LAST FRIDAY.

Not Friday of last week, but of this. It will be the last Friday before the great election. The last chance that you will have before the great excitement of that time to secure great bargains, as follows, at the

SPECIAL SALE:

15 dozen Ladies' Fringed Silk Ties at 35c, worth 75c.
All the leading shades 6-4 Broadcloth, worth $1.90, for $1.25.
Plain and Checked Dress Goods at 31c, cheap at 50c.
12½c Muslin, in remnants, for 8c.
15c Cambric, in remnants, for 10c.
Whisk Brooms 11c, worth 25c.
Card Cases 19c, worth 35c.
Leather Purses 10c, worth 25c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 35c, cheap at 65c.
Ladies' Camel's Hair Underwear at $1.25 a suit, worth $2.
Gentlemen's Normal Wool Underwear at $2.50 a suit, worth $4.
Ladies' regular made Cotton Hose, fancy stripe, at at 15c, worth 35c.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 25c, worth 40c.
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves at 20c, worth 45c.
Kid Gloves at 50c, worth $1.
A very fine All-Wool White Blanket at $5.50 a pair; worth $7.50.
A fine All-Wool Scarlet Blanket at $5 a pair, worth $7.
A very fine All-Wool Scarlet Blanket at $4 a pair cheap at $5.

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ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

A DESPERATE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

After Failing with Gas and a Rope She Swallows Aconite in a Wine-Room.

At 8 o'clock last night Ada Harrington swallowed aconite in one of the wine-rooms of the Big Four Saloon, at the corner of Washington and Missouri streets. Drs. Beck and Eisenbeis gave the woman medical attention, but they say she cannot recover. An hour later she was removed from the saloon to her lodgings in the rear of 158 West Pearl street. The police say she has been demented for some time. Last February she escaped from the Women's Reformatory, where she had been sentenced when fourteen years of age for grand larceny. She is now nineteen years old. A month ago she was arrested for assaulting a young man with a pair of knucks. During that night, after her arrest she tried to commit suicide at the station-house. She first turned off the gas in the cell-room, and then, turning it on again, allowing it to fill the room, but an officer came to the cell in time to save her life. He left her for a few minutes, but on returning found her tearing strips from her clothing, evidently for the purpose of hanging herself to the gas-pipe or grating. Always when arrested a dagger has been found concealed in her clothing, and she has been regarded by the officers as a dangerous woman. She is said to be from a good family.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: L. Budenz, frame store-room, South Meridian street, $1,200; J. Allerdice & Co., two-story brick warehouse, Kentucky avenue, near Georgia street, $7,000; Indianapolis Manufacturing and Picture-frame Company, three-story brick factory, Nos. 600 to 610 Madison avenue, $3,000; James H. Lamb, improvements, No. 269 Bates street, $100; L. A. Duthie, improvements, No. 109 Hoyt avenue, $400.

Card of Thanks.

The Young Men's Christian Association hereby expresses thanks to the women of the churches of the city for their very kind and successful efforts put forth in behalf of the Association, in the business men's lunch at Pfaffin's Hall. The net sum of $475 will greatly aid in supplying the enlarged bathing facilities so much needed by our constantly increasing membership. In behalf of the association,

F. W. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW sideboards at Wm. L. Elder's.

GREENBACKERS NOT FOR HIM

They Look Upon President Cleveland as Their Worst and Unrelenting Enemy.

An Issue George O. Jones Brings Forward in a Forcible Interview—Mr. Fishback and Ex-Secretary Windom on the Situation.

Mr. George O. Jones, of New York, chairman of the national Greenback committee, arrived at the New Denison yesterday. In answering a representative of the Journal as to his views on the questions, candidates and prospects of this campaign, he said: "The National Greenback party has no candidates in the field to vote for at the coming election. Therefore, I am not taking any interest in the canvass beyond the results which would be likely to follow a reconstruction of the United States Supreme Court if Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected President. I have nothing to say on the tariff, labor or other issues as they are presented in this canvass, nor of the merits or demerits of parties or candidates, except to point to their record on that question, and I feel great delicacy even in doing that in this State, where I have friends whom I esteem very highly, whose personal and political welfare is largely interested the result of your coming election. I know of no better way to answer your inquiries than to hand you an interview of mine published in yesterday's Detroit Tribune."

