

For You!

We have placed our \$20 Suits—a late purchase of Light-colored Cassimeres, Blue and Black Cheviots (in Sacks and Frocks) on sale at

\$15

Greater value never was offered.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

Three Days' Grace

The WHEN will continue its great sale of last week on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Remember these Suits for Men and Youths are \$16, \$18, \$20 and \$22 Suits placed at the uniform price of

\$14.98 FOR CHOICE. AT THE SAME PRICE, \$14.98

We offer a grand array of Spring Overcoats—choice of Overcoats that have been selling at \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$16. These are in beautiful fabrics—silk and serge lined and plain and silk faced.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

1,000 dozen Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Pole Trimmings, Curtain Fixtures.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

"A Villainous Cigar!"

That's what you exclaim when your dealer succeeds in getting you try another brand which he says is "just as good as CUBANOLA."

Don't be Deceived!

Insist upon having the best 5c Cigar on earth, and that is

CUBANOLA!

N. R. RUCKLE, Pres. PHILIP F. GOGE, Vice Pres. and Trans. T. O. CALLS, Secretary.

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City Ticket Office corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 131 South Illinois street and Union Station.

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SUMMER SCHOOL—ENTER NOW. Indianapolis Business University.

Large airy rooms. Individual instruction. 500 students annually. Catalogue, "Phone 409."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COLUMBIA FLOUR

BEST IN THE WORLD. ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hostry, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of AMERICAN MADE INSTRUMENTS in the State. W. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. 71 South Illinois Street

DONEY'S LELAND CIGAR IS THE BEST.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PRINCESS FLOUR.

CHINA MAY RETALIATE.

Americans May Get a Dose of Their Own Medicine if the Geary Act is Enforced.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Rev. J. S. Baldwin, for twenty-two years a Methodist missionary in China, and for nearly a quarter of a century secretary of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has large money interests in China, said to-day that he had positive information from dignitaries of the Chinese government and from his own Chinese missionaries that if the Chinese exclusion act is carried into effect, and Chinese are shipped from this country to China—deported simply, because they are here without having taken out certificates—Americans will be likewise deported from that country to the United States. If the law is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court," he said, "I anticipate that there will be a speedy exodus both of missionaries and merchants from China, in retaliation for our sending Chinese from the United States. Several years ago this country was visited by the Chinese government by one of the censors, who was supported in his memorial by a number of prominent officials. Li Hung Chang, the great statesman of China, whom General Grant so heartily admired, has been very slow to come to this view of the case, and very unwilling to relinquish his friends in the United States, but there is a strong ground for believing that this great statesman has at last come to the conclusion that the only way to defend the honor and dignity of his own nation, in view of these expected acts of oppressive legislation on our part and in view of the failure of diplomatic action to produce any remedy, was to lay upon the course of retaliation and treat Americans in China as Chinese are treated in America. This is the most perilous time in the relation of China to the United States that has yet been encountered. It is probable that the Methodist Church will make an appeal to the Chinese authorities, in case the deportation is decided upon, in behalf of the Methodist missionaries now stationed in all of the provinces."

ANOTHER CREVASSE.

Second Break in the Arkansas Levee—100 Feet Wide and Rapidly Increasing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.—The second crevasse in the Arkansas levees occurred at 6 o'clock this morning. This break is about four miles below the Fulton lake crevasse, and is located one hundred feet north of Brooks mill. At 7 A. M. the Brooks mill crevasse was one hundred feet wide and widening rapidly. One hundred and forty head of cattle are crowded by the water on the narrow stretch of levee between the two breaks, and have no outlet. The water is three feet above the top of the levee, and the entire section of embankment is reported to be very weak. It being stated officially by the secretary of the board of Mississippi commissioners, General S. M. Ferguson, that other breaks in that vicinity are immediately threatened. The Lakeport crevasse that occurred on Thursday morning is said to have widened to six hundred feet. No attempt will be made to fix the ends. Guards who have just returned from inspection duty on the Mississippi river levees between Greenville and Oshta, Miss., report the entire line inspected as being in excellent shape; that with the exception of one or two lower places now being worked upon, the entire stretch can withstand three feet more, but the Arkansas levee, especially on the Crittenden place, unless worked upon and raised, will be overtopped by a further rise of three inches. The gauge reading to-night is 48.97, a rise of seventeen-hundredths of a foot in the past twenty-four hours. A steady rain set in at 5 P. M. At Memphis the river is now stationary, with twenty-five feet on the gauge.

