the "majority rule," and the only method we have of ascertaining the views of the majority is in the very way that the voice of the people was ascertained and found to be overwhelmingly in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Ben. Harrison. Why, then, a few newspapers have laboriously attempted to sow discord in the ranks of the party in the State, is an enigma that no right-minded Republican can fathom. If we desire the success of the party in the State, we, as journalists, positively must submit to the will of the great majority of the voters of the State as expressed when they come together for the very purpose of indicating their choice. The Republican party is an organization that cannot be dictated to by a few individuals favoring an individual well known to be in an almost infinitesimal minority.

A TICKET THAT WILL BRING VICTORY.

Portland Commercial.

The Republicans can succeed by carrying Indiana and Connecticut, or Indiana and New Jersey—they can succeed without New York. These being conceded facts—as "figures won't lie"—it certainly is a "strong pointer" as to how the Republicans should make a winning ticket. That it is policy to nominate the candidates from the doubtful States certainly no one will question; and that the Democrats have never succeeded without the electoral vote of Indiana is an historical fact, and that Indiana Democrats are disappointed over the action of the St. Louis convention, all point to this State as the one which the Republicans should try to carry, if possible. The question then is: Who can carry Indiana? We answer, with confidence, General Benjamin Harrison. He is in fact the embodiment of the Republican idea of a presidential candidate: clean, pure and honorable in his personal character; a brave and courageous defender of his country in the hour of peril; a learned and successful lawyer; and a statesman with broad and liberal views.

For the second place, make it either Phelps, of New Jersey, or Hawley, of Connecticut, and the Republican party will have inaugurated a campaign that will bring victory to her banners, and establish the principles so essential for the future development of the country and happiness of the people.

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.

Vincennes Commercial.

Every day brings the pleasing news that Gen. Harrison is leading the van in the race for the presidency. And what is beautiful about this is that it is spontaneous and out of an appreciation of the fitness of the man for the place. His record is pure and clean, his qualities are of the highest order, and he is a man of principle as well as a statesman. In brief, he possesses more elements of strength than any other candidate. Tennessee is looking to Harrison, because the Democracy there does not admire Thurman, and because the Blaire men distrust Gresham. Democracy labored on every possible expedient of combination with Cleveland to put forth a winning ticket, and Republicans are not slow to profit by the example. The campaign of 1884 taught us that the virious in campaigns is demoralizing and degrading, and it will be the part of wisdom to close up this gap this year and teach the people from the start that morality is not a thing of the past in campaigns. Harrison fulfills these requirements in every particular. His position on public issues is known of all people, and he is eminently sound on them. Indeed the more the situation is canvassed with due regard to the interests and welfare of the people, the more is it apparent that Harrison is the man for the place.

WHERE BLAME WILL REST.

Plymouth Republican

If General Harrison is not nominated the blame will rest with those who are working to create a division in this State. If Harrison is nominated Indiana will go Republican beyond a doubt. It cannot be said that Indiana will not be doubtful if any other man is nominated. The vote of Indiana is needed to elect the next President. Honest Democrats all admit that Cleveland and Thurman cannot be elected without the electoral vote of Indiana. The delegates at Chicago understand this, and if they are made to understand that General Harrison can certainly carry the State, he will certainly be the candidate. What Republican of Indiana will be willing to come home from the Chicago convention and have it known that he is in any way responsible for making the election of a Republican President doubtful?

INDIANA HOLDS THE KEY.

Greencastle Times.

Indiana is marching proudly to the front with the standard of General Harrison, and the chances of capturing the nomination for him are believed to be brightening daily. Indiana certainly holds the key to the situation, and the part of wise politics would dictate a speedy solution of all doubts as to the outcome of the campaign by a ready acceptance of the proposition she will make the convention. It is believed that the sober thought of those sent to do the best thing possible for the party's good will finally settle upon Harrison as the most available man in the multitude. He will carry every Northern State.

A MAN WITH WHOM THERE IS NO RISK.

Greensburg Standard.

