

ENLOE CALLS RAUM A LIAR

Disgraceful Conduct of the Man Who Is Persecuting the Commissioner.

Baffled in an Attempt to Fasten on the General Something He Did Not Say, the Dully Reports to the Language of the Slams.

Mr. Raum Leaves the Committee-Room After Saying He Is Afraid of No Man.

While Enloe Makes a Desperate Effort to Hurl a Weight at His Defer-An Indian Who Won't Get \$10,000 and a Medal.

COURTING A DRUBBING.

Mr. Enloe Calls General Raum a Liar and an Exciting Scene Enacts.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—There was a remarkable scene to-day in the room where the Raum investigation was proceeding. Representative Enloe, one of the prosecutors of the case, called Commissioner Raum a liar and attempted to make a personal assault upon him, and was only prevented from carrying out his purpose by the interference of other members of the committee. The utmost excitement prevailed, which was only quelled by a prompt adjournment. The trouble began with an inquiry as to whether or not Commissioner Raum himself had not furnished Special Examiner Greenwalt with \$15, to be used for the purpose of entrapping an attorney named Foote, of Kalamazoo, Mich., suspected of being engaged in buying forbidden information with reference to pension issues.

The Commissioner said that he had not given Mr. Greenwalt the money.

Mr. Enloe asked if, after an adjournment of the committee on a previous day, Mr. Raum had not, right at the table around which they were sitting, so stated to him [Mr. Enloe].

The Commissioner replied that he had not, for such was not the fact.

Mr. Enloe repeated the question several times, which led Mr. Payson to inquire if Mr. Enloe did not already have a sufficiently square denial from the witness.

Commissioner Raum, turning round in his chair, added: "Do you want another denial?" addressing himself to Mr. Enloe.

The gentleman flushed quickly at the remark, became intensely excited on the instant, and hotly exclaimed: "You are a liar; you did say so; rose to his feet, and in his excitement grasped a small glass sponge-cup on the table in front of him, made a forward movement to get at the Commissioner, who was sitting in the witness-chair immediately across the table, and about six feet away.

The suddenness of the violent turn given affairs took all hands by surprise. The chairman, Wheeler, of Michigan, Representative Cooper, of Indiana, and one or two others were seated in chairs between Mr. Enloe and the witness. They rose as possible, and the witness, Commissioner Raum, who became almost as excited as his opponent. The members of the committee, however, were seized. Mr. Enloe and held him before he could get around the corner of the table. They forcibly prevented him from proceeding further, and in the confusion Mr. Enloe exclaimed: "You did say it," to which the Commissioner retorted: "I say I did not."

As Mr. Enloe at this made a fresh effort to free himself, the Commissioner shouted: "I want no difficulty with you or anybody else, but the man doesn't live that I fear."

Mr. Enloe renewed his struggles, but his efforts to get away were unavailing. The Commissioner, retorted: "The man doesn't live that I fear." Mr. Enloe, who had trouble, he took up his hat and marched out of the room. Chairman Wheeler, just as he was going out the door, calling out that there was no more to be said, to leave, as he would be supplied protected.

Judge Payson remarked that the witness had a right to leave when he was so treated, to which Mr. Wheeler replied that the committee had protected and would protect the witness. Wheeler expressed his regret at the scene, telling that gentleman that he could go on the stand and contradict a witness when he made a statement that he did not make. Mr. Enloe, who had been in the committee, could judge between witnesses, and added that it was improper that violence should be manifested in such a place.

Representative Little, of New York, said: "As a member of the committee I protest against any physical demonstrations." The Chairman Wheeler again expressed his regret at the occurrence. He said the Commissioner was present as a witness and had a right to be protected from violence. Mr. Enloe said he thought the chairman would bear him out in the statement that he had conducted the examination fairly and treated witnesses in the manner in which they were entitled to be treated, to which the chairman signified assent. Mr. Enloe said he did not intend that the Commissioner of Pensions, the President or anybody else should treat him as the Commissioner had. He was entitled to be treated with respect. The Commissioner had said that he did not say what Mr. Enloe said he did, and Mr. Enloe kept insisting on it.

