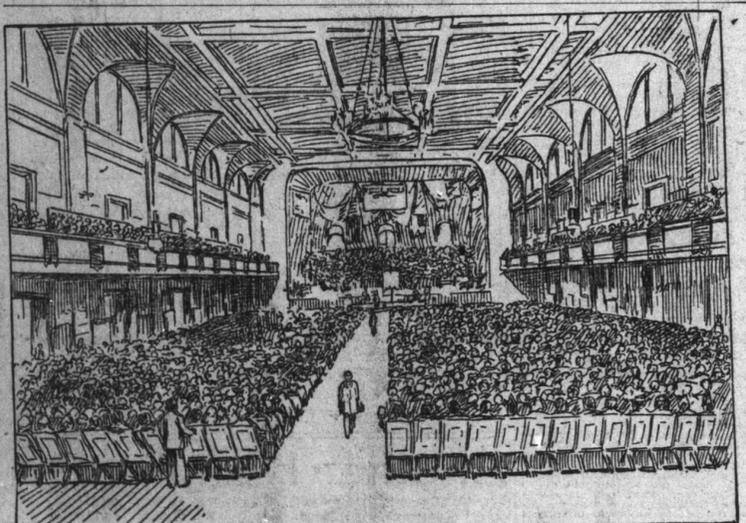
interests when a gentleman in the rear of the hall arose and said: "Just a moment. I understand that Minnesota has a representative here to urge the claims of Minneapolis, the Hon. D. W. Lawler."

Mr. Bynum—Very well, we do not know whether our visitors want to talk first, or whether they would rather have Indianapolis go first. Which would they choose?"

D. W. Lawler, coming forward, said: "We are ready to speak now."

In his speech, Mr. Lawler said: "Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats—In behalf of the real Democracy of the Northwest the fighting ground of the present campaign—it is my high privilege to present for your consideration the name of the metropolitan city of Minnesota—a city which in any contest into which it has ever entered has never met defeat. As a loyal citizen of St. Paul, it gives me pride and pleasure to present here the claims of our sister city. We ask you to consider the claims of that noble commonwealth which four years ago was the first State in the Union to declare in favor of the renomination of Grover Cleveland. (Great applause.) As a representative of the Democracy of that commonwealth, which can be neither bribed, bullied nor seduced, I ask you to remember the claims of the first commonwealth of the Union which, during the present campaign, held not only a sound money Democratic conference, but a sound money Democratic convention, even before the meeting in Chicago."

"It is not for me to detract anything

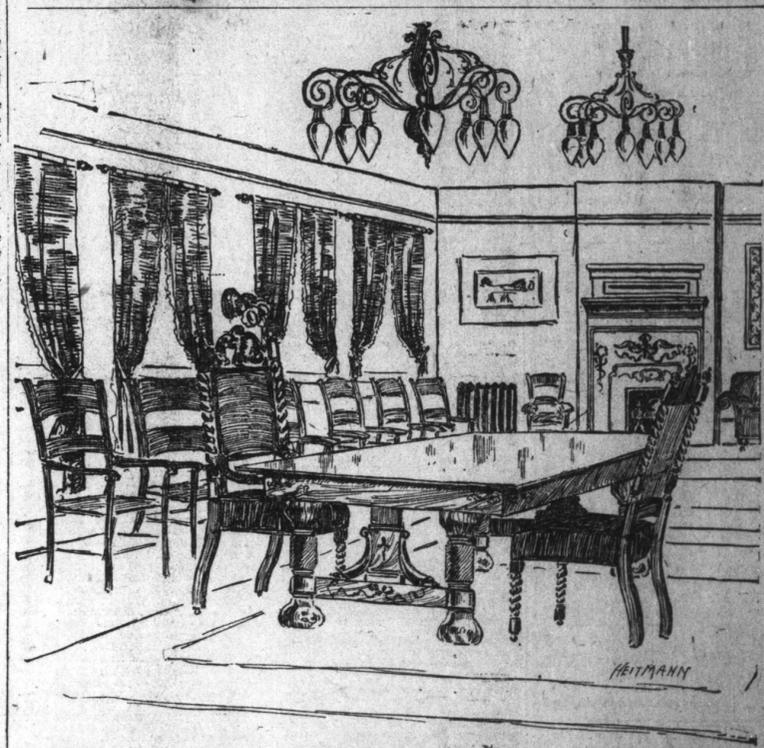


INTERIOR OF TOMLINSON HALL, UPON THE OCCASION OF A RECENT RELIGIOUS CONVENTION HELD THERE.

people were given favorite seats. An official stenographer occupied a place at the secretary's table.

In the absence of General Bragg, chairman of the executive committee, delay came upon it, it was decided not to form a permanent organization at the first session this afternoon. William D. Byrum, of the executive committee, called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock. He said: "I regret to announce to the committee and the delegates present that General Bragg chairman of the executive committee, whose duty it would be, were here, to call this meeting to order and to preside during the temporary organization. He is perhaps delayed by a washout and will not reach here until about half past four. General Palmer is also on his road and will probably arrive in a very short time. During the absence of these distinguished members of the committee, it was deemed wise on the part of the executive committee that the permanent organization of the national committee be postponed until 3 o'clock this evening, but that we proceed until the temporary organization to take such steps as are necessary for the transaction of all business that may come before the committee."

"It is, therefore, suggested, that the temporary organization will remain in operation until 3:30, at which time a permanent organization will be made. The secretary of the committee, Mr. Robbins, of Chicago, is also absent. Assisting him, Mr. Swing, of Illinois, who is familiar with the work, will act as temporary



ASSEMBLY ROOM, COMMERCIAL CLUB (WHERE THE COMMITTEE IS MEETING), AS IT ORDINARILY APPEARS.

have any doubt about the advisability of calling the convention. It has been made plain that everybody who has come to attend the meeting is in favor of doing that which, seemingly, will do most toward compassing the defeat of Bryan and Sewall and the overthrow of the Chicago platform.

Sentiment in Different Sections.
The impression has prevailed in the East and in some of the Southern States that the better plan was to leave sound money Democrats free to vote for McKinley and Hobart. In the middle Western States the sentiment is unanimously in favor of putting a ticket in the field. This is explained by the representatives of these States by saying that party fealty is more regarded in this section of the country than in the East, and that while there are, at this time, thousands of Democrats who do not endorse the Chicago platform or the candidates nominated there, they can hardly bring themselves to the support of the Republican ticket. The point is made that after the campaign is in full progress and the Republicans begin to say harsh things of the Democratic party, most of these Democrats will find themselves drifting back to the, own

This committee, which mapped out the order of business for the meeting of the provisional committee, arranged that after the executive committee had made its report in regard to the organization of the States for the movement the question of calling a convention should be taken up immediately. It was decided that if the committee deemed it wise to issue a call, a sub-committee to draft the call should be appointed. This committee will probably not have its report ready until tomorrow morning. It will be signed by all the members of the provisional national committee, and is expected to be a document that will command the attention of Democrats throughout the country. The selection of a place for holding the convention may take place before to-morrow, but those who have charge of the order of business thought it likely that nothing would be done at this afternoon's session except to decide that there shall be a convention.

Talk About Candidates.
There is much discussion about candidates in the event a convention is called. It is agreed that the man nominated for first place should be well-known to every section of the country. Yesterday there was considerable talk about John G. Car-

to get in until late in the afternoon or evening. Counting the sound money Democrats of Indiana, who came in to look on, there were something like two hundred men in the city for the conference. Next to Indiana, Kentucky was the best represented State, and the men who came from that State were the most aggressive of any on the ground. Tennessee sent a delegation almost as large as that from Kentucky, and Illinois sent over several representatives of the movement in that State. John M. Palmer had not arrived, when the committee met, but the Illinois people were positive that he would be here.

