Republicans, five Democrats, one third-party man and two independents. The membership represents on its Republican list twenty active members of that party, forty-seven business men and two ministers. There are twelve active Democrats and eleven Democratic business men. Since the committee was formed two Republicans, and one each Democratic and independent have moved out of the city. The president of the committee, S. T. Bowen, is a Democrat. Its secretary, L. B. Swift, is an independent. The president of the executive committee, A. B. Conduitt, is a Democrat; its secretary, W. H. Hobbs, is a Republican. The treasurer of both committees, W. P. Gallup, is a Republican, and the attorney, Captain Ritter, is a third-party man. Wm. Henderson, who has more influence in the committee than any other member, is a Democrat, and at the St. Louis convention favored the nomination of the Democratic national ticket as it is now. Two of the Republican members, Messrs. Gallup and Fahnley, never take an active interest in politics."

A Journal reporter called upon General Huston last evening and inquired of him what reply, if any, he intended making to a letter from Jewett, calling attention to the Democratic committee of one hundred. He said he had received no letter from Mr. Jewett, and on being informed that it was printed in the News, said he had been so busy he had not had time to read that paper. He expressed a desire to see a copy of that issue. The paper was produced and the General fixed his eye-glasses on firmly and began to read industriously, but apparently found nothing requiring immediate attention, and remarked, when he got through, that he guessed there was "nothing in it that needs any answer."

"Then you don't propose to make any answer?"

"Not this evening. May be I will have something to say to-morrow."

They Denounce the Lie.

There was a malicious attack upon General Harrison's record as a soldier in yesterday's Sentinel. It was in the form of an interview, and concerning it Joshua Parker, who was with the General through the war, said last night: "The statement is a lie from beginning to end. I have several letters from him at Washington, one of which he sent me at the time I was trying to get a special pension. It was at General Harrison's request that I went to Washington, and while there he performed many favors for me and did his best to get my bill through Congress. He offered to loan me money until my pension was granted. This was in June, 1886, and when my special pension bill failed Harrison came to me and said: 'I would not have voted for anything less than for an allowance for you of $30 a month.' He always speaks to me, and when the opportunity is offered he has never failed to take me by the hand and inquire into the happiness of myself and family."

In regard to the statement of the man in the Sentinel's interview, that Joe Landormi had said before his death that General Harrison had not spoken to him for seventeen years, Mrs. Landormi has the following to say: "When I read that article in the Sentinel I at once branded it an outrage upon General Harrison. The man who made it could not have concocted a bigger lie. My husband has often spoken to me of General Harrison, and always with the greatest respect. I remember very distinctly about six years ago my husband and I were down the street and we met the General. He stopped and spoke to my husband, who, in turn, introduced me to him. General Harrison on that occasion was very polite to me. When my husband was ill and unable to leave his bed he used to often talk about the General, and the night before he died he had been reading about Harrison's chances of election, and made this remark: 'I hope Benny will get there.' On the night of the ratification in honor of Harrison's nomination my husband was restless, and several times expressed a desire to be out with the boys. The Sentinel's interview is the greatest lie I have ever heard and it made me angry when I read it. I did not think the Democrats would resort to such base purposes." The appearance of General Harrison's picture in the choise room of Mrs. Landormi's home was convincing evidence to a Journal reporter of her regard for him. A. C. Shaffer, a member of the Metropolitan police force, also says the Sentinel interview is a lie. Gen. Harrison looked after his pension papers, and in three days after he had written him, at Washington, he had received an encouraging reply.

An Englishman's Testimony to Free Trade.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman employed in a large cotton manufactory in Manchester, England. It is worth the reading of every workingman and woman:

I cannot think for a moment what ever made them introduce such a battle-cry as free trade, when there are so many people go from here to America to escape it and to better their condition. The laborers here cannot get a decent pay for their labor. You would be astonished to see things that are turned out here and the miserable pay for them. In our trade a woman weaves a piece of heavy cloth 220 yards long and 108 inches wide, taking her loom nine to ten days to weave it. She gets paid 13s ($3.12)—think of it! 13s. Why, I am ashamed to pay it, many a time, for I have to pay it, and this is the top price. We pay better wages than 50 per cent. of the mills. I give you the earnings, copied from my mill-book, for the last two weeks, for the first ten women on my list, which will give you an average of the whole:

