A MONARCH'S CLOSING HOURS

The Worst and Most Alarming Symptoms Appear in Frederick's Case.

The Patient No Longer Able to Clear His Throat by Coughing, and Suffering from a Series of Convulsive Fits and Swoons.

The Physicians Exhaust All Their Skill, but Are Unable to Afford Relief.

The Members of the Royal Family Assembled About the Bedside of the Dying Ruler—Public Grief in the German Capital.

THE DYING EMPEROR.

The Worst Symptoms Appear and the Doctors Are Unable to Afford Relief.

POTSDAM, June 14.—The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock this morning says the Emperor is much worse. His strength has been failing since last evening.

4:30 P. M.—The worst symptoms have set in in the case of the Emperor. His strength is visibly waning and he shows less interest than heretofore in what is going on about him.

5:15 P. M.—The condition of the Emperor remains almost unchanged. His power to clear his throat by coughing decreases. The Crown Prince will remain at the palace all night. Prince Bismarck and General Von Schellendorf, Prussian Minister of War, have returned to Berlin. Dr. Friedborg, Minister of Justice, remains beside the Emperor. The Royal Theater has been ordered to be closed.

6:30 P. M.—The Emperor is now unable to take food. Dr. Mackenzie tried in vain to feed him by a tube.

8:15 P. M.—The Emperor is now suffering from successive convulsive fits and swoons.

11:30 P. M.—When lying down the Emperor is apathetic; at other times he is fully conscious. Early this afternoon, while reclining in an arm chair, he wrote a few farewell words to Prince Bismarck. Afterward he took a sip of food through the tube, a little cocoaine being administered.

The doctors believe that the death agony will come soon after midnight.

MIDNIGHT—The whole family spent the evening at the Emperor's bedside. The patient's fever has somewhat abated, but his temperature is still 108. He is fully conscious, and makes himself understood by signs. Minister Von Caprivi and Doctors Leyden and Krause returned to Berlin shortly after 8 o'clock. There is an enormous crowd before the castle.

Toward midnight on Wednesday the Emperor became worse. His pulse quickened and his temperature rose to over 40° Reaumur. The difficulty he experienced in breathing indicated inflammation of the lungs. The morning hours were awaited with the greatest anxiety. At 3 o'clock the Empress was informed of the change, and she has not left her husband's bedside since. Drs. Mackenzie, Bardeleben, Wegner and Hovell exhausted their skill in trying to relieve the patient, but in spite of all their efforts his strength rapidly diminished. Toward morning the Emperor refused to take medicine. At 7 o'clock the other doctors came, only to confirm the previous diagnosis. The Emperor became slightly more animated about noon, and asked to see his daughter Sophia, yesterday being her eighteenth birthday. During the night the Emperor remained in a kind of stupor. The doctors gave him various stimulants and camphor injections, but the effect was only temporary. The news received by the Berlin papers from Potsdam is scanty, the press censorship being rather rigidly exercised. The Emperor sometimes opens his eyes and recognizes those around him. A pleasant smile lightens his face when the Empress or other members of the family goes to his bedside.

The people of Berlin did not realize the extreme gravity of the Emperor's condition until the appearance of the extras containing the morning bulletin. People then felt that henceforth only the worst news could be looked for. Concern was universal, and the intense anxiety increased as successive extras announced the approach of the last agony. Until long after nightfall crowds gathered in front of the official residence in Wilhelmstrasse, being especially watchful at the Chancellor's residence. Early in the forenoon Count Von Schellendorf visited Prince Bismarck, and the two started for Potsdam, where they remained two hours, returning to the chancellery together. Several ministers visited Prince Bismarck in the evening, and an informal council was held. Prince Bismarck had a long conference with the Crown Prince at Potsdam, after seeing the Emperor.

The public grief was especially noticeable on the Berlin Bourse. Silence was strictly observed, and any one raising his voice above a whisper was immediately hushed.

The Emperor is weaker, but perfectly conscious and mindful of the doings around him. The court officials remain in the palace during the night. It is expected that the night will pass quietly. The Empress is still at the Emperor's bedside.

His Condition This Morning.

BERLIN, June 15, 4 A. M.—The Emperor has been lying all night on a bed in the study, where he was placed early in the evening. He makes frequent signs to those around him, and seems in full possession of his mental faculties. He is apparently worried about affairs of state, but is not in physical pain. Prince Henry and his wife arrived at the bedside at 10:30 P. M. The strength of the sick man is constantly waning, and at frequent intervals the physicians administer injections to prevent pain. There is very little fever, owing to the extreme weakness of the sufferer.