Pension Attorney Drewery's Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is stated at the Pension Office that up to last Tuesday the pension examiners, now in Norfolk, Va., investigating claims filed by pension attorney Drewery, had completed fourteen cases, all of which had been found to be regular or fraudulent. The Pension Office officials are searching the files for claims filed by Drewery which had been allowed and so far 195 have been found and forwarded to the examiners at Norfolk. No computation of the amounts paid on these claims has been made, but as all of them were filed under the act of June 27, 1850, which allows \$12 per month as the maximum rate, it is probable that the average will fall below \$200 each. Drewery is now serving a one-year term in jail for fraudulent transactions in pension cases.

MONON ROUTE The SHORT Line TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

SS—Round Trip—SS Tickets good returning until Nov. 5. DINING and PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS. FULLY MANELED ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at 11:35 a. m. and 12:30 midnight. Return Accommodation 5:20 p. m. Arrive from Chicago at 3:35 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Menon Accommodation arrives at 10:40 a. m. Ticket office, 26 South Illinois street. Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

WORLD'S FAIR SS—Round Trip—SS Tickets good returning until Nov. 5.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL Will be sent by mail to any address for \$2 PER ANNUM, \$3

DONHAM IN A TIGHT PLACE

His Acts Condemned by Civil-Service Reformers and Washington Officials.

Dismissal of the New Terre Haute Postmaster Probable Unless Senator Voorhees Cracks the Whip Over the President's Head.

Letter Carriers Reinstated by Instructions from the Postmaster-General.

Testimony Taken by W. D. Foulke and Lucius Swift—Statement from Donham That Does Not Satisfactorily Explain His Conduct.

PROBING THE OUTRAGE.

William Dudley Foulke Takes Testimony Concerning Donham's High-Handed Acts. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, May 14.—The issue is made up, and Mr. Cleveland is to be called upon by the Civil-Service Commission to decide whether he will stand by the law, his own declarations and his party platform, or by Senator Voorhees, who detests the law and the civil-service reformers. There has never been, say those best informed in civil-service matters, a case which raised the issue so squarely as does the one made by the action of John Lamb's "whifflet" postmaster. The civil-service reformers are gathering here to prepare the case to be presented to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Lucius Swift, of Indianapolis, arrived last night, and Mr. W. Dudley Foulke, president of the State Civil-Service Association, came this morning. It is expected that Theodore Roosevelt will be here in the next twenty-four hours. These active friends of civil-service reform believe Mr. Cleveland can do no less than summarily remove Donham, and that he will do so. Some of them go so far as to say it will be done this week.

MR. SWIFT INDIGNANT.

Mr. Lucius Swift, in an interview with your correspondent, said: "The case here is this: The platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected said that offices ought not to be subject to change at every election, nor be a prize fought for at the polls, nor be a bribe for party service. Mr. Cleveland, on numerous occasions, has declared for the destruction of the spoils system. He desires this with sincerity that cannot be doubted. Here is an office which has been transferred to the classified service. A few clerks and carriers' places are involved and these excite the greed of political buccanniers. They seek to prevent the removal of the postmaster upon charges. He had seven weeks to serve and he was blind. They are welcome to the glory of the same day, before he is in full possession. An examination has been ordered and is approaching. They secure a postponement by charges against the examining board which they cannot prove and do not make the least attempt to prove. The examination was in pursuance of the principle of the party platform and in pursuance of the principles of the President. It represented the fairest and most democratic method of selecting public employes that has ever been devised since the government was constituted. Let the day before the examination the new postmaster receives his commission and, with unusual haste, seeks possession of the office, and on the same day, before he is in full possession, he dismisses every government employe in the office and puts his partisans into the vacant places.

MR. DONHAM'S STATE.

"As he says he does it for political reasons," and on the old spoils plan. He has thus trampled upon the party platform and made these offices a bribe for the party. He has put upon the President a degrading insult. He is doing all he can to harm the only democratic method of choosing officers, and to keep the federalistic system of the chief, whose tool he is. He has proved himself a deadly enemy of the civil-service law and wholly unfit to hold any place connected with it.

CASE LIKE DONHAM'S.

