

has but 4,000 or 5,000 members. D. A. 135 tried to organize them. Mr. Lewis said that the Powderly party will make all efforts to the limit. "And now," the latter continues, "when you have almost paralyzed the miners' district, you come to them and try to get them to sign a particular law or rule in the constitution that is obnoxious to the miner, to let you know what it is. If there is any amendment they desire, let them know what it is, and let the general assembly make the matter as fair and just as possible. The miners might get along with the law called constitution as it is today, if you would give them the right to organize an organization of miners in this country; had you not done your duty, or kept 'hands off' and let others do, there would be but one, and there was no room for more than one organization of miners in this country; and while the miners in the K. of L. will stay in or go out, regardless of any appeal that you or I may make, I do not wish to advise them to have but one organization, call it what they may."

The letter to the assemblies is simply one of inquiry. Mr. Lewis asks them what they propose to do in reference to the meeting at Columbus. He also calls attention to the fact that out of 275,000 mine laborers in the United States there is not a handful in both organizations, and that the K. of L. is the only one that has some plan for an organization of both organizations. A resolution has also been submitted declaring it to be the sense of the assembly that trade districts are contrary to the spirit of the order, and requesting the national trade districts to surrender their charters; and that the general executive board and the officers of the K. of L. cease to interfere in trade matters.

Wants to Be an Autocrat. Powderly has consented to a re-election, upon condition, which is, that the assembly will adopt his one-man-power idea. Yesterday morning he was waited upon by the Canadian delegates, who desired to know what his plans were, and he informed them that if he was given the authority to select his own cabinet, he would consent to serve for two years more, even if his salary was reduced \$5,000. There is a good deal of opposition to the centralization scheme, but the majority of the delegates seem to favor Powderly's ideas. The commission on laws will be ready to report to-day, it is thought, and the important question of making the general master workman an autocrat at the head of the order, consolidating the offices of general secretary and treasurer, and reducing the salaries of all the general officers, will likely consume most of the week.

Barry Working on His Plans. Barry is not yet ready to talk about the new order he proposes to establish, but he will have his proclamation ready for the public in a few days. He believes that fully one-half of the local assemblies, K. of L. in the country will desert and join the new movement. If the telegrams and letters he is receiving are any indication, there are many knights dissatisfied with Powderly. On Barry's desk yesterday were telegrams from master workmen all over the country, assuring him that he represented the true knights, and pledging their support to anything he might undertake. One telegram came from the recording secretary of the leading assembly in Massachusetts, stating that every knight of labor in that State would cheerfully refuse to follow Powderly.

Barry gave out an additional statement yesterday in exposure of Powderly's methods. It is this: "The K. of L. is the employment of spies at the Richmond and Minneapolis assemblies to spot every delegate who was not in favor of the Powderly administration. The same system was being used at this assembly. The spies, he charges, have been dogging the footsteps of delegates who had the honor and manhood to assert their rights in the convention. He names the names of H. Elliott, of Uxbridge, Mass., a member of the committee on grievances and appeals, was listening at the Occidental Hotel Saturday evening, where the anti-Powderly delegates were holding a meeting; Barry states that while Powderly and the members of the executive committee are professing to be doing so much for organizing labor, they are actually employing non-union help in 'Ferry Palace,' Philadelphia. Union men, he avers, were discharged to make place for the scabs. He then gives the following list of names of non-union persons employed there: In the general secretary's department are Miss Fontaine, Miss Henderson, Miss Talbot, Miss Barrett, Miss Bryant, and another lady clerk whose name he had forgotten, Miss Barrett, clerk to board, and the janitor.

The Journal department are to be found John Shone, Geo. H. Lashburn, James McNulty, all present on the Journal of United Labor; two folders, who are not named. Discharged knights are G. Thomas, Edward Connelley, Jas. A. Burke, James Killean, James McMullen, M. F. Humphries, W. W. Williams, Charles Miller, Herman Giesick, John McGucken, Frank Donnelly, and others.