Details of Yesterday's Treatment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 15.—The Standard, which contains the best reports from Berlin, this morning has the following: "The Emperor received a stimulating inhalation at 3:30 this afternoon, which seemed to impart some energy to him for a little time. The invigoration proved to be merely temporary. The improvement, however, was sufficient to allow Prince Bismarck to return to Berlin. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a battalion of foot-guards were under orders to proceed to the palace, to keep back the crowds which already were streaming thither. The railway station and all the roads leading to the Friedrichskron Palace have been swarming with droves of people since early morning. After the inhalation the Emperor asked if he might get up, but was dissuaded by his physicians. Prof. Bardeleben has been at the palace since Tuesday evening. All the Emperor's physicians who live in Berlin proceeded to Pottsdam last evening. Orderlies on foot and horseback were seen hurrying through the streets all day, some going to the apothecaries, where, under the doctors' orders, the Emperor's medicines were prepared. Before the palace railings an immense crowd assembled in the afternoon in order to hear the first news of a change in the Emperor's condition. The afternoon reports were not very hopeful. At midnight the latest inquiries at Potsdam failed to furnish much comfort. The doctors held a consultation during the afternoon, the result of which can be said to be simply that the Emperor is alive. This is not published in the official bulletins, but expresses the real fact. The physicians have returned to Berlin, except Professors Krause and Badelben, who remain all night with the patient. Prince Bismarck did not go to Poadam again to-day. Guards, the Hussars and a battalion of the First Foot Guards have already been ordered to form a cordon around the schloss of Friedrichskron. Rumors were current to-night that the Emperor was again fed artificially this afternoon, the nourishment being introduced directly into the stomach. This, however, was an erroneous report. A stimulating inhalation this afternoon caused copious expectoration and furnished some mitigation of symptoms."

Anxiety and Interest in England.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 14.—The news from Berlin is the chief object of interest here to-night. All day long the end of the royal invalid's brave struggle with death has been looked for. Fears for the worst were confirmed when Mr. Smith made the announcement in the House of Commons, at 6:30 this evening, that there was little hope of recovery. An official message of such a nature was felt to be ominous, and people recalled the fact that the announcement in Parliament of Emperor William's critical condition preceded his death by only a few hours. The slowness with which the dispatches from Berlin have been coming all day is astounding, and newspaper bulletins have been besieged by eager throngs anxious to learn the first tidings of death. Even the German embassy has been dependent for information almost entirely upon the newspapers, and the news has been of the most meager character. Without doubt, the Emperor began gradually to sink at an early hour this morning. The tampon canula, by which the air passage was temporarily kept clear yesterday, proved a complete failure. To-day a tampon canula, which had a guttapercha coating, was fitted in the patient's throat. This, when inflated, filled up the vacant space between the walls of the windpipe, thus preventing the downward passage into the lungs of solid or liquid matter, which might be administered. This was almost the last resort, and its failure was almost the last resort to clear the passage thereto. The Empress never left her husband's side all day. At night all the royal family, the Prussian ministers of state, and numerous foreign embassadors were present at the palace, sadly waiting the end.

FREDERICK'S CAREER.

Salient Features and Striking Events in the Life of the Dying Emperor.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, only son of the late Emperor William, and his successor on the throne of Germany, was born on the 18th of October, 1831, at Potsdam, in the palace built by Frederick the Great after the close of the Seven Years' war. His mother, Marie Louise Augusta Catherine, was the daughter of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, of Saxe-Weimar. At the time of his birth King Frederick William, his grandfather, was on the Prussian throne. It was not until 1861 that his father was crowned King, though he acted as Prince Regent for several years before that date. A very careful education was bestowed on the young Prince. His mother, the pupil of Goethe and the friend of Alexander von Humboldt, may be said to have devoted all her time to her son's training. Ernest Curtius, the historian of Greece, became his tutor, and under the scholarly guidance of that distinguished Hellenist he was prepared for the serious business of life. The life led by the young Prince was quiet and studious. His uncle, afterward King Frederick William IV, had been married since 1823, but a direct issue from this marriage being extremely doubtful, the Prince was brought up in the expectancy of eventually inheriting the throne. As a boy he was cordial and kindly. His manners were simple and unassuming, and he had an ample capacity for work.