"The other day the Democratic postmaster at Columbus, Ga., sent to his employes the following notice: "Sir—The change of administration carries with it a change of patronage which necessitates the dismissal of the clerk and carrier in this office. You will therefore hand in your resignation at once, to take effect the 31st inst."

"When he had in this manner vacated the places in his office and given them to Democrats the Civil-Service Commission made a report of the facts and requested Mr. Donham to resign. He refused to do so. In presenting the matter to the President the Civil-Service Commission about you, but I am very glad to have your story from your own lips. You have saved me the trouble of reading the report of the commission. I shall remove you now on your own statement of your case, just as soon as I can find a suitable man to take your place."

Donham's offense is worse than the Georgia man's. Donham did not even ask for resignations. He peremptorily dismissed the clerk and carrier. He held two of them that he did it for political reasons. These two were the money order and registry clerks, and they to-day put in writing a statement of what was said by the new postmaster. Whether or not the civil-service law is in effect, which would disbar him, the case is in removing the men he has violated other law as well as the civil-service reform spirit advocated by Mr. Cleveland, and this open declaration of his reasons for doing what he did is looked upon as highly important at the issue. Lamb is depending on a technicality, contending that the civil-service law did not extend to this office until after the examination of yesterday. The civil-service reformers will waive consideration of this point, but will appeal to Mr. Cleveland on the broader ground of complaint against Donham that he has willfully gone contrary to the President's wishes.

MR. FOULKE TAKES TESTIMONY.

Soon after Mr. Foulke arrived this morning he began taking testimony with a stenographer at the Terre Haute House. When the Journal correspondent asked permission to be present Mr. Foulke said he had no objection, but that he wanted it understood he was not soliciting publicity of the testimony. Ex-postmaster Greener told, in detail, the story of the past few days as printed in the Journal. One letter carrier described the manner in which the notice of his peremptory dismissal was served upon him at his home late Friday night. Other letter carriers described the manner in which the Donham mob tried to keep them out of the office Saturday morning. Testimony was also taken showing how the crowd forced its way in Friday night. Mr. Greener said the seriousness of the error he was composed of Democratic officeholders—the sheriff, a deputy, a Democratic policeman—and that United States Marshal Hawkins was at times on the outskirts. The latter told the Journal correspondent Friday night that he "happened to be passing through the city" and "happened to stop over." This is the only fact which are at present yet unknown to the department, and gives a legal justification for Mr. Donham's actions. There will be no attempt at concealment by the federal authorities of their indignation at Mr. Donham's conduct. Mr. Cleveland on reading of his forcible entry into the postoffice, sent word to Senator Voorhees for an immediate explanation. This, of course, Mr. Voorhees was unable to furnish. The postmaster-general Bissell is too indignant over the seriousness of the error he had committed. He has been instructed to make no changes in the carriers' force until authorized to do so by Major Pollock.

MR. DONHAM'S STATE.

Mr. Donham's statement is looked upon by the civil-service reformers as far from accurate. The position of the civil-service law; that the opinion of the Attorney-general held that it did not take effect until after the examination; that he thought if he had possession of the office, the examination would have a right to make these changes.

Asked if he had worked with the appointees politically, Mr. Donham said that he had not. Mr. Swift suggested that the postmaster did not think much of the civil-service law; and Mr. Donham said that he did not; that he wanted to avoid the effect of the law, but not to defy it.

MR. DONHAM'S STATE.

Unless the Inspector Can Find Enough Whitewash, Donham May Have to Go. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, May 14.—Nothing new has developed in Washington to-day concerning the burglarious acts of the new Democratic postmaster at Terre Haute. The department will take no steps before to-morrow. The most serious blunder by Postmaster Donham was in attempting to discharge the letter carriers at Terre Haute and appoint others. This action is in direct violation of the regulations of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Donham has absolutely no right to appoint his carriers. He has repeatedly violated the rigid, iron-clad rules of the department. Had he furnished the carriers appointed by him with keys to the letter-boxes of Terre Haute he would probably have been liable to criminal prosecution, as no letter carrier can be removed or appointed without the sanction of the superintendent of free delivery of the Postoffice Department with whom the appointing power really lies.

Postmaster-general Bissell was literally aghast with astonishment when he learned that Mr. Donham had done as he learned. He immediately instructed Major Pollock, superintendent of free delivery, to immediately inform Mr. Cleveland of the seriousness of the error he had committed. He has been instructed to make no changes in the carriers' force until authorized to do so by Major Pollock.