While we believe the St. Louis nominations have made it possible to carry Indiana for the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be, there is but one man before the convention who can take the State out of the doubtful list and place it in the column of certain Republican States, and that is Gen. Ben Harrison. The Standard was the first paper outside of Illinois to name Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and years ago it predicted that there was presidential timber in Gen. Ben Harrison, and we believe the Chicago convention will verify that prediction. We will be there to see that it does.

Fairmount News: We hear a good deal of comment and some foreshadowing of what the Indiana delegates should and should not do from papers outside of the State. These "outsiders" seem to be struggling, with heroic and herculean effort, to convince themselves that the purpose of the Indiana delegates is only to give Gen. Ben Harrison a few complimentary ballots before stampeding to some other favorite. This sort of editorial drivel from some alleged "great papers" no doubt helps to fill up. At any rate if we believed the delegates were the weaklings that these papers would have us believe we should certainly despair of Republican success in Indiana. A great and intelligent party does not choose such representatives. No, we believe the delegates from Indiana will truly represent the conventions that appointed them, and will stick to glorious Ben Harrison as long as there is reasonable ground of his nomination. To view the position of these delegates in any other light is to question their integrity.

Knightstown Banner: General Harrison will go into the convention with a grand record as a prudent, sagacious statesman. His splendid campaign in this State shows him to be a man of wonderful power and skill as a leader. His private character is above reproach, and the name of Harrison would be now, as it was in 1840, a tower of strength. With Harrison, of Indiana, for the first place on the ticket, and a good man from New York, New Jersey or Connecticut for the second, success would be assured, and a Republican administration would again come into power. Give us "Harrison and Victory."

Petersburg Press: Since Blaine is out of the field, there is no question but that Gen. Ben Harrison is the strongest and most available man for the presidency. His record is clean, and his ability and popularity is recognized by all. Indiana will stand by him until the last hope is gone. With a ticket composed of Ben Harrison and Levi P. Morton, of New York, or Harrison and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and with Albert G. Porter for Governor of Indiana, Republican victory would be assured.

Tipton Advocate: General Harrison is by large odds the strongest man now offered to the people, and his nomination means new life, new energy and a sure election. Indiana could not be honored by a more popular man than Harrison. Give us Harrison and the people will give us Indiana.

Carthage Record: The Record does not say that Indiana cannot be carried for the Republican ticket unless Harrison is chosen, but it does say that his nomination at Chicago would remove all reasonable doubt on that point.

Illinois Opinion.

Casey (Ill.) Banner.

The Globe-Democrat stated that Ben Harrison would confer a favor on the Republican party if he would get his little apple cart out of the way and let the Gresham procession pass on. If the editor of that paper would go to Indiana and view the magnificent procession of stalwart, active, aggressive Ben Harrison Republicans under the leadership of "old man eloquent," with every prominent Republican in the State as aide-de-camp, he would be satisfied that Harrison had the procession and Gresham the cart, and it entirely out of the way in an adjoining State, and he would take his "crow" now and not be obliged to wait until after the convention, as was the case four years ago. Gen. Benjamin Harrison is the grandson of Gen. W. H. Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," Governor of Indiana Territory and President of the United States, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; but if he was the son of a "bark-peeler" from the knobs of Posey county, his brilliant record as a soldier and statesman would entitle him to favorable consideration as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. Leaving a lucrative civil office, he enlisted in the army, was complimented on the battle-field by Gen. Joe Hooker, and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallant conduct. As a Senator he was the peer of the ablest—a true friend of the soldier and of the country. As a citizen his character is above reproach. Such is Indiana's candidate for President of the United States.

## GREATEST OF COLORED MEN

### A Visit to the Home of the Widely-Known and Venerable Fred Douglass.

### A Mansion Showing Refinement and Taste in Every Room—Douglass Will Take the Stump in Case Harrison Is Nominated.

### Astounding Possibilities in Connection with Invention of Weapons of War.

### The English System of Postal Savings Banks, with Mention of Their Insurance and Annuity Features—Washington Notes.

FRED DOUGLASS.