Charles Tracey, the committeeman from New York, accompanied by George Foster Peabody, got in at noon. They were the first official representatives from the Empire State to arrive, and their views were represented at the conference. Another strong man that got in during the forenoon is John E. Semmes, of Baltimore. (Continued on Sixth Page.)

BY A BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

GEORGE HOBSON KILLED WHILE PASSING UNDER A TREE.

Current Passed Down the Tree and Through Hobson's Body - Face and Chest Black and the Hair on the Left Side Singed.

George Hobson, a butcher at the abattoir, was killed by lightning as he was going to work at 5:05 o'clock this morning.

SCHOOLS-COLLEGES-MUSIC.

11-Round Trip-St. Decatur, Ill., Sunday, August 10.

Potter College.

The great school for young ladies, Bowling Green, Ky., has been established.

FEMALE ACADEMY 67th YEAR.

Faculty of the Female Academy, 67th year.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND ART.

Competent instructors in every department.

EDUCATE FOR REAL LIFE.

At the Permanent, High Grade Indianapolis Business University.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All advertisements inserted under ordinary headings on the second and third pages of the morning paper.

Display Advertisements.

and changes in copy must be received before 10 o'clock.

DIED.

SWINDLER-Mary, died at 9 o'clock.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Frank Herald and his father in jail.

ONE-STORE SCHOOL BUILDING.

New Plan Under Consideration by the Commissioners.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Wooden and Elizabeth Barnhart, 145 Church, boy.

Death Returns.

Infant Kelly, 38 W. Shoemaker, entered.

Building Permits.

R. R. Clinton, porch, 24 E. South, 473.

Real Estate Transfers.

Orval D. Butler to Mahon D. Butler, lot 7, block 6.

STRAVED.

STRAYED-White pup, from 221 Forest ave.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-A horse and buggy for sale.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-Will sell for \$100.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL-Vocal instruction through the summer.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-Fish-minces.

WANTED-Lady canvassers.

WANTED-At 104 S. Illinois st., good night.

WANTED-Ladies' piecwork; good wages.

WANTED-Good white cook; good wages.

WANTED-Second cook; experienced.

WANTED-White girl, 21 N. Alabama st.

WANTED-Fishwives; PARK THEATER.

WANTED-Two lady solicitors at corner.

WANTED-Waiter girls at 21 and 23 Indiana.

WANTED-German girl for general housework.

WANTED-Girl of woman for housework.

WANTED-Girl for general housework.

WANTED-Girl; general work; good cook.

WANTED-Experienced dining-room girl.

WANTED-Girl for housework; no washing.

WANTED-Girl; call afternoon for good place.

WANTED-First-class cook at N. Delaware.

WANTED-A German girl for general housework.

WANTED-First-class cook, 18 N. Meridian.

WANTED-German girl for general housework.

WANTED-Notice: heading to-morrow for 'Free Business Education.'

WANTED-Girl to dance with traveling show.

WANTED-Home for ladies in confinement.

WANTED-Carpenter, 20 per yard; cook wages.

WANTED-Every lady to go to the Bargain Room.

WANTED-Down for the prices.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-Fish-minces.

WANTED-White barber, 100 W. Washington.

WANTED-Barber, 90 Russell ave. Steady job.

WANTED-Barber, for Saturday, 500 N. Meridian.

WANTED-White barber, 20 W. Washington.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-Private Seal.

TO LET-ROOMS.

TO LET-Florida Seal.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE-Insurance.

TO LET-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

The people of the United States should, and no doubt will, scrutinize with the utmost care the scheme of the silverites to raise the prices of commodities. On its face any proposition looking to decreasing the purchasing power of money is suspicious. It needs no argument to convince the world's workers that what they want is the most goods for the least money. The woman who goes shopping does not go to the store where the highest prices are charged. In her mind, and in the mind of every normal man or woman, money is valuable so far as it will buy. Money, of course, is not for its own sake, but other people desire it and work for it in order that they may use it to purchase things they need. There is much talk, to be sure, about work, for work's sake, but it may be doubted if there would be much work done if human needs could be satisfied in some other equally honorable way.

The president of a railroad and the street sweeper have at least this in common: They are interested in having their money go as far as possible toward the satisfaction of their desires. And every one who keeps his mind clear amid the whirlwind of discussion now raging knows very well that when he wants to buy anything he is well pleased when he can get it for a low price. Nor would he thank any one for making it necessary for him to pay a high price for it. And that is just what the silver people are trying to do. This is not denied. The theory is that the low prices are due to the appreciation of gold, and that prices must be raised by cheapening our money. If the dollar were only half as valuable as now, prices, as measured in the cheap dollars, would be doubled. So people are confronted by a proposition to make them pay from 25 to 50 per cent more than they do now for everything they buy. Home rent, groceries, dry goods, in short everything would cost more under free silver than now. This is not the charge of a gold bug. The fact is admitted by the silverites.

There is not one class in the community who would be helped by this change. There is no man with anything coming to him from his employer, or from a bank, a building association, or an insurance company who would not be a sufferer from inflated prices. Bank checks would be paid, as now, in dollars, but the dollars would buy much less than they will now. Those who have for years been paying premiums on life-insurance policies or dues in benevolent societies, would find their investments cut down to the extent of the depreciation of the currency. They or their heirs would, of course, receive dollars, but with prices lifted to cover the depreciation in silver, their dollars would be far less valuable than those they parted with. The same thing is true of the workman. Even if his wages rose somewhat nominally, it would be long before they would advance sufficiently to compensate him for the increased prices he would have to pay. And as the workman buys everything and sells nothing but his labor, it is easy to see that he would be hurt by the change. Besides, it is well known that the lowest wages paid in the world are said in those countries where the free silver policy prevails. It is, of course, admitted that cheap money would be a relief for men in debt. But how about the honesty of paying debts in dollars less valuable than the dollar received?

But the discussion always comes back to the farmers. It is assumed that they would be helped by the high prices resulting from the adoption of the free silver policy. Speaking of the effect of 60-cent dollars, the Sentinel said on May 6 last: "As to existing debts, there would be a profit to the debtor, unless his debt was a gold contract, as a large proportion of the debts of this country are, but it would be an equal loss to the creditor. To a farmer or other person who has money at interest or in bank there would be a loss equal to the depreciation of the money. As to taxes or other expenses, there could be no permanent change. If the money paid for taxes has only half as much value, it is evident that twice as much taxes must be raised to pay the Government's expenses. It can not be expected that the pay of Government employes and all other employes can be cut in two in value and permanently remain so. Some time might be required for the adjustment to the new conditions, but the adjustment must come eventually, or great injustices would be done. It can not be expected that the prices of what farmers sell would increase, unless the prices of what they buy increase equally."

That is a very clear statement of the effects of the cheap money policy. It would help the debtors and no one else. But so far as the question of prices is concerned, it would not help, as the Sentinel avers, even the farmers, for the reason that they can not expect "the prices of what farmers sell would increase unless the prices of what they buy increased equally." At the best the scheme would result in every one swindling every one else, and in turn being swindled himself. It might be that after we recovered from the panic which would inevitably follow the introduction of the new system we should have a period of apparently "good times." Such times frequently, if not usually, follow the depreciation of a nation's currency. But they do not last, and they invariably cost a heavy price. Sooner or later we should be driven back to a sound and substantial basis, the reign of the speculator and boomer would come to an end, values would shrink as they did after we abandoned our late cheap money policy, and the people would suffer greatly in getting

back to the road of safe finance. The universal history of cheap money experiments sustains this view. High prices brought about through a debasement of the currency are a curse. It is hardly pretended that the workmen, the business men, or those who live on fixed salaries, the professional classes or the servants will get any direct benefit from free silver. All the good that they could possibly get out of it would be "indirect." And the farmers themselves, in whose behalf we are asked to debate our currency, should see that the Sentinel is right when it says that you can not help them much by raising the prices of what they sell unless you can keep down the prices of what they buy. The man who can invent a policy that will enable every one to sell dear and buy cheap has a fortune awaiting him.

