DEMAGOGUE HILL REBUKED

Secretary Noble Gives a Sharp Reply to New York's Impertinent Governor.

His Attempt to Inject Politics Into the Census Enumeration Severely Criticised—The President and the Methodist University.

GOVERNOR HILL SCORED.

Peppery Reply by Secretary Noble to an Insulting Letter on Census Enumeration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Noble to-day mailed the following letter to Governor Hill, of New York:

"Sir—Your communication of the 31st ult. was duly received. There had already been delivered to me a letter from the Mayor of the city of New York on the same subject—the claim of that city to a recount of its population by the United States census authorities. While you have added the weight of the Governor's office to the complaint, you have failed to add to those already presented by the Mayor a single suggestion of the slightest value. It was wholly unnecessary for you to remind me of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relating to enumeration and apportionment of Representatives or the Electoral College, or the provision of the census law allowing amendments and recounts. All of this was very familiar law to me, and your quotation of it might have been copied from my last opinion delivered to the Mayor, and which you state you had read in the newspapers. Neither did I need any exhortation upon the subject of fair apportionments, as an equal apportionment throughout the United States and perfect freedom and equality of the individual elector is a reform to which I have given my earnest support and which is worthy that of every public officer and every individual citizen. Had you read the correspondence with the Mayor, whose immediate concern this business has been, you would have found your topic already exhausted. Such apportionment you may, however, be reminded, would certainly and permanently promote the success of the party to which you incorrectly say all the enumerators of the city of New York belong.

"It is much to be regretted that in a letter to me, when acting upon a purely official matter, you, as Governor, should speak as a partisan, and impute a corrupt purpose to the census enumerators to secure party advantage by diminishing the count of the city of New York. Your imputation against the enumerators and the census work is so entirely gratuitous and unfounded as to be slanderous, as you should know that your abusive course could not tend to promote that fair and judicial consideration I have been disposed to give to the application of the Mayor. Your charge imputing fraudulent motives to others, rather suggests that, as your party thinks an increased population would inure to its advantage, the count of the police (taken, as it has been, since the police board of New York has been made partisan) needs the very closest scrutiny and analysis. The charges now being made in New York against the city government by Democrats are not of a kind to relieve any work done by it from the gravest suspicions of reckless partisanship.

"Your accusations, heretofore confined to interviews and stump speeches, began even before the enumeration was announced. Some of the Democratic newspapers in New York and elsewhere made the census enumerators' work very difficult by exciting the prejudice of ignorance, and it is to be remarked that you, as early as the 1st of July last, made an address before the Hendricks Club at Indianapolis in which you bitterly assailed the Census Office and its work, and asserted, without any knowledge whatever, the same evil purpose you now send me officially. You then repeated the newspaper criticisms, and spoke of the 'great army of inquisitors sent prying into our houses, asking impertinent questions, making false records,' etc., and you did not fail to notice the possible effect of all this in raising popular distrust and disinclination to respond to the enumerators. You did not succeed in these efforts to any considerable degree, but you are largely responsible for any inaccuracies that may exist. You set the example by denouncing a law of Congress and the suggestion of its violation by your less acute political followers. Your early and continuous partisan assaults upon the census have had necessarily a motive which is easily discerned. That motive points to an unjust end, which I certainly shall not promote. It is but just that there should be no delay in completing the census, that the purposes for which it is intended may be accomplished.

"You further asserted, in the speech mentioned, that it (the Republican party) will not repudiate that even more plainly-declared policy of breaking the power of the solid South in presidential as well as congressional elections by deliberately ignoring the vast increases of population in that section of the country during the last decade. The truth is no complaint whatever has been received from any Southern State as a State against the census, and the only serious claim of an erroneous diminution of population and representation by a State came from the Republican State of Oregon. Out of the 2,781 counties in all the States and Territories there has been no complaint whatever, save from Multnomah county in Oregon. There has not been a complaint from any Southern city that has not been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted without a recount, save at Columbus, Ga., and there was found an increase of 1,138 only.