The interview referred to begins with extracts from a report just issued by a committee appointed by the National Greenback convention held at Cincinnati last September.

These extracts set forth that while there is a difference of opinion among good Greenbackers on question s of tariff and labor, they are unanimous in their approval of the decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered March 3, 1884, declaring legal-tender paper money, authorized by Congress, to be constitutional money. "That decision," said Mr. Jones, "was rendered with the concurrence of seven judges of the court, and but one dissenting opinion, that of Judge Field, a Democrat, was filed. Since that time, President Cleveland has appointed two judges to fill vacancies caused by the death of the Republican members of the court, and both of them have indicated their opposition to the spirit of that decision. Justice Lamar did not vote, while in the Senate, on the bill relating to resumption of specie payments, but voted against the act to remonetize silver, and Chief-justice Melville W. Fuller, in an address before the Illinois Bar Association, Jan. 12, 1886, said he did not agree with the decision of the Supreme Court above referred to. By the record, therefore, of the last two Democratic judges appointed, it will be seen that the Supreme Court now stands five to three as against seven to one in favor of that decision when it was rendered, and that two more like changes would leave that court subject to a reversal of that decision. As to the disposition of President Cleveland in this matter it is only necessary to add that in his second report to Congress, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury said: 'I cannot myself believe the voters of the several States will ever decide that their federal government holds as sovereign a power to issue and reissue treasury notes and make them a legal tender in payment of private debts as it has to coin money and borrow it.'"

After some further discussion of the position taken by President Cleveland, Mr. Jones recalled the letter written to the one hundred Democratic members of Congress by Mr. Cleveland, before he became President, arguing against the further coinage of silver dollars. "Among the first acts of his administration," said Mr. Jones, "he set aside $100,000,000 in gold to redeem and retire greenbacks, which time should have taught him no one wants redeemed. That gold still remains in the treasury to swell its much talked of surplus. Senator Beck's resolution, which passed the Senate unanimously, last April, providing that silver certificates be issued to take the place of all national bank notes retired from circulation, has been slumbering ever since in the House committee on ways and means through executive influence.

"President Cleveland's English policy regarding finance and the defense of true Democrat American principles are widely different questions, and both have their defenders within the ranks of the present so-called Democratic party. In view of the advanced age of most members of the Supreme Court who agreed on the legal-tender decision when it was rendered, and of the changes which must soon be made in that body, the views and opinions of candidates and parties who are to control those changes is the question of paramount importance to the welfare of the government and people, and especially to Greenbackers in this campaign. But as I have never voted anything but the National Greenback ticket since our party was organized, in 1876, and as it has no candidates in nomination this fall, and as I shall not vote any electoral ticket at the coming election, I think I have said sufficient for one interview regarding the issues which true Greenbackers hold of greatest interest in this campaign."

"What do you think of the political probabilities in New York next Tuesday?"

"I expect to see General Harrison carry the State by 40,000 majority."

Mr. Windom on the West Incident.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom, of Minnesota, stopped over at the New Denison last night, on his way to Danville, at which place he speaks to-day, and for which point he leaves at 7:30 o'clock this morning. "I have been abroad a good part of this year," he said, "and only got back in time to take part in the last two months of the campaign. I have been about considerable, however, since my return, and thus far have seen nothing to shake my confidence in the election of General Harrison. New York, in which I spent three weeks, is in better shape for the Republicans than I have ever seen it, and while I have not been in this State long enough to make an estimate of any value based on my own observation, the samples I have seen are very promising. As to the recent political happenings, I consider all of them as tending to strengthen the Republican cause decidedly. The Irish-American vote which has been coming to us steadily, owing to the general belief of Irishmen in a protective tariff and care for our home industries, will be hastened considerably by the Sackville West letter. While the epistle does not contain any new facts, it brings out some old ones very clearly, and establishes in a way that cannot very well be disputed what we have been trying to show all along, namely, that the Democratic free traders of this country drew a good deal of their strength and inspiration from English sources. It was very plain to me while I was there that President Cleveland and the free-trade element in this country had the general support of the English people. This sentiment cropped out at dinners and breakfasts and public meetings, and all places I visited where politics were discussed. It was not an unselfish sentiment, for it was based entirely upon the hope of an increase in British manufacturing and commercial prosperity by adding our markets to those which Great Britain had already monopolized, but it was none the less hearty."