Mr. Enloe retorted that the manner of a witness was something, and the Commissioner was very offensive. As the best way out of the difficulty the committee adjourned.

WAITED TOO LONG.

Sergeant Harter of Indiana Will Not Get \$10,000 and a Gold Medal for War Services.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Notwithstanding the fact that the late war closed twenty-eight years ago, several persons have applied to this Congress for rewards for services in that war. The Senate committee on military affairs, in reporting adversely to-day, through Senator Manderson, upon the bill proposing to give Sergeant Thomas O. Harter, of Company I, First Indiana Cavalry, \$10,000 and a gold medal for scout and spy services under General Franz Sigel, says: "Your committee has reached the conclusion that Harter should have made application at the time to those who had personal knowledge of all the facts and not left it to Congress to vote a lump sum a quarter of a century or more after the war has ended. There was, during the war, always at the disposal of the Quartermaster-general a fund available to pay and liquidate persons who performed services as scout and spy, and it rested with those who were personally cognizant of the fact of the petitioner's work to compensate him therefor.

Congress has come to regard new claims for services during the war of 1861-65 with some suspicion that the claimants have had reasons not creditable to them for receiving a presentation of their claims and serving proof of their alleged gallantry and service. Quite a number of Indiana soldiers with recall Sergeant Harter and his services.

MORE FREE-TRADE BILLS.

Democrats Want the Duty Taken Off Lumber and Silver and Lead Ore.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee to-day moved a little further along in its programme of attacking the present tariff system by means of separate tariff bills. Two more "free-list" bills were practically passed by the Democratic majority and were brought before the full committee on ways and means to-day's meeting, but owing to the desire on the part of

the Republican minority of the committee to look further into the measures before their report to the House on final action was taken in committee. The two bills to be reported relate to lumber and silver and lead ore, and it is proposed to make each free of duty. The majority have not absolutely determined to report a free-lumber bill, but there is reason to believe that such a conclusion will be reached at the next meeting.

When the roll of the committee was called at the opening of the meeting to-day all disclosed the presence of but seven members, whereupon acting Chairman McMullin said there was no quorum present. Mr. Reed asked how many members there were on the committee. Mr. McMullin responded that there were fifteen. Mr. Reed remarked that eight was a quorum, but when Mr. McMullin told him there were but seven members present Mr. Reed replied that he had counted the clerk.

Representative Bryan here broke in with the remark that the illustration of the danger of the gentleman [Mr. Reed] method of counting a quorum. There was much laughter at Mr. Reed's expense at this remark, which led Mr. Reed to remark that he was not then counting officially, that he never made a mistake when counting officially.

WHERE IS VON DORSTEN?

A Reward Awaits the Discoverer of F. P. Raichart's Grandfather.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—F. P. Raichart, of Stratton, Neb., is trying to find something relating to the history of his grandfather, Harmon Von Dorsten, who, many years ago, lived in Starke county, Ohio. Von Dorsten was born in Germany, but in the von Dorsten and fled to this country to save his life. He emigrated to Starke county, since when no trace has been found of him. A score or so of years ago a large estate fell to him in Germany. His grandson, F. P. Raichart, now a Stratton, Neb., wants to locate the old man, or prove his death so that the property in the fatherland may be freed of any claim. Raichart has written to the western Ohio can trace Von Dorsten to the satisfaction of the law he will receive a reward. It is believed the court records somewhere in Ohio contain the fact that Harmon Von Dorsten was naturalized between the years 1820 and 1830, when he is said to have lived in Starke county, and that his death can be proved.

In his efforts to learn something of the life of the grandfather in this country Raichart has written a letter to this city to see if in the naturalization papers, some other record there is memorandum in the archives of the Census Office, and the records of the inquiry, in general terms, interesting and important to Raichart. Census Office officials report that there are no records of individual naturalizations in their reports, that these are only to be found in the local courts where the naturalization proceedings are had.