"You seem to be against a census to be taken even by your own State, for you vetoed a bill passed by its Legislature in 1885, and which was required by its Constitution. It is reasonable to suppose that the patronage you seem to think so influential in political affairs would not have fallen into your hands, or, judging you by the standard you apply to others, your official action would have been just the opposite of what it was. As I have demonstrated, the great body of the people of the United States are content with the census and are uninfluenced by partisan assaults such as yours. Sustained by their confidence, I shall proceed with the discharge of my official duties in this and all other business coming before me carefully and justly, correcting what I may be convinced is wrong and fearlessly adhering to what I believe to be right.

"I regret the necessity of addressing the chief magistrate of the leading State of the Union in the terms I have employed, but I find my justification in the reckless intemperance of language you have seen fit to use—language which is lacking as much in truth as it is in dignity befitting your great office, which in the past has been filled by eminent men of both political parties of New York. Upon the merits of the Mayor's application, I shall reply to him. Yours truly, JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary."

THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Letter from President Harrison Expressing Deep Interest in the Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A big Methodist mass-meeting, having for its object the furtherance of the establishment of the proposed new Methodist University in this city, was held in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to-night. Nearly all the members of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Church, now holding its meeting here, were present. Bishop Bowman, the senior bishop of the board, presided. Speeches, enthusiastically commending the object in view, were made by Bishops Ninde, of Topeka, Kan.; Vincent, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Warren, of Denver, Col. It was expected that President Harrison would attend the meeting to-night, but, anticipating his inability to be present, owing to absence from the city, he, under date of Oct. 31, sent the following letter to Bishop Hurst, which was read to the audience:

I regret that I will be absent from the city on Monday, and shall, therefore, be unable to fulfill my purpose to attend the meeting to be held that evening to promote the movement so wisely and so auspiciously inaugurated by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to found at the national capital a university. This movement should receive, and I hope will receive, the effective support and sympathy not only of all the members of your great church, but of all patriotic people. Such an institution, to serve its proper purpose, to save it from the jealousies and competition of other educational enterprises in the States, should be so organized as to supplement and perfect their work. It must be a national university, with strong emphasis on both words.

With the assurance of a deep interest in your enterprise, and the most cordial wishes for its perfect and early success, I am

Very sincerely yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MINOR MATTERS.

Action of the Supreme Court on Important Cases on the Docket—Brewer's Circuit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the motion to advance the case of Jugiro, the Japanese murderer, who is under sentence of death by means of electricity in New York State, and assigned the case for argument on the third Monday in November, after the cases already set down for hearing on that day.

The vacancy in the assignment of Justices to Circuit Court duties caused by the death of Justice Miller, was filled by the assignment of Justice Brewer to Justice Miller's old circuit.

The court advanced the case of Manchester against the State of Massachusetts, involving the question whether Massachusetts or the United States has jurisdiction over Buzzard's bay, and assigned the case for hearing the third Monday in November. The court also advanced the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the B. & O. Railroad Company, but stated that the date of hearing would not be fixed until there was a full bench. The commission decided that the railroad could not give special rates to theatrical companies, and when the road refused to discontinue the practice brought action in the Circuit Court to compel it to respect the commission's decisions. The court held that special rates to theatrical companies was not discriminating and decided against the commission. The case comes here on appeal by the commission.

Large Increase in the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation, issued to-day, shows a net increase during October past amounting to $924,908. Of the various kinds of money in circulation there were increases as follows: Gold coin, $13,438,407; treasury silver notes, $4,360,851; standard silver dollars, $3,577,110; subsidiary silver, $1,329,812; United States notes, $482,027. The decreases were: Gold certificates, $19,930,760; national bank notes, $1,157,508; silver certificates, $1,115,030. The total circulation on Nov. 1 past, is placed at $1,488,997,617, against $1,414,121,120 on Nov. 1, 1889, an increase during the past twelve months of $84,876,497.

Purchases of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Treasury Department to-day resumed the purchase of silver. The amount offered was 1,060,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 515,000 ounces, as follows: 40,000, at $1.0640; 50,000, at $1.0655; 250,000, at $1.0665; 175,000, at $1.0670.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The amount of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds redeemed to-day, under the circular of Oct. 7, was $112,600, making the total to date, $3,947,400.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints, during the week ended Nov. 1, was $848,313. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $815,593. The shipments of fractional silver coin during the month of October, amounted to $1,539,389.