The Knights and the Vatican. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Catholic News has received from its Rome correspondent the following text of the reply sent by Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, to his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons:

"It is my duty to inform your Eminence that the fresh documents in regard to the association known as the Knights of Labor, forwarded to this Sacred Congregation, were examined by it at the sitting of the 16th August, of the current year. After having attentively studied the whole subject, the Sacred Congregation has directed me to reply that, so far as at present appears, the association of the Knights of Labor, for the moment, being in the Sacred Congregation merely requires that the necessary modifications should be introduced in the rules of the society to make clear whatever might seem obscure, or might be interpreted in a hostile sense. These modifications are required particularly in passages of the preface to the rules concerning local associations; and then the words savoring of socialism and communism must be corrected in such a way that they shall only affirm the right conferred by God on man of acquiring property, using legitimate means and respecting the proportionate rights of all others. I am most happy to be able to inform your Eminence that the Sacred Congregation has highly approved of the design of the American knights to seek with us, and with similar associations nothing should be secretly introduced which is contrary to justice or morals, or not entirely conformable to the regulations of the Sacred Congregation. In affirming your Eminence in this excellent design, in the name of the Sacred Congregation I beg you to accept the assurance of our respectful and devoted sentiments."

The South Prefers Business to Politics. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. The anxiety of the Southern people to have Northern men come among them shows that they are disposed to continue upon a material basis that reconciliation which has been arrested at the polls. There is no tendency among Southern people to truckle to the party in power. There is no desire to share in the 'spoils' of office—to divide the Democratic party or to appeal for the prominence which successful politics brings. The South is too full of business to be moved by such considerations. Her advance in wealth and progress outweighs all questions of politics just now, but she is determined that the men in power shall be the country spreading out before her, and that at least witnesses of her own devotion to her institutions and her own confidence in her future.

Nye and Riley at the Graphophone. Harrisburg (Pa.) Special. "Bill Nye, the humorist, and James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, visited the Executive Department yesterday to pay their respects to Governor Weaver, who was absent—a fact Mr. Nye noted with the remark 'He doesn't know what he has done.' The two gentlemen were afterward introduced to the graphophone by Stenographer Cromelin, and Nye, after talking into the machine, introduced Riley and said: 'In our conversation, Mr. Riley and I traveling about together, he takes the part of the poet and I occupy the position of the poet's live. I introduced Mr. Riley to Mr. Nye, and he talked a bit of verse into the instrument."

New York Mail and Express. Well, the mugwumps have gone. Mr. Curtis stands in the closing door and says good-bye. And we are glad to see the last of them, for a man so despising his country as he has been known in our politics, and we trust, never again will be.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. HOVEY

Part of the Programme Which the Governor-Elect Proposes to Carry Out.

Pressure of the Office-Seeker—Majorities and Increase of Population—The School-Book Burden—Talk with Hon. J. S. Clarkson.

General Hovey, Governor-elect, is at the New Denison. He came up from his home, at Mt. Vernon, yesterday morning, and will remain three or four days before proceeding to Washington. The General is looking well. He says the fatigues of the campaign spent their force in his throat, almost depriving him of his speech for several days during the far-end of the campaign; but now his vocal organs are active, his eyes clear and his step is quick and elastic.

One of General Hovey's objects in spending a portion of the week at the State capital is to confer with the leading men relative to certain policies which he will advocate in his message to the Legislature. He believes that there should be high and firm grounds taken in favor of a registration law, a law similar to that in force in Australia or New York. He favors also smaller voting precincts—precincts with not over 250 or 300 voters. He is also in favor of a law which would challenge a legal voter, knowing him to be a legal voter; and he would keep at a distance of forty to sixty feet the crowd about the polls. This, he says, can be done by means of a chair. The General also favors the application of the liquor license and dog-tax incomes to the construction of free gravel roads, from leading points to leading points, and then in local communities. He believes this would increase the value of lands, provide a blessing to every one, especially those owning small farms who cannot stand truck or gravel-road taxes.

"Then," said he, to a Journal reporter, "we do not need this income for the schools under the present condition of our school funds. It would not be competition with private labor, because it would be in a free public improvement, and the public good would be served. It would be expended, I think the people of Indiana at large, in all parties, will endorse a policy which will insure the purity of the ballot, and the construction of free gravel roads without tax."