	No.	Length.	Width.	S	D.
September 15—	1	220 yds.	34 inches	6	0
	2	440 yds.	34 inches	9	9
	3	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	4	440 yds.	34 inches	9	9
	5	220 yds.	34 inches	5	6
	6	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	7	220 yds.	34 inches	5	9
	8	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	9	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	10	Not finished in time.			
September 22—	1	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	2	220 yds.	34 inches	8	6
	3	220 yds.	34 inches	6	0
	4	220 yds.	34 inches	5	6
	5	220 yds.	34 inches	9	6
	6	220 yds.	39 inches	10	0
	7	Not finished in time.			
	8	50 yds.	34 inches	1	6
	9	220 yds.	34 inches	8	0
	10	440 yds.	34 inches	11	6

Those not finished in time have to wait a week before being paid for what she has done.

The difference in prices paid for the same number of yards is owing to some cloths being finer than others, and if they don't finish the whole piece in a week, they must wait till next week before being paid. It is awful to think how the poor people manage to live. Some of them are widows and have two or three children to keep and maintain. Take machine stickers: They hem one dozen handkerchiefs for 1d (2c), make a man's shirt for 3½ to 6 cents, according to quality etc. This is a fair sample of wages paid in free-trade England. This is Christian England. In the Jew and Italian quarters in Manchester the people herd together like pigs; all working, sleeping, eating is done in the one room, and then the upper class persons, prate and say they don't know why the people are so depraved and wretched looking, adding insult to injury.

The classes keep down the masses here. They say if people don't work for starvation wages, they cannot compete with foreigners who send their goods here. Please, can you tell me what good free trade is in this case—for I cannot see it. My idea is that home industries ought to be protected, and not we keep and feed foreigners. It strikes me that there will be a jolly old row some day. The starving millions are beginning to think. To hear them talk in the work-shops will make some of the upper class pause a moment. It is an astonishing thing to me that a laboring man, who has left home and friends in the place of his birth, gone to America to better the condition of himself and family, educate his children, live in a comfortable home of his own, can be a free-trade Democrat. If they think free-trade England is better than protective America, in the name of God send them back to starve. What do Irishmen think of Mr. Morton and the famine?"

Opposes Free-Trade Men and Measures.

Democratic changes in this city continue to multiply. Dennis Bryan, the largest operator at the Indianapolis stockyards and one of the best types of the Irish-American in this city, hung out his banner for Harrison and Morton yesterday, and proposes to be as active in his advocacy of that ticket hereafter as he has been for Democratic presidential candidates heretofore. "I am going to vote for General Harrison for personal reasons," he said to a Journal reporter last evening. "I came to this country in 1864, at the age of seventeen, and with the exception of one vote for General Grant, I have voted for Democratic candidates for the presidency ever since. I was born in Cork county, Ireland, and the free-trade and other vicious legislation of the English Parliament made my labor next to worthless there, and drove me out as a wanderer on the earth. I have a family of boys now that I do not want to be subjected to the same experience, and I believe the adoption of free-trade theories here would ultimately make labor in this country as ill-paid as it is on the other side of the water. Any how, I do not propose to cast my vote for a party that has clasped hands with British free-traders and the advocates of that system, and I do not see how reading and thinking Irishmen can give their support to a policy which is calculated mainly to promote English interests. The most of us never had a vote to help to regulate matters there, but we have here and ought to have profited enough by our experience to use it wisely now."

"How would the destruction of the protective system affect your business?" the reporter asked.

"Well, to illustrate one side of it, and that the one which free-trade advocates talk most about, the importation of free raw material: We used to get from seven to ten cents a pound for light hides, and we paid then from $2 to $7 for shoes made up from this material. Now the same class of hides, under the tariff reductions, are obtained from South America for three and four cents a pound. There has been no reduction in the price of shoe leather, and we still pay from $2 to $7 for our foot-wear. The only difference is that money which used to come to us for hides now goes to South America. I still have a good many Democratic friends here whom I would vote for on local tickets, but when it comes to a question of giving my support to men and measures that are calculated to break down our protective system, I will not do it, and in this campaign I propose to work and vote for General Harrison."

Gov. Foraker's Visit To-Day.