The Secretary of Agriculture has notified the Department of State that the Department of Agriculture will put in force the provisions of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 30, 1890, for the inspection of salted pork and bacon, and cattle for export, on Nov. 10.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY,

Still Trying to Determine Whether Strychnine Caused the Death of Mrs. Pettit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Nov. 3.—The November term of court commenced this morning and the main case is the Pettit murder trial, being continued from the term ending last Saturday. It is proposed this week to solve the problem of how strychnine caused the death of Mrs. Pettit without affecting the brain or spinal cord, as per the sworn statement of the chemist, Dr. Peters, who made the analysis. The local doctors placed on the stand by the State, as well as the family physician, don't believe that strychnine would kill a person without affecting the brain. The State has concluded that after to-day they will not introduce any more direct evidence on account of it being a repetition of what has been presented, and the defense will commence to introduce evidence on Wednesday. There will be no court to-morrow on account of the election, and the defendant's attorneys will be at Indianapolis consulting with prominent physicians and chemical specialists in regard to the strychnine poisoning.

The first witness introduced by the State, to-day, was Walter Haines, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, a chemical specialist of acknowledged ability. He had examined portions of the liver and the spleen of Mrs. Pettit, which were sent to him by Dr. Peters on May 24, 1890. He put these parts through all the known tests, and found one-twentieth of a grain of strychnine in the liver and one-twenty-first grain in the spleen. The heart was not examined. He said that he had no way of telling when the strychnine got into these organs, before or after death. If strychnine was given on Sunday and the patient had died on Wednesday he would expect to find it in the brain, even if the patient had vomited and the bowels had been moved. He had examined fourteen bodies for strychnine, and it was found in the brain, as well as in all tissues. If a person had died from strychnine poisoning the limbs would be so contracted for at least twelve hours, and sometimes six months, that it would be almost impossible to straighten them out. In all the cases he had examined for strychnine poisoning he had found congestion and irritation of the brain, spinal cord and coverings, and, in making the analysis, only about 4 per cent. of the poison was lost. Dr. Peters has already testified that the brain of Mrs. Pettit was not affected, and Dr. Haines says that if a person dies from strychnine poisoning one-half of the brain would usually be affected; but its presence is not necessary to prove that the strychnine was taken. He gave some of the extract to a frog, and it soon died. He made an analysis only for strychnine, and what he found was the pure article, not the commercial brand. Strychnine could be tasted in a dose of oil.

Dr. W. H. Ristine, of this city, was again on the stand, and he agreed with Dr. Cowan that the symptoms exhibited by Mrs. Pettit indicated strychnine poisoning, and he said the effect of the medicines given would not have caused death. He never had had a case of strychnine poisoning and had read up to testify, and he described the difference between tetanic and strychnine poisoning. On cross-examination, Dr. Ristine said that if Mrs. Pettit's condition was as stated by the defense and there was not complete relaxation, he was not sure what caused the convulsions. He never heard of a case of strychnine poisoning where the brain was not affected. Dr. R. M. Oherrell, of Lafayette, has had two cases each of strychnine poisoning and traumatic tetanus, but never a case of idiopathic tetanus. He thought Mrs. Pettit had strychnine convulsions if they were as stated by the State. Court adjourned before the witness was through.

Will Establish Woolen-Mills.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—For a day or two a party of gentlemen from New York city has been looking over a large tract of land just south of the Little Calumet river at New Chicago, with a view of locating woolen-mills there. Three of the incorporators of the new company are C. S. Downs, J. W. Cochran and J. Watt, of New York. Mr. Downs said: "The company has just been incorporated in New York, and is composed of wealthy men. We intend to locate our plant in the vicinity of Chicago. We shall manufacture fine woolen cloths." It is understood that the capital stock of the new company is $500,000, and the new mills will probably cover several acres, and will give employment to a large number of skilled workmen.

THE confidence of people who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this preparation, is remarkable. It has cured many who have failed to derive any good whatever from other articles. For diseases caused by impure blood or low state of the system it is unsurpassed.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

M. A. Stowell, passenger conductor on the Big Four, is laid up with a badly sprained ankle.

L. J. McPherson, who has charge of the advertising department of the Pennsylvania Company, spent yesterday in the city.

The business of the Lake Erie & Western out of Peoria is steadily increasing. Last month the road took out of Peoria 733 loaded cars.

