for the purpose of entrapping him. Then to show that such was not the case he read a lengthy letter General Carrington wrote to Voorhees on the subject. Among other things the letter said to Mr. Voorhees:

The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence from O. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready,' and fixing a point on the "Lima road" at "which to meet you" was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people, by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found. The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up, when this war is to be only declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro, which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where "this ritual" was found. The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that certain New York journals "are wonderfully exercised about the secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of K. G. C.'s prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where "these papers" were found. The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees, Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight," but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the Thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of George H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz.: "To elect himself Clerk and Cox Speaker," though he [Pendleton] will not facilitate the renomination of any man as Clerk whose programme is for his defeat as Speaker, "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this authoritatively, but not as from him, etc., was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of J. E. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins "in one of his [Perkins's] lucid intervals" with regard to the discovery of the Northwest passage by Perkins, for which he claimed credit, etc., was in the office where these papers were found. And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of Hannegan, and so of W. J. Pierce, "who will show the beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be monsters in 1864;" and so of Bigger, and Devlin, and Dodd, etc., whose said correspondence was in the office where "these papers" were found. These are some of the "circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

Mr. Foulke followed the reading of General Carrington's letter by introducing all the letters referred to in it. He read several of them through, and enough from others to show that Voorhees was looked upon as a man who could be depended upon to do the bidding of those who were plotting to thwart the efforts of the Union soldiers to crush out the rebellion.

In concluding, he said that the original copies of the letters he had read were in safe custody, and would remain there. If Mr. Voorhees so desired he would be furnished a photographic copy. History needed such documents as these letters, and they would be left in safe hands. "The man," said he, "who has the effrontery to stand before the Senate of the United States and compare his war record with that of brave soldiers deserves to be exposed. When we find a man who wants his record laid bare, as Mr. Voorhees says he does, we will gratify his wishes."

This revelation of Mr. Voorhees's record created something of a sensation in the meeting, and after the speaker had concluded hundreds of old soldiers, and gentlemen who were not, gathered around him and congratulated him upon the speech. The convention then adjourned.

THE MASS-MEETING.

Speeches by Congressman Mason, General Steele and Others.

At Tomlinson Hall, last night, there were many hundred Republicans, representing all parts of the State, who assisted in making up a very enthusiastic audience. While the crowd was assembling, the "When" band discoursed some national airs, which put those present in a splendid mood. It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock when William L. Taylor, president of the Lincoln League, called the meeting to order. The Huntington Quartet rendered some excellent selections, after which Mr. Taylor spoke briefly of the purposes of the meeting. Indiana, he said, would be the Gettysburg of the political battle this year. If the Republicans won in Indiana, all would be won. If the State was lost, all would perhaps be lost. Cleveland and Gray would be the Lee and the Longstreet of the battle. The Democrats will cry, 'Match them if you can,' and the Republicans can do it. With the right men nominated at Chicago the Republicans of the country need have no fears of where Indiana will stand after the November election. Mr. Taylor then introduced Hon. William E. Mason, of Chicago, a member of Congress, and the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Mason made an excellent impression upon the audience. He is a clear, forcible, eloquent speaker, and mixes enough humor in his talk to make his speech spicy.

In the opening of his speech he at once charged the Democratic party with being a free-trade not a tariff-reform, party. He said Mr. Mills, the chairman of the committee on ways and means, is the mouthpiece of that party, and in his speech in Congress he sounded the key-note, of which the following lines are significant:

"We want freedom to go where we please to select our occupation; freedom to labor where we please and when we please; freedom to receive and enjoy the results of our labor; freedom to sell our products and freedom to buy the products of others, or the labor of others; wherever and whenever we please." That is not tariff reform, said Mr. Mason; that is the doctrine of the Democratic party—the right to buy where they can buy the cheapest, regardless of the protection that the Republican party has given.