THE NEW SECTIONALISM.

Mr. Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice-President, made a speech before the State convention of his party in Georgia yesterday in which he emphasized the Tillman view of the sectionalism involved in the present campaign. He declared that he had allowed himself to be made a candidate for Speaker "simply to emphasize the South's desire to meet the West half way in the common battle against the East." He went on to say that "the Southern Democracy" was the enemy of the West, and that the "South and the West had at last joined together to throw off the yoke of the East." We believe that Mr. Watson, Senator Tillman and the other sectionalists in the Populist and Democratic parties will find out their mistake before very long. "The people of the United States believe firmly in the national idea. Already there has been a reaction against this wicked attempt to array one section of the country against the other. The South and the West are as much interested as the East in maintaining a sound currency. It is true that there are certain vicious demagogues, such as Watson and Tillman, who pretend to believe that the people of the East are the natural enemies of those of the West and the South. But their doctrine is not popular. It is not likely that there will be any more attempts at sectionalism."

Much more formidable is the effort of many of the free silver people to excite class antagonisms and to emphasize class distinctions. Even here, however, we think there is little cause for alarm. But it is a fact that the free silver leaders are seeking to create the impression that their cause is that of the poor men, and the debtors against the rich men and the creditors. It is impossible to imagine a more dangerous doctrine than this. If it should prevail, and if large numbers of our moderately well-to-do people should come to believe that they are oppressed, the logical result would, of course, be a social, rather than a sectional, strife. The fact that there is small probability that this doctrine will prevail does not at all palliate the offense of those who are so industriously inculcating it. The people of the United States are intelligent enough to know that the most helpless victims of the Bryan theory of finance would be those who are generally accounted poor. That rich people can protect themselves. It is not Wall Street that is in danger. The inevitable panic which would follow the adoption of the free silver policy would, of course, hurt all the people, but it would hurt the workmen worst.

It is a good time to preach the solidarity of society. So far as the character of our money is concerned, all classes are interested in having the best possible kind of money. There has, unfortunately, been class legislation in this country, and out of it have grown many evils, the chief of which is the feeling of enmity which has sprung up between the rich and the poor. But in this struggle the class feeling is in the free silver camp. It is the free silver men who are advocating class legislation. They are arguing that their system would be good for the farmers and for the debtors. Yet if this is true, it can only be because the people who buy of the farmers are to be plundered and the creditors are to be swindled. The truth is that there is no distinctive class of creditors in this country. Most men are both creditors and debtors. The man who works for wages and who has borrowed money from a building association to build him a home is both a creditor and a debtor. A bank is a creditor to the extent of its deposits. So, though there may be policies which would help one class and injure another, the free silver policy would injure everybody except the small number who owe money and who have nothing coming to them.

The cause of sound money is the cause of the people of the South and the West as well as of the East. The sectionalist and the socialist can not change that fact. They may for a time succeed in deceiving the people into the belief that a nation can prosper through repudiation and confiscation, but the integrity and common sense of Americans may be trusted to assert themselves against this pernicious heresy. This nation has never yet compromised its financial honor, or long listened to those who advocated cheap and dishonest money. In the days of its sorest trial all its citizens, rich and poor alike, stood firmly for sound finance and for a full discharge of the Government's indebtedness. Such a people may well be trusted to give another illustration of the sensitive honor of a democracy.

Evidently Mr. Watson believes it is a sectional issue.

The Sentinel seems to think that the "legal tender" quality is what does everything for money. But business would go on just the same if there were no such thing as legal tender, just as it used to do in the Western world before that quality was defined, and just as it does now in parts of the far East, where it is unknown. Our silver dollar is a legal tender for its face value. But the fact that it is a legal tender for its face value does not keep it at parity with the gold dollar; it is kept at a parity by the fact that practically the treasury stands ready to give gold for silver. Greenbacks are a legal tender; but that fact did not prevent their depreciation to less than half their face value. So now if the Government should open the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, silver dollars would still be a legal tender for their face value, but in purchasing power there can be no doubt that they would rapidly fall to their actual value, that is, to the value

of the silver itself, whatever that value might be. This is the fact most in all countries where silver is freely coined. One might go on discharging old obligations calling simply for the payment of so many dollars with the legal tender silver dollars, thus returning to one's creditors less value than one had promised. But all new business would be transacted on the basis of the actual worth of the silver dollar; in other words, we should be upon a silver basis like Mexico and India and China.

The last few days have been pretty hot for St. Paul, but it is not believed that our ball club can be held responsible.

Senator Quay says that this will be his last term in the Senate. We hear no objections.

Free coinage, the Sentinel admits, would mean silver monometallism; it would mean that because silver would have to circulate at its actual value. Whatever the value might be, it would be less than the present nominal value. Now the price of silver has not varied greatly for three years. In these three years vast numbers of debts have been contracted. They were all contracted in gold value, when the relation between gold and silver was substantially the same as now. Does the Government intend to adopt a policy that would permit the men owing the debts specified to pay them in dollars less valuable than they borrowed? Does the Sentinel think it would be honest for a man to pay his creditor less than he received?

It is hardly probable that the East will get off the earth at the command of Mr. Watson. It was here first.

The Sentinel has no illusions about the effect of free coinage. It admits frankly that it will result in silver monometallism. While Bland and other silverites are talking about free coinage and silver established by international concert, for the consummation it has written most eloquently for years, and it has declared that free coinage by the United States would delay its coming. But now it has lost hope, it is as between gold monometallism and silver monometallism, it prefers the latter. Just on what grounds it bases its preference we are unable quite to make out. So now it goes in for free coinage with the zeal of a new convert. Alas that it should so easily have been thrown from the silver dapple hobby!

Senator Jones is trying to sign Senator Hill.

It has been rumored that both Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson were to be taken down, and Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, substituted. Mr. Sibley is heartily in favor of the plan.

The New York Tribune calls Mr. Bryan's attention to an erroneous statement made through Mr. Bryan's own paper about Whitehall Road. The Omaha World-Herald, in discussing "Newspaper Support," speaks of the papers that are supporting free silver, and quotes the following speech purporting to have been made by Mr. Reid before an association of editors several years ago in New York. Mr. Reid is quoted as having said that there was no such thing as an independent press; that editors were slaves who could not express an honest opinion, and that he, himself, was paid to keep honest opinions out of the paper with which he was connected. The Tribune says that this is "a preposterous and stupid libel"; that Mr. Reid never made such a speech, and that it is a shame that such a speech was ever made by any person at any place.

A platform declaring for cooler weather would get a great many votes.

It is rather significant, to say the least, that at every convention the Populist's claim Bryan for their own.

The Hon. Tom Watson's opposition to Mr. Sewall seems to lie in the fact that Mr. Sewall resides in the East. The prevalent opinion is that the Populist who is silent before Mr. Sewall because he had managed to accumulate a fortune.

Spain is in a bad way on any kind of basis.

Senator Jones believes that Senator Hill will finally consent to get in the game.

A TERRIBLE-STRIKEN HORSE.

A Big Snake Had Become Entangled in Its Hinder and Drove It Wild.