The first acquaintance of Frederick with Empress Victoria dates back to the year 1851, when the Crown Prince, then a young man of twenty, was visiting the London world's fair. He was fascinated by the youthful graces of Victoria, and compared her to one of the saints in a painting by Titian. Much was done by the families of both the young people to strengthen their kindred feeling, and the seeds thus sown were allowed to spring up during the prolonged military service of the Crown Prince in Potsdam and Breslau. In 1855 he, with the consent of his parents, went to England and formally requested the hand of the Princess in marriage, which was granted, with the proviso that she should not be told until she had grown older. But the impetuosity of the youth overrode this, and in true romantic style the Prince offered himself to her during a walk across the flowering heather of a Scotch hillside. Despite the vehement opposition of the English press and people the marriage took place on Jan. 25, 1858, at St. James place.

Upon the accession of King William to the throne the little war between the King and the Deputies followed, which ended with the King calling Bismarck to his council and the ultimate triumph of the executive.

The Crown Prince was bitterly opposed to the course events were taking. He had hoped to see prevail the principles of moderate parliamentary rule. But he made no sign. He abstained from public disapproval of ministerial acts. He had hoped that German unity would be accomplished by peaceful political procedure, but it was destined to be brought about only by the grim agency of the sword.

It was in the year 1864, during the Dano-German war, that the Crown Prince was first afforded the experience of the battle-field. He commanded the First Infantry Division of the Guards, his rank being that of lieutenant-general. Field Marshal Wrangel had the chief command, and the Crown Prince's position was rather that of an observer than a participator. But at the time when power was confided to him disputes had broken out among the Prussian generals, and his tact and good temper soon restored peace to headquarters. From the skirmish at the Daunewerke to the storming of Doppell matters went smoothly and successfully with the Prussians, in spite of the vastly overmatched but heroic and undaunted German army.

Two years after he appeared in the field as a leader of armies. In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-general von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Koniggrætz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. The Crown Prince was decorated on the battle-field by his proud father with the highest Prussian military order Pour le Merite. His march from Miletin to Koniggrætz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander.

In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince acted a most conspicuous part. France declared war against Germany, Moltke organized three powerful armies to hurl against the French, and the Crown Prince was given the command of one of them, as well as the leadership of the South German troops. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh North German corps, the First and Second Bavarian Corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Wurtemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. Aug. 4 he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by Gen. Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg in the evening with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at 7 next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and center broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sedan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces, and the Germans succeeded in crossing the River Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Wurtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under Gen. von der Tann. Rapidly then did the army of the Crown Prince push on to Paris. He made only a short halt at Rheims, the historic city in whose splendid Gothic cathedral most of the kings of France from Philippe Auguste to Charles X had been consecrated. His father made his headquarters there, and the Prince earned the gratitude of the poorer people of the city by issuing an order of the day exempting them from having soldiers billeted on them. It is also worthy of record that five days after the storming of Sedan he appealed to every German man and woman to contribute toward a general fund for the relief of wounded soldiers and their families. His wife, the Crown Princess, nobly helped to swell this fund.

On the 19th of September the army of the Crown Prince occupied Versailles, his brave Bavarians and Wurtembergers having driven the French from the heights of Bicetre. Paris was now inclosed all along the line from Versailles to Vincennes, the besieging army forming a slender ring of between forty-five and fifty miles in circumference.

From this day, the 19th of September, until the termination of the siege of Paris, the Crown Prince held the line—Bougival, Sevres, Meudon, Bourg, l'Hay, Chevilly, Thiais, Choisy-le-Roi and Bonnevil. In person he directed the fight against General Vinoy, on Sept. 30, when the French were repulsed with heavy losses. Bazaine surrendered Metz to the German army on the 27th of October. King William, in recognition of this victory, and bearing in mind the laurels gained at Weissenburg, Wœrth and Sedan, raised the Crown Prince and his cousin Frederick to the rank of general field-marshals in the army. This was a departure from the traditions of the house of Hohenzollern, whose custom it was not to permit princes of the reigning family attaining the highest military rank.

Meanwhile in the several courageous efforts of the French during November and December to break the besieging line the Crown Prince steadfastly held his position before Paris. It was by no means an easy task, this investment of Paris. The winter was one of the severest ever experienced. The French were desperate and they attacked with the courage bred of despair. But the patriotic Germans never swerved or faltered. They were buoyed up by the assurance that as a result of this terrible campaign a new and united German empire would be formed. There is no doubt that the Crown Prince used all his powerful influence toward this end. King Louis, of Bavaria, did all he could to prevail upon his fellow-sovereigns to offer to the King and his successors the title of German Emperor. At last all difficulties toward that end were vanquished. Bismarck's diplomacy conquered. The differences between the South German governments and the North German Confederation were settled. Germany became a united state. And on the 18th of January, 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors, in the Palace of Versailles, the King of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. The occasion was remarkable for its brilliance. The Crown Prince, of course, was present, as well as a large company of German princes and officers. The Emperor issued a decree raising the Crown Prince to the high state of Crown Prince of the German empire.