"There are in the city of Indianapolis today," he continued, "more manufacturing establishments than there are in all the districts represented upon the committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives. Ah, and some of these Southern Democrats," he said, "say we are not in favor of free trade. The tail goes with the hide [laughter]. I will give you a sample we had not long ago in what was known as the direct-tax bill, pending in Congress. During the war the State of Indiana and all the other loyal States paid a large sum of money under what is known as the direct-tax law. The rebel States did not pay a dollar. Now, then, Uncle Sam has grown rich and has more money in the treasury than he knows what to do with. These States having contributed their share—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and others—said: 'Look here, Uncle Sam, we gave our money during the war, now you are rich, pay it back to us without interest.' Well, the Northern Democrats, some of them from your State, said the Southern Democracy cannot run the Democrats of this country, and strutted about there day after day and kept us in a dead-lock for more than a week. After we had been in session for thirty hours they sent over feelers to our side, and I said to the gentleman who saw me that I had brought skates. He, coming from the South, didn't know what that meant. He was told that I meant to remain until hell froze over and remain with them on the ice. They kept us in that session thirty-two hours. All the Northern Democrats stayed with us until King Caucus called them in, and the Northern Democracy—the tail on the Democratic dog went into the caucus. Next morning these brave Northern Democrats who proposed to stand by the loyal people of this State, when the roll was called, got up and said they surrendered to the the brigadiers. I don't care what your Northern Democratic Congressmen and Senators tell you about tariff reform, the policy of the Democratic party is fixed in caucus, and the solid South is not a friend of the manufacturing industries of this country, and they will fix the tariff reform business of this country if the Democratic party is in power. Now, I am a Republican and a protectionist, and naturally expected the Democrats would introduce some measures looking to the relief of the people from trusts. I believe there are certain trusts—the sugar trust, particularly—which has taken advantage of the protective tariff laws, and because I am in favor of those laws I think the Republican party should take hold of them and squeeze their lives out. Yet these Democrats are to-day taking evidence under a resolution which I introduced, and have hired a lawyer to do their examining for them. They have sent all over this country for witnesses, and the Mills bill is so arranged that instead of helping the consumers of sugar it is of assistance to the sugar trust in the city of New York. The men who own the refineries are satisfied with the Mills bill. While we are in favor of protecting the industries of this country, if any set of men shall take advantage of those laws we stand ready to repeal the tariff upon that article, or any article where the necessaries of life are cornered to the disadvantage of the people of this country.

"A gentleman named Dockery made a speech the other day in Congress. The principal thing he tried to prove and did prove was that the manufacturing States in this Union had grown very rich, and those States with manufacturing enterprises had more than doubled their wealth in the last eight years. A gentleman from his own State asked him if he proposed to stop the growing wealth of the States of the Nation by stopping the protective tariff, and he answered, 'Well, I haven't much time to answer questions,' pointing to the clock. The questioner continued: 'Do you wish to convey the idea to the people of the country that you want to stop the increasing wealth of the Nation which has been made under this protective tariff?' and again he declined to be interrupted.

"And now, as to your Senator Voorhees—at least, he was your Senator until a day or two ago [laughter]: I was on the train coming from Washington this morning, and heard a couple of porters discussing the question. One of them said: 'Did you see in de paper how Senator Voorhees sputtered and kicked and frothed at the mouth?' 'Yaas, an' I guess you would 'a sputtered and kicked and frothed at de mouth if you'd 'a had dat man, Ingalls, on yo' back, puttin' de spurs into yo' sides.' [Laughter.] I don't know whether he made those speeches or not about the Union soldiers wearing collars about their necks marked 'A. Lincoln—his dog'—[voices: 'He did! he did!']—whether he did or not, I know his proposition to give free trade to this country is equivalent to giving every workman in this country an iron collar about his neck marked 'Cobden Club.' I would rather pay a profit of $4 to an American citizen than 4 cents to man who is not an American citizen. But Mr. Voorhees and the rest of them cannot preach that sentiment. It is not in line with the sentiment he has indulged in for the past twenty-five years.

"It is a pretty sentiment to say the world is my country, but that is not the plan the other countries are working under. When we find the English House of Parliament passing laws to benefit this country and looking out for American citizens, then we may begin to pass laws for their benefit. The proposed legislation in Congress to-day is directly in the interest of the English government. [Here he read a number of extracts from English newspapers approving President Cleveland's free-trade message.]

"The most popular man to-day among the manufacturers of other countries is Grover Cleveland, and the man who to-day is doing the most for the manufacturers of the old world is the President of the United States. He stands to-day inviting the competition of the people of this country with all classes of labor in the old world.