L. R. Brockenbrough, it is stated officially, will assume the duties of general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road on Dec. 1.

The Big Four took out of Peoria, in October, 1,586 loaded cars, an increase of 854 over the number forwarded from that point by this line in October, 1889.

William Hill yesterday severed his connection with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, as its general ticket and passenger agent, to go into other business.

One of the higher officials of the Big Four says the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road by the Big Four syndicate is one of the most likely things to occur.

The Board of Trade expects to get its new freight bureau in operation by Nov. 15. Thomas Moore, who is to be the commissioner, is expected here this week to arrange matters.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent W. R. Buzenbark, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, has been promoted to the position of traffic manager. His successor in the former office is W. H. Lord, his former assistant.

It is still questionable whether the Chicago & Erie road will become a member of the Central Traffic Association. The management, however, claims to be living up to the rules of the organization.

The Union Pacific railroad officials at Boston say they know nothing whatever of the alleged Vanderbilt deal, involving a traffic agreement between the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul systems.

It is stated officially that the freight tonnage over the Pennsylvania lines in October was 30 per cent. in excess of that of October, 1889, and that the business of November bids fair to exceed that of the last month.

General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, has let the contract for the new bridge over the Wabash river at Lafayette, the work to be completed by Jan. 1, 1891. The structure complete will cost $40,000.

Shipments of live stock, both local and through, are heavy beyond parallel for early November, and would be still larger could the stock cars be secured to move the business offered. With all lines there is a great demand for stock and coal cars.

The Lake Shore people are experiencing trouble with their five-thousand-mile books furnished to certain parties at 2 cents per mile. The photographs are changed by some process which the scalpers have and others used than that of the rightful owner of the book.

Last week, the first opening of the Ohio connecting bridge, there were handled on the bridge 1,700 loaded cars. This bridge bears much the same relation to Pittsburg that the Belt-road does to Indianapolis. It has cost the Pennsylvania Company, thus far, $1,250,000.

The Big Four proposes to straighten the sharp curve at Lafayette, just before it runs on to the bridge over the Wabash river. This done they can use their big freight engines on that division, which they are now unable to do, so sharp is the curve at that point.

The Chicago Evening Journal says that it is practically settled that the Wabash will extend its line from Butler, Ind., to a connection with the Western Indiana there by rendering it independent of the Chicago & Atlantic (Erie) for an entrance to Chicago, and that the Canadian Pacific will be given a Chicago line by the same route.

The officials of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road say that there would be no deficit in operating the road and paying its fixed charges this year would the Pennsylvania Company give them the cars they need to handle the coal and stone traffic on the line. Yesterday the road was three hundred cars short of filling its orders.

One of the new engines received by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, No. 130, yesterday hauled a vestibule train a number of miles at an average speed of a mile in fifty-seven seconds, and one mile, it is stated officially, was run in fifty-two seconds. It was on a level, straight piece of track where this high speed was attained.

The Big Four is credited with having the most complete and convenient yards for taking care of passenger equipment at Indianapolis to be found in the West. The arrangements for doing light repairs, for cleaning the coaches and sleeping-cars could not well be improved on. In the yards twenty-four coaches can be stored conveniently.

There is a little less than six hundred miles of main line in the Old Colony system of roads, yet it was originally composed of twenty-seven railroad companies, which, from time to time, have been consolidated into one. On this mileage 1,236 passenger trains are handled every week day. The company has 231 passenger engines and 552 passenger cars. The freight traffic on a large portion of the mileage is light.

The scheme of making Bellefontaine, O., a division point on the Cleveland division of the Big Four is by no means a new one. Twice during the time that J. H. Devereaux was president of the Bee-line such a change was discussed, and then abandoned as impracticable. Now that the Big Four has secured the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road, such a change may be more desirable. The greatest advantage to be derived from the change would be the consolidation of the business now done in Union and in Galion at one point.