**A Visit to the Old Man in His Home Near Washington—His Admiration of Harrison, Etc.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—I made a very pleasant little visit the other evening at the residence of the venerable Fred Douglass, the greatest living representative negro. Since Mr. Douglass dropped out of official life—he left the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia upon the introduction of President Cleveland—he has almost dropped out of public view. For quite a year after Mr. Douglass retired from public life few, even of his closest friends, knew where he was. A short time afterward he took the forum and has since been lecturing. He has just returned from a trip to Europe, and looks as hale and hearty as he did a score of years ago, although he is now running up into the seventies. Mr. Douglass's residence is situated on the top of a bill which rises a hundred feet above the Potomac, and is located in the southeastern suburbs of Anacostia, a little village about five miles southeast of the White House. The cottage is an old-fashioned one, of medium size, two stories, and made of wood. Its interior arrangements and furnishings are very similar to the old plantation houses in the South. The furniture is antiquated, the pictures on the walls represent the taste and character of its occupants, and the general atmosphere of the surroundings is that of a well-to-do old citizen. Surrounding the north front of the building is a spacious piazza, on which I found ship chairs, a rustic settee and other comfortable seats. The view from the front of Mr. Douglass's house is one of the most magnificent to be found around Washington. Seven or eight miles to the north and west, down across the eastern branch of the Potomac, over the Capitol building, over Washington, out past Howard University, the eye perceives the Soldiers' Home, situated on an elevation quite as high as the home of the colored patriot. Turning the eye westward, in the far distance the top of Oak View, the summer residence of the President, can be dimly seen beyond Georgetown. Directly west you look up the Potomac along the wharves of Washington and Georgetown, and a little further south Arlington, Fort Myer and the hilly country beyond meets the eye. Going round the house one gets a full view of the Potomac river thirty or forty miles, or as far as the eye can penetrate, and Alexandria and Mount Vernon come to the view.

Mr. Douglass's home shows culture, refinement and gentility. The old-fashioned fireplaces are filled with statues of the Greek Slave, the Angel of Night, Venice, the American Slave, while on the mantel-pieces are busts of Lincoln and other American patriots. On a wall in one of the parlors is a life-sized painting of Mr. Douglass, while hanging about in profusion and artistic taste, are steel engravings of sacred subjects. There is a large book-case in Mr. Douglass's private office, and in it are works of history, poetry, literature, religion, etc. Mr. Douglass's three or four daughters and as many sons are all married. With his recently acquired wife, who is said to be of pure white blood, he lives a life in quietude and ease. He has many callers and he entertains them splendidly. On the hill where his residence is located is a beautiful garden, and a quantity of fruit trees, where the old gentleman spends the hours he has from his lectures and studies. About half of the residents of Anacostia are colored, and there is an almost constant stream of negroes going to or returning from Mr. Douglass's house during the hours for calling. He gives advice freely and wisely to the colored people in distress, and is a missionary in several ways. Mr. Douglass is especially enthusiastic on the subject of politics, and says he intends to devote the most of his time after the opening of the campaign in behalf of his party. He thinks the colored voters should be grateful to the party that rescued them from slavery, and says that it is with great difficulty that he can restrain himself from talking politics in his nonpartisan lectures. Mr. Douglass has an ample competence, which he saved from his office, and which he has accumulated by lecturing. He is in position to do much good in the elevation of his race, and says that is now the ambition of his life. He is well educated, well read, and is one of the most kindly and cultured gentlemen one meets in a lifetime.

I reported the other day to the Journal the indorsement Mr. Douglass gave to General Harrison for the presidency. During his praise of the Indiana man and his declaration that he not only hoped General Harrison would be the nominee, but that he should live to see the day when he would re-establish the laws and customs which have been nullified by the present administration, Mr. Douglass talked at length upon the harm an administration such as we have had for the last three years was doing to the colored people. He said that he could not see how a colored man could vote to maintain an administration like that given by Mr. Cleveland, who was all that was bad in the administration of justice, and nothing that was good. If the Journal readers could have heard Mr. Douglass denounce the vetoes of President Cleveland and the efforts that the brigadiers in the House are making to nullify the laws which grew out of the war, they would want no better proof of the old man's enthusiasm. Mr. Douglass told me that if General Harrison was a presidential nominee he should like to go into Indiana, and, in fact, other States, and tell what he knew of this administration and the Republican candidate. He said that he would like to make the contrast between Cleveland and Harrison, and believed that the voters would want nothing better to show them which way they should cast their ballots.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