"Another thing. The Southern Democrats talk a great deal about their States. You frequently hear perorations about some great general who wore the gray, and followed the flag that was defeated but not dishonored. They remind me sometimes of a German who lived in my district. He committed a speech and walked out into Milwaukee avenue to deliver it. He stood under the American flag. At least the flag had been there, but the rigging had got out of order and the flag was taken down, but he didn't know the flag was gone. He spoke under the place where it had been, and said: 'Laties and yentlemen (pointing up but not looking up), I lofe dot flack; I cannot help it; I lofe dot flack. In mine old country the principles of dot flack are not respected. I cannot help it if I lofe'—then looking up—'Vere the devil is dot flack?'

"When I hear all this talk from the South I wonder as my friend, the German, did, 'Where the devil is that flag?' If you speak of the war, if you want to give a pension to a widow they talk about the bloody shirt. When we say anything about the grandeur of a man, living or dead, who fought for this Union, they say ah, there goes the bloody shirt. The next moment they will be talking about the prodigal son, how the rebels went out but are back now and are willing to be forgiven. They are not like the prodigal spoken of in the Bible. When he had lost his patrimony in a Democratic country he came back and said to his father: "I have sinned against thee and am not fit to be a servant." You ought to see these prodigals about Washington. They wipe their feet on the best carpets, spit on the stove and dry to drink out of the fire extinguisher. [Laughter.] You will see them trying to set their watches by the annunciators in the street cars. They put their feet on the table and say: "I want veal, and don't want any flies in it, either." We didn't fall on their necks half as hard as we ought to in some cases. If we had had a piece of hemp in our hands and used it this country would have been better off. They talk about Lincoln, Logan and Grant as though they were candidates for the office of constable.

"About this matter of pensions. The Governor of this State that wants to be—Mr. Matson—is chairman of the committee on pensions and is posing as the friend of the soldier. The meanest speech I ever heard was made by him a week ago in opposing Mrs. Mary Logan's pension, the widow of John A. Logan. He ranted and frothed at the mouth for fear the widow of that hero would have a few thousand dollars out of the public treasury before she died, and gave as an excuse that it might keep some soldiers from getting a pension. Does he think that the people in this State are fools, not to know the granting of a pension to Mrs. Logan would not affect a penny of money that would go to soldiers or their widows? The trouble is, he is a good deal better Democrat than he ever was a soldier. [Applause.]

"I believe we can succeed in the next campaign, and you have got to enlist in one regiment or the other. You cannot have everything to please you. Do not go off and vote the Prohibition ticket or some other ticket, because either a Republican or Democrat is going to be elected. I remember an old story of a negro preacher who said: 'Dear bruthren, I am going to preach you to-day in parables, after the manner of the Lord. I picked up this walnut coming to church, and I brought along this stone to crack it. Now, this outside shell represents the Presbyterian Church, which is no good. He immediately picked it off and threw it away. This piece next to the meat represents the Baptists, dear brethren. They are hard-shelled people, and they ain't no good. It ain't fit for nothing but to break off and cast in the fire; but on the inside is the meat that represents the church we belong to, which is the only true church, and he cracked the nut and it was rotten, and he fell upon his knees, and his tears came through his honest but prejudiced eyes as he said: 'May the Lord have mercy on all of us.' If churches and societies are not absolutely perfect, parties cannot be expected to be. None of them are absolutely perfect, but I prefer to walk in the path blazed by such men as Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Logan. [Applause.] I prefer to march with the army commanded by men living to-day, whom we may be proud of, such as Blaine, Sherman, Allison, Gresham and Harrison. [Applause.]

"I believe the Republican convention in Chicago will be made up of very wise men, and I believe that a good man will be chosen, and, whatever his name is, if we care more for our party and principles than we do for the man, if Indiana is true to herself, if it remembers her Morton that has gone, if it remembers the army that went down, and many of them lying there yet, and care to have their their memories kept sacred at the national capital, Indiana will stand in the Republican column when her name is called in the roll of States. So I say to you make your choice. Do it consistently and at once. The Democratic party has formed its line, and on its banners has printed 'State Rights,' scanty pensions for the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, and passage by this Congress of laws for the benefit of every nation but ours. Fall in with the corps that marches to the music of the Union. Upon that banner's folds are printed three words: 'Unity, loyalty and protection.' [Applause].