F. C. Donald, chairman of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association, has called a meeting of the general ticket and passenger agents in Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 11. In issuing the call he says: "In connection with this announcement we have pleasure in reiterating the invitation heretofore extended to all lines within the boundaries of the association to attend and participate in the discussions and legislation of the committee. The deliberations of the current meeting will embody subjects of unusual importance and interest to every railway carrier in the territory."

There has been a rumor in railroad circles, the last few days, to the effect that negotiations had been renewed by the Pennsylvania Company, with President McKeen, for the purchase of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road, through which the Pennsylvania would also secure a long lease of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute road. Careful inquiry shows that there is little foundation for such rumor. As usual, when the Pennsylvania people go over the Vandalia line, they intimate to President McKeen that they would like to secure the property, but Mr. McKeen gives them but little encouragement.

The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard last week by the lines in the Central Traffic Association reached a total of 32,126 tons, against 30,967 for the preceding week, an increase of 1,159 tons, and against 33,752 for the corresponding week of 1889, a decrease of 1,626 tons. The Chicago & Grand Trunk, which has been outstripping all its competitors in the amount of through traffic carried since the disturbance over the uniform bill of lading, lost its lead by a fraction of 1 per cent. to the Michigan Central. The percentages are as follows: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 21; Michigan Central, 21.4; Lake Shore, 14; Fort Wayne, 11.5; Panhandle, 7; Baltimore & Ohio, 7.9; Nickel-plate, 17.2.

A decision of the Interstate-commerce Commission made by Bragg, commissioner, was announced yesterday in the case of Caphart & Smith, owners of the steamer R. T. Coles, on the Tennessee river, against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, the East Tennessee & Georgia Railway Company and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company, involving the question of whether it is unjust discrimination or an unlawful preference for a railroad company to make an arrangement for through billing and through rates with one steamboat line and refuse to do so with another competing line of steamboats. It was decided that it was not unjust discrimination nor an unlawful preference for a railroad company to do this.

The dining cars run on the limited trains of the Pennsylvania Company between New York and Chicago have reached a paying basis. On the new lines it is expected they will, in time, become so popular as to pay, but they are now run at a loss. It is stated that but few dining-car lines are profitable to the companies. A railroad superintendent, in speaking of the matter yesterday, remarked that they were run on too expensive a scale. On the lines running through Indianapolis the meals provided are equal in every respect to the best hotels of the country, which forces the charge of $1. He thought that a happy medium in character of meal could be made, one which would, at these times, enable the roads to furnish such meals at 75 cents, and also satisfy nine-tenths of the patrons of such cars. He added that the dining-car service is now becoming so general that a reform by which a good meal could be furnished at a lower price would be appreciated, and help the business of a road which inaugurated it.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Sol Smith Russell in "Poor Relation;" evening.

PARK THEATER—James H. Wallick in "The Cattle King;" afternoon and evening.

Local News Notes.

M. K. Fatout and son took out permits yesterday to put up five frame cottages on John street, near Peru, the whole to cost $2,000.

Charles Randall, an inmate of the Central Hospital for the Insane, was reported to the police yesterday as having escaped from the institution. The police were notified to keep a sharp lookout for him.

Henry Holly, who was concerned in the Mozart Hall fight, in which detective Klingensmith was hurt, was arrested yesterday by patrolman Streit. A charge of assault and battery was placed against his name.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John H. Edwards and Jennie Marshall, Frank J. Schaefer and Magdalena Baereswill, Harry R. C. Robinson and Annie E. V. Groves, Matthew Brady and Carrie Weber, Charles E. Lynch and Alice McKinley, Charles M. Mock and Annie Grande.

Personal and Society.

Mrs. Henry Fraser will entertain friends at luncheon Saturday.

Mrs. T. O. Morris has returned from a four weeks' visit to friends in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Deloss Root have issued invitations for a card party Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Tabor left yesterday for Mexico, where they will resume their missionary labors.

Henry F. Stevenson and wife will sail for Europe on the 12th inst., on the City of New York, to be gone four months.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, of Stamford, Conn., who have been spending several days here with Miss Fredonia Allen, have returned home.