On the day following the proclamation of the German empire occurred the last and greatest effort of the beleaguered city. It was a sudden attack by General Trochu's army, and an attempt to break through the iron lines which German strategy had drawn round Paris. It failed, and nothing remained to the vanquished except to treat for peace. After the preliminaries of peace had been negotiated the Crown Prince reviewed the troops which had fought so bravely on the Loire. On the 7th of March, 1871, and when peace had been concluded, the Crown Prince bade farewell to Versailles. He passed through Rouen and Amiens, and rejoining the Emperor William at Nancy, went on to Berlin amid a blaze of triumph, where his father bestowed upon him the insignia of grand cross of the Order of the Iron Cross—a decoration which is the highest ambition of a German soldier. Peaceful pursuits, however, were more to the Prince's taste than the tented field, and it was with unalloyed happiness that he rejoined his beloved wife, who had, while he was absent, established and superintended a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers of both armies in Homburg.

In 1877 Queen Victoria invested him with the Order of the Garter.

In January, 1883, he celebrated with great pomp his silver wedding.

It was not until early in November, 1877, that the trouble in the Crown Prince's throat was definitely diagnosed as cancer. Early in the year Professor Virchow and Dr. Morell Mackenzie had examined the patient, and the last named gentleman performed an operation on him.

It is no secret that Frederick was a man somewhat lacking in force and strength of purpose. He was not and never could have been a Frederick the Great, had the fates been more kind to him. Nor had he of late been overpopular with his people, the younger Germans particularly disliking him on account of his fondness for the English. There is no doubt that he was largely influenced and in some things dominated by the Crown Princess. Never ambitious, but a good soldier, of late years he has taken deep interest in historical and archæological researches, and found an independent field of action as patron of all the museums and collections of works of art in Prussia.

No blood has been spilled under Frederick's kingship, but his brief reign has been a most tragic one. He for a brief season stood at the threshold of the great possibilities which lie within the grasp of a ruler of one of the foremost nations of the earth, but between him and his career has constantly stood the certainty of an early surrender to his malignant and unrelenting foe. History presents few figures more melancholy than this of Frederick, ascending the throne in his prime, but with the death-rattle in his throat. "There was a time when his friends imagined a very different career for him," says Max Muller in the Contemporary Review. They believed that he might succeed to the throne in the very prime of manhood. His father, the late Emperor, then Prince of Prussia, had been the most unpopular man since 1848, and it was considered by no means impossible that he might think it right to decline the crown and to abdicate in favor of his son. The star of Prussia was low in 1848, and it sank lower and lower during the last year of the afflicted King, Frederick William IV. Few people only were aware of the changes that had taken place in the political views of the Prince of Prussia, chiefly during his stay in England, and the best spirits of the time looked upon his son, Prince Frederick William, as the only man who could be trusted to inaugurate a new era in the history of Prussia. His marriage with the Princess Royal of England gave still stronger zest to these hopes, for while he was trusted as likely to realize the national yearnings after a united Germany, she was known as the worthy daughter of her father and mother, at that time the only truly constitutional rulers in Europe. England was then the ideal of all German Liberals, and a close political alliance with England was considered the best solution of all European difficulties. Young men, and old men too, dreamt dreams, little knowing how distant their fulfillment should be, and how dashed with sorrow when at last they should come to be fulfilled."

HIS FAMILY.

The eldest son of Emperor Frederick, Crown Prince Frederick William, who now succeeds him on the imperial throne, was born at Berlin on Jan. 27, 1859. He is a colonel in the Prussian Guards. He was married on Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria, of Augustenburg.

His eldest daughter, Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, was born on July 24, 1860.

Albert William Henry was born May 20, 1862. He is an officer in the German navy.

Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria was born on April 12, 1866.

Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice was born on June 14, 1870.

Margaret Beatrice Feodore was born April 22, 1872.

An Unnatural Alliance.

Labouchere's London Letter.