How about an extra session of the Legislature? was asked. "It is not my impression," the General replied, "that there will be an extra session. I cannot do good to the party in power; in fact, I believe the people will repel it, and if only the conviction of the office to the new executive in view, that can be done as well after the regular session as now. I don't think the Democrats can afford it."

"Are you beset much by office-seekers?" "Probably five hundred already," replied the General, laughing heartily over the eagerness of the aspirants. He continued: "The office is not important to either personal or party success. I am not sure that they give strength in any direction. What we need to begin now and do something for our State and our people. I wish I could help the soldiers of the State. They stood by us manfully this time; they have done so before. There should remain to them property and liberality. About 65,000 soldiers votes were cast this time in Indiana; two-thirds of them for the Republican ticket."

By a less vote in the State than the increase of population indicated would be expected, the total vote had come up to expectations our majority would have done so. Further, during the conversation, General Hovey told of what he thought of proposing his message to the Legislature: "I want something done to lift the school-book burden from the people. From five to eight hundred per cent profits are paid on school books. There is a monopoly in the trade which should be broken. The masses will, I feel, stand by me in an effort to break up any collusion there may be between the school-book publishers."

General Hovey intends resigning his seat in Congress, to take effect with the expiration of the present calendar year. Then he will come back to Indianapolis, prepare his message, and be ready for the work which will devolve upon him on the 14th of January. He says he has a pile of letters awaiting him in Washington, demanding action in the department, and he is anxious to get hold of them. He spent most of yesterday with officers at the State-house and receiving friends who called upon him at the hotel.

The Good Work of the League. The following letter of congratulation, recognition and encouragement to the Lincoln League clubs of this State was sent out yesterday by Chairman Huston, of the Republican State central committee:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16, 1888. The glorious and unprecedented victory won at the polls by our party on the 6th inst., against the greatest political odds, was due to the untiring labors and relations to our Republican friends throughout the State. The success attending our efforts was the necessary result of thorough organization and personal work of individual Republicans. Early in the contest it was conceded that the league organization would prove a valuable aid and factor in the fight, and now that the contest is won I can truthfully say that in no small degree do we owe our success to the labors of the League.

Through the league we brought into active participation in party work many who have been in the past, and otherwise might have been, in a better position to serve. The good work done should stimulate the league of the State to at once take steps to continue its organization and increase its usefulness. There is no doubt that nearly every club organization could, with proper efforts, be put in such condition that its members would be active in the promotion of the benefit of its assistance in future political contests. The State having been carried Republican at the two preceding elections, and now having elected a Democrat, the country at large will expect Indiana Republicans to do their duty. I want to assure the league that the State will be glad to have them continue to exist, and to extend the thanks of the committee for the valuable work done.

The election of 1880 in this State will be one fraught with great importance to our party, and the battle should commence at once. We must redeem the State from the hands of the Democracy. The General Assembly as well as meet the demand for necessary legislation. This can be done, but only by intelligent work on our part. Respectfully, J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.

JOHN I. DILLIE, Secretary. President Taylor and Secretary Smith, of the league, have added their congratulations and acknowledgments to those of the Republican State central committee, and state that the headquarters will be continued at the old stand. The following is their announcement: INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16, 1888. To the Lincoln League Clubs of Indiana: When early in the campaign the league clubs were called upon to put forth extra efforts to redeem the State from the hands of the Democracy, the members of the league of the Indians at Chicago, it was with a confident feeling that the call would be heeded, and that all the time would be devoted to the cause. It is with a glad heart that we announce that the call has not only been heeded, but that the victory has just been achieved in Indiana in the greatest manner. It is with a glad heart that we announce that the call has not only been heeded, but that the victory has just been achieved in Indiana in the greatest manner. It is with a glad heart that we announce that the call has not only been heeded, but that the victory has just been achieved in Indiana in the greatest manner.