"What effect is President Cleveland's dismissal of Minister West likely to have on the Democratic presidential canvass?"

"I do not think it will alter the effect of Mr. West's disclosures. They are as true now as when they were written, and whether Mr. West goes or stays the effect of what he said will be the same. The only idea President Cleveland and his advisers seem to have had in their abrupt discontinuance of relations with Mr. West was to save some portion of the Irish vote and the motive of their action was so plain that no one was deceived by it. In fact, Mr. West's dismissal has only tended to bring out the cordial relations existing between British free-traders and Democratic leaders here, for the English newspapers discussing the incident have taken the ground that what ordinarily would be considered an act of brutal discourtesy must be excused by the exigencies of the political situation, and that Englishmen may console themselves with the reflection that when the election here is over, ample amends will be made for what may now seem like an intentional offence to English susceptibilities, but which in reality was a stroke of policy intended for their ultimate benefit."

What Free Trade Will Do.

Mr. W. C. Herron, of the well-known firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., iron founders, of Cincinnati, O., was here yesterday, and in conversation with a Journal reporter referred to the recent capture of a big casting contract at Denver, Col., by British manufacturers as showing what American workingmen may expect if the low tariff or free-trade schemes of the Democracy were continued. He said: "The contract is for 5,000 tons of castings for the Denver Street Cable Railroad Company. There were intimations received by home firms that they would have foreign competitors. The consequence of these intimations was that the American firms entering into competition for the contract made unusually low bids, being well aware what their English competitors would do in the way of low prices. A letter from Denver says that the contract after all has been let to two firms in Bradford, England. The bid of the American parties was under $39 per ton, delivered in Denver. The contract has been taken by the English parties for still less. The castings, consequently, will be made in England, shipped to Galveston, Tex., and thence taken to Denver by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. I would add that there is a large class of work given out here in quantities, such as car-work and bridge-work that is made from standard patterns and in large quantities, that the English firms can bid on, and that they have not hitherto done so to any extent may be accounted for, probably, from their not understanding the large field there is here for such works. The same class of figuring that has secured the Denver job to English parties would, if carried out to any extent, result in shutting up nearly half the foundries in the United States, even with the continuance of the present tariff."

An Interview with Mr. Fishback.

The Hon. W. P. Fishback, while in Cincinnati day before yesterday, in an interview appearing in the Commercial Gazette, of that city, said in reference to the situation in this State:

"I have made speeches in about fifteen counties, and have had talks with many campaigners, among them Governor Porter, who has made over forty speeches, and other speakers who have made fifty speeches. Governor Porter told me that the Republican gains all over the State were steady and regular; that they were uniform in all quarters, but particularly so in the rural districts, while large gains are reported on reliable information from many of the cities. In 1880 we gained three and one-half in each precinct, which changed the State, gave us the victory and placed Governor Porter in the gubernatorial chair. From Governor Porter's observations in the State—and what he says is confirmed by other speakers—we believe the Republican gains this year will be just double what they were in 1880. Yes, that would mean Harrison's election over Cleveland by a good big majority. Cleveland's plurality in 1884 was 6,500. That would give a majority for Harrison this year, based on our estimate of gains, of between 6,000 and 10,000. That's our estimate, and we think we are calculating within reason. In the beginning the Democrats were claiming everything, and they did so until we went over the State and discovered the feeling of the people.

"What do you hear from the first voters in Indiana?"

"There is no doubt but that General Logan's theory about the first voters this fall will be true. He said, you know, that the young men who are voting for the first time this year are largely the sons of returned soldiers, and that they will vote as their fathers fought. I was in one precinct last week where there were sixty-seven first voters, and there were less than fifteen of them Democrats. That was in a Democratic precinct, too."

"The Republicans will hold their own in Indianapolis, and something more?" was suggested.

"General Harrison," Mr. Fishback answered, "will lead the ticket in Indianapolis by several hundred votes. Yes, the vest-pocket vote will be large, and in his favor. We expect to give him a handsome majority in Marion county, a majority estimated at from one to two thousand. I was talking to one of the best-informed Democrats in the State but yesterday, and he said to me that Harrison would lead the ticket several hundred in Indianapolis, and would carry the county by a very handsome majority. This man has been one of the busy workers for the Democracy, and he knows whereof he speaks."