Jesse McKinnay, proprietor of the Greenleaf dairy, was attracted to his stable yesterday morning by the furious stamping and frightened snorting of his buggy horse. On entering the stable he found the horse trembling in terror, streaming with perspiration, and throwing its head wildly while striving to break the strong halter which held it securely to the manger.

On looking for the explanation of the strange conduct of the animal, Mr. McKinnay saw, in surprise, coiled about the horse's neck a huge blacksnake, with its head and about a foot of its body protruding through one of the iron rings that connected the halter at the side of the horse's head. The serpent was striving to disengage itself from its position, and with open mouth and darting tongue, it swayed its glistening head before the dilated eyes of the terrified horse and hissed into the distracted ears of the distracted animal. The horse, in trying to escape from its stall, caused the halter to become so tightly drawn that it held the coiled and writhing reptile in restraint, and prevented it from getting away from the uncomfortable predicament into which it had crawled, and it was difficult to discover which was the worst frightened—the imprudent snake or the helpless horse. Mr. McKinnay summoned several of his hands to assist in killing the snake.

Phrases like "I don't want to," with the infinitive elided after the to, having been declared to be Americanisms, the Rev. J. Edis writes the Academy that he had always used and heard the form, being a native of South Devon, and also quotes Dr. Watts as using the form in 1709, and fight for 'tis the nature to." Dr. Pizzard Hall gives a long list of English examples of the phrase, beginning with the year 1538 and including Jeremy Collier, Defoe, Southey, Dickens, Charles Reade, Huxley and George Eliot.—London Letter New York Sun.

The passage of the rice boats through the sluices at the Delta on the River, China, is marked by snake worship, which takes place annually. The Chinese say that this season several of the Taiwang worshippers, who are supposed to preside over the Delta canal, come down the river in the form of a certain kind of snake, which is caught and put in a basket and carried to the temple by the Taiwang and by multitudes of people. Theatricals are held for several weeks, and the boats are often placed in the temple.

A woman earned a medal here yesterday. A boy fell on an East-river pier-head and a gaping crowd, including a one-year-old shirt-waisted and sauto-patched girl, shouting, "Save him, he's drowning!" rushed to the help of the boy, who was soon landed him safe and sound on dry land. After adding in the rescuers' list of names, the following were named: the officers of would-be society, wrung out her wet skirts, and went home as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had occurred. This is the latest example of the kind of heroism that is the mark of the sex, and one that the sisters appreciate and reward.—New York Times.

For Remembrance.

It would be sweet to think when we are old of all the pleasant days that came to pass; that here we had the berries from the grass, that we turned the berries with pain, and those unclouded.

Or and the blood-red in the undergrowth, and marked the ringing of the away through. While all the west was broken burning gold.

And so I find with rhymes these memories, As a girl's dress faded, the past is gone, And find them afterward with sweet surprise: The days that were mine, and the days that were yours, Leaving them in the days when April graces, A subtle summer in a rainy room.

—Lillian Campbell, South in Scribner.

"SCHAFFS."

In Paris people rise early in the morning, in London late.

It is to do the right thing at the right season.—Aesop.

The number of draught dogs in Belgium is probably less than 5000.

Hung Chang was in Paris, lunched with M. Hanotaux on the Eiffel tower.

Many diamond diggers of Brazil contend that the industry is still in its infancy in that country.

Since 1851, it is estimated, 48,219 men have been killed in mining accidents in Great Britain.

A Mexican official has resigned his position because, as he explained, he was too tired to get through the morning.

Sapsmith—I wonder how it comes that Miss Swift is always out when I call?

—Oh, I guess it's just her luck! —Puck.

The City of Mexico, having practically completed a drainage tunnel, is now ready to attack the problem of the raising of the poor.

Pages in Congress must be over the age of twelve years and sixteen in the Senate if they receive \$1400 a year and in the House \$1200.

In a fight with a well at Salt Point, N. Y., salt was struck at a depth of 100 feet, and penetrating 25 feet of the bed they have not yet found bottom.

Mr. T. J. S. says that, true, true, nevertheless, that the biggest folks always marry the prettiest girls? Mrs. Elwell—Oh, now, go on, you fatterer.—London Tit-Bits.

An alpine plant, about twenty feet high, which has been in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, London, for over half a century, is expected to bloom shortly.

The lady's slipper is considered in the symbolism of flowers, to be a declaration of war, or rather, of audacity, by the lady to her admirer, and is the expression "Win me if you can."

While two children were walking through a garden in New York City on Saturday a large snake ran from behind a gravestone, attacked them ferociously, and bit the neck of one of them.

A smooth hole of any shape can be made through a sheet of glass by packing wet clay on the surface, outlining the hole in the clay, then pouring molten lead into the hole, and the lead and the glass plug will drop together.

A serious blinder was made on a tablet in the City, which was unveiled last week. It is a memorial to Horace Greeley, whose name is spelled Greeley, now labeled will at once be substituted.

A species of frog in Borneo has very long legs, and is said to be able to jump a distance of 100 feet. It is called the "flying frog."

That Roentgen rays burn the skin like sunlight, has been proved by the experiments of the physicist, Professor Grunbach and Du Bois Reymond have succeeded in producing visible light from the softer parts of the body, like the larynx and the diaphragm, by means of improved tubes.

Illinois is the next State to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The mines are in the southern part of the State and are being developed with great rapidity. Methods are constantly being introduced, one of the latest being the cutting machine, with which one man can do the work of fifteen.

Two churches in London that have been out of service for over a century, have been repaired and are now open for worship. The cost of the repairs was \$100,000.

"Do you believe in phrenology and phlogeny? Do you believe that a full brain is a sign of intelligence and language power?" "Yes, sir; and what is more, it indicates vehemence of language, lack of common sense, and is in the use of suggestive words. Especially is this true if the fullness is distinctly black with which every man can do the work of fifteen."

Late reports from West Africa say that France will soon have 100,000 men under arms in the neighborhood of Wadiala, on the imaginary line of the Congo river, made at Loango for an expedition of 1,000 men, with 1000 rifles, 1000 machine guns, and 1000 sharpshooters to Lake Tchad. Two large steamers from France reach there with 1000 men and 1000 rifles.

Aunt Mary—But tell me, how did you happen to marry him? Berta—Why, you know, he was the only one who would have me and I had consented; he had procured the license and engaged the minister, and he was waiting for me and ordered the cake; so, you see, we thought that we might as well go through with it, there was no reason for our not doing so. I can remember it.—Boston Transcript.

Through the liberality of a gentleman who desires that his name be mentioned, Brooklyn will be supplied daily during the heated term with 1,000 bottles of sterilized milk. The milk will be distributed to the various branches of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary and will be sold at a price which every mother and child of the poor or physicians' orders only.

The curfew, which with scarcely an interruption has existed for over a century in Nantucket, Mass., was not rung the other night. When the curfew bell rang, the lower to perform his nightly task, he found that the immense crowd of people had gathered in front of the church roof below. The break will be repaired as speedily as possible, for without its customary ringing and resonance the old town is considerably out of joint.

Clifford Muller, a youth, who lives in West Orange, N. Y., was taken into the station-house there on Monday, hatless and breathless, and gasped out that a man had been smothered on the top of the mountain. Policemen were sent with the boy to find the corpse and investigate. After a fruitless search for several hours by the young man, but when the supposed body was turned over it was found to be a bundle of straw and a tin of soap.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigations of the General Electric department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 600 towns without them were under observation. In the former the lightning struck three times for every hour of storm; in the latter the lightning was much less in the former cases.