W. H. SMITH, Secretary. Committee-man Clarkson's Experience. Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of Des Moines, editor of the State Register, and member of the Republican national committee from Iowa, was at the Bates House, yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Swords, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee. Mr. Clarkson looks vigorous and hearty, notwithstanding four months of hard work at the New York headquarters, and discussed the past campaign and its results with placid satisfaction. "There is one thing," he said, "which this contest has demonstrated, and that is that the farmer is a better reader, and on social and economic questions, as a rule, is better posted than his city brother. Take the case of my own State, for instance. When my friends and myself brought the free-trade question was considered a free-trade State. We had been brought up as Whigs, and naturally adhered to protection principles, but the drift of public opinion as expressed by the late St. Louis convention, and as late as the last St. Louis convention, it was promised that, if the Democrats would insert the tariff and other planks which would be in favor of the farmer, they would be elected. It was thought that the old free-trade law in the State, combined with the feeling among the agricultural element, would be sufficient to overturn the Republican majority there of four years ago, and give the Democrats a majority on the vote for elector.

"What was the result?" the reporter asked. "The result showed that in the farming communities, where Democratic gains on these issues was most hoped for, the gain in favor of the party of protection was greatest, and I attribute it mainly to the fact that the literature and argument published for the benefit of the Northwest by advocates of protection was diligently read and carefully considered by the men from whom free-trade support was confidently looked for. I know that when I lived on a farm, and we gathered round the lamp at night, political questions were investigated and discussed with a good deal more earnestness and thoroughness than I have ever seen them discussed in family circles since, and my father's family was a good deal better posted on questions of political interest than mine is now. I know that these habits of mind, and the questions upon which they were prominent in the last campaign still prevail among the farming classes, and I believe the agricultural element of the Northwest has not forgotten the conclusion for itself that a home market for its products is best, and that such market is only to be built up and sustained by protecting American industries and labor to such an extent as will enable wage-earners to buy and consume such products."

"What do Iowa Republicans look forward to as their chief contribution to the last Republican victory?" "Well, we are satisfied with having done as well as we did. We have increased the Republican majority of the State from 18,000 to Blaine to over 33,000 for Harrison, and knocked out two blatant Democrats, Weaver and Anderson, from the State's delegation in Congress. The old deal stood ten Republicans and three Democrats. It now stands twelve to one."

"What part did the third-party movement have in this?" "The Prohibition party, as a distinct organization, is practically swallowed up in Iowa. At the election four years since, it had 100,000 votes, and I do not believe its strength will ever be 500 at the recent one. St. John and Jones tried to revive it during the last campaign, but their efforts were failures."

General Harrison's Callers. Two prominent Iowans, in the persons of Hon. J. S. Clarkson, member of the national Republican committee, and Colonel Swords, sergeant-at-arms of the same committee, called on General Hovey yesterday. They were accompanied by their families, and stopped over on their way West, to complete their report of committee work, and pay their respects to the President-elect. Other callers were, Hon. T. L. Davis and Capt. W. R. Hardy, of Eureka, Kan., and J. G. W. Hardy, of Lebanon. An amusing incident occurred later in the day, when Rev. Dr. A. H. Messing, an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican ticket, came together with his family, introduced by Rabbi Messing, of this city. Dr. Messing's little daughter, two years of age, had a warm welcome, and when her father asked her opinion of the General, the youngster promptly responded: "He's all right, you bet."

The Governor's Message. Governor Gray, it is thought by those who ought to know, is giving more attention to the topics he will cover in his forthcoming message than to a call for a special session of the Legislature. His views concerning a special session do not run in line with the ideas of those who have been talking about it, and it is probable none will be called. The Governor is receiving many suggestions relative to his message, in which he proposes to give a special call to the Legislature to meet on the 15th of December. He has also advised him to recommend a change in the management of the benevolent institutions, and to propose a law which would be active to a new election law and a live-stock commission.

Will Go to Washington. The First Veteran Regiment has decided to go to Washington to attend the inauguration of General Harrison. The regiment will give a military ball at Tomlinson Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 6, on which occasion music will be furnished by Fuller's Military Band. The marching orders in the department will be active to a new election law and a live-stock commission.

Judge Terhune's Successor. Governor Gray yesterday appointed John A. Abbott, of Lebanon, as Judge of the Twentieth judicial circuit to succeed Judge Thomas J. Terhune, who resigned a few days ago.