"It will be carried in this battle of 1888. Hear me ye loyal sons of a loyal party. It will be carried—hear me, Democrats, mugwumps, independents and 'what nots'—it will be carried by the strong, victorious army of the Republican party." [Applause.]

Gen. Geo. W. Steele was the next speaker. Suffering from the fatigue of hurried travel and a violent headace he did not speak long, but in the course of his brief remarks he said:

"I am always glad to meet the Republicans of Indiana and the people of Indiana, the grandest people on earth. [Applause.] I am glad to see you so enthusiastic, and to hear you have your sleeves rolled up and are determined to succeed. You will do it. You never have put on the armor with the intention of fighting a battle successfully unless you have been successful.

"You remember four years ago, and for twenty-five years before that, we heard the old cry, turn the rascals out. We will sing that tune this fall. [Applause.] Do you remember the talk about examining the books. But where have they ever found a cent that was not properly accounted for? All the rascals that have been turned out have come in since the 4th of March, 1885. [Applause.] I want to call attention to the fact that for six years, nearly, the chairman of the committee on invalid pensions has been Colonel Matson, who was recently nominated for Governor. He had charge of that committee, could, if he would, at any time within the last six years have brought out a bill for the relief of the old soldiers, but he knew that every single vote against it would be a vote by a Democrat, and that every single Republican vote would be for it, yet he has brought out no general bill looking to the general relief of the soldier. He brought out the 'pauper bill,' but there was nothing in it. A man had to be absolutely helpless and in the poor-house, and so disabled that he could not get to an officer to ask to have his case filed.

"But the grand army of the Republic, by their officers and their associates, prepared a bill and sent it to Congress, and the Senate has taken that bill up and passed it exactly as the Grand Army of the Republic wanted it passed. It has come to the House and it has been so amended that its own friends do not recognize it, being brought there with the intention or hope of having it defeated, and if not defeated there knowing that the President that now is will veto the bill, and I predict that the bill will not even be called up this session, and there will be no attempt to pass it until after the November election this year, and yet they claim to be the friend of the soldier. If they are friends, why is it that all votes against these bills are Democratic votes? I would like for some one to answer the question. We are always with them, and the reason we have been unable to present bills looking to their relief has been because of the opposition of the other side."

In closing General Steele said: "I believe that we have in this State a man who is as well thought of over the United States as any man in the country. I believe that he is as clean a man as there is in the country. I believe that he was as good and brave a soldier as we had in this country, and his integrity and honesty are unquestionable. He stands high. His name is Harrison. [Great cheering and applause.] I want the delegates who are elected to Chicago to-morrow to go there with the determination to work for Harrison. [Applause.] It is bad politics to go and work against anybody. The sentiment in this State is undoubtedly for him, and whoever is nominated it is their duty to express the sentiment of the State."

Following General Steele the glee club created much applause by singing a new campaign song entitled "Harrison Is the Man."

The meeting closed with a short and eloquent address by P. P. Campbell, a young gentleman from Kansas. He reviewed the achievements of the Republican party, and spoke of some of the things it would accomplish in the future. There was much regret expressed that Governor Porter was unwell and could not speak. His name was repeatedly called by the audience, and always drew out applause.

HOW IT APPEARS TO THEM.

Expressions from Representative Men Relative to Republican Prospects.

After the adjournment of the Lincoln League meeting yesterday afternoon the hotel lobbies rapidly filled with delegates and politicians. The crowd resembled the gathering on the eve of a gubernational convention, and talk of Republican success this fall was universal. Many men of prominence were to be seen canvassing the situation, among them the white-haired Gen. Wm. Grose, candidate for Senator, from Fayette and Henry. The General said: "There is better evidence that we can now carry the State with good nominations and good work than we had in 1880. I am a delegate in to-morrow's convention and shall vote for those delegates-at-large who will stand by Harrison for President through thick and thin and for no others. Give us the old State ticket with no local incumbrances and we are bound to win."

Judge Monks, of Winchester, was full of enthusiasm, and saw nothing ahead but a Republican victory. His county instructed for Harrison, is united politically, and proposes this fall to contribute largely to increasing the "Old Burnt district's" 10,000 majority.

Samuel Kercheval, of Rockport, candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court, said: "With a judicious selection on the State ticket we are bound to win."