**Interesting Sketch of the English System, Its Insurance and Annuity Features.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Willoughby Walling, of Indianapolis, consul at Leith, has sent to the Department of State an interesting sketch of the postal savings banks system of Great Britain. This is made especially valuable at this time in view of the various propositions which have been made to Congress for the establishment of national savings banks in the United States. Should this country adopt a postal savings system it will be based upon that of Great Britain, and will be much in the same general line as that described by Mr. Walling. England has gone further, however, in this direction than the United States proposes. She has included a life insurance branch of the postal system. The propriety of this is very gravely doubted by the American statesmen, and if it is ever adopted it will be generations hence. The following from Mr. Walling's description gives a very fair outline of Great Britain's postal savings bank system:

"Deposits of 1 shilling (25 cents), or any number of shillings, are received, subject to the limit of £30 ($150) in one year, or £150 ($750) in all, exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest together standing to the credit of any one depositor amount to the sum of £200 ($1,000) all interest ceases until the amount is reduced. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed on every complete pound deposited, and is computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete pound shall have been deposited, or on which deposits of less amounts shall have made up a complete pound up to the first day of the calendar month in which moneys are withdrawn. The interest is calculated on Dec. 31, and at that time credited to the account of the depositor. Additional deposits are also received for immediate investment in government stock for the payment of premiums on insurance and for the purchase of annuities. No account is opened for a deposit of less than one shilling, but a person wishing to save as little as one penny can do so by the purchase of a penny stamp, which is to be affixed to a form that may be obtained at any postoffice. When twelve stamps have thus accumulated an account may be opened.

"Every depositor, on making his first deposit, is required to specify his full name, occupation and place of residence, and make and sign a declaration which pledges that he will abide by the regulations, and that he has no deposit in any other postoffice savings bank in Great Britain or Ireland. This declaration must be witnessed by the officer who receives the deposit, the minister or church warden of his parish, or a justice of the peace. Deposits may be made by or for the benefit of any person under twenty-one years of age, and repayments are made to such minor after the age of seven years in the same manner as if he were of full age. Under the age of seven the declaration must be made by one of the parents or a friend on behalf of the minor.

"Deposits and withdrawals are allowed to be made by married women separate and distinct from the control of their husbands. Deposits may be made by a trustee on behalf of another person in the joint names of such trustee and the person on whose account such money shall be so deposited; but repayment of the same, or any part thereof, will not be made without the receipt of both of said parties or the survivor, or the executors or administrators of the survivor. Trustees of any charity, provident, or friendly society, or penny or school bank, or other savings bank, which have been approved by the proper authorities, may deposit their funds without any restriction as to the amount in the postoffice savings bank; provided, always, that such deposits shall not be of less amount than one shilling, nor of any sum not a multiple thereof. Deposits are immediately entered in the depositor's book by the officer receiving it, said officer affixing his signature and the stamp of his office to each entry. In addition to this each deposit is acknowledged through the post by the savings bank department at London. This acknowledgement will be addressed to any designated postoffice to be called for.

"Once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which the deposit was made, if possible, the depositor is expected to forward his deposit-book to the controller of the savings bank department at London for comparison with the books of that department, and for the adjustment of the interest. When a depositor wishes to check out or withdraw the whole or any part of the sum standing to his credit, he must make application for the same on a printed form which is furnished him. This form, properly filled up, is to be forwarded by post, as if an ordinary letter, to the department at London. In return he receives a warrant for the amount required, which warrant is cashed at any postoffice savings bank. These forms, as well as the deposit-books, are passed through the mails without any postal charges or postage-stamps whatever.

"The limit of the deposit of any one person being fixed at £200 is supposed to be made through the indisposition of the government to put itself in competition with the banking community. No very great amount of complaint is made against this restriction, as some relief is found in the investments allowed in government stock, annuities, and life insurance. The regulations governing these are to be next mentioned. Depositors can become holders of government stock through the medium of the postoffice savings banks. Not less than £10 can be invested at one time, and not more than £100 will be credited to an account in one year, or £300 stock in all; for the purpose of these investments deposits may be made to the value of £100. These sums are altogether irrespective of the limits of ordinary deposits.