Mrs. Fannie W. Morrison will give a reception, Friday afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock, the first of several which she will give during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fishback and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Milligan have issued cards for a large party Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at their homes on North Delaware street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Spades gave a very enjoyable musicale last evening in honor of Mons. and Madame Planel, inviting about twenty friends informally to meet them. Mons. Planel has delighted every one who has heard him play, and last evening was only a repetition of that pleasure. To hear him is the opportunity of a lifetime, and the few who had the pleasure at Miss Voss's musicale on Friday and again last evening were appreciative of the rare treat. Yesterday Mrs. Theresa H. Smith gave a luncheon in honor of Mons. and Madame Planel, and the guests there also listened to his rendition of several compositions, several of which were by Mons. Planel. The Monsieur and Madame will leave to-day for New York, where they expect to spend about four months before returning to Paris.

BUNNELL—COLE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WALNUT, Ind., Nov. 3.—Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cole, and Mr. K. C. Bunnell, a business man of this place, were married, at the bride's residence, yesterday evening, Rev. J. M. B. Reeves, of the M. P. Church, officiating.

Accidents of a Day.

Jacob Schild, a cracker-baker employed by Parrott & Taggart, was injured last night by having his left hand caught between two cracker-rollers. Flanner & Buchanan's ambulance carried him to Dr. Marsee's office, where his wounds were dressed. He was then taken to his home, No. 418 Union street.

Miss Frieda Sattler, living at No. 463 South Missouri, had her hand badly crushed in a machine at Harseim's overall factory yesterday.

James Tobin, a contractor living at No. 462 South West street, while driving on Morris street yesterday, was run into by a grocery wagon. Tobin was thrown out, and the wagon passed over both his legs, injuring him severely. Dr. I. C. Fletcher attended to both cases.

Real-Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. Nov. 3, 1890, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street:

A. M. Hannah to Christian Schleuscker, part of section 24, township 15, range 3—containing 5 acres	$3,000.00
A. A. Zion to Mollie A. Eaton, lot 44, in McCarty's third West-side addition	1,250.00
A. L. Roache to Martin Thompson, lot 13, in block 29, in North Indianapolis	125.00
Sarah A. Lafary to F. J. Cook, part of lot 1, in Merritt's addition to Southport	190.00
C. J. Kuhn to Fred Newman, lot 308, in Kuhn & Johnson's first West Indianapolis addition	400.00
Susannah Aldridge to J. L. Aldridge, part of lot 18, in Butler's subdivision of outlot 180	3,500.00
Bessie F. Skinner to Austelle Stephenson, lot 9, in Heitkam's subdivision of lot 15, in Fletcher's first addition	1,800.00
W. N. Harding et al. to R. Louise Nester, part of lot 48, in Burton & Campbell's Park Place addition	525.00
Margaret J. Christian to W. E. Baker, lot 24, section 1, in Christian's East Washington-street addition	300.00
Anna Johnson to L. W. Johnson et al., lot 12, in square 8, in Moore's subdivision of Barth's heirs' addition	600.00
Isaac Johnson to Margaret E. Mortland, lots 7 and 8, in Johnson's addition to West Indianapolis	400.00
Margaret E. Mortland to Isaac Johnson, lots 7 and 8, in Johnson's addition to West Indianapolis	400.00
H. D. Wiggins to Anna J. Griffith, lot 69, in McCarty's third West-side addition	500.00
Augusta Hubert to Carl Jonas, west half of lot 9, in Brown & Morrison's subdivision of outlot 35; also lot 28, in Klingensmith's corrected subdivision of lot 1, in Van Blaricum's heirs' subdivision of outlot 128	4,000.00
Carl Jonas to Augusta Hubert, same property	4,000.00
C. J. Starkey to C. A. Starkey, part of west half of southwest quarter of section 33, township 17, range 2—containing 7 acres	400.00
Laura B. Gorrell et al. to W. A. Coble, lot 458, in McCarty's tenth West-side addition	475.00
G. W. Lancaster to William Lout, lot 7, in Lancaster's Belmont-avenue addition to West Indianapolis	200.00
J. H. Vajen et al. to M. J. Oliver, lots 50 and 51, in Vajen's South Brookside addition	300.00

Conveyances, 19; consideration.....$22,365.00

An Important Point Settled.

Critic Lounger.