The Duke of Aosta, I see, is shortly to be married to his niece by virtue of a special dispensation from the Pope to be obtained by the obsequious Archbishop of Turin. It is rather a strange thing to my mind that, while the Pope's cardinals are always ready for a good consideration to wink at an unnatural alliance of this kind, our English ecclesiastics have to be absolved by a special clause in the "deceased wife's sister bill" from the obligation to perform marriages which that bill legitimizes. Our Anglican priesthood are more Catholic than the Catholics themselves.

Stanley Reported Wounded.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—A dispatch from Lisbon to the Independence Belge states that the Arabs at Kinshassea, a town in the Congo Free State, say that Stanley was wounded in a fight with the natives, and that after the fight half of his escort deserted him. The Arabs also say that Tippoo Tib has sent the promised convoy to Stanley.

Foreign Notes.

The Paris Presse has opened a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to buy a sword of honor for General Boulanger.

United Ireland threatens to circulate for signatures a petition to the church authorities, asking them to remove Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, for his course in connection with the papal rescript.

The German steamer Pemptos, from Singapore, with a number of pilgrims on board, which was reported overdue at Jeddah, and which it was feared was lost, has arrived at Aden in tow, with her shaft broken.

Christian Scientists.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The National Christian Scientist Association has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. M. B. G. Eddy, Boston; vice-presidents, Geo. S. Day, Chicago and Calvin A. Frye, Boston; secretary, Herbert H. Bangs, Boston; treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Larrabie. The next annual convention is to be held in Cleveland, O.

ALL BOUND FOR CHICAGO

The Widespread Enthusiasm for Gen. Harrison Becomes More Intense.

Thousands of His Home Friends Preparing to Work in Securing His Nomination—What Is Said by the People Who Know Him.

From this time on there will be an exodus of Republicans going to Chicago, and while the travel in that direction during the past few days has been great, the crowds to come will be of such size as to immeasurably surpass those that have heretofore attended national conventions. Here nothing else is talked about but a trip to Chicago sometime during the convention. It is the topic among all classes of business and professional men, as well as among politicians. Yesterday the common question was: "When are you going?" The reply would fix a day sometime between this and Monday, for there is a great desire to be on the ground at the opening of the convention. It is estimated that there will be in attendance fully 2,000 people from Indianapolis alone, one-half of whom will go up Monday with the Harrison Club. The great interest in the affairs of that organization reflects the enthusiastic sentiment here and throughout the State in reference to General Harrison's candidacy. The managers of it, while they are perfecting details to accommodate the great crowd that will go on the Harrison train, are doing everything that is otherwise suggested to advance the interests of that distinguished Indianian. A reception committee, consisting of Mayor Denny, H. C. Allen, Granville Wright, Gen. R. S. Foster, John L. McMaster, H. F. Stevenson, Walter Wright, W. N. Harding and others, as has been announced, will make pleasant the stay of delegates who may stop here on their way to Chicago. They met yesterday and adopted a programme which includes showing visitors the sights of Indianapolis. While this committee was at work another was engaged in selling Harrison hats, which seem to deck the head of every other man one meets on the streets nowadays. On the register of the club are already six hundred names of those who are going to the covention Monday. Some of those whose business is pressing will divide the time between here and Chicago. They will go up to-night and Saturday and then return, to go back to the convention city Monday night. To-night the club will hold its final meeting at the Criminal Court room, when Mr. Baldwin, of the Monon, will be present with railroad tickets. All who desire can arrange for their transportation then. This morning the reception committee will meet in the office of Stevenson & Stevenson, in Wright's Block, to perfect its programme.

Every bit of news, through private and public sources, indicating the favorable condition of General Harrison's candidacy, is eagerly sought. It was highly gratifying yesterday to the General's friends to learn through personal sources that his interests are advancing to what is deemed a triumph. One of these letters conveyed the information that the Indiana contingent already in Chicago was doing effective service, and that it had been systematically organized. The same writer says that the General's chances are growing all the time, and that by a large majority of the delegates he is conceded the one available candidate who can make victory certain. That sentiment is constantly expressed here, and throughout the State, not only by Republicans who are universally for Harrison, but by Democrats who would rather see any other man nominated. "When I was over in St. Louis," said Wm. Henderson, yesterday, "I told our people that General Harrison's nomination would give Indiana to the Republicans. Personally, I would like to see him honored by being placed at the head of his party's ticket. The Republican chances for carrying the doubtful States are much better than they were in 1884, and Harrison's nomination would advance them. There is no question about his being the choice of the Indianians for the presidency."