Mr. Fishback further said that, judging from Democratic countenances and their bragging on the street, they had plenty of money. In regard to betting, he remarked that it was all in favor of Harrison.

"An offer," said he, "of from $1,000 to $10,000 on Harrison has been in the office of the Terre Haute Express for two weeks, and no Democrat has been around to take any of the money."

Speaking of General Harrison's ability, he [Mr. Fishback] related the following:

"I practiced law with him for more than a quarter of a century, was his law partner for seven years, and I know he is a man of wonderful ability. In an important lawsuit before Judge Drummond some years ago there were eminent lawyers, among them Governor Hoadly, Porter, of New York, and George Crawford, all men of brilliant attainments. Mr. Porter opened the case. Harrison was to open for the defense, with Hoadly and Crawford to follow. Ben was their junior, and they thought they'd give the boy a chance. When he finished Hoadly and Crawford both said, 'We can't say a word more, and we'll submit the case.' That's the expression of every one who has followed General Harrison in lawsuits. Porter and I have many times refused to argue cases after him, simply because we knew that he had said all that could be said, and we couldn't add to the case by speaking ourselves. Ben Harrison was always noted for his aptness of speech when he was a boy. As soon as he got on his feet his head seemed to clear, and his ideas fell from his lips as rapidly as he could utter them. He is an able man, and Indiana will be solid for him this fall."

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

The Monon Suits for Right of Way Satisfactorily Settled.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company has dismissed the suit to condemn a right of way to the city limits, and to a connection with the Belt railway, the property-holders all accepting the terms offered by the company. Eight deeds were filed in the recorder's office yesterday, describing the land purchased. The total of the transfers is $16,720.20. The company will begin building the extension in a few days.

The Robbery of a Farmer Recalled.

John B. Huff has been appointed administrator of the estate of Winfried Dawson, and given bond for $4,000.

Jesse Smith has qualified as administrator of Wesley Markland. Mr. Markland was a farmer who lived in the northern part of the county. Several months ago masked and armed men entered his house one night, and tied Mr. Markland and his wife. They then left, taking with them $600 of the farmer's money. From the date of this occurrence Mr. Markland began losing his health, and died from the effects of the fright he received on the night of the robbery.

Lawyer Patterson's Case.

William Patterson, arrested by patrolmne Laporte and McMullen, for disturbing the meeting of railroad men at Tomlinson Hall last Saturday night, was tried before Mayor Denny yesterday. After hearing the evidence, the Mayor took the cast under advisement. The disturbance occurred in the corridor before the meeting began, and there is some question in the Mayor's mind whether a conviction can be made on the statute fixing a penalty for disturbing a public gathering.

A Wife's Serious Charges.

Lula Lingenfelter has asked the Superior Court to grant her a divorce from her husband, George Lingenfelter. She alleges that he has not provided for her support since their marriage, and has been very cruel in his treatment. She also says that when she married him she possessed considerable personal property, and charges that he has sold nearly all of it and appropriated the money,

Settled Their Difficulties.

The suit of A. B. Tharp against Otto Belzer has been dismissed. Mr. Belzer has bought Mr. Tharp's interest in the store, and has agreed to pay all debts of the old firm.

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge.

Jennie Fox vs. Marcus Fox; divorce; drunkenness. Granted to plaintiff.

John J. Carriger vs. Mary C. Ault et al.; foreclosure. Mortgage foreclosed.

New Suit Filed.

Lula Lingelfelter vs. George Lingelfelter; divorce. Allegation, failure to provide.

McFee's Critical Condition.

Samuel McFee, who was shot by Tom Slavin, in front of Wharton's saloon, last Tuesday night, was reported from the City Hospital late last night to be in a critical condition. His family arrived from Knightstown the day after the shooting, and are now with him. Slavin, whose wounds are not dangerous, was reported much better, and will be out in a few days.

Christ on Calvary.

This very wonderful painting, by the distinguished Hungarian, Munkacsy, should be visited without delay, as it will only be in the city for a short time. It is most appropriately placed in Plymouth Church, and cannot fail to impress every beholder. It is open all day and in the evening.

GENERAL HARRISON'S CALLERS.

Pleasing Events That Show People's Regard for the Republican Candidate.