"The Postmaster-general is empowered to insure the lives of persons of either sex for not less than £5 or more than £100. An insurance may be effected by any person not over the age of sixty five or under the age of fourteen years, or if the amount does not exceed £5, not under the age of eight years. The Postmaster-general is also empowered to grant immediate or deferred annuities for not less than £1 or more than £100 to any person not under the age of five years.

"All persons whose lives are insured, or to whom annuities are granted, have direct government security for the full payment of the money at the proper time. All premiums for life insurance or annuities are payable through the medium of the savings-banks deposit accounts, and will be accepted in addition to ordinary deposits and deposits for immediate investment in government stock."

## MODERN WAR WEAPONS.

**Astonishing Possibilities of the Inventions Made by Lieutenant Graydon.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There appears to be every indication that within the next five years enormous strides will be made by the United States towards securing adequate protection against foreign invasion. This protection will not be accomplished, in all probability, by the old obsolete system of fortifications which were sufficient for other days and generations in the early part of the present century. Instead of them, the United States will probably be armed with weapons of defensive warfare so powerful in their destructive capacity as to convince the would-be invader that his armada may be blown out of the water and totally annihilated before he can fire his first gun, no matter how thickly plated with armour his vessel may be. A great deal has been heard within the past few months of the Zalinski dynamite gun, and the army appropriation bill carries an item of $500,000 to be used in supplying the military service of the United States with this gun. It is also understood that the naval bill will have a similar amount for like weapons for the navy. But there is another method for firing dynamite which will also be adopted, in all probability, and which, owing to its simplicity, promises greater results than the Zalinski gun. During the Tonquin war the Chinese government employed an officer of the United States navy, namely, Lieutenant Graydon, to block the Canton river in order that the progress of the French fleet might be checked. Lieutenant Graydon could not secure an extended leave of absence for the purpose of conducting this work, and, in consequence, resigned his position in the United States navy. He was so successful in his work that he was offered something like $600,000 by the Viceroy of Tonquin to blockade in a similar manner the Min river, but the Viceroy of Canton, fearing a visit of the French fleet, declined to allow him to leave, and the offer had to be declined, and the result was that Foo Chow was captured by the French.

Lieutenant Graydon has devised a system for firing dynamite from ordinary cannons, which system has been tested at Sandy Hook with remarkable results. There was presented to the military committee of the House, one day this week, copies of letters from several of the foremost military and naval officers of the country, in which they spoke in terms of the highest praise of the Graydon method of exploding dynamite. Admiral Jouett expresses the firm conviction that the use of dynamite, with its wonderful power to annihilate, will prove to be the most effective means of checking warfare. As soon as the nations of the earth ascertain that the declaration of war means absolute destruction for their fleets and their soldiers, arbitration will be resorted to, instead of appealing to gunpowder and the sabre. A large sum has been appropriated for testing this new weapon, and an experiment will probably be made under the direction of the officers of the army and navy some time this summer, as to its effectiveness against one of the old monitors. Those who have seen Lieut. Graydon's work in the past are satisfied that with a fifteen-inch rifle cannon at a distance of four miles he could blow from the face of the sea the most powerful armored vessel of any navy in the world.

## THE TARIFF QUESTION.

**It Will Be Thoroughly Discussed by Workingmen During the Campaign.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A prominent German-American who is here from New York today, gives a very interesting account of the manner in which the subject of the tariff is agitating the minds of the workingmen of the country to-day. Said this gentleman to your correspondent this afternoon:

"Never, in my recollection, has this important question come home so closely to the minds of the people most directly interested as it has been brought within the past few months. Heretofore the theories of protection and free trade have been looked upon in the abstract as ideas not directly affecting the bread and butter of the wage-workers. He has gone on voting for his party without regard to the statements made by the opponents or the advocates of the present system, and while he has generally talked in favor of protection, he does not seem to have realized the importance to himself of the retention of the existing policy. The Germans, the Poles, the Swedes, and the Italians who have come to this country for the purpose of bettering their condition have learned very quickly that wages are better and that all conditions of life are superior in this country to those which exist in the fatherland. But they have not gone to the trouble of finding out why those conditions were more agreeable to them here, and usually the great majority of them when they had reached the point of securing their naturalization papers have voted for the Democratic ticket. In a great many instances these men read little beyond the sensational news in their papers and the items relating to the condition of affairs in the country which they have forever left behind. The financial and fiscal affairs of the United States never trouble them to any great extent, and where you would find a crowd gathered together, it was seldom that the tariff entered into the conversation. Now, however, there is a great difference. It is almost impossible to find a gathering of workingmen in any of the beer halls or other places of public resort in or about New York city where the tariff is not the all-absorbing topic of discussion. I have seen within the past two months gatherings of intelligent workingmen with their pockets loaded with tariff speeches, which they would pull out and read to their companions and discuss, seriatim, item by item. Some of the speakers in Congress would be surprised if they could hear the intellectual force of some of the arguments which are made pro and con when their speeches are being dissected by the men who are most interest in the policy which these speeches are designed to break down or to maintain. The result of all this will be, in my opinion, that the tariff will enter far more into the campaign in the Eastern section of this country than ever before, and it will not be at the great party mass-meetings that the most forcible arguments will be maintained. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the workingmen of this country will take the brunt of the discussion upon themselves, and that the gatherings around the tables where workingmen congregate nightly will have far more effect on the campaign than any of the great outdoor or indoor meetings, where the best speakers of the country are gathered together."

## THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

**The House Considers and Finally Passes the Army Appropriation Bill.**

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for action at the earliest possible moment. It appropriates $23,714,798.

There was some discussion as to the order of procedure, Messrs. Randall, Townshend and others desiring to consider the army appropriation bill, and other members insisting on an opportunity for the disposition of other business. Both Mr. Randall and Mr. Burrows concurred in the statement that it had been informally agreed that the tariff bill should be laid aside and the appropriation bills considered during the absence of the Republican members at the Chicago convention.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted appropriating $300,000 for beginning the construction of a new military post near Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, moved an amendment appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of powder to fire morning and evening guns at military posts. He and Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, made eloquent appeals for the honor of the flag, and called attention to the fact that the United States, since the 4th of March last, saluted flags of commodores and of every other nation, but not its own flag. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, offered an amendment appropriating $126,000 for the enlargement of the plant at Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., and $500,000 for the manufacture of cannon and carriages, projectiles for torpedo experiments and expenses of ordinance officers.

Messrs. Tracy and Spinola, of New York, set out the public demand for adequate coast defenses, and argued that the fortifications appropriation bill might again fail of passage, leaving the great cities on the coast exposed for another year to attack.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made a point of order against the amendment. He said that science had so advanced that, had the last fortifications bill become a law, the money would have been absolutely wasted. For twenty years he had waited for the ordnance department to make a gun that they dare fire. We should invite private manufacturers to co-operate in the supply of necessary guns.

The chairman, Mr. Springer, sustained the point of order, and the amendment was ruled out.

On motion of Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, a provision was added to the paragraph relating to port supplies, requiring them to be purchased where they can be purchased cheapest, quality and cost of transportation considered.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed. Adjourned.

## MINOR MATTERS.

**Indiana Survivors of the First Army Corps Invited to Visit Gettysburg.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following call is furnished for publication in the Journal:

To Survivors of the First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac residing in Indiana:

On July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1888, there will be convened at Gettysburg, Pa., the survivors of the two great armies whose contest on that memorable field made America's arms illustrious. Congress has given its sanction thereto for historical purposes. It will be an event unparalleled in history, and it behooves all who can do so to be present. Ample accommodations will be provided for all, and reduced rates on converging railways. It is hoped that Indiana's six regiments which participated in that great engagment will be fully represented. I have been requested to give this notice that all may learn of the event. Letters addressed to Maj. J. H. Stein, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will be promptly answered, giving details.

WM. W. DUDLEY,
Late of Iron Brigade A. of P.