Editor Thomas H. Adams, of the Vincennes Commercial, and chairman of the central committee in the Second district, is one of the energetic young Republican workers. "With strong and perfect organization we will have a sure victory in November. The Democratic party has already killed itself with the management of the benevolent institutions, its malfeasance in office, its ballot-box stuffing, and bad record morally. The condition of affairs in Indiana is almost as bad as in the far South, and wholly attributable to Democratic management. The prestige of victory in 1886 will be another great aid, and with all these we are bound to succeed."

Frank Posey, of Petersburg, said: "If the people of the State can stand the present management of the benevolent boards and like institutions they may submit to a renewed Democratic rule."

Hon. S. N. Chambers, of Vincennes, was found shaking hands with his many friends. In response to a question he replied: "All that the Republicans need is to get off on the right foot, and I believe they are going to do it. I am unqualifiedly for Harrison for President."

Edward Gough, representative from Warrick, declared: "As soon as the soldiers of the State learn Matson's position on the pension bill they will vote the Republican ticket as a man. Four years ago the Democratic party took advantage of the hard times to influence the labor vote. What was promised has not been received, and workingmen will leave the Democrats. Warrick county is for Harrison for President, and will do its best to cut down the present Democratic majority."

John W. Lovett, of Anderson, remarked: "If the late city elections are a criterion, the Republican party is bound to carry the State by 15,000. The Gray-McDonald imbroglio will hurt the Democrats, while with the Republicans the way is clear to a united fight. Our county is solid for Harrison for President, and wants delegates elected who will stay by him. The development of the natural-gas industry has brought into the State 1,000 voters, 900 of whom are Republicans. This new industry is to cut a considerable figure in the fall returns in favor of the Republican side.

Hon. D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, when asked for his views concerning the situation, went somewhat into detail. "They were never brighter," he said, "nor were we ever better prepared to submit to the people the relative merits of Democracy and Republicanism. Democracy has now had a fair trial—it is no longer a question of promise, but of performance. The strong hold of the canvass now just begun is to candidly ask what has Democracy to show of reform or accomplishment? Have they made good their promises to reduce the surplus? After four years of Democratic rule it has increased $100,000,000. Have they reformed the tariff? With a majority of sixty, the last Congress refused to debate a measure of tariff reform introduced by W. R. Morrison. To-day, the old chestnut of Vanderbilt's diamonds go in free of duty and the poor man's hat and coat pays 75 per cent., is as true as it ever was. Why have not the Democrats come to the poor man's relief? Have the Democrats given the people any reform in 'the right preservative of all other rights'—a fair ballot and an honest count? In all the Democratic strongholds we have an ever-increasing crop of Mackins, Coys and Bernhamers. In the South we see one million men robbed of their votes and the entire Democratic party defending the robbery. Shall we have power by nullification and supremacy by robbery any longer? That is the issue of issues and the question of questions.

"What about temperance? The Democratic party still defends the saloon, and the Republican is the only great party that attacks it. My notion is that we should aim, as in the past, to plead guilty to the charge of being 'a God-and-morality party.' We shall win this fall by a candid appeal to the hearthstone, the altar and the sober second thought of the great Republic. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Four years of Democratic rule has defeated the Blair educational bill, and witnessed the exclusion of Dakota, with its 500,000 people, upon no other pretext than that they will send two Republicans to the United States Senate. Our foreign policy for the last four years has been cowardly and un-American, bullying Mexico and knuckling down to England.

"Concerning presidential candidates we are embarrassed only by the wealth of the material. We can make no great mistake with such splendid men to choose from, and with any of them we can grandly win."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Minor Incidents and Sayings of the Crowds.

Representative Sid Conger, of Shelby, said: "We will win because we will beat the Democrats."

N. S. Byram, of this city, candidate for Treasurer of State, was noticed circulating in the crowds.

Hon. Eugene Bundy, of New Castle, arrived last night, and was circulating among the crowd at the Denison. Henry county, he says, never fails to do her duty, and certainly will not this year.

Senator Dresser, of Lafayette, says the political temperature is 110. The outlook was never better."

J. B. Homan, a prominent citizen of Danville, says he has not seen the party in Indiana so enthusiastic in twenty-five years.