Some of the visitors at the Harrison residence are enthusiastic souvenir gatherers and decline to go without taking some memento of their visit with them. The General's fence long since disappeared and doubtless was long since turned into an assortment of walking sticks much prized by their present owners. Then the shrubbery was levied upon and leaves and branches carried away for future reference. Now the brick sidewalk has started to go, and if many more bricks are taken out of it, some precautions will have to be taken for the safety of pedestrians in that neighborhood. The callers yesterday included ex-Secretary Windom and General Grierson, of cavalry fame, who now has his headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M., and who stopped on his way through the city to pay his respects to General Harrison. Other callers were Major Hayes, formerly of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, who served in General Harrison's brigade, and Mr. Brown, of Kansas.

A good many ladies have been among the visitors of this week. On Wednesday the ladies of the Surgical Institute called, and yesterday those connected with Miss Sewall's school were received. In the afternoon one of the most pleasing incidents of the campaign occurred in the call from a club comprising some twenty school-girls from the eastern part of the city, and ranging in age from twelve to sixteen years. These girls have been organized about two months. The club is known as the Young Ladies' Harrison Home Club. They are uniformed with blue suits, red and white sashes and soft white hats, and are well drilled. Before going out to the General's house they paid their respects to the Journal office, in front of which they performed quite a number of evolutions. They were received at General Harrison's home and introduced to him and Mrs. Harrison a little after 3 o'clock, when a beautiful silk banner bearing the title of the club and the names of the young ladies belonging to it was presented the General by Mrs. W. F. Barrows on behalf of the club. Following this the girls were shown through the house and made to feel at home. They occupied some time in looking at the numerous presents that General and Mrs. Harrison have received from visiting delegations and friends during the campaign. Before leaving, to the delight of all present, they gave another drill exhibition on the lawn, the General himself going out with them and showing that he was much pleased with all the exercises. Many of the parents of the girls who were present were introduced to General and Mrs. Harrison. The following is the list of the names of the girls of this club:

Captain—Carrie M. Johnson.
First Lieutenant—Dora S. Johnson.
Second Lieutenant—Zoe M. Tyner.

Mollie M. Teyher,	Minnie R. Snyder,
Barbara A. Langhorne,	Goldie M. Watson,
Cora B. Barrows,	Maud Fulmer,
Anna B. Meginniss,	Daisy Volta,
Maud M. Dickhut,	Bessie C. Miller,
Edna Gertrude Ryan,	Keturah Campbell,
Lulu C. Butterworth,	Katie Bly,
May Reed,	Edith M. McFarland,
Ada Uhl,	Halcie A. Smock,
Mattie B. Johnson,	Mamie Hicks,
Ivy N. Dean,	Myrtle Hobart.

The girls took away with them a renewed interest in the man and the cause they and their parents have so heartily espoused.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Release of a Prisoner from the Work-House Rather Surprises the Mayor.

Ever since Mr. Boone was made superintendent of the county work-house by direction of Sim Coy he has managed the place in the interest of the Democratic party, and continually defied the authority of Mayor Denny. Once he narrowly escaped punishment for contempt of court, and there was an occurrence yesterday that may make him much more trouble than he has yet had. On Monday Pat O'Neal was convicted of drunkenness in the Mayor's court, and, being unable to pay his fine, was committed to the work-house until he had worked out the amount, $13. Yesterday afternoon, while W. O. McKinney, sergeant of the court, was walking down Pennsylvania street, near the post-office, he met O'Neal, who, he says, was drunk and taking up nearly the entire sidewalk. Knowing that the fine had not been paid, and that Superintendent Boone had no authority to release any prisoner without direction of the Mayor, the Sergeant placed O'Neal under arrest. He started to the station-house with him, and had reached Court street, when Thos. Kearney, a saloon-keeper, stepped between O'Neal and Kinney, and told the former to run. O'Neal started and would have escaped had not the Sergeant frightened him by firing a couple of shots into the air. Mayor Denny and the police court officials were surprised when they heard that O'Neal was at liberty, after Boone had several times been given positive instructions that he would be held for contempt if he ever again released prisoners without authority from the Mayor.