**Indiana Pensions.**

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

H. P. Rigor, Connersville; E. McKinney, Terre Haute; J. Smith, Elkhart; L. F. Roberts, Thorntown; W. Waltz, Mount Morriah; O. A. Winkler, Evansville; O. L. Gould, Saltillo; J. McKinner, Shelbyville; F. P. Vance, Bedford; J. Bock, Oakland City; A. C. Lybarger, Oufa; J. S. Sebring, Shelburn; G. W. Johnson, Martinsville; J. W. Creamer, Summitville; B. A. Harrison, Ladoga; W. Sadler, Milroy; J. Young, Lawrenceville; H. Lannis, Jeffersonville; M. Roberts, Worthington; W. H. Laws, Kewanna; T. Labertow, Cataract; H. Gotham, Shelbyville; J. Monks, Indianapolis; J. H. McMurray, Francesville; C. Brown, Orleans; H. Huffer, Forest, T. T. Patterson, West Liberty; J. M. Thomas, Maywood; W. Rock, Vevay; P. Borgstrom, Chesterton; P. M. Hancock, Elrod; C. C. Lemasters, Petersburg; J. T. Hyatt, Rexville; R. H. Smith, Fontanel; H. G. Selby, Petersburg; W. H. Pickler, Orleans; T. J. McKee, Indianapolis; W. D. Crunk, Mount Vernon; widow of J. Thomas, Turner; widow of J. F. Neff, Russiaville; H. R. Critser, Clifty.

**General Notes.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—J. A. Cobb and wife, of Aurora, are at the St. James.

William Henderson, of Indianapolis, is in the city.

Gen. George B. Williams and Mrs. Williams have left for Chicago, and will return home by way of St. Catherine's and other Canadian summer resorts. They will probably visit their old home at Lafayette, also.

Great preparations are being made here for attending the annual meeting of the National Archery Association at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., Aug. 28, 29 and 30.

**Important Information.**

Philadelphia Record.

Thurman's bandanna is thirty-two inches square.

**Decoliete.**

Puck.

Miss Amelia Rives writes her love stories with a low-necked pen.


**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.

**All First-Class Tickets**

Via the Bee-line railway (except continuous passage tickets) to New York are optional via Niagara Falls, and are good between Albany and New York, either via rail or on the palatial steamers of the day line, thus affording a daylight ride down the world-famed Hudson river. Tourist tickets on sale to all points East and West. For tickets and sleeping-car berths call on agents Bee-line railway.

T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

**Bloomingdale Glens.**

July 4 the I., D. & W. railway will sell excursion tickets to this delightful resort at only $1.50 for the round trip, including conveyance to and from the Glens. A special train will leave the Union Depot at 7:10 A. M., returning the same evening, allowing a whole day among the beautiful and romantic canyons. Make your arrangements to spend the glorious Fourth in the midst of nature's wonders. Ticket office 99 South Illinois street.

Bedroom Sets in Walnut, Cherry, Antique Oak and Ash.

Oil-cloths, Linoleums, Window Shades, Hanging Lamps, Toilet Sets, etc.

Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Stoves and Ranges all sizes and styles.

Nottingham, Irish Point, Brussels, and Tambour Lace Curtains.

& Also a large stock of miscellaneous house furnishing goods.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST LINE OF

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, etc., to be found in any installment house in the city, all of which we sell

On easy Weekly or Monthly payments or for Cash.

Sole Agents for the

NEW DAVIS VAPOR STOVES,

Which we will fully warrant and claim to be the best single generator stove now on the market.

BORN & CO., 97 and 99 E. Washington St. 14 and 16 South Delaware St.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