Gov. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, accompanied by the Foraker Club and the Harrison and Morton Club, of Columbus, O., 300 strong, are expected here to-day on a special train, arriving at the Union Station here at 1 P. M. They bring with them a magnificent glee club of 100 voices, and the delegation is likely to make a lively demonstration during its stay. It will be received by the Columbia Club of this city, which is requested to meet at the Denison at 12:30 P. M., unless a change in the hour is made this morning, in which event notice will be given by placard posted at the southeast corner of Washington and Meridian streets. The visitors will be escorted to the New Denison in the evening Governor Foraker and his party will be escorted to Tomlinson Hall by the Wanamaker Guards and the First Veteran Regiment Harrison and Hovey Guards, which is requested to meet at the New Denison at 7:30 P. M. for that purpose, and he will there deliver an address on the issues of the campaign. Gov. Foraker's reputation as an orator is wide-spread, and there is a general desire to hear him in this city. Particularly is this so among the Union veterans here, to whom the Ohio Governor is especially endeared by his prompt and decided negative to the proposition to return the rebel flags captured by Ohio soldiers in the civil war.

Appointment of Supervisors.

The law relative to supervisors of elections says they can be appointed when ten citizens of good standing in any county petition the Circuit Court of the United States for their appointment. This petition sent to the chief supervisor of election, W. A. Van Buren, will be by him presented to Judge Woods, whose court, by order of Judge Gresham, has now been opened as a Circuit Court for that purpose and will remain open until the day after the election. Upon receipt of such petition one Republican and one Democratic supervisor is appointed for each voting precinct in the county having presented the petition. These supervisors are furnished with forms of oaths of office by the chief supervisor, which may be sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and are by them to be sent to the chief supervisor. They are also furnished with poll-books upon which all challenges and any violation of the election laws, by anybody, must be noted and must be returned to the chief supervisor within ten days after the election. These supervisors may be appointed at any time until and including the day of election. Commissions of appointment are issued to the supervisors by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

General Harrison's Visitors.

The visitors at General Harrison's residence yesterday were mainly residents, although some of the callers were persons temporarily in the city, noticeably the Bee-line surgeons. Most of the veterans here on their way to attend the reunion of the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment went out to pay their respects, among them Gen. J. T. Wilder and Gen. M. S. Hascall. Mrs. Marion Brown, of Rahway, N. J., who is an enthusiastic Republican and who believes firmly that New Jersey will cast her electoral vote for Harrison and Morton, this year, called later, accompanied by Dr. G. W. Burke, of New Castle, and President Webster, of the Republican Commercial Travelers' organization of this city came in to notify General Harrison formally of the desire of many commercial travelers from this and other States to call upon him on Saturday next. The receptions to-day, of a public character, will probably be confined to the clubs that accompany Governor Foraker. The present arrangement is that they will march out to the General's residence at 4 P. M. and be received there, but it is not probable that there will be any addresses made, the affair taking on the character of a social reception.

The Colored Republicans.

A rousing colored Republican meeting was held at the corner of Market and Tennessee streets last night. The first speaker, C. M. Ferguson, of Texas, spoke of the treatment of his race by the Democrats, and urged upon the colored people of Indiana the necessity of their voting for Harrison to a man. He advised them to visit Texas if they had any doubt for whom to vote. Allison W. Sweeney reviewed the history of the two parties, and showed that every blur on American history had been caused by the Democratic party. Every Democrat had, from the most eminent down, opposed the emancipation of the colored people. Every time any measure for the betterment of the race had been introduced in Congress it had been opposed by the Democratic party. He said that 50,000 colored men had been murdered in the South by Democrats because they dared to vote the Republican ticket.

There was also a colored Republican meeting in Lovely Lane Church. It was addressed by Dr. Elbert and J. S. Hinton. The meeting was largely attended and great enthusiasm prevailed, the speeches being of excellent character.

Two Distinguished Veterans.

Gen. John T. Wilder and Gen. Milo S. Hascall, formerly of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, were at the New Denison yesterday, on their way to the reunion of the survivors of that regiment, which is to be held at Anderson to-morrow. Gen. Hascall, who now makes his home at Goshen, said Republican prospects in Elkhart county were never better, and that the last Republican majority there will be increased three hundred at the coming November election. Gen. Wilder, who now makes his home near Bristol, Tenn., said that while he did not expect to see that State carried by the Republican presidential ticket at this election, the time was near at hand when Tennessee would be added to the Republican column. "I think we will carry the Chattanooga district for Congress this year," he added. "The Democrats beat me by less than four hundred when I made the race there, and the conditions have improved since then. As for East Tennessee, where I now live, it is Republican two to one, and we are whittling down the Democratic majority in the Middle and Western districts every year."