While this comes from an ardent Democrat of the better class, the drift of street talk among Republicans was in keeping with it, but of course it had the enthusiasm about it which a Democrat could not feel or would not like to express. For example, Col. I. N. Walker, assistant adjutant-general of the G. A. R. of Indiana, said: "I will go to Chicago Saturday evening or Sunday morning, to begin work in behalf of my choice, Gen. Ben Harrison. In point of ability I do not think General Harrison has a superior in the United States. In public affairs I do not consider any man as safe as he is. The soldiers could not be better pleased than to see him nominated. I am for Harrison first, last and all the time."

"I believe General Harrison will get at least 2,000 Democratic votes in Marion county if he is nominated," said a prominent Democrat, yesterday. "I am a strong party man, but I would be tempted to support him anyway. Indianapolis would feel very proud to furnish the President, and Democrats could well afford to help elect an Indiana candidate like Harrison. If it should be Harrison and Phelps the Republicans will have a ticket that will be hard to beat."

Deputy Attorney-general Gillett is in favor of Harrison and Phelps, and thinks Indiana can be safely relied upon for not less than 12,000 majority with that ticket.

Deputy Secretary of State Young is confident that General Harrison's claims will grow the more they are considered by the delegates. He thinks he will have the largest following of any of the candidates.

Derk De Ruiter says Harrison for President and an Eastern man for Vice-president means, according to his estimate, 15,000 Republican majority this year in Indiana.

Alderman Wright says he can't see why the convention at Chicago should debate about a candidate if they want one from Indiana. Harrison for President is his choice. Harrison's nomination means 15,000 Republican majority in this State.

W. G. Elliott, of the Grand Hotel, is an enthusiastic Harrison man. He believes in all the way from 10,000 to 20,000 majority in Indiana with General Harrison at the head of the ticket.

Jacob Franklin, a colored man, says his people would rather vote for Ben Harrison for President than any other candidate now named. "It does me good to see Fred Douglass come out for him," Franklin continued. "I have believed all along that Harrison was his choice. He can almost control all the colored delegates who will be in the Chicago convention. He is sort of a grandfather to us, and we can always rely upon his judgment. I hope he will go to Chicago, and have no doubt he will.

"Going to Chicago, are you?" the reporter asked him.

"Show me a man in Indianapolis who is not going. Of course I am. I know about twenty delegates from Southern States, and I think they are all for Harrison. I want to get twenty more solid before the convention meets."

Hon. Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, one of the delegates-at-large, was in the city last night on his way to Greencastle, to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of DePauw University. He expects to be in Chicago by Monday night. To a Journal reporter he said, concerning the convention: "It will be, I think, the greatest convention ever held, on account of several reasons—the first being the importance which is attached to it. Then the number of apparently possible candidates is larger than ever before, and the nomination, when it is made, will no doubt be received with more enthusiasm. The crowd will unquestionably be unprecedented, as may be inferred from the number who are going from this State in the interest of General Harrison. No other State is liable to have a representation anything like as great."

"What do you think of the chances of Gen. Harrison?"

"I am very sanguine of his success, things having tended more in his direction during the last few weeks. He would certainly be an available candidate—not merely for the State, but anywhere—being an able, clean man, who has fearlessly expressed his sentiments upon all the great questions of the day. You can not tell about these conventions where so many delegates are uninstructed. The first thing they will do after they get together will be to soberly ask themselves the question, who can win? That means, who can carry Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut or New York? That is why, therefore, Harrison's chances are better than the rest."

"One of the most convincing things to me that it would be a wise thing to nominate General Harrison is the attitude of Democrats and Democratic newspapers in Indiana," said a well-known citizen of a town near Indianapolis. "The Democratic press almost without exception are now trying to belittle his strength and achievements and magnify those of some of his opponents. Now, no sane man believes anything else but that General Harrison is the equal in every respect of any man who has been mentioned for the presidency. Without saying anything derogatory to the other candidates the friends of General Harrison and the intelligent people of Indiana, without reference to party, know that in everything that goes to equip a man for the public service there are few, if any men in the country his equal. A member of the present Supreme Bench pronounced him, in my hearing, one of the best disciplined lawyers in this country. As to his strength in Indiana, the Democratic press may decry it. The figures and results of several hard-fought campaigns tell a better story than any Democratic editor can invent. I make one prediction, and that is this: If Harrison heads the ticket nothing in the world can save Indiana from going Republican by one of the most pronounced majorities that either side has had since the time of Grant. Marion county alone will give a majority that will obliterate nearly half the Democratic majority in 1884. The Democrats may try to convince themselves that Harrison can't carry Indiana. The leaders know he can, and that is why they are so anxious to see him defeated at Chicago."