Having heard Rudyard Kipling's first name pronounced as if it were spelled Roodyard, I wrote to an old friend of his to ask if there were any warrant for such a sounding of the syllable. Here is his reply:—"In this land of eccentric pronunciation, there be those that pronounce anything anyhow. As far as I know, Kipling pronounces his name as it is written. Certainly his nickname among his family and familars is 'Ruddy.'"

Complimentary to Brice.

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.)

Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice told a Pittsburg reporter the other day that he thought Senator Quay would like to resign the chairmanship of the national Republican committee. Now, can't somebody induce Mr. Brice to turn his office over to Mr. Gorman?

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Samples free at druggists; by mail, 10 cents. MILES MEDICINE CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The NEW YORK STORE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED — UNTIL — 12 O'Clock To-Day,

To give our many employes a chance to cast a thoughtful ballot. After noon, however, we shall offer

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BLANKETS

10-4 Wool Blankets, worth $1.98, at $1.29 per pair.
10-4 Heavy all-wool Blankets, worth $3.98, at $2.49 per pair.
11-4 Wool Blankets, worth $5, at $3.49 per pair.
11-4 wool Blankets, worth $5.50, at $4.19 per pair.
11-4 all-wool Home-made Blankets, worth $6, at $4.98 per pair.

Grey Blankets, Slightly Damaged

25 pairs worth $2.25, at $1.59 per pair.
50 pairs Extra Heavy, worth $5, at $2.98 per pair.

Our Cloak Department

Is now worthy the attention of purchasers. Our buyer has just returned from New York with a selection of the latest styles, and the new goods are most beautiful. The same low prices will be adhered to, and past patronage assures us that you appreciate the fine values we offer.

The Doll Party in the Millinery Department amuses the Children. Bring them all in to see it.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THE VOTE OF 1888.

Figures Showing the Pluralities in the Congressional Districts Two Years Ago.

The following, from the official vote of 1888, will be found useful for reference. In the presidential election the vote by congressional districts for the head of each electoral ticket was as follows:

Republican Electors.		Democratic Electors.	
First	20,612	First	20,642
Second	16,639	Second	18,594
Third	15,201	Third	18,392
Fourth	16,150	Fourth	16,976
Fifth	17,626	Fifth	18,150
Sixth	23,508	Sixth	14,318
Seventh	25,435	Seventh	27,226
Eighth	22,982	Eighth	23,137
Ninth	24,750	Ninth	20,309
Tenth	19,506	Tenth	18,352
Eleventh	21,671	Eleventh	22,368
Twelfth	18,106	Twelfth	21,020
Thirteenth	21,170	Thirteenth	21,501
Total	263,356	Total	260,969

Below is a list of the congressional districts, with the names of the present candidates and the votes by counties in 1888. Only the vote on Republican and Democratic candidates is given, that for third-party candidates being ommitted:

First District—Candidates, G. S. Wright, Rep., F. M. B. A.; W. F. Parrett, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Parrett, D.	Posey, R.
Posey	2,656	2,369
Gibson	2,724	2,942
Vanderburg	5,944	6,018
Warrick	2,561	2,372
Pike	2,080	2,204
Spencer	2,683	2,741
Perry	1,999	1,981
Totals	20,647	20,627
Plurality	20	

Second District—Candidates, William N. Darnell, Rep.; John L. Bretz, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	O'Neall, D.	Braxton, R.
Knox	3,603	2,917
Greene	2,678	2,933
Daviess	2,681	2,677
Martin	1,520	1,414
Dubois	2,973	1,226
Lawrence	1,809	2,256
Orange	1,644	1,783
Crawford	1,629	1,447
Totals	18,537	16,653
Plurality	1,884	

Third District—Candidates, W. J. Durham, Rep.; Jason B. Brown, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Brown, D.	Sayles, R.
Harrison	2,523	2,132
Washington	2,365	1,869
Jackson	3,193	2,256
Jennings	1,583	2,054
Scott	1,026	740
Clark	3,769	3,202
Floyd	3,815	2,945
Totals	18,274	15,198
Plurality	3,076	