Railroad Men's Demonstration.

The Railroad Men's Harrison and Morton Club, of this city, has been one of the most active and effective factors in this campaign. When it began its good work, directly after the nomination of General Harrison, its members said they would not cease pushing the interests of the Republican ticket until the last vote was counted. The club has always been one of the most noticeable features of parades, and now it proposes to round off the campaign with a big demonstration of railroad men from all parts of the State. This event will occur here, Saturday, Oct. 27. A. D. Shaw, of the Bee-line; J. C. Finch, of the Panhandle, and J. E. Moore, of the O., I. & W., were last night appointed by the club as a committee on invitation. All Republican railroad men in the State are to be invited, and it is desired that where there are clubs they come with their organizations, and bring their lanterns.

A Traveler's Prediction.

W. M. Williams, a commercial traveler of this city, takes in a territory of twenty-two counties of southern Indiana. He says that no one can travel now without hearing and talking politics, and learning something of the political situation. "Everywhere I go," said he, last night, "I find the Republicans jubilant and enthusiastic. They have stopped discussing whether we will carry the State, and are now figuring on how large the majority will be. I find changes in favor of the Republicans reported everywhere, and many of the reports I have personally investigated, and found to be true. In one small town (Whitestown) there are seventeen Democrats who will vote for Harrison. My judgment, founded upon my observation, is that we will carry the State by a larger majority than either party has had for years."

The Lie of a Third-Party Speaker.

Dr. Boole, one of the third-party speakers sent out to Illinois to speak for Fisk and Brooks, endangered his reputation for veracity by stating in a speech at Decatur that General Harrison owns a building in this city that is occupied as a saloon. Other third-party speakers have been circulating the lie. Gen. Harrison owns but a half interest in one piece of business property, and that is on the south side of Washington street, just east of Alabama. The building on the corner is used as a jewelry store, a barber-shop comes next, and next to it is the building partly owned by Gen. Harrison. It has two rooms, one of which is used by a merchant tailor and the other by a furniture dealer. There is no saloon near it, and the building in question has never had a saloon in it.

Commercial Travelers' Day.

Next Saturday has been announced as the day when the commercial travelers of this and other States will call upon General Harrison, and all the indications at this time point to a large attendance of commercial men on that occasion. The local organization has been unremitting in its effort to arrange matters here so that the visiting brethren shall have a pleasant time during their stay in the city, and if the weather shall prove pleasant their turn-out is likely to be an attractive one. There is no class of men in the community whose good opinion is worth holding more than that of the traveling men, and they ought to have the general co-operation of the public here in their demonstration of Saturday next.

Judge Thurman's Departure.

Judge Thurman did not arise until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was another hour before he had completed his breakfast. He then held an informal reception, and was introduced to fifteen or twenty citizens who had called to see him. Among the number were Postmaster Jones, Dr. Sharpe, Luther Benson and W. A. Hughes. About noon the Judge took a carriage, and, accompanied by Messrs. Jones, Randall and Nash, called upon Mrs. Hendricks. The Thurman party, including Governor Gray, left for Fort Wayne on the 1:10 P. M. train on the Lake Erie & Western railroad.

Boycotted by Democrats.

Fred Hartman, blacksmith and wagon-maker on Virginia avenue, is being boycotted, he says, by Democratic draymen because he is going to vote for Harrison. They are trying to influence all draymen to take their repairing and shoeing to other shops. Mr. Hartman declares, though, that if all his business were taken away he would not fail to work and vote for Harrison's election. "I am going to support Harrison because he was a good soldier," said he. "I was with him through the war and I know just for whom I am voting. I knew him in my boyhood days, and with him President this country will be in safe hands."

Result of Democratic Teaching.

Two or three Republican clubs have been meeting in the old Council chamber in the basement of the court-house, and as the room was unoccupied they used it as a store-room for their flags, banners, etc. The walls were nicely decorated, and pictures of General Harrison were hung around the room. Monday night some Democrats entered the room, destroyed all the decorations, mutilating several flags, and carried the remainder away. The officers of the club say they have positive evidence as to who did the work, and will swear out a warrant for the rascals.

Wants to Come Again.