Patents Granted Hoosier Inventors.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Patents were to-day granted Indiana inventors as follows: John J. Becker, Fort Wayne, assignor to Wayne Oil-tank Company, self-measuring pump; John N. Kaylor and E. L. Williams, assignors to Reeves & Co., Columbus, rake mechanism for clover-bullers; George A. Kerr, Columbus, centrifugal machine for refining starch; George W. Keizer, Indianapolis, fishing tackle; Milton J. Reeves, assignor to Reeves Patent Company, Columbus, device for securing pulleys to shafts; Henry Stacy, assignor of one-half to M. H. Cain, Indianapolis, coal-burner; J. H. Wheeler, assignor to Edmund C. Westervelt and C. W. Clapp, South Bend, wheel plow; Richard D. Wilson, Vincennes, cabinet.

The House Discusses an Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House took up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to-day. An reported that the bill carries \$1,584,923, being \$53,541 less than the estimates. It proposes radical changes in many consulates, and for that reason met with considerable opposition. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, opened the debate, explaining the bill, and urged the House to accept the figures of the committee. Mr. McCray, of Kentucky, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois and Mr. Post, of Ohio, all supported the bill. Mr. Blount and the general cut in the bill, and warmly advocated just and proper expenditures. The House then adjourned until to-morrow. The Walker expunging resolution was not acted on.

The Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was a silver and Pacific railroad day in the Senate to-day. The silver question came up first by taking up the Morgan silver resolutions, which constructively are lying on the table. Mr. Coke, of Texas, speaking at length. It was brought back into discussion later by the President's reply to the request for information on the proposed international silver conference, and is likely to be made a continuing subject of debate for some further days. Strongly-marked divergences of views were expressed in connection with the relations of the government to the Pacific railroad companies as legislation in the preceding army appropriation bill. The Senate adjourned with this question still undecided.

The Oleomargarine Law.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said to-day that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Geo. R. Eaton is liable to be misunderstood by persons not familiar with the facts. That particular case, he explained, was not the original oleomargarine act, which did not prescribe a penalty in the case of wholesale dealers who failed to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The law, however, was subsequently amended Oct. 1, 1890, so as to cover this omission in the original act.

Personal and General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—John E. Spann, of Indianapolis, called at the Journal bureau to-day. Miss May Heath, of Muncie, arrived in this city this afternoon from visits at Cincinnati and Louisville. She will be in Washington six or eight weeks, improving her vocal talent. Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, and a party of friends dined with Minister and Madame Romero, of the Mexican legation last evening. Hon. S. P. Sheerin, of Logansport, is in the city for a couple of days in connection with preparations for the Democratic national convention. Chairman Edison, of the committee here preparing for the annual G. A. R. encampment in Washington this fall, has received a letter from Irvin Robbins, Adjutant-general of the G. A. R. Department of Indiana, which states that the State Encampment adopted resolutions approving the appropriation by Congress of the amount asked for by the citizens' committee of the city. The resolution has been sent to every member of the Indiana congressional delegation. Jennie McDougall was to-day appointed postmaster at Colburn, Tippecanoe county, vice J. McDougall, deceased. Senator McPherson yesterday introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to the Springer free-wool bill, providing that after Jan. 1, 1893, all sugars, tank bottoms, drainings and sweepings, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, grease and grape sugar shall be admitted free of duty.

After having considered the constitutionality for a long time the House judiciary committee, to-day, decided to report a resolution directing an investigation to be made into the Pinkerton system.

Commissioner Simmons will include with the Patent Office exhibit of the world's fair Abraham Lincoln's model of a "lifting vessel over shoals," patented May 22, 1849, together with the model of a "propeller for vessels," filed by B. T. Montgomery, in 1864. Montgomery was a colored man, who claimed to have been the inventor of the lifting vessel. The model was made by him, and is of superior workmanship.

The House military affairs committee to-

day decided to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for inland improvements in the army and navy. Mr. Frenzel was asked to appoint conferees.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill to authorize the establishment of a branch of the Bank on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition.