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The Dollar's Value.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: Mr. F. Ritter delivered a speech at Greencastle recently, in which he said, among other things, as reported, the following: "I hold up before you now in my right hand a gold dollar and in my left hand a silver dollar, each coined by the United States Government. This gold dollar is so small that many of you in this large audience can not see it from your seats. The silver dollar is large enough to be seen a square away. The metals out of which these coins are made are of different value. The United States did not make them so; no other government made them so; the business world made them so. These two pieces of money are of the same value, but what makes them so? The silver dollar is more than sixteen times the size and weight of the gold dollar. It is not the Government stamp that makes either one of these a dollar. The Government stamp placed upon these metals in the past contained an amount of metal sufficient to make it a dollar's value above its self-contradictory. In the same breath Captain Ritter says that the two dollars he held were made of metals of different values, and then says: 'These two pieces of money are of the same value'; and adds that the Government stamp is evidence that the metal contained an amount of metal sufficient to make it a dollar's value. Very, the legs of the lame are both legal, says the old adage, but here both legs are broken and the lame are lame. But more to the point is the fact that Captain Ritter's statements are in direct conflict with the plain and positive provisions of the constitution of the United States. That declares that the Congress of the United States shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures. It is a fact that the stamp of the Government, put on the coins which Mr. Ritter held up, is evidence that the metal contained an amount of metal sufficient to make it a dollar's value, or the transaction of business.

Westfield, Ind., August 6, 1896.

Bishop Newman and the Silverites.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: I see in your issue of August 4 that the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman thinks it is the duty of the clergy and every Christian minister to do all in his power to restrain the free coinage of silver. Why is he so put in this front against the people's money and advantage? Is he a follower to do likewise? Is he, too, an advocate of Wall Street, and is he trying to take his father's house a den of thieves? He forgets that in a Christian silver kept its place alongside with gold up to the cowardly and treacherous act of '73. No one found any fault with silver except the money of the constitution. He represents (Christianity) and says to the silverites: "Thou shalt not steal." Why does he not uphold the great cause he represents (Christianity) and say to the silverites: "Thou shalt not steal." Bishop Newman may hurl all the epithets he can command against Mr. Bryan's sunlight, but he can not and will not help the silverites. He is a man of the highest ability, and his conclusions are some of the best blood and brain of America. He is a Christian gentleman, and he is a man of the highest ability, and his conclusions are some of the best blood and brain of America. He is a Christian gentleman, and he is a man of the highest ability, and his conclusions are some of the best blood and brain of America.

Westfield, Ind., August 6, 1896.

Value Not Weigh.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News: Some of the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, deny that they want a cheaper dollar. But if they are really sincere in that denial, why do they not advocate a ratio based on value, instead of a ratio based on weight? "Our fathers," when they were discussing the question of coinage, cared nothing about weight, or bulk, but were interested only in value—the commercial value of both silver and gold and the relation they sustained to each other in the markets of the world. After the revolution and the rebellion, the silver sixteen ounces of silver were worth one ounce of gold, and therefore, the coinage of the metals was agreed to at that ratio. If this simple fact is kept in mind, it will do much to clear away the fallacies of our free silver friends.

John B. Glover.

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE Brand CONDENSED MILK. Has No Equal SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A Feast of Household Bargains AT BANNON & CO.'S Special Lines For To-morrow.

12 Closets, best made, for 50c
10c variety of Towel Buttons, 10c
1 quart Coffee or Teapot, good tin
10 glass of pint Cups, each 10c
20 4-in. White Buttons, 10c
row
Ladies' Cutting Tables or Card Tables, 10c
Our 55c best Zinc Washboard, 175c
2-quart Porcelain Kettles only, 125c
2-quart Preserving Crock, with
bale
Ladies' Leather Belts, 125c kind, 7c
10c quality
1-quart Ice Cream Freezers, best made, 10c
See the Shirt Waists on sale to-morrow at 25c; the same goods we had to sell at 50c.
100 pieces plain white China Dinner Set, special for to-morrow \$4.50; always sold at \$7.50.
Granite Wash Basin sale to-morrow at 10c.

The Great 9c, 10c and 25c Store, 26 and 28 N. Illinois St.

75c 75c 75c 75c FOR Ladies' White Oxforde, Children's White Sandals

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ESTABLISHED 1862. Third Day--First Saturday of the D. P. Erwin Sale. Lower Prices. Better Values Than Ever.

Half Price For Parasols. Any Black or Colored Parasol in our entire stock actually half the marked price.

Men's Wear. Men's Percalé Negligé Shirts, with laundered collars and cuffs; the 50c quality; sale price 25c each.

Corsets. A few more Summer Corsets; not all sizes; regular 50c ones at 25c a pair.

Boys' Clothing. A big lot of Boys' 50c Wash Pants, at 10c a pair.

Gloves. Silk and Taffeta Gloves, in Black and Colors, worth 50c and 75c; sale price 15c a pair.

Laces. Builder Color Oriental Laces, in different widths; the 15c kind, at 5c a yard.

Ribbons. New Dresden Ribbons, 4 and 5 inches wide; easily worth 50c; sale price 25c a yard.

Wash Goods. Irish Linens, in Light Blue, Pink and Green Figures and Stripes, well worth 10c; sale price 4c a yard.

Center Aisle. Fancy enamelled Hat Pins, pearl settings, 25c ones, 50c.

Hosiery and Underwear. 100 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, in Dark Tan Shades, double heels and toes, full seamless; never sold for less than 15c; sale price 7c a pair.

Men's fine Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers; the 50c kind; sale price 25c each.

Another Summer Corset, worth 75c, for 35c a pair, all sizes.

All-wool Junior Pants, 3 to 8 year sizes, trimmed with braid; regular price 85c, now 45c a pair.

Double-seam and Knee Pants, for boys from 7 to 15 years of age, regularly sold at 75c, now 45c a pair.

All-wool navy blue Sailor Suit, trimmed with white and black braid, with red collars, 3 to 8 year sizes, well worth \$2.50, sale price, \$2.00.

Boys' Golf Caps, worth from 25c to 50c; sale price, 17c each.

Stockette Dress Shields, only 5c.

4-yard Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 2 inches wide, 10c.

5-Hook Sateen-covered Corset Clasps, only 2c; the 10c kind.

Old Curries, with fancy ribbons, the 3c kind, now 5c.

100 yards Linen Finish Thread, in black and colors, for 4c.

Ladies' and Misses' Side Supporters, with Lindsay Clasps, choice for 15c.

Aluminum Thumbless, only 1c; the 5c kind.

Fancy enamelled Hat Pins, pearl settings, 25c ones, 50c.

Fancy Silk Pins, worth 5c and 10c, for 1c each.

Men's Scarf Pins, with solid gold settings, only 25c.

Men's Shirt Studs, gold mounting, 2c.

Decorated Silk Empire Fans, assorted styles, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, now 50c each.

Black Shirt Waist Sets, with cuff buttons, worth 15c, sale price, 6c each.

50c Draw Kid Belts for 25c.

Genuine Butter Milk Soap, three for 2c.

A STORM AT RICHMOND.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN HAPPY HOLLOW SUBMERGED.

The Electric Light, Plant and Other Industrial Buildings at Montpelier and Brazil Report Severe Losses by Flood.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Richmond, Ind., August 7.—The great storm which struck this city at an early hour this morning did great damage. There were three houses struck by lightning, two of the largest sewers in the city overflowed, and the water rose in the streets to a depth of more than two feet. The cellars of many business houses were flooded, and much damage was done to goods, which were stored on the floors. The city park bridge was washed out and damaged to the extent of almost \$1,000 was done.

STORM IN SHELBY COUNTY.