Chairman Huston received last night a letter from the Piqua, O., Glee Club, conveying the thanks of that organization to the Republicans of this city and the State for the welcome given the club on its visit to the city last Thursday. In closing the letter the writer of it, J. W. Morris, says: "We hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting your people again; if not politically, then socially, and that on the 4th of next March we may be allowed an opportunity to help in the inauguration of General Harrison."

The Southern Counties.

Thomas W. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, has returned to the city, after making his first series of speeches in this State. He has been in fifteen of the southern counties and in all the precincts of each. The Republicans everywhere are in the best condition, and down in General Hovey's district the Democrats who will support the Republican national and State tickets are very active in their party affiliations. Mr. Taylor says there will be a very large silent vote.

Resigned as Notaries.

John C. Chaney, of Sullivan county; Thomas J. Brooks, of Martin; W. L. Penfield, of DeKalb, and Leander P. Mitchell, of Henry county, presidential electors on the Republican ticket, sent in letters yesterday to the Governor resigning their commissions as notaries public. The law forbids a presidential elector from holding any public office of profit or trust.

Senator Sherman's Appointments.

The following additional appointments have been made for Senator John Sherman: Portland, Nov. 1, and Huntington Nov. 2. Both meetings will be held at 1 P. M.

Political Notes.

The Eleventh ward Republicans will meet to-night at their headquarters.

The Trusler Guards will meet at the Virginia-avenue Rink this evening. A full attendance is desired.

Dr. J. L. Williams says that out of the whole twenty-four members of the association of Bee-line surgeons there is only one Democrat.

The Wanamaker Escort Club will meet in the basement of the court-house this evening, at 7 o'clock. All the members are requested to report in full uniform.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, leaves Washington to-day for Indiana, and will spend all the time between now and the election in this State, with the exception of the last week of the campaign.

Hon. Samuel H. Elrod, of Clark, Dak., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Elrod was formerly of Hendricks county, and is now making a canvass of that county and Putnam in the interest of Harrison and protection.

The First Voters' Harrison and Morton Club will attend the Foraker meeting this evening, in a body. The club will assemble at Superior Court room No. 3, at 7 o'clock, in full uniform. Every member is requested to turn out.

Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, O., will speak in Boone township, Madison county, to-day. To-morrow he will be at Edwardsport, Knox county, and on Friday he is to speak in Vincennes, the latter appointment being in the evening.

Chairman Quay will attempt to supply every house and every flat in the city with election tickets. The custom here is for the voter to secure his ticket at the polls on election day, and Quay's proposed distribution will be an innovation.—Democratic Special.

Mrs. Harrison is to receive a charming present. Mrs. Ella Kelly, of Hoopeston, Ill., has designed a "national quilt," to be sent to the wife of the next president, immediately after his inauguration. The quilt will be of white satin, embroidered and decorated in artistic style.

A Wellington (Kan.) grocer and three of his clerks have made an agreement that in the event of Harrison's election all their old hats, about thirty in number, are to be thrown away and a new outfit for covering their heads will be bought. Should Cleveland be the winner, all are to wear their old hats for the next four years.

Mayor Denny is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Edmund C. Lee, of New York, on the political outlook in that State. Among other things the General says: "I am positive of thirty thousand majority for Harrison in the State. Should we keep on making accessions to our ranks as we now are, we will roll up seventy-five thousand."

Treasurer of State Lemcke accompanied Mr. Blaine upon his trip to Evansville and New Albany and returned yesterday morning. He reports a very encouraging outlook in Vanderburg county, and says that he was assured by conservative Republicans that the party is making large gains among the laboring men in the manufacturing establishments of New Albany.

L. H. Kersey writes to the Journal from Chicago that he has traveled 5,000 miles about the country in the last four weeks, and finds that the sentiment everywhere is for General Harrison. He says that the wool-growers, the lumbermen, fishermen and farmers are almost a unit for him. Mr. Kersey was a Democrat, but says that party's free-trade proclivities have weaned him from it, and that he will hereafter vote the Republican ticket.

Auditor of State Carr returned to the city yesterday, after visiting nearly every part of the State. "In every county," he said, "the Republican party is doing excellent work. The reports of gains we are making are not at all exaggerated. I found them especially numerous among the farmers. Everybody is talking protection, and that is reaching the farmers, as well as all other classes of workingmen."