William Williams, a member of the gang that robbed the bank on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, yesterday, for sixty days, for assaulting a Delaware-street feed merchant. He was drunk, and when the merchant ordered him out, Williams knocked him down.

GROWING RESTLESS AGAIN

Street-Railway Employees Send Another Committee to President Frenzel.

Objecting to the Rapid Promotion of New Non-Union Employees—Panhandle Machinists—Boiler-Makers' Helpers.

The Brotherhood employees at the West Washington-street barn feel that they have been imposed upon by Mr. Frenzel, in that new men, not members of the brotherhood, have been promoted over the heads of nine drivers who have held positions for several years. The grievance came up before the board of trustees at the meeting Monday night, and Terry Moore and John Heit were appointed a committee to present the matter to President Frenzel. It is reported that the conference resulted in a promise to have the cause of complaint removed. Mr. Frenzel, however, with much circumspection, informed a Journal reporter that when he was "talking through his hat," when asked about the matter, and denied any knowledge of the fact that there had been any complaint, cause for dissatisfaction, or conference. The fact is, however, that the street-car men are again becoming uneasy, and some of them are in the city to-day, to see if another strike in the near future unless there is to be a change in the management. The union men say that the officers of the road are doing all in their power, seemingly, to make it unpleasant for them. They employ men who come from Boone, Brown or any other counties, who have never been in the city, and they will give them the best positions in the service. A few days since one of these men was put in charge of the road, and he is now fully competent for the position. He had been in the company for three years. Then they are still chasing over the badge question.

Panhandle Strike.

George W. Kirk, of Pittsburg, grand foreman of the International Association of Machinists, arrived in the city last night on route to Chicago, to attend the convention, which begins next week. He declared to a Journal reporter that the order is in a flourishing condition, and that the convention promises to be the largest in the history of the association. He thinks three hundred delegates will be present. The most important work before the convention is the management of the Panhandle strike. Mr. Kirk will remain in this city until to-morrow night. J. Lamb, member of the executive board, will leave for Chicago this morning. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the situation in a recent contract with the union, and will be one of the leading men in the convention. It is expected he will be again stationed here, after the new officers are elected to the executive board. The strikers learned yesterday that the company has posted notice in the shops that after May 1 the imported men must be in charge of special officers, and that if boarded at the expense of the company they will be charged \$50 cents a day. The trial of Archie Hall for assault and battery on the 24th inst. continued yesterday in Justice Snook's court. Five of the latter were brought to court in charge of special officers on an engine, and were returned in the same way. A great crowd of the union machinists followed the five men to the Union street depot, and a large number of men made, the non-union men were much frightened.

Boiler-Makers' Helpers.

The boiler-makers' helpers' national convention began yesterday morning, in Bricklayers' Hall, after a street parade, in which the Boiler-makers' Union participated. An address was made by Jerry McCarthy, national president, and the convention was concluded by introducing Mayor Sullivan. The latter welcomed the delegates to the city in a short speech. E. F. Gould, editor of the "Boiler-makers' Organ," addressed the convention. The principal business of the day was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Grand president, John J. Lamb, of Chicago; Grand vice-president, Thomas L. Flinn, Topeka, Kan.; Secretary-treasurer, Frank Trimber, Louisville; executive committee, W. H. Stearns, of Chicago; J. H. Jones, of St. Louis; and five hundred members. The growth has been very rapid in the four months since the last convention. The convention will continue to-day, and to-night the delegates will attend a ball given in their honor at Masonic Hall.

FONDEROUS MONOLITH.

Magnificent Specimen of Indiana Stone, Weighing Fifty Tons, Shipped to the East.

The Bedford Stone Quarries Company, of Bedford, Ind., which shipped the twenty-five car loads of stone to New York in a single train a few days since, shipped yesterday the largest single block of stone ever quarried and shipped in the United States. The block was twelve feet eight inches long, six feet three inches high and six feet three inches wide, containing five hundred cubic feet, and weighed 100,000 pounds. The car on which it was shipped had to be ordered specially for it, and was loaded on the 15th inst. The purpose of transporting the thirty-ton cannon sent by the government to the Pacific coast a few months since. The block arrived last evening over the Indianapolis & Vincennes road, then passing over the Belt road to the yards of the Pennsylvania Company. The block was forwarded to the consignee, Frank Williamson, Philadelphia, Pa. The stone is perfect, not having a single flaw or defect. The Bedford quarries say that this is only a small specimen of what these quarries can produce if demanded.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The State library yesterday received a consignment of new works on sociology.