The Wind Uproof Several Buildings in the City of Shelbyville.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Shelbyville, Ind., August 7.—A wind storm of great velocity swept over the county last night. The storm commenced at 9 o'clock and lasted fifteen minutes. Great damage was done to orchards, trees and timber and fences. The house of the Modell furniture factory was unroofed and the roof of the Cabnet Company and the Conroy, Walker and Fisher Company were also damaged. The old Conroy-Breely table factory was completely unroofed. Signs, spouts and gutters were torn down and the trees were uprooted. The wind was the heaviest ever known here. During the progress of the thunder storm the wind from the east struck by lightning, set on fire and entirely destroyed with all this year's crops and two horses. The wind from the west, which is total as there was no insurance. At 10 o'clock this morning the big dam at the Nixon farm in Shelby county and flooded every house in the district known as Happy Hollow. There were more than twenty houses in the district which were flooded. The water was from four to six feet deep. The women and children were forced to take refuge in the upper part of the houses. The hundred or more men at Gar, Scott & Co.'s establishment saw the flood from the river in rising out of its banks. The shop was closed in order to allow the employes to assist in the rescue of the unfortunate. The Nixon farm, which was also called out, and three companies of firemen worked for an hour in taking the women and children from the flooded houses. The Nixon paper mill was almost completely hidden from view and the great quantity of paper which was in the mill was ruined. The damage is not known at this hour, but it is believed that the loss will be in the millions.

A FLOOD AT FAIRMOUND.

Belt Creek Submerges Several Homes and Causes Much Damage.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Fairmount, Ind., August 7.—One of the heaviest rainfalls ever witnessed in this section occurred this morning. Three and a half inches of rain fell in the hour. The water in the creek rose to a depth of six feet in less than two hours. Families living near Belt creek were compelled to flee to the hills. The water was six feet deep in the streets and the sidewalks and bridges were washed away. Besides considerable stock and poultry were drowned. The water in the lake was so high that it was necessary to connect with the weather system, which with today's rain, nearly seventeen inches of water has fallen during the past month.

DELUGED BY THE DOWNPOUR.

The Salsomire River Overflowing in Its Course Through the Town of Montpelier.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Montpelier, Ind., August 7.—This city was deluged by rain yesterday and last night. The downpour lasted five hours and six minutes. The water in the Salsomire river rose to a depth of six feet in the streets and the sidewalks and bridges were washed away. Besides considerable stock and poultry were drowned. The water in the lake was so high that it was necessary to connect with the weather system, which with today's rain, nearly seventeen inches of water has fallen during the past month.

Fair Grounds People Strained.

Severe Windstorm Swept Over the Fair Grounds.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Swazey, Ind., August 7.—A severe windstorm swept over this vicinity yesterday afternoon. The fair grounds suffered severely. Several hundred people were driven from the grounds by the storm. The tents were blown down and the people were driven to the hills. The water in the creek rose to a depth of six feet in the streets and the sidewalks and bridges were washed away. Besides considerable stock and poultry were drowned. The water in the lake was so high that it was necessary to connect with the weather system, which with today's rain, nearly seventeen inches of water has fallen during the past month.

Intense Heat at Crown Point.

Several Men Employed by the Crown Point Company were Overcome Yesterday.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Crown Point, Ind., August 7.—Several men employed by the Crown Point Company were overcome yesterday afternoon. The heat was so intense that the men were driven to the hills. The water in the creek rose to a depth of six feet in the streets and the sidewalks and bridges were washed away. Besides considerable stock and poultry were drowned. The water in the lake was so high that it was necessary to connect with the weather system, which with today's rain, nearly seventeen inches of water has fallen during the past month.

Narrow Escape of a Woman.

Lightning Struck the Wagon of Mrs. Melvina Reece.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Melvina, Ind., August 7.—There was a great display of lightning here at 8 o'clock this morning during a heavy rain. Mrs. Melvina Reece drove to town with some vegetables and was caught in a storm. A bolt of lightning struck her horse in the forehead, killing it instantly. The wagon was damaged and Mrs. Reece had a narrow escape.

Whitewater River Rapidly Rising.

Several Houses in Milton Destroyed by Flood.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Milton, Ind., August 7.—A heavy rain and electric storm raged here all night, and rain is still falling. Every branch of the creek is in a state of emergency. The Whitewater river is higher than it has been for years, and rising rapidly. A good deal of the corn in the bottoms will be damaged.

The Damage at Greencastle.

Heavy Storm Struck Greencastle Last Night.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Greencastle, Ind., August 7.—A heavy storm struck Greencastle last night at 8 o'clock and did considerable damage. The electric light and telephone wires were blown down. The heaviest damage was east of this city, to the Western Union wires, which were broken.

VERY LATEST PROG YARN.

A FARMER PRESENTS A REPTILE AFTER MONTHS OF SUFFERING.

The Bham Insurance Case — Claimed by Chloral and Alcohol — Glass Sand Deposits at Coxville — Old Settlers Reorganized.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Greenburg, Ind., August 7.—A peculiar case is reported from Dearborn County. A farmer, who had been in poor health for three months, continually growing worse. He fell away in flesh from 160 to only 125 pounds, becoming more and more emaciated. Physicians were unable to master his ailment, and specialists were called from Cincinnati and Louisville, who were equally puzzled. Recently he was taken violently sick, the attack being similar to cholera morbus, during which he vomited up a live water snake, weighing one pound and two ounces. It was his habit to drink from a spring on the farm, and in this way he is supposed to have swallowed the frog. Mr. Kleff is now convalescing.

Killed by Lightning.

Great Storm Swept Over Lagrange County Yesterday.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Lagrange, Ind., August 7.—A great storm swept over Lagrange county yesterday afternoon, rain falling in torrents. Chris Wood, 84 years of age, was struck and instantly killed by lightning, together with his horse.

Circus Tent Overthrown.

Severe Storm Struck This Place Yesterday Evening.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Argos, Ind., August 7.—A severe storm struck this place yesterday evening, overturning the circus tent and blowing other damage. Nearly two inches of rain fell.

WIND AND RAIN.

Quick Relief From the Heat Last Night—The Rainfall.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Terre Haute, Ind., August 7.—The trial of Charles Olson, who is charged with the murder of his wife, was held yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

James Field Falls Dead While Attacking His Room-Mate.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Anderson, Ind., August 7.—Crazed by the heat, James Field, 35 years of age, attacked his room-mate, John Savage, in the latter's room. Field was killed by a blow on the head.

Good Templars at Logansport.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Logansport, Ind., August 7.—The Independent Order Good Templars delegates to the Fifth Indiana district meeting convened here today for a two-day session.

Whipped Both the Brothers.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Logansport, Ind., August 7.—There was a case of domestic violence yesterday which resulted in the whipping of both brothers.

Glass Sand Deposits at Coxville.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Terre Haute, Ind., August 7.—A company of men, who are engaged in the search for glass sand at Coxville, have discovered a large deposit.

Superintendent Colbert Ill.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Sunbury, Ind., August 7.—The superintendent of the Sunbury school, Thomas Colbert, is ill.

United States Weather Bureau.

Indianapolis, August 7.

Local Conditions.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., August 8.

General Conditions.

The high barometric action covering the country increased and extended farther westward; the low barometric area, extending southward from the Rocky mountains, moved slowly eastward. The temperature rose west of the Mississippi and near the Atlantic coast; and fell in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and near the local rains fell and thunder storms were prevalent in the Northwest. Heavy rain fell, 1.4 inches, at Chicago, Ill., and 1.8 inches at Indianapolis, Ind.

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MUSIC CULTURE AT WINONA.

ONE ORATORIO ALREADY PRODUCED—UNDER REHEARSAL.