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MURDERER TURLEY LYNCHED

Conductor Price's Slayer Hanged by a Mob at Bedford, Ind., This Morning.

Quietly Taken from Jail at 3 O'clock by One Hundred Determined Men and Strung Up Without Ceremony in the Prison Yard.

Locomotive Seized Last Night at Seymour by a Large Body of Masked Men.

Who, After Placing an Engineer and Fireman of Their Own in Charge, Proceeded on Flat Cars and Carried Out Their Designs.

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Quietly Taken from Jail at Bedford This Morning and Hanged.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Bedford, May 15.—A mob of about one hundred determined men quietly appeared at the jail about 3 o'clock this morning, and, without any ceremonies, John Turley was taken from his cell and hanged in the jail yard. The mob conducted itself in an orderly manner. The leaders requested that the body be not taken down until daylight. The mob quietly left after hanging the murderer of Conductor Price. Many of the citizens are in the jail yard viewing the body of the dead man.

SEIZED AN ENGINE.

Masked Men Take Possession of a Locomotive and Proceed to Bedford. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., May 14.—To-night, at 9 o'clock, men heavily armed and masked could be seen wending their way toward the Evansville & Richmond railroad. Who they were and where they came from no one knew. In a few minutes 200 had collected. They surrounded an engine that was ready to start for Westport, and two of the men with drawn revolvers jumped into the cab, and pointing their pistols into the faces of the engineer and fireman requested them to dismount, which they did. The engine was backed onto a side track and three flat cars were attached. The mob had an engineer and fireman of their own. In a few minutes the cars were loaded with men and the train pulled out for Bedford, where they intended to lynch John Turley, the murderer of Louis F. Price.

THE MURDERED CONDUCTOR.

Owing to the engine having to back over from Mitchell, the special train bearing the remains of Lou Price, the murdered conductor, did not reach here until 3 o'clock this morning. Although the hour was late there was a large crowd present when the train arrived at the depot.

The bullet that killed Price was found half an inch from the skin, having passed almost through the body. An autopsy was held by Dr. Burton, at Mitchell.

In your correspondent's dispatch of Saturday it was said that Turley's father paid the car fare after his son John had refused to pay it. This was a mistake, as the fare was paid by Dr. Bullett, of Lawrenceport. Turley's father and brother were on the train at the time of the shooting and did not prevent the act, but remained sitting in the seat. Turley was given a preliminary trial, and the "Squire" fixed his bond at \$2,500. The lightness of the bond for such a grave offense, so enraged the railroad men present that they went to the "Squire" and told him that if he turned Turley loose on bond they would hang him to the nearest tree. The "Squire" then bound the prisoner over to court, without bond, and he was taken to Bedford and placed in jail.

TURLEY HAD A GRUDGE.

During the time that the prisoner was in Mitchell he walked about with kid gloves on, smoking a cigar, and said that he had got even with Price. Railroad men say that the Turleys have been holding a grudge against Price for several years. The reason of it is that a few years ago a freight train which Price was running ran over a drove of cattle belonging to the elder Turley and killed several. Turley brought suit against the company, and the case was tried two or three times, the cost amounting to several thousand dollars. Price was the main witness for the company, and the case was finally decided in favor of the railroad. This so enraged the Turleys that they swore they would get even with Price. The railroad men now say that the refusal of Turley to pay his fare was only done to pick a quarrel with Price, in order to get a chance to kill him. One thing peculiar about the case is that Turley's father had \$2,500 in cash ready to plank down as bond.

When Turley arrived at Bedford a large crowd was at the depot, but the officers succeeded in getting the prisoner to the jail in a roundabout way, taking him through the alleys. Turley's father, who is very wealthy, and several men whom he employed, stood guard over the jail last night to prevent a hanging. A special train bringing two hundred men came to this city to-day, from Washington to attend the funeral of George A. Bowen, an O. & M. engineer, who died of consumption, and to take the last look at Louis Price, who was a great favorite.

SHOT HIS SISTER'S DECEIVER.

James Mahon Wounds August Vandermeber Near Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—August Vandermeber was shot to-day by James Maher west of the city because he insisted on calling on Maher's sister, who had been deceived into a mock marriage with him. When Maher learned a few months ago of the deception he brought his sister here from Chicago. Vandermeber had been warned not to come to the house, and when he appeared to-day Maher got his shotgun

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