A reporter of the Journal telephoned to the work-house, an hour after the capture of O'Neal, and a man named Stevens, a guard there, answered that he had received the money for O'Neal, and had released him. Mayor Denny was asked what he proposed to do in the case, and he said, "I had trouble with Boone over a year ago. Although he had no authority to release prisoners, he kept continually doing so, and the money received by him was paid in at long intervals. No correct account of what he received was ever kept, I think. When it came to my knowledge that he had been releasing prisoners and receiving money, I directed him to make a report to me of all the fines he had collected. After some delay he paid in something over $100, and at the time admitted that there might be some cases he had overlooked. After he had made the settlement I wrote him a letter instructing him that from that date forward no prisoner should be released by him until a regular remittance, signed by myself or clerk had been received at the work-house. Mr. Boone received the letter, because in a day or two afterward he telephoned to Sergeant Taffe at the station-house that he would release no more prisoners on telephone messages. To show further that he understood the order and that I thought he was acting in good faith, not more than three weeks ago he came to my house one night with the money for a prisoner, and as I keep blanks at home, I wrote out a remittance and gave it to him. Now it seems that money is being received at the work-house, and prisoners being turned out without any authority from me, a thing, under the law, Mr. Boone has no more right to do than a guard at Michigan City has to release a prisoner in the penitentiary without a pardon from the Governor. I have been trifled with long enough. How am I to know how many prisoners have been released at the work-house by Mr. Boone and the guards, or how much money due the city has been received by them? I think Mr. Boone will be required to show why he is taking this authority, and be compelled to give an account of all the prisoners he has released and the money he has received. Some steps in that direction will likely be taken tomorrow."

Late yesterday afternoon Superintendent Boone offered to pay the fine standing against O'Neal, but Mayor Denny refused to receive it, pending a consideration of the matter.

THE DOUBLE SMITH CASE.

A Pension Goes to the Wrong Man, but the President Will Not Rectify the Mistake.

Melville W. Hays, of Wilmington, O., was in the city yesterday, and in a conversation related a curious pension case with which he has been connected as attorney, and which is known in the Pension Department as the double Smith case. Jacob Smith served during the war in Company E, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and received an honorable discharge. While in the service he contracted rheumatism, but never applied for a pension upon that ground. He was employed upon a railroad, and in 1885 he was run over by an engine and so badly injured that one leg was amputated and the other foot so badly crushed as to be useless. In 1886 a petition signed by 135 of his neighbors and ex-comrades, all of whom were acquainted with the facts, was presented to Congress, asking that a special bill be passed placing him upon the pension rolls. The petition set forth the fact that Smith's injuries were the indirect result of the rheumatism which he had contracted while in the service, and that the accident was one which would not have happened to a man in full possession of his physical powers. It was backed up by the proper affidavits. The case was one which the pension department could not consider favorably, and no application was made through that department.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, interested himself in the matter, and after careful examination as to its merits he introduced, in the fall of 1886, Senate bill No. 2111, for the relief of Smith. It was referred to the proper committee, and in due course of time it was reported back favorably and passed by the Senate, and sent to the House and went through the same programme there, and it was taken up on the 5th of March and passed, and went to President Cleveland for his signature. When he came to consider the bill he sent to the Pension Department and made inquiry whether said Jacob Smith had ever made application for a pension there. That department replied that Jacob Smith, Company E, Second West Virginia Infantry, had applied for a pension, and that it had been granted him, and that a certificate would be sent him in a few days, and the President, confusing the two Jacob Smiths, the one of Company E, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and the other of Company E, Second West Virginia Infantry, and supposing they were the same men, vetoed the bill. In answer to an inquiry of Smith's attorney as to whether he had signed the bill, the President personally wrote a letter, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1887.

W. H. Huls, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—I received, a few days ago, a report from the Pension Bureau that a certificate of pension would immediately be issued to Jacob Smith. I suppose it has been done. I have just vetoed the special bill passed in his behalf for the reason that under the certificate granted the pension would begin Nov. 16, 1882, while under the special act it would only date from the day of the approval of the bill. I am not only willing but anxious that in a case apparently so meritorious the claimant should have all the advantage which the law affords him. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Huls wrote at once to Commissioner of Pensions Black, and received a reply that a certificate No. 349,158 had been issued to the other Jacob Smith, who had never had a bill before Congress, and the mistake became at once apparent. It was called to the attention of the President, both by letter and personally, by Senator Sherman, Congressman Outhwaite and other members of the House, but the President has persistently refused to rectify the mistake, which it is his plain duty to do. Smith is living at Rockbridge, Hocking county, Ohio, and is in very destitute circumstances, as he says in his affidavit: "I am unable to do any labor that requires walking. I have a family of my wife and six children to maintain, and have no income only what little I can make and what my wife makes at the wash-tub."