THE OFFICIAL FOOTINGS.

Aggregate Vote of the State Candidates and Pluralities of Officers-Elect.

The Secretary of State, yesterday, completed the footings of the vote cast for State officers at the election on the 6th inst. They vary somewhat from the unofficial totals heretofore given, and are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes Governor (Alvin P. Hovey, 263,184), Lieutenant-Governor (John W. Myers, 260,394), Secretary of State (John B. Milroy, 2,762), and various other candidates and pluralities.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL

Opinions as to Prohibiting Factories that Many Think a Nuisance.

The Electric-Light Plans Referred to a Special Committee—Ordinances and Action on Several Matters of Minor Importance.

At the meeting of Council last night a partial estimate upon the Washington-street improvement, amounting to \$16,000, was approved. A resolution was introduced to vacate a strip of land on the west of an alley and on the east side of Pogue's run, from South to McNaught street. Councilman Hicklin opposed its adoption, and the city engineer said that it ought not to be passed. The report was referred to the committee on charities, Councilman Hicklin. The ordinance forbidding the building of a house for the storage of green hides and tallow came up, and each member of the committee on health made a different report. Councilman Marzey thought that the establishment in question would be a nuisance to the other property-owners in the neighborhood, and ought not to be built, but he did not wish to do anything to hinder an industrial establishment from locating in the city. Councilman Gasper said the Council had no right to prohibit the building of any house and if a nuisance were maintained in the house it could then be abated.

Councilman Smith said he had passed these houses and that he had never detected anything disagreeable to an animal. "I have so well inside, I wouldn't want to work in one of them." "You wouldn't want to work anywhere," broke in Councilman Hicklin. "I have not been successful at the election lately," said Councilman Smith. "What did you get?" asked Councilman Darrell. "We got the earth," replied Smith.

Councilman Hicklin said that the time to stop a hide-house was when it was going up. He had seen some experienced men who explained that he would move along side of one of them once, and protested against the smell, and the owner said: "I was here first, and if you don't like the smell of my business, you can get out." Large sums of money have been spent by citizens in the neighborhood where it is sought to establish this industry, he said, and they ought to be protected. "If you get into court with a suit against a man," he continued, "for keeping skins in your neighborhood, the man running the business can get fifty doctors to swear that the smell is not injurious to human health. People say that this is no worse than many other stinks, but if there are four hundred men living there, it is not so good as the reason that another had small should not be inflicted upon people living there."

Councilman Marzey said there were several houses being started in the neighborhood of the proposed building and their work would be hindered, as they would not work in the bad atmosphere produced by one of these houses. Councilman Darrell explained that the whole matter be referred to the board of health and city attorney.

Councilman Truesler said that such a disposition would be made at all the Councilmen. He knew that these houses were and now is the time to settle the matter. "In all cities," he said, "these houses are permitted, and while they are not disagreeable to the city, it is not to prohibit them and we must give them room somewhere."

Councilman Stackmeyer said the odor is not an objection, and that it is a odor which cured odor that some people thought pleasant. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 10 to strike the ordinance forbidding the erection of such buildings from the files. The committee on public light recommended that the matter of the North Meridian street electric lighting be referred to a special committee. Councilman Darrell explained that the report had been spread that the committee on public light had recommended the putting of the heavy poles on that street to spite the citizens. He hoped the Council would excuse the committee from further connection with the Meridian-street matter. Agreed to, and the chairman appointed Councilman Cummings, Johnson and Wilson as such special committee to take charge of the matter.

The matter of erecting a bridge in Garfield Park got up upon the recommendation of the committee that the bridge be built. General Coburn, of the citizens' committee, was present, and spoke in favor of the improvement, and said that it was useless without the bridge. Councilman Truesler stated that there was to be a dam built, and until that was done the bridge ought not to be erected. The report of the committee was adopted.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

The ordinance prohibiting the burial of dead bodies within the city limits came up, and was read the second time. A motion to set aside the ordinance was made, and the ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time. The ordinance was read the second time.