Mayor Denny thinks the attendance on these meetings shows an organization and an interest that is sure to result in victory."

Thos. Hanna, ex-Lieutenant-governor, said: "Everything is all right; we'll elect the nominee of the Chicago convention. The State is sure Republican."

A. M. Hardy, of Davies, remarked: "We carried the State two years ago and we can do it again. We are now without bickerings or squabbles and in good shape."

Jesse Weik, of Greencastle, said: "The Republicans are putting their shoulder to the wheel and something is bound to move. I think the outlook is encouraging."

Of those interested in the coming State convention the candidates for Reporter of the Supreme Court led the van. They were Samuel Kercheval, of Rockport; R. E. Sears, of Newport; W. H. Hoggatt, of Boonville; W. H. Thornton, of Crawfordsville; A. M. Grant, of Kokomo, and John L. Griffiths, of this city.

Charles S. Hammond, of Greencastle, who claims to be one of the best Republicans in one of the worst Democratic counties in the State—Putnam—is attending the convention. He says that the most Matson ever ran ahead of his ticket in his own county while a candidate for Congress was twenty-three, and that he will not equal that for Governor.

All the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court were in the city. They were: For the First District—Judge J. C. Embree, of Princeton; Judge W. P. Edson, Mt. Vernon, and Judge J. H. Jordan, of Martinsville. Second District—Judge J. G. Berkshire. Fourth District—Judge L. J. Monk, of Winchester, and Judge Walter A. Olds, of Columbia City.

Representative John L. Griffiths remarked: "I have traveled over a large part of the State during the past three months, and during that time I have addressed many different assemblies. I notice, above everything else, that the Republican party is thoroughly interested in State issues and the State ticket. This is why I have faith to believe that the Republican party is to win."

Judge Thomas Kane, of Noblesville, delegate to Chicago from the Ninth district, is enthusiastically for Harrison. When asked who was his second choice he replied that he had none—that matter would be determined when he got to Chicago and the convention had taken a few ballots. He has been made a gratuitous subscriber to the Chicago Tribune by some one—but is still for Harrison to the last.

Judge W. R. Gardiner came up last night from Sullivan, where he is engaged in the famous Wise will contest, to notify his friends that he cannot at this time be a candidate for delegate-at-large, as had from time to time been announced. "I find it utterly impossible for me to leave my business," said Mr. Gardiner, "and cannot entertain for a moment this candidacy that my friends have so kindly urged me to seek."

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

Names of Persons Who Will Be Presented as Delegates-at-Large.

The State convention for the selection of four delegates and four alternates to the Republican national convention will be called to order in Tomlinson Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, will probably preside. The candidates for national delegates are ex-Gov. A. G. Porter, Gen. Lew Wallace, J. N. Huston, Clem C. Studebaker, H. G. Thayer, Stanton J. Peelle, M. M. Hurley, John H. Baker, General Shackelford and Major W. H. Calkins. A large representation will be here, as many arrivals late last night increased the crowd already in the city.

THE MAN WHO SAVED VOORHEES.

Captain Smith, Who Commanded the Soldiers, Gives an Account of the Train Incident.

Senator Voorhees's recollection of the incident on a Vandalia train, during the war, when Union soldiers assaulted him for his repeated denunciation of them and their cause, seems to be impaired. His Democratic friends of that time who, like himself, are now posing as the soldiers' friends, also have weak memories in regard to it. But there are several people living in Indianapolis who were on the train at the time. Among them was Capt. R. E. Smith, who yesterday gave an account, not only of that scene, but of a speech which Senator Voorhees made, and which was alluded to by Senator Ingalls day before yesterday.

"I was present upon at least two of the occasions alluded to by Senator Ingalls," Capt. Smith said; "the delivery of the Greencastle speech and the disturbance on the train. Concerning the first I do not understand how Senator Voorhees can persistently deny making the statement accredited to him. There are a hundred residents of the town wherein it was made who well remember it, and with me it is as fresh as though I had only heard it yesterday. I can still repeat a sentence that fully represents the tone of the speech: 'I say to you, my fellow-citizens, as your representative I will never vote one dollar, one gun, nor one man to carry on this unholy war against our Southern brethren.' Imagine what a storm of indignation such a sentiment aroused in the breasts of loyal men who were even then preparing to go to the front. This speech was made just before the first call for troops in February or March, 1861. At the close of the war Senator Voorhees—then Congressman—came again to Greencastle and delivered another speech. I was then a resident of that place, and reported the speech for the Greencastle Banner. As a headline I used that sentence. Of course Congressman Voorhees denied having made it, but there was at hand such a mass of testimony that his protests were unavailing. For a long time I preserved a copy of the Banner of that date, but it is now lost.