The W. C. T. U. Takes Possession of Bethany Park—Action Proclamation Makes a Radical Change—Evangelical Conference.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Winona, Ind., August 7.—Music has always been an especially strong feature of the program at Winona. The management is fortunate in having as the chairman of the music committee, E. E. Yarnall, of Ft. Wayne. He is a gentleman of fine musical taste, and withal, has an unusually fine tenor voice of his own. He is a member of the Haydn quartet assembly, which he leads in the choir of Dr. Morfar's First Presbyterian church in that city. Together with his daughter, Miss Edith, who has an equally fine voice, they have frequently sung in evangelistic meetings in the neighboring churches and towns. At the great convention of the Christian Endeavor society, held in Louisville, Ky., ago, they quite carried the great multitude by storm with their sweet singing. Through his exertions, Prof. William Mitchell was secured as the director of the assembly, and together they have been scouring the country heretofore during the year in the effort to secure a band of young men and women. They have frequently succeeded in securing one of which every one connected with the assembly is proud. There are now in the city of Winona, one soloist on his particular instrument, and what is more, they are able to do duty both as an orchestra and as a band. Mr. Brown, manager of the church at home in one as in the other. The members were selected from different places, as follows: W. L. Vall, Leon Clarke, of Ellettsville; Fred Johnson, of Ellettsville; J. J. Lemon, of Danville; W. L. Carter, of Ellettsville; Bert Moore, of Ellettsville; N. Y. John Grant, of Ellettsville; and William Grant, of Mansfield, O.

Chautauque Day at Island Park.

Special to The Indianapolis News. Laporte, Ind., August 7.—This is Chautauque day at Island Park assembly, at Home City, and the day's events were performed to the accompaniment of the music of the orchestra. The program was treated in an eloquent address this morning by the Rev. J. H. Becker, of Ellettsville. The lecture was delivered by the Rev. G. C. Brown, manager of the service.

UNION NATIONAL DEFENDANTS.

They Have Closed Their Case—Argument To Begin Monday.

The hearing of evidence in the Union National stock and loan association case was concluded at noon today, and the arguments will begin on Monday. This morning was taken up with the evidence for the defense. The minutes of the association were introduced. It was shown that when Wm. T. Noble made the statement to the committee of certain stockholders, about which he testified some days ago, he was a director and manager of the association. It was also shown that Noble had made similar threats on other occasions. It was also shown that Noble had made similar threats on other occasions. It was also shown that Noble had made similar threats on other occasions.

Work of the Chorus.

Professor Miles has been drilling the chorus of the Bethany Park church.

THE CHILD-KILLING LION.

The Death of Eddie Hurd Used as An Advertisement.

Chillicothe, O., August 7.—A remarkable case of lack of feeling was displayed in the death of Eddie Hurd, a small child, who was killed by a lion on Wednesday. The show was opened, the lion was exhibited in a cage, and an advertisement for the show was placed in the paper. The lion was killed by a boy, and the death was used as an advertisement for the show.

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RECEIVERSHIP AT PERU.

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HOURLY SALE

Saturday morning (we close in the afternoon). 8 to 9 o'clock—French Gingham, all pretty patterns...

L.S. AYRES & CO

Agency for Butterick's Patterns. Umbrella Sale Continues until Tuesday. High-grade goods go for little money. Bargain prices for cash.

Julius C. Walk & Son.

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS. [CASH PAID FOR GOLD AND SILVER.] The Great! The Only! Third Floor Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS and HANGINGS

GOODS UP! PRICES DOWN! IN RUGS—Karabagh, Hamadan, Shirvan, Anatolian, Persian, Kizag, Derbent, Mansouls, Kurdistan, Cashmere.

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street. CYCLISTS SAY The Globe's all-Wool Bike Suits at \$5, \$6 and \$7 excel all others in comfort and durability.

One-Third Off Men's Suits

is the generous offer we make. Select any \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15 Cassimere Suit and any of the Children's Wash Suits...

THE GLOBE CLOTHING COMPANY

5-W. COR. WASHINGTON & DE LAWARE STS. That rousing Underwear Sale, 25c a garment, genuine Egyptian Cotton, ends Saturday night.

The Place To Enjoy

an hour or more every day is the dining-room. We have taken special care in our selection for this department...

BADGER FURNITURE CO.

75 and 77 East Wash. St. 20 and 24 Virginia Ave. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for children.

COUNTY PRISON AND FARM

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED BY COMMISSIONER GREER. He Thinks It Would Be Well To Sell Both the Present Sites and Buy Larger Tracts of Cheaper Ground—The Cottage Plan.

County Commissioner Greer has some ideas regarding improvements connected with the Marion county work-house and the poor farm, and these ideas are for the most part favorably received by the other members of the board.

It will be a good thing to have the farm farther from the city, and to have a number of the people who are at the County Asylum are there because of dissipation and vicious habits. Where it is away from the farm, fall into old temptations and get into trouble.

Hurt By a Street Car. James Hedges was knocked down by a Haughville street car in West Michigan street last night.

Boy Run Over By a Buggy. Harry Whitridge, a seventeen-year-old boy employed as a wrapper in the New York store, was run down by a buggy at South and Capitol avenue last night about 10 o'clock.

Armstrong Park Theater Closed. On account of several of the people leaving to join their winter companies, the Armstrong Park will be closed for the rest of the season.

The Favorite Woman. Everybody admires a woman who is smart in household affairs and who never loses her head in sudden emergencies.

Outing Bicycles Still Winning. At Franklin, Ind., August 6, the Outing wheel gave additional evidence of its winning ways.

The King of Pills is Beecham's-BEECHAM'S. Grille and Fret Work. All styles. H. L. SPIEGEL, 214 E. Vermont st.

Who contemplates taking a Sunday excursion, see my line of substantial fishing tackle, the best catches fish. GUS HABICH, 22 W. Market st.

Insure your property with FRANK K. SAWYER, 14 E. Market st. \$2.50—Two Fifty—\$2.50. Cincinnati and Return, Via C. & O. D. Railway, Saturday, August 9.

Will sell for 3:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m. and 10:45 a. m. regular good trains of Sunday, the same day or on regular trains of Sunday, the 10th. Ticket offices, 2 W. Washington st. and Union station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

The Bates Barber Shop is still in the lead. All High Grade. Models B and C Arrow bicycles, \$5 cash, \$10 on payments. GUS HABICH, 22 W. Market st.

Always bargains at 108 W. Washington st. GRAYSON CLOTHING STORE. For men's, boys' and children's clothing, 108 W. Washington st.

Big Four Route. Beginning Thursday, August 6, parlor cars will be attached to the 11:15 a. m. train for the accommodation of passengers for Warsaw, Assembly, Warsaw, Benton Harbor and St. Joseph and principal points on the Michigan division. Call at the four offices for seats. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Feed your horse JANE'S dustless oats. Lady Embalmer. All modern equipments. FLANNERY & BUCHANAN, 108 W. Washington st.

Wood Mantels and Tile Work. P. M. PURSELL, 30 Massachusetts ave. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for children.

Read Wasson's Saturday Bargain News

To-morrow will be one of the biggest days of the season in our big store if prices count for aught. 5,000 Shirt Waists go on sale at from 19 cents to 93 cents, worth from 75 cents to \$3.50.

DON'T MISS THIS Big Sale of Wrappers and Shirt Waists

Hundreds of them here to select from and they are all the very best goods shown, right up-to-date in style, make and materials; all at most ridiculously low prices.

COME TO-MORROW SURE! WRAPPERS

700 Wrappers, made of Simpson's best fadeless prints, mostly dark colors, full size in all respects, wide hem at bottom, and Bischof sleeves; worth \$1.25, sale price, 58cts.