A meeting of Democratic protectionists who will vote for Harrison and Morton (and Miller too, in all probability) is being quickly and even secretly organized in this city, and a call will soon be issued. It will be similar in character to the recent great meeting in Philadelphia, and is, indeed, inspired by that gathering. Admission to the secret preliminary meetings is solely by cards, issued only after careful inquiry among the merchants and manufacturers of Democratic faith but protection principles.—New York Tribune.

PRICES NOW AND THEN.

The Differences Between Expenses in Protective and Free-Trade Times.

The South Bend Tribune has made a careful examination of prices of farm and store products, which is of great value in the discussion of the tariff question. It shows conclusively how much better off the farmers are under the protective system than they were under the free-trade system between 1840 and 1860. The Tribune has taken the prices from account-books, the day-books of four farmers furnishing the information concerning the prices of 1858. According to the figures a farmer sold his produce at the following rates in 1858:

Wheat, per bushel	$ 63¼
Wood, per cord	2.50
Hay, per ton	6.00
Corn, per bushel	25
Oats, per bushel	23
Eggs, per dozen	06
Butter, per pound	10
Total	$9.77¼

He bought articles needed by him at the following prices:

1 Studebaker wagon	$130.00
Rio coffee per lb	15
Brown sugar, per lb	11
Granulated sugar, per lb	15
Rice, per lb	07
Green tea, per lb	1.00
Syrup, per gallon	75
Salt, per barrel	2.40
Overalls, per pair	50
Calico, per yard	12½
Bleached muslin, per yard	16
1 set granite cups and saucers	75
1 set plates	75
1 set knives and forks	1.50
1 dozen half pint tumblers	1.50
Wheat sack	30
Total	$140.21½

The prices in 1888 for produce are as follows:

Wheat	$ 88
Wood, per cord	5.00
Hay, per ton	12.00
Corn, per bushel	50
Oats, per bushel	30
Eggs, per doz	14
Butter, per lb	15
Total	$18.97

While the farmer pays for what he needs as follows:

One Studebaker wagon	$65.00
Rio coffee, per lb	20
Brown sugar, per lb	06
Granulated sugar, per lb	09
Rice, per lb	08
Green tea, per lb	75
Syrup, per gallon	45
Salt, per barrel	1.05
Overalls, per pair	40
Calico, per yard	05
Bleached muslin, per yard	09
One set granite cups and saucers	45
One set granite plates	45
One set knives and forks	60
One dozen half-pint tumblers	60
Wheat sacks	21
Total	$69.48

The difference is enormous. In the free-trade era the farmer sold produce at the rate of $9.77¼ for which he now receives $18.97, very nearly double. And he bought articles for which he paid $140.21½, which he could now purchase for $69.48.

Mr. Henry Hall's Figures for Indiana.

Pittsburg Special.

Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer, Pa., was in the city to-night on his way home after a three weeks' stumping tour in Indiana. Mr. Hall spent his time in that part of the State lying south of Indianapolis, where the large Democratic majorities come from. In speaking of the outlook to-night he said: "Indiana will give Harrison from 8,000 to 12,000 majority just as sure as the sun rises on election day. I base my judgment of the majority on what I saw and heard. The excitement is intense and the individual voter is being looked after."

Organization in New York City.

New York Mail and Express.

The list of business men's Harrison and Morton clubs is now about complete. The organization of the insurance men yesterday is the last. Now every business that employs any large number of firms is organized, and all are working like beavers for the Republican ticket. Organization was never so perfect as it is this year.

$5 Excursion.

INDIANAPOLIS TO ST. LOUIS, VIA VANDALIA LINE,

Thursday, Oct. 18, 1888. Last chance to see the Exposition.

Grand Republican Rally,

AT MUNCIE, IND., ON OCT. 19.

The Bee-line railway will sell excursion tickets to Muncie on above date at rate of $1 for the round trip. For particulars call on agents Bee-line railway. T. C. PECK, P. A.

$1 to Muncie and Return.

On Oct. 19 the Bee-line railway will sell excursion tickets to Muncie at rate of $1 the round trip, account the Republican rally. Call on agents Bee-line for particulars.

T. C. PECK, P. A.

One Fare to St. Louis and Return,

VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY.

Every day, until October 20, the Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at the rate of $7.50. For particulars as to return limit of tickets, etc., call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and 138 South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, P. A.