Fourth District—Candidates, John T. Rankin, Rep., F. M. B. A.; W. S. Holman, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Holman, D.	Wilson, R.
Jefferson	2,647	3,369
Ripley	2,379	2,402
Decatur	2,406	2,654
Union	864	1,103
Franklin	2,872	1,707
Dearborn	3,503	2,662
Ohio	588	722
Switzerland	1,646	1,557
Totals	16,905	16,176
Plurality	729	

Fifth District—Candidates, J. D. Dunbar, Rep., F. M. B. A.; G. W. Cooper, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Cooper, D.	Duncan, R.
Owen	1,923	1,627
Putnam	3,016	2,557
Hendricks	2,081	3,290
Morgan	2,079	2,485
Monroe	1,821	2,036
Brown	1,536	657
Jackson	2,598	2,166
Bartholomew	3,156	2,688
Totals	18,210	17,506
Plurality	704	

Sixth District—Candidates, H. U. Johnson, Rep.; D. L. Trowbridge, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Browne, R.	Morris, D.
Henry	3,835	2,286
Delaware	4,218	2,359
Randolph	4,613	2,254
Wayne	6,111	3,638
Fayette	1,944	1,473
Rush	2,703	2,292
Totals	23,424	14,302
Plurality	9,122	

Seventh District—Candidates, J. J. W. Billingsley, Rep.; W. D. Bynum, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Bynum, D.	Chandler, R.
Marion	17,543	17,166
Madison	3,892	3,473
Hancock	2,376	1,988
Shelby	3,416	2,873
Totals	27,227	25,500
Plurality	1,727	

Eighth District—Candidates, J. A. Mount, Rep.; E. V. Brookshire, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Johnston, R.	Brookshire, D.
Sullivan	1,929	3,380
Vigo	6,291	6,197
Clay	3,709	3,772
Parke	2,771	2,181
Vermillion	1,736	1,438
Fountain	2,631	2,519
Montgomery	4,017	3,756
Totals	23,084	23,153
Plurality		69

Ninth District — Candidates, Daniel Waugh, Rep.; Leroy Templeton, Dem. and F. M. B. A. Vote in 1888:

	Cheadle, R.	McCabe, D.
Boone	3,437	3,324
Tippecanoe	5,072	4,265
Clinton	3,531	3,268
Tipton	2,031	2,370
Hamilton	3,591	2,405
Howard	3,587	2,192
Benton	1,623	1,427
Warren	1,845	1,016
Totals	24,717	20,267
Plurality	4,450	

Tenth District—Candidates, W. D. Owen, Rep.; D. H. Patton, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Owen, R.	Zimmerman, D.
Carroll	2,617	2,557
Cass	3,860	4,193
White	1,940	2,027
Fulton	2,037	2,169
Pulaski	1,236	1,445
Newton	1,289	867
Jasper	1,604	1,008
Lake	2,514	2,099
Porter	2,449	2,025
Totals	19,546	18,390
Plurality	1,156	

Eleventh District—Candidates, C. E. Briant, Rep.; A. M. Martin, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Martin, D.	Steele, R.
Grant	2,921	4,046
Miami	3,511	3,046
Wabash	2,560	4,003
Huntington	3,476	3,583
Wells	2,966	1,955
Adams	2,940	1,299
Jay	2,765	2,823
Blackford	1,236	1,145
Totals	22,375	21,900
Plurality	475	

Twelfth District—Candidates, J. M. Babcock, Rep.; C. A. O. McClellan, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	McClellan, D.	White, R.
Allen	9,209	5,980
Whitley	2,278	2,166
Noble	2,914	3,056
DeKalb	2,906	3,002
Lagrange	1,501	2,266
Steuben	1,331	2,358
Totals	20,139	18,828
Plurality	1,311	

Thirteenth District—Candidates, Henry D. Wilson, Rep.; B. F. Shively, Dem. Vote in 1888:

	Shively, D.	Hoynes, R.
Starke	898	843
LaPorte	4,588	3,748
St. Joseph	5,179	5,010
Marshall	3,224	2,575
Elkhart	4,572	4,907
Kosciusko	3,100	4,123
Totals	21,561	21,206
Plurality	355	

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Nov. 4—Occasional light snow or rain; slightly warmer; cloudy weather, clearing occasionally.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Tuesday:

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair and warmer till Wednesday night; westerly winds.