2,000 splendid Wrappers, every garment made with full Bischof sleeves, extra wide skirts and full length made of Dimities, Persian Lawns, fine French Percalines, real Chintz; some with ruffles, some corded, some plain; material alone worth \$1.50 and \$2. Wrappers made to sell for from \$2 to \$3; our sale price, 98cts.

200 Wrappers, made to sell for \$3.75 to \$4.75, trimmed daintily with embroidery and laces, all go to-morrow, choice for, \$1.95.

DRESSING SACQUES About 65 Dressing Sacques in this stock worth up to \$4.50, made of Dimities, Lawns and Persians, divided into three lots, choice for \$1.19, 98cts and 50cts.

TWO-PIECE SUITS About 100 Lawn, Percalé, Dimity and Duck Two-Piece Suits, dark and light colors, Bischof sleeves, and 5-7 yard skirts, worth up to \$5; all go, choice for, 98cts.

CHILDREN'S WAISTS 200 Misses' Laundered Waists, sizes 8 to 12 only, worth up to \$1.25; all go, choice for, 29cts.

NOTICE! The public are notified we are not interested in Wood's Sarsaparilla Sold under our name, SLOAN DRUG CO.

SEE our big line of Paper-Bound books at 5c. Lithograph Portraits of McKinley, Bryan or Hobart at 25c each; same prices by mail. Send stamps or post-office note.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

RINK'S MONEY-SAVING

Any Waist in our house for 98c. Linen Finished White Duck Skirts \$1.25. Real Tow Linen Skirts \$1.50.

LADIES, ATTENTION SKIRT SALE NEVER BEFORE MATCHED

20 Fine Luster Skirts \$1.50; worth \$3. 12 Brocade Luster Skirts \$2.50; worth \$6. 27 Brocade Silk Skirts \$8.50; worth \$20. 9 Fancy Cloth Skirts \$4.50; worth \$10. GREAT VALUES in ladies' Fall Suits—new shapes, new cloths—at \$8.50.

RINK'S

MILLINERY

All Summer Millinery goes to-morrow regardless of losses. Trimmed Hats 40 trimmed Hats, regular prices \$2.50 to \$3.50, reduced last week to \$1.25 and \$1.50; all go to-morrow, choice for, 87cts.

Sailors 12 Sailors, regular prices all season were \$4.00 and over; closing price to-morrow, 75cts. Choicest and other Sailor in the house, to-morrow, worth from \$1.50 to \$4.00, goes for, 50cts.

Walking Hats Any Walking Hat in our house, regularly worth \$4.00 to \$7.50, for, 98cts.

Untrimmed Straw Hats Big lot of Straw Hats, all new shapes, former prices \$1.00 to \$2.00; choice for, 10cts.

SILK MITTS Ladies' heavy black Silk Mitts, worth 10cts, for, 9cts. Extra fine black Silk Mitts, with Paris points, price was 25cts, for, 15cts.

Misses' Mitts Misses' elbow length Silk Mitts, in light blue, pink cardinal, white, tan and cream, 30ct quality, for, 25cts. Misses' black Silk Lace Mitts, per pair, 5cts.

HOSIERY Children's seamless tan Cotton Hose, double heels and toes; worth 15cts, for, 10cts. Lot children's high grade black Cotton Hose, always sold for 50cts; choice for, 19cts.

Ladies' full regular made "Hermesdorf" black Cotton Hose high spliced heels and double soles, 20ct quality, for, 17cts. Men's seamless Cotton Half Hose, 10ct quality, 4 pairs for, 25cts.

A RIBBON SENSATION

A Big Cut For To-Morrow About 500 yards of beautiful Ribbons go at less than half cost to manufacturer.

Handkerchiefs About 2,000 Handkerchiefs offered special for to-morrow. Ladies' Hemstitched fancy bordered Handkerchiefs, three for Ladies' plain white, hemstitched handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered corners, 5cts.

Hot Weather Corsets Summer Corsets, with 5-hook front steels, two side steels each side, braided waist, and trimmed top, 25cts. Fine Sateen Strip Summer Corset, with 5-hook double front steels, two side steels, side, braided waist for 50cts.

Underwear Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, worth 10c for, 3cts. Ladies' Maco Cotton Ribbed Vests, ribbon trimmed neck and arms, reduced from 15c to Ladies' pink lisle thread Vests, worth 2c for, 10cts.

How's This? Real Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, and first-class Sweaters, at 37 1/2 Cents. Pick a very nice Straw Hat for a quarter, at No. 10 West Washington street.

THE FAMOUS CLOAK HOUSE

52 and 54 N. Illinois St. SEPARATE SKIRTS, WRAPPERS, WAISTS AND SUITS CUT RIGHT, LEFT AND CENTER. SEPARATE SKIRTS—\$4 Skirts, all lined, Figured Mohairs, at \$1.

CHICAGO Shoe Co. 68 and 70 E. Washington St. By courteous and honorable dealing we will command your trade. Our Saturday Market Day Sale has some hot bargains for this extreme hot weather.

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It Is Necessary to wear as light-weight clothing as possible, if you desire comfort and coolness this kind of weather. Here's a chance: Mohair, Silk Luster, Drap d'Ete, Flannel and Fancy Silk Coats and Vests at \$4.95 that formerly sold for \$7, \$10, \$12. Men's Light-Weight Pants, medium and light colors, at \$2.65—the \$5 and \$6 kind, and \$3.75 for those that were \$7, \$8 and \$9.

The When Saturday AT SELIG'S

Special Items From the Great Sensation Sale SLIGHT WEIGHT JACKETS. \$10.00 Jackets, 89c. About 25 Ladies' Jackets, in black and medium light colors, value \$10 \$15 each, your choice, 89c. \$1.00 Shirt Waists, 39c. Your choice of all our \$1 Shirt Waists, 39c. DRESS GOODS ADVANCE SALE. Black and colored new fall weaves, new Jamestown, 25c. 50 pieces double fold Novelty, 38 in. width, latest designs, value 20c, Saturday, 25c. DOMESTICS. 9 to 11 a. m. Ten-yard limit. Your choice of all our best Prints and Shirtings, 3c. All-Linen Crabs, 25c. 4-4 Unbleached Muslin, extra heavy, value 7c, 5c. 10-4 Bleached Bed Spreads, 48c. 10 pieces Figured Duck, for Suits, value 15c, go for, 5c. Garmers' Best Parasols, 25c. 25 pieces Challie, value 7c, 25c. LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSE. 100 dozen Ladies' Full Seamless Hose, in black or tan, value 20c, Saturday, 15c. 50 dozen Gentlemen's Seamless Half Hose, in tan or black, value 15c, Saturday, 11c.

SELIG DRY GOODS COMPANY

109 AND 111 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST.

How's This?

Real Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, and first-class Sweaters, at 37 1/2 Cents.

ARCADÉ

Pick a very nice Straw Hat for a quarter, at No. 10 West Washington street.

ARCADÉ

WATER MOTORS are a very delicate piece of machinery. Many are ruined by inexperienced persons trying to repair them; others by running them too long without oiling. Every motor should be overhauled once a year. We have expert workmen. Try us.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO

Marion Block, Corner of Meridian and Ohio Sts.

Thin Goods For Perspiring Mortals

Single and Double-Breasted Serge Coats, \$4; with Vests, \$5. Tow-Linen Suits, \$4. Luster Coats, \$1 and upward. White and Fancy Vests, 75c and upward.

Original - Eagle

5 and 7 WEST WASHINGTON ST. "WANT" ADS. IN THE NEWS ONLY ONE CENT A WORD.