**Have We a Cure for Diphtheria?**

There appears at last to be some hope that this serious question can be answered affirmatively, there being so few of the evils that "flesh is heir to" that have so continuously baffled physicians as diphtheria. The strange curative property which at the present time is engaging the attention of the medical world is not only a powerful specific for diphtheria, but a new drug, known as Papoid. Its discovery is due to Prof. Finkler, the eminent medical scientist of the University of Bonn, who, after careful and laborious experiments with the fruit and leaves of the South American Papah, succeeded in extracting this new drug. The number of cures cited as effected by Papoid are so numerous that its use as the only sure combatant of the dreaded evil is only a question of time. Prof. Finkler, Dr. Bochut, of Paris; Dr. Fiatow, of Berlin; Dr. Herschell, of London, and other eminent scientists agree on the power of Papoid to cure diphtheria. It has been used with great success in several epidemics in this country—notably, that in St. Louis last summer. In all diphtheretic disorders it acts promptly, and with almost as much certainty as does quinine in malarial troubles. The value of the drug lies in its directive properties. It dissolves or digests the dangerous diphtheretic membrane that forms in the throat and is the immediate cause of danger, which was a discovery accidentally made by Dr. Bochut, of Paris, its use having previously been confined to the cure of dyspepsia and the various disorders of digestion, for which purpose the Papoid Tablets, so largely sold by druggists, are said to be infinitely superior to animal pepsin and all other preparations.

**Open to the Public.**

ONLY $2.25.

Indianapolis to Chicago and return via Panhandle route June 16, 17 and 18. Trains leave Union Depot 11:15 A. M., and 11 P. M. Arrive in Chicago 6:35 P. M. and 6:55 A. M., respectively. Parlor cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping-cars on night trains. The latter will run locally between Indianapolis and Chicago, and those who may desire can get into the cars at the Union Depot any time after 8:30 P. M., and on the return trip remain in it until 7 o'clock A. M. For tickets apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Depot, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, 48 West Washington street.

H. R. DERING, A. G. P. A.

**Last of the Season.**

JUNE 19.

The Indianapolis & Kansas City short line, the I., D. & W. Railway, will sell round-trip tickets at one fare to Kansas, Nebraska, and North and Southwestern points. Twenty-five miles the shortest route and reclining-chair cars free. Office 99 South Illinois street.

**Lots of Grit**

Is admirable in a warrior, but abominable in a dentifrice. This destructive component many tooth powders and pastes contain. Use for the teeth Sozodont only, popular for over thirty years, and a liquid of delightful fragrance which purifies the breath.

ASK for Tamarind or French Currants at Bryant's soda fountain, opposite Union Station. Both are delightful acid drinks.

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

JUNE 17, 1888.

Special through train via "Monon Route" and Minnesota & Northwestern railway, under the auspices of the Travelers' Protective Association, allowing stop-over at Chicago en route to attend national Republican convention. For all information apply to

P. M. GALLAHUE, J. B. PUGH, W. F. WINCHESTER, } Ry. Com. T. P. A.
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.

LADIES and children will like "Cream Chocolate," as prepared and sold at Bryant's soda fountain, opposite new Union Station.

SEE General Harrison's portrait at the I., 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.

**AN ABSOLUTE CURE**

Of a Most Distressing Skin Disease by the Cuticura Remedies.

In the winter of 1879–80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches, upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended it, save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable itching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me by saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin disease incident to old people; was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did; powders and pills to be taken inwardly, and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician to call counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early education to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTICURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my own and after reading it over several times I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolvingly to use them scrupulously, carefully following the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I persevered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommend them as such. One of your "Seven Cuticura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recommendation.

AUGUSTA B. SMITH,
Ashland, Ohio.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

**IT STOPS THE PAIN.**

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. 25 cents.

**Choking Catarrh.**

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

**STRAINS, SPRAINS, PAINS**

Relieved in one minute by that new, elegant, instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness, the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. The most efficacious, the most agreeable, and the most speedy of all external agents for the relief of pain and weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

**Undesirable Credit.**

It's great satisfaction to a business man to know that he is patronizing an establishment that does not require him to pay 15 to 25 per cent. for some other man's clothing.

So honeycombed is tailoring with credit that it is impossible to credit much and avoid adding 15 to 25 per cent. for losses.

We credit none—sell the more—and do not sustain 1 per cent. for losses.

Good business men recognize the fact that clothing should be paid for as promptly as the other necessaries of life, and will not patronize an establishment that encourages credit at the expense and loss to their cash patrons.

Value for money received is the touchstone for buyers.

Nicoll the Tailor

The Best Known Tailor in the World.

33 and 35 South Illinois St., Indianapolis

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MESSENGER'S

101 East Washington St.

Furniture, Carpets and STOVES.

BABY CARRIAGES

New Passenger Elevator

PAYMENTS or CASH.

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