A sacred concert entitled "Christ Is Risen" will be given at St. George's Church tomorrow evening by members of Holy Innocents Church.

A defective fire caused a fire yesterday noon in the house of Mrs. Mattie Suhr, No. 99 Westport street. The damage was \$300, covered by insurance.

Henry Williams, colored, was at work yesterday at No. 192 North State street and fell from a scaffold to the floor. One leg was broken, Kregelo & Whitsett took him to the City Hospital.

The Mutual Loan and Savings Company, of LaPorte, filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$300,000. Mortimer Nye is at the head of the company.

A sneak thief entered the house of Mrs. E. A. Elder, No. 172 Broadway street, yesterday, and stole a pair of eye-glasses. The owner, Mrs. Elder, says that the thief was who was in the vicinity begging for old clothes.

There will be a public meeting at Blackford-street M. E. Church this evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of raising money for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Rev. Rothhaier, of the Tabernacle Church, will deliver the principal address. Everybody invited.

\$3.50 to Chicago, \$3.50.

Via the Pennsylvania Line from Indianapolis.

FILED THE REFORMATORY

Minnie Johnson Pleads Guilty and Says She Did It Because She Was "Dared."

Sentenced to Five Years in the Women's Prison—Lamme's \$10,000 Note Filed as a Claim Against the Pfingst Estate.

Minnie Johnson, the girl who set fire to the Girls' Reformatory at the Women's Prison, March 1, was sentenced to five years in the Women's Prison by Judge Cox yesterday. She entered a plea of guilty, and the trial lasted but a short time. The dreadful story leading up to this crime was published in the Journal some weeks ago. It was the mad infatuation which the Johnson girl, who is white, bore to a colored girl named Fatsy Williams. The latter had been sent away from the reformatory twice, so that she might not be thrown with Minnie Johnson, but each time she returned. When an effort was being made to get her to give up her infatuation, she loved her and could not live without her. Instead of availing the removal of the Williams girl by suicide, Minnie Johnson turned to the building, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Miss Keely, superintendent of the Reformatory, accompanied by Miss Laura Reardon, one of the board of trustees, brought the girl into court, and when Judge Cox asked her the usual question as to whether she had any statement to make she replied: "Two girls dared me to do it." Upon the Judge's asking her who they were she answered: "Emma Thompson and Julia Ketchum." Further than this Minnie Johnson would say nothing.

That \$10,000 Note to Steward Lamme.

Charles F. Lamme, the steward of the Grand Hotel during George F. Pfingst's lifetime, filed a claim in the probate clerk's office yesterday against the estate of George F. Pfingst, together with a copy of the note, which was given to him on Sept. 18, 1891, by Mr. Pfingst, of which this is a copy: Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Charles C. Lamme \$10,000, negotiable at the rate of one percent per annum and 5 per cent. attorney's fees, value received, without any other conditions, terms, conditions or warranties. The drawers and indorsers severally waive presentment for payment, protest and notice of this note. GEORGE F. PFINGST. \$10,000.

F. E. MANKEE, Witness.

Making Sure of the Bond.

Elizabeth S. Hamilton, who is now residing here, has executed and filed a will in the clerk's office here. She serves notice that this last document, executed on March 29, 1890, is her last will and testament, and that all former ones are null and void. She leaves her property to her daughter, Elizabeth S. Hamilton, and her husband, executor of the estate. He is required to give a bond of \$10,000, fully equal to the amount of the entire estate, and in the event of his failing to do this the will shall be declared null and void.

Peculiarities of the Mechanic's Lien Law.