Mayor Denny will leave for Chicago this morning with his Harrison clothes on. "I expect to hear you all hurrahing for Harrison and Phelps when I get back," was his parting salutation to the reporter as he left the Council Chamber last night. The Mayor says he thinks there is no doubt about Harrison's nomination if the Indiana Republicans are given a fair chance. "His nomination will mean a Republican majority of at least 10,000 in Indiana, and his election as President of the United States," said he. "Can the friends of any other candidate promise as much?"

The Harrison Club Arrangements.

In reference to the trip of the Harrison Club and those who wish to go with it to Chicago, the executive committee of that organization has made the following arrangements: The marshal for the occasion will be Captain B. A. Richardson. Assistant marshals: C. S. Denny, J. L. Fletcher, Harry B. Smith, Frank F. McCrea, H. W. Redpath. William H. Russell will furnish lunch on the train and Albert Farley will look after and protect the baggage of members. John R. Leonard and Moses G. McLain are the committee on decoration of headquarters at the two hotels in Chicago. The following members of the club will act as a reception committee at headquarters in Chicago:

H. C. Allen,	Jos. T. Elliott,
J. C. Adams,	R. S. Foster,
H. R. Allen,	E. S. Folsom,
Jas. B. Black,	P. H. Fitzgerald,
John A. Bridgland,	J. L. Griffiths,
M. L. Brown,	G. F. Herriott,
Geo. F. Branham,	H. R. Hess,
Henry Coe,	J. W. Hess,
J. A. Comingor,	Geo. C Hitz,
J. R. Carnahan,	E. W. Halford,
John R. Clinton,	W. P. Johnson,
D. W. Coffin,	Dr. Wilson,
C. S. Denny,	Wm. Irvin,
C. A. Dryer,	Jas. A. Iliff,
S. A. Elbert,	Geo. F. McGinnis,
E. S. Elder,	J. R. McKee,
H. A. Edson,	John L. McMaster,
W. F. Wocher,	Chas. Many,
Will Clark,	D. A. Meyers,
Ernest Elliott,	Frank McCrea,
Ed Hereth,	W. D. Seaton,
Allison Maxwell,	W. A. Van Buren,
W. O. McKinney,	G. S. Wright,
Wm. Morse,	L. C. Walker,
S. D. Pray,	J. M. Winters,
John V. Parker,	Worth Wright,
R. H. Reese,	I. N. Walker,
N. R. Ruckle,	B. C. Wright,
Chas. F. Robbins,	Theo. A. Wagner,
C. S. Roney,	Jesse Ringold,
J. E. Shover,	Vinson Carter,
R. M. Smock,	John S. Duncan,
Geo. W. Spahr,	T. E. Endly,
H. S. Tucker,	C. C. Foster,
Isaac Thalman,	L. W. Fletcher,
Michael Toomey,	J. A. Humphreys,
W. S. R. Tarkington,	A. J. Halford,
Chas. E. Thornton,	H. F. Stevenson,
Arthur Jordan,	Geo. W. Stubbs,
W. L. Taylor,	Leroy Redd.

James M. Bradshaw.

These gentlemen will also act as a committee to receive and entertain delegates from the South and East, as they pass through this city on their way to Chicago, until Monday morning.

H. F. Stevenson will act as chairman of the committee while acting in this city.

All members of reception committee will report to John B. Elam, at Indiana headquarters at Grand Pacific Hotel, on arrival at Chicago, when they will be assigned work at one of the headquarters.

Members will enroll their names at the office of Worth Wright, 56 East Market street, where hats can be procured for $1.75 each. Canes can be had at Bamberger's, No. 16 East Washington street.

Badges will be distributed free to members on train.

The club will go to Chicago over the Monon route, leaving Indianapolis at 9 o'clock next Monday morning. A train will be run every hour thereafter for the accommodation of those who cannot go on the first train and for such as come to the city from towns in the State and wish to join the club. The rate secured, $2.25 for the round trip, is for anybody who wishes to go with it. Tickets for the trip and sleeping-car berths can be secured at the Monon office, 36 South Illinois street. These tickets are good for the return trip on any of the three regular trains during the convention.

All members of the club are requested to meet Saturday evening for drill in the court-house square.

The Southern Democrats.