As to the violence offered Voorhees on the train I may speak knowingly, for I was in command of the soldiers who attacked him, and there is no question about their menacing him. Company A, Seventy-eighth Indiana Volunteers, was en route to the front. I was the captain, having organized the company in Greencastle. We were going to Kentucky on the Terre Haute road, and as we passed through Greencastle Voorhees boarded the train. The soldiers and officers occupied cars in the rear of the train, but a few of the men having gone forward discovered him. The recollection of his speech was still with them, for they were all from Greencastle where the company had been organized, and they became very much incensed. When we had left Greencastle a short time the conductor and my sergeant came back hurriedly and asked me to go forward, as there was trouble. I did so, and found four of the company attempting to throw Voorhees through the car window. He was without his hat, for the men had thrown it out of the window, and he stood very pale. Had I not interfered I am sure some violence would have been done him, but as I put the men under arrest at once there was no further trouble. Two of his assailants are still alive, Messur B. Welch, of Cloverdale, in Putnam county, and Lieut. Lee W. St. Clair, a Representative in the last Legistature, living at Salem, Ind. Another is dead, and the last of the four I arrested I have forgotten. I have no recollection of any attempt to hang Senator Voorhees with the bell rope, but he had a close call, notwithstanding, and it was only by arresting some of the soldiers that violence to his person was prevented."

Y. M. C. A. Affairs.

The executive board of the State Y. M. C. A., held a meeting last night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The treasurer made a report, showing that the finances of the State organization were in a healthy condition. The main subject of discussion was the resignation offered by Mr. Humphrey, the State secretary, who has received a call to Y. M. C. A. work in Minnesota, and of such a tempting nature that he did not feel that he would be justified in remaining here. The executive board, however, was loath to accept his resignation, and will endeavor to make him such an offer as will induce him to remain. In view of this condition of affairs Mr. Humphreys will hold his resignation in abeyance until final action is taken by the association in the State. The State association now has ten State, thirteen college and three railroad organizations in the State, with all of them prospering.

A Gifted Lady,

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, of London, England, arrived in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon, to remain a few days as the guest of Mrs. May Wright Sewall. The name of this noted and gifted woman has long been a household word in England. For years she has worked as the friend and champion of the poor, the oppressed, the burden-ridden, the ill-housed and ill-fed workingmen and workingwomen. Mrs. Chant came to America a few weeks ago to attend the International Council of Women at Washington, and was persuaded to extend her visit to Chicago, where last week she addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in that city, speaking on Sunday to two immense congregations. Yesterday morning Mrs. Chant visited the Girls' Classical School, and yesterday evening received a few friends invited by Mrs. Sewall to meet her, whom she entertained with a paper on "Britomart," Spenser's ideal woman.

This afternoon about five hundred people will have an opportunity to see Mrs. Chant at a reception, introduced by a conversation, at Mrs. Sewall's residence. To-morrow Mrs. Chant will speak at the Girls' Classical School and at the Reformatory.

Physio-Medical Doctors.

The Physio-medical Association continued its session yesterday and last night, when its president, Dr. C. N. Harold, of Richmond, delivered his annual address. It related to the progress made by this school of physicians, and saw in the future a much greater growth. The discussions on the various papers read during the day applied to materia medica, gynæcology and other topics. At to-day's session the final papers will be read and the election of officers held.

The G. A. R. Reception.

The Grand Army men are making preparations for the reception of Commander-in-chief Rea at Tomlinson Hall to-morrow night. Speeches by the distinguished visitor and his predecessor, General Fairchild, will be made, as the committee has received notice that the latter is coming. In addition to these addresses camp-fire exercises will be held. A number of prominent Grand Army men are to participate.

Indiana Solid for Harrison.

Shelbyville Republican.