CAN'T go to church. Why not? Q my cough would disturb the congregation. Cure it with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, a pure vegetable remedy, unfailing as the sun and mild and harmless as the summer air. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

$5 to St. Louis and Return.

VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY.

On Oct. 18 the Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at the low rate of $5. This will be the last cheap excursion to St. Louis this season. For tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and 138 South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, P. A.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sufferings Intense. Head Nearly Raw. Body Covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.:

Dear Sirs—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him.

His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors. WM. S. STEPHENSON.

WINCHESTER P. O., UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

The Potter Drug and Chemical Co.:

Gentlemen—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale.

Yours truly, STEVENSON & BRUNER, Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such is its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

STOVES,

PAYMENTS or CASH,

— AT —

MESSENGER'S

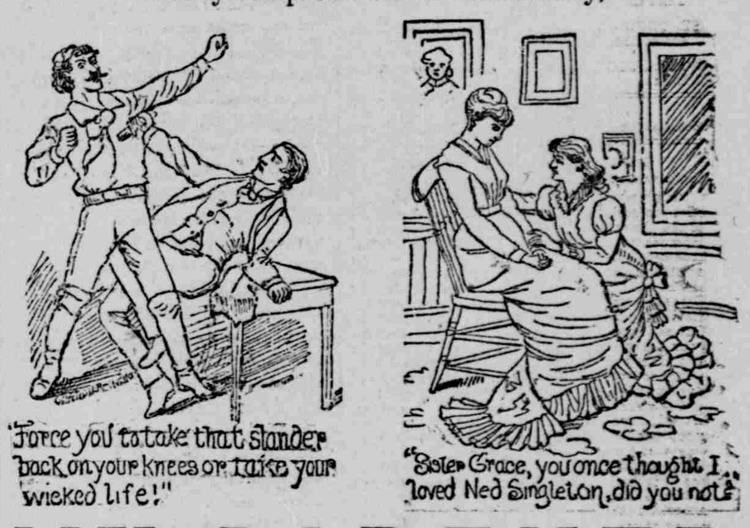
101 East Washington St.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK

ALL THIS WEEK, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Bartley Campbell's best American Play,



MY PARTNER

A COMPANY OF ACKNOWLEDGED ARTISTS

NIGHT PRICES—10, 20, and 30 Cents

MATINEES—10 and 20 cents.

Not Quenched

The fire is out and the smoke has blown away, as might be expected in such wet weather as in the past few days; but the desire for the bargains that have resulted from the fire and the smoke has not been quenched. It comes right along. So do the people. Never mind wet over head or bad streets under foot. It is dry and clean in our store, and you will be well repaid by the cut prices you can get on carpets and draperies—as good as new for wear; only spoiled for sale as perfect goods.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE,

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

P. S.—Don't miss the chance. Don't delay.

VICTOR FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

Manufacturers of

GAS BURNERS,

STOVE REPAIRS,

BOB-SLED RUNNERS, Etc.,

No. 240 South Pennsylvania street.

HOTEL ENGLISH,

Northwest side Circle Park.

Best hotel building in Indianapolis. One of the best kept hotels for the prices charged in the country. Rate for transient $2 per day. Very favorable rates given regular customers. Good location, rooms, fare, elevator and all modern conveniences.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

THIS AFTERNOON! TO-NIGHT!

THE DRAMATIC SENSATION,

Lights and Shadows

Produced by a strong company, with special scenery throughout, and MARVELOUS EFFECTS.

Regular prices. Secure seats in advance.

GRAND---EXTRA

LATTER PART OF WEEK—THE FAMOUS

CONRIED

OPERA COMPANY

Thursday evening—VICE-ADMIRAL; Friday evening and Saturday Matinee—AMORITA; Saturday night—BLACK HUSSAR.

No increase in prices. Seats on sale this morning.

GRAND.

"THE TIGRESS."

OCT. 25.

BORN & CO

Furniture,

Stoves,

Carpets,

Weekly and Monthly Payments

Holland's One-Piece Fuel Gas Burner

— FOR —

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Furnaces and Grates.

Our claim from experience: Cannot warp apart, perfect combustion, 40 per cent. more heat and will outlast any two two-piece burners in the market. For sale and attached by all first-class plumbers. GEO. A. RICHARDS, Wholesale Agent for Indianapolis HOLLAND'S MANUFACTURING CO. Erie, Pa.