Mr. E. H. Terrell, of San Antonio, Tex., who has been in the city visiting old friends for a few days, says that the claim made by the Prohibitionists that they are going to poll any considerable vote down South, and especially in Texas, this year, has no foundation in his judgment. He thinks that all the Democrats in that part of the country will stick to their party to a man almost on national issues. There is no sentiment, he says, of any consequence for Prohibition in Texas. The town where he resides gave 12,000 majority against it. His judgment is that the Prohibition party will be wonderfully disappointed on its vote in the South.

Notes of Harrison Men.

Hon. John B. Elam left for Chicago yesterday.

John R. Leonard went to the convention last night. He is sanguine that if General Harrison's claims are presented as they should be, the convention must recognize the Indiana candidate.

The members of the Harrison Club and others who intend to join them in going to Chicago are requested to secure their club hats at J. L. Wright & Co.'s office, No. 56 East Market street, as soon as possible.

An Eastern correspondent, while on his way to Chicago, stopped in the city and called on General Harrison. He had heard much of the Indiana candidate, but had never been particularly in his favor. After an interview with the General he came away saying that henceforth he could be counted among his firm supporters.

Twenty-five gentlemen of the city, among whom are Henry Schwinge, Will Gates, M. S. Davis, Joe Cones, Wm. T. Elliott, Bert Updegraff and others, have chartered a car and will go to Chicago Monday with the Harrison Club. They will have the use of the car for sleeping purposes while in Chicago and will remain until the last of next week.

Every Republican member of the Council and Board of Aldermen is going to Chicago to labor for Harrison. The majority of them will accompany the Harrison Club Monday, but several who desire to be on the field earlier will leave to-day and to-morrow. If earnest work in behalf of the Republican party can accomplish anything, they expect to return shouting for Harrison, and—any Republican who can carry New Jersey and Connecticut.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

A Few Remarks Upon the Formation of a Party Platform.

Indiana Christian Advocate.

The Democratic convention last week confined its platform to but one issue, the tariff, bedecking it with a few fragrant generalities, about which there is no dispute, such as: "The rose is red and the violet's blue," but lugging in no distracting side issue. With them it is a stand-up fight—the tariff as expounded by the President's message. Not so the political novices, the preachers and the women, who held their convention in Indianapolis. These lugged in the tariff and it was discussed, and which, in the shape it finally took, reminds one of the peculiar geography of Baltimore. They have there Point Lookout, and Point Look-in; Point No Point, and Point Point Again. Nobody on earth can tell which way the tariff plank points. Yet it created much angry debate. And there is the woman question. It was debated in the committee six mortal hours and debated again in the convention, and the debate is hardly begun. To quiet the storm already raging the Voice says: "It is decisive of nothing. An opponent of woman sugrage can stand on it as well as an advocate of the principle." Yes, and that is what makes suffragists mad. It means nothing, while the anti-suffragists are mad because even that much is said. The Democrats are wiser. They have but one idea—the tariff. True, they have had control of the House a dozen years or more, and have done nothing, but they promise to. Put the Prohibs exhort all to lay aside these minor issues and vote the tickets anyway, and some will do it—a good many, no doubt.

SEE General Harrison's portrait at the L. B. & W. ticket office, 138 South Illinois street.

This is the best route to take for Chicago. Plenty of sleepers and reclining chair-cars. Rate $2.25 to the convention and return.

Make No Mistake.

THE PANHANDLE

Is the direct route to Chicago. Excursion tickets only $2.25, June 16th, 17th and 18th, and by this route always as low as the lowest.

Secure your sleeping or parlor car accommodations early.

For tickets or particular information apply to Geo. Rech, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, No. 48, corner Washington and Illinois sts., D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Depot.

A LITERARY and Musical Entertainment will be given on Friday evening, June 15, at Thomas Post Hall, by the George H. Thomas Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. George Saphar will recite "What Will the Privates Do?" An interesting programme has been arranged, and an evening of rare enjoyment is promised.

Advice to Mothers:

MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Only $11.50 to Minneapolis, Minn., and Return.

JUNE 17, 1888.

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I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A. Monon Route, 26 South Illinois street.

Cheap California Excursion.

Will leave Indianapolis via I., B. & W. route at 3:30 P. M., July 7, for San Francisco and Los Angeles. Only $75.85 round trip. Free chair-cars through to Denver without change. Tickets good three months. Call at City Ticket-office, 138 South Illinois street.

SWIFTER than fire is the progress of a cough. Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. All diseases of the throat and lungs are controllable by this wonderful counter-irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the disease to make a dangerous headway. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

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