On Thursday the Republicans of Indiana elect four delegates and four alternates to the national convention. The probabilities are that they will all be Harrison men and that the entire delegation from the State will be solid for Harrison. This is as it should be. Indiana must go as a unit or else she will amount to nothing in the convention.

What Puzzles the Editor.

Ottawa (Kan.) News.

The longer we live and the more we see of the human family the greater is our wonder that God made heaven so big.

Art Exhibition from Paris.

Mr. Henry Pettes, arrived yesterday with the famous Autotype collection from Paris, and will remain at Lieber's Art Store, 82 East Washington street, for a few days. This collection of over one thousand of the finest reproductions of the world's most renowned paintings in the renowned art galleries of Paris, London, Dresden, Florence, Rome, etc., always awakens deep interest among art lovers, but this year Mr. Pettes brings so many new and remarkable pictures that it is far more notable than heretofore. Among these are superb copies, larger than ever seen before, of "The Young Bull," by Paul Potter, the first animal painting extant, for which $700,000 was refused by the Belgian government, "Madonna San Sisto," by Raphael, "Albert and Nicholas," by Rubens, "Via Mala," a well-known and very picturesque pass in the Alps, "The Gleaners" and "Returning from the Harvest," by Jules Breton, the greatest modern artist, and numerous others.

Mr. Pettes also has a large and very choice collection of water-colors by English, French, and Italian artists of established reputation.

Everyone should visit this extraordinary exhibition at Lieber's, during the short time it remains here, as it affords a rare opportunity to secure the best pictures at moderate prices.

Half-Fare Excursions to the West.

The Vandalia Line will sell excursion tickets to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and other Western and Northwestern States, May 8 and 22, June 5 and 19, 1888, at half fare, or one fare for the round trip, good to return thirty and sixty days from date of sale.

For further information call on Geo. Rech, ticket agent, Pennsylvania lines, corner Washington and Illinois streets, or D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station.

Low Rate to Chicago.

The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroad (Panhandle route) are now selling round-trip tickets to Chicago at $7.40. Parlor-cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping-cars on night trains. Tickets can be bought at Union Station or at the Pennsylvania ticket office, No. 48, corner Washington and Illinois streets.

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MILES's restaurant is now at 19 North Illinois st. Meals, 20c; lodging, 25c. Open all night. Baggage checked free.

COTE D'OR.
The pure California grape juice, in quart bottle, is for sale by O. B. Wilks, corner New York and Noble streets, at only 50c per quart bottle.

Gammoning the Public.
There are innumerable ways of doing this. Not the least objectionable is the commendation by irresponsible dealers of tooth powders, pastes and washes either positively injurious or utterly ineffectual. Protect pocket and teeth by purchasing wholesome Sozodont.

A Word About Catarrh.
"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membraneous lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. Sanford's Radical Cure, by Inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed. Even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered and the disease thoroughly driven out."
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Reserved seats, orchestra and orchestra circle, $1.25; dress circle, $1; family circle, 75c; gallery, 25 cents. Secure seats in advance.

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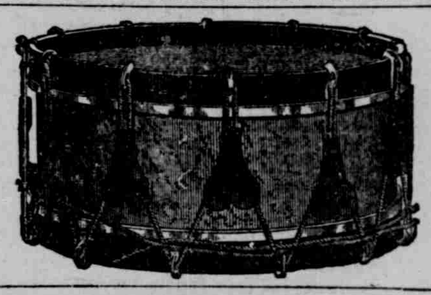
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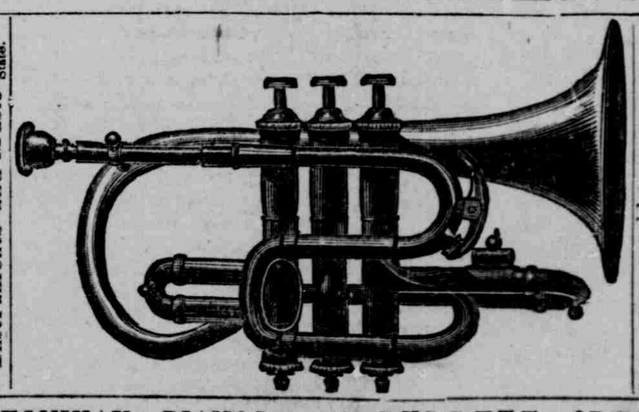
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