AMUSEMENTS

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT, Wednesday Matinee and Evening, the eccentric comedian, EZRA F. KENDALL. In the Funny Three Act Musical Comedy "PAIR OF KIDS." Supported by his own company of comedians and regular prices. Get seats in advance.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

Three Nights and Matinee, beginning Thursday, 22d, the talented Comedian, MR. CHARLES T. PARSLÖE. In the musical farce-comedy, A GRASS WIDOW. Funny selections. New Music. Luscious Climaxes. Regular prices. Seats on sale this morning.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE

Opens Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21, with The Valda Grand Concert Compa'y. The great Soprano, MME. GIULIA VALDA. "I have heard no such voice since Parepa's."—Carl Zerrahn. Eminent Pianist, ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Great Swedish Tenor, EUGENE DE DANCKWART, The Matchless Contralto, MME. ANNA BUKALKA-HILLIS. And the Favorite Bass, WALTER A. HUDSON. Admission, 50c. Seats may now be reserved without charge at Y. M. C. A. office, 33 North Illinois st. The brilliant lectures will follow in the course. Geo. W. Cable, Dec. 5. Thos. Stevens, Jan. 16. The Seattle Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, Feb. 20. The Famous Saubrah Oriental Entertainment, March 20. George Kennan, April 20. Entire course, \$1, including reserved seats.

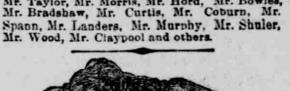
TOMLINSON HALL, FLOWER MISSION FAIR

Opens TUESDAY EVENING with fine programme. Fair opens Wednesday Morning and runs of the week at 11 A. M. Amusement programme changed every evening. Price of Admission: Day, 10c and 25c. Evening, 25c and 50c.

THE ORIGINAL PAINTING

Christ Before Pilate

BY MR. DR. MUNKACSY IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS, CHILDREN 15 CENTS



MRS. MARY M'KEE, Daughter of President-Elect Harrison.

Every Man His Own Sign Painter.

Within a few blocks of the Union Depot appears a sign in rude characters on an irregularly-shaped board. The man who wrote the sign took advantage of the shape of the board. He wanted to make the sign read:

Damaged Pork For Sale. Dam Aged Pork For Sale.

The board is too narrow for the words, however, and the division makes the sign read:

A Lament. Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

The fact is that the Democrats have shamefully neglected the elections for Congress, what may be said in regard to the management of the Presidential campaign. Had they given to the close congressional districts a little of the trouble and expense of the Republicans they could have carried the House by a decisive majority.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

The Indianapolis Natural-gas Company expects to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS in the gas business. We make all contracts for domestic, store or office use at 30 per cent off. We will add to these contracts a clause AGREEING AT THEIR TERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY AT A LOWER RATE THAN ANY COMPETITOR WILL THEN SUPPLY YOU. Also, when the time comes, as it surely will, when it will be hard work to get gas supply from any company, we shall give the preference to our early patrons.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL-GAS COMPANY

68 East Market Street.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

ANCIENT ROME IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Professor of Topography in the University of Rome, and Director of the Roman Museum, with about 100 illustrations. In one volume, 8vo, tastefully bound, \$6.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1783-1789. By John Fiske, author of "Myths and Myth-makers," "Outlines of Comparative Philosophy," etc. With a colored map. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$2.

ON HORSEBACK. A Tour in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, with notes of travel in Mexico and California. By Charles Dudley Warner, author of "In the Last Days of Pompeii," "The Summer in a Garden," etc. 16mo, \$1.25.

A BLOCKADED FAMILY. Or Life in Southern Alabama During the Civil War. By Parthenia Antoinette Hague. 16mo, \$1.

HOLLAND'S ONE-PIECE FUEL-GAS-BURNER. For Cooking and Heating Stoves, Furnaces and Grates.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS. A. S. MORTON, Proprietor and Manager. New York address, J. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

HOTEL ENGLISH. Northwest side Circle Park. Best hotel building in Indianapolis. One of the best kept hotels for the prices charged in the country. Rates for transient \$2 per day. Very favorable rate for regular customers. Good location, room, and elevator and all modern conveniences.

WINTER RESORTS. For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.