In the suit of M. S. Huey & Co. against Charles L. Clark, in Judge Harper's court, the case involves a novel point. A contractor had bought a quantity of lumber from Huey, and had failed to pay for it. Huey claims that the lumber not paid for was used in the construction of Clark's house, but Clark thinks differently. Doesn't Like the Name of Knags.

Thomas Knags has tired of that name, and petitions the courts to allow him to change it to West, which name he has been subscribing himself for a long time.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS. 1891. Old National Bank vs. Charles D. Fiedler, et al. vs. Charles C. Affirmed. Elliott C. Clark vs. judgment yields to plaintiff's binding only the actual interest or estate of the debtor. 2. An execution creditor who buys at his own sale is not a bona fide purchaser within the meaning of the law. 3. A creditor cannot take advantage of the statute of frauds to avoid a sale of lands made by the debtor, although the latter has done so if he had elected. 4. The voluntary return of a deed to the grantor for the avowed purpose of cancellation does not invest the grantor with the title.

1890. John Adams vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. Clark C. C. Reversed. Miller, J.—The complaint is to enjoin the erection of a wharf in front of plaintiff's residence in Jeffersonville. The complaint does not show that appellant, as a taxpayer, will suffer pecuniary damage by the proposed construction. Neither does it show a right of action in his favor on account of the deprivation of his property. The wharf, with the general public has to use and drive over that part of the wharf occupied by the obstruction. 2. A person whose property has been damaged, and who thought of a profitable enjoyment interfered with by occupation of a public wharf for private purposes may enjoy such occupation.

1897. Matthew E. Honey vs. James W. Shirley et al. Boone C. C. Affirmed. McBride, J.—A brief with nothing but a bare assertion of error presents no question.

1896. Wm. C. Mitchell vs. Mitchell. Tippecanoe C. C. Rehearing denied.

APPELLATE COURT OPINIONS.

464. John F. Davis vs. Rena B. Williams. Clark C. C. Reversed. Reinhard, J.—In an action for personal injuries, if the defendant is not the proximate cause of the injury, there can be no recovery, and if there was an intervening agency which was as efficient as the cause of the injury, and the act, even if tortious, was not such as would ordinarily, naturally or usually be calculated to lead to such a result, there can be no recovery for such an injury. The defendant's negligence, if it was the proximate cause of the injury, and if there was an intervening agency which was as efficient as the cause of the injury, and the act, even if tortious, was not such as would ordinarily, naturally or usually be calculated to lead to such a result, there can be no recovery for such an injury.

463. Conrad Boos et al. vs. John Morgan. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Black, J.—A demurrer to an action on an injunction bond, "to each of the breaches in the bond, severally, and for grounds of demurrer, each, that the first breach does not state facts," etc., does not question the sufficiency of the complaint.

462. Joel Peilley et al. vs. Charles D. Kenrick. Carroll C. C. Affirmed. New, J.—The condition in a replevin bond, "to prosecute the plaintiff to effect and without delay," means a continuous prosecution to final judgment in favor of the plaintiff. It is not necessary to prosecute an action for the breach of the bond that there should have been a judgment in the action of replevin for the return of the property or for the return of the bond.

461. Henry Mehnroff et al. vs. Calvin F. Deffenbacher et al. Dearborn C. C. Affirmed. Deffenbacher, J.—The affidavit in a writ of habeas corpus, and the return thereon, must be sufficient to justify the issuance of the writ, and the return thereon, must be sufficient to justify the issuance of the writ.

460. Thomas R. Knags vs. Wm. C. Mitchell. Tippecanoe C. C. Rehearing denied.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. William Stoddard vs. Citizens' Street-railway Company; damages. On trial by jury.

Room 2—Hon. J. W. Harper, Judge. Milton S. Huey vs. Charles L. Clark et al.; mechanic's lien. On trial by court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James A. Brown, Judge. Conrad Gabel vs. Henry C. Kuller; on notes. Judgment against defendant for \$1,757.50.

Shelby Sheehan vs. Jerry O'Connor, executor of Eleanor Alliman's Estate, et al.; contest of will. On trial by jury.