Mr. Jewett's Democratic Pasters.

South Bend Tribune.

The mails are being flooded with letters to the faithful from Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State central committee, inclosing the following note:

Dear Sir—You will find inclosed a genuine Cleveland and Thurman electoral ticket. I hope you will try to get at least one of them voted at your precinct. If you know of any Republican, Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, Union Labor man, independent or tariff reformer who you think would like to see Grover Cleveland continued in office, go and see him in a private way and furnish him with one of these tickets. They can be readily pasted over any of the other regular tickets. Respectfully, C. L. JEWETT, Chairman.

The one handed to the Tribune by the recipient contains three full electoral pasters and also a circular letter stating that "the committee has your name as an influential farmer and a supporter of Cleveland and Thurman." The pasters referred to are in an envelope on which is printed, "Don't forget to have this package in your pocket on election day."

An Explanation.

THE DUDLEY LETTER—THE SACKVILLE LETTER.

The various theories which have been brought forward in regard to the two letters are as varied as human minds are differently constituted; but on one point they all agree—that is, that Ryan, The Hatter, 21 and 23 South Illinois street, has the best line of hats to select from. Ryan is sole agent for Dunlap's celebrated stiff and silk hats. "A word to the wise," etc.

Ladies Invited to Call To-Day.

The best-fitting sealskin garments ever exhibited in the city, displayed by D. Letewer, the Chicago furrier (formerly of this city), at Room 65, Bates House. Old seal garments refitted and repaired at very moderate charges.

Indianapolis Benevolent Society.

The annual business meeting of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society will be held on Monday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 4 o'clock, at the office in Plymouth Church-building. Reports of officers and committees, election of officers, and other business will come before the meeting.

OSCAR C. MCCULLOCH, President.

Campaign Goods.

If you want a Dem. or Rep. campaign plug hat you can get one for 50 cents at Ryan, The Hatter's, 21 and 23 South Illinois street; campaign neckties, Rep. or Dem., 15 cents each; cotton bandanna or flag handkerchiefs, 5 cents each; a pair of Cleveland or Harrison cuff buttons only 5 cents each; boys' campaign caps, 5 cents each.

Natural-Gas Fires.

We now have a supply of Gypsy Kettles—air moisteners—for natural-gas fire use. You can't get along without them; call and supply yourselves. Also, new additions to our stock of brass and iron fenders, fire-sets, etc. Call and make your selections.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE.

Wrought Steel Ranges.

The "M. & D." wrought steel ranges; all kinds of fuel, including natural gas. Send for list of references. Heating stoves for natural gas. "Howe" ventilating base-burner. Do not buy till you see it. "Happy Thought" cast ranges, "Success" natural-gas cooking stoves.

WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 S. Meridian st.

POINTS OF LIGHT.

The "survival of the fittest" receives a new and brilliant illustration in the partial dismissal of gas and electric lights from the drawing-rooms and dining-rooms of people of taste, and the substitution of softly shaded lamps and the subdued light of old-fashioned candles and tapers. The effect is to produce designs rich and elegant, beautiful in workmanship, whimsical in device, exquisite and delicate in execution. The models of ancient Greece and Rome are accepted and embellished with all the skill and cunning of the modern craftsman. Come see our collection.

Bingham & Walk

INDIAN SUMMER SALE

Indian Summer, supposed to be caused by the fires the Indians started. Our cut-into-price Indian Summer slaughter sale on carpets, lace curtains, portieres, rugs, caused by a fire that something started. Don't know what, but it got there. Insurance companies paid our loss. So our customers get the goods.

Astonishing reductions.
Every yard has got to go.
Going fast.
Secure some before the end comes.
No such chanee ever offered before.

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CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

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The inducement that is being held out by others that they will next year or some other time supply you at half price is MISLEADING and a SUBTERFUGE.

Buy only of the company that SELLS CHEAP NOW, and agrees in the contract to continue so to do. This gives you a certain advantage.

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