New Suits Filed. Caroline Barnard vs. John M. Barnard; divorce. Abandonment. No. 1. Thomas R. Knags; application for change of name. No. 2.

Federal of Robert S. Heiskell.

The funeral of Robert S. Heiskell, one of the oldest and best-known members of the Masonic fraternity, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his son, Dr. W. L. Heiskell, on Seventh street. Heir, Heiskell had been a Mason for fifty-seven years, and the remains were committed to their final resting place in Crown Hill, by Pentecostal Lodge and the Scottish Rite Masons. The pall-bearers were John Reagan, John Troy, E. R. Crossler, O. W.

Williamson, R. F. Carey and A. Daller. The floral offerings were numerous. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. Van Ande, of Roberts Park M. Church, and Dr. Chaffee, of Mapleton, the latter having been the pastor of the deceased and Jeffersonville before his removal to this city.

SEEM TO BE A BAD LOT.

Lydia Welch and Her Husband Charged with Robbing a Laborer—Wasted Property.

Daniel Welch and his wife, Lydia, were arrested in a room at the corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, on complaint of William Burke, a laborer, who charges them with robbing him. Burke alleges that Welch took him to a wine-room and introduced him to Mrs. Welch where they all drank together, and later, he was escorted to a place on South Tennessee street, where Welch robbed him of \$10. The property was searched at the station-house where a double handful of nickels, dimes and quarters were found in Welch's possession, but no notes. Burke claimed that his money was in five-dollar bills. The woman had a counterfeit \$100 bill in her pocket. Welch and his wife are both notorious. She is the woman who was sent to jail a few days ago by Judge Cox for contempt of court and released upon the plea of a number of women who interested themselves in her behalf.

Building Permits.

The controller yesterday issued building permits to the following persons: John P. Schreger, frame cottage, Prospect street, \$1,235; Henry Dake, addition, 377 Lincoln avenue, \$100; John E. Wiese, frame cottage, Holloway avenue, \$800; George Wefu, frame addition, Rural street, \$100; J. A. Fennell, repairs, 181 South Jersey street, \$50; Thomas Powers, frame house, 503 South Tennessee street, \$1,200; C. C. Michael, six-room house, 173 Jefferson avenue, \$1,157; Henry Heiland, addition to brick building, 377 Harrison street, \$300; Wilhelm Richter, addition, 51 Beecher street, \$85; D. W. Pearson, addition to carpenter shop, Sassaquinah street, \$400; Ernest C. Albright, frame cottage, Andrews street, \$1,500; Anna W. Dillman, repairs to frame house, 234 Naomi street, \$100; Emma Frische, addition to frame dwelling, 92 Oak street, \$275; J. A. Street, repair brick and frame building, 92 West Ohio street, \$200; William H. Brink, frame cottage, Wallick street, \$1,200; Paul R. Kistner, two-story frame dwelling, North Pennsylvania, near Eleventh street, \$8,300; Mrs. Therese Barsc, addition to brick building, 132 South East street, \$75.

Victoria Woodhull

Has at last shown her true colors. She will be the next President of this great Nation—in her mind. And she is very strong-minded. If she should be successful, she are bound to have a pure government. Purity is essential in all things, but in this adulteration it is a rare and precious thing. Pleasant exception is found in the well-known brands of beer, "Wiener" and "Budweiser," brewed by the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, addition to frame dwelling, 92 Oak street, \$275; J. A. Street, repair brick and frame building, 92 West Ohio street, \$200; William H. Brink, frame cottage, Wallick street, \$1,200; Paul R. Kistner, two-story frame dwelling, North Pennsylvania, near Eleventh street, \$8,300; Mrs. Therese Barsc, addition to brick building, 132 South East street, \$75.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

It is better than gold. "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. Howard, Druggist, Eastonville, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS

are purely vegetable.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastonville, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but little chance of recovery. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can walk. "I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

HOOD'S PILLS

are purely vegetable.

Come and Get Them

100 PAIR OF TAILOR-MADE PANTS

— TO GO — AT \$5.00.

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