THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Candidate Cowdrey Writes a Letter Accepting Its Nomination for President.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The letter of acceptance of Robert H. Cowdrey, candidate of the United Labor party for President, was made public to-day. It is as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28, 1888.

Wm. B. Ogden, Chairman; Alfred S. Houghton, Secretary, National Campaign Committee:

I am in receipt of your official notification of my nomination by the United Labor party as its candidate for President of the United States. My duty seems to be so clearly marked that I cannot do otherwise than accept the responsibility I am asked to assume.

Our past political history is conclusive proof that the great truth we advocate can in this way be brought to the attention of the people more rapidly than by other means. I sincerely believe the United Labor party is the representative of the fundamental priciple of equal justice to all; that the laws it would enforce and the policy it would adopt would make the present Constitution of the United States a declaration of living principles broad enough to guarantee to every man that under its powerful protection they can enjoy the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that its perfect justice would once more infuse into the hearts of the people a patriotic love of country governed by that best of all governments, the government of the people, by the people, and for all of the people. Thus I see a truly democratic form of government would be assured and its benefits enjoyed by the people to an extent that has never been realized.

I know that many reforms are needed; that an oppressed and tax-burdened people appeal to us for aid; that monopolies, in ever-increasing numbers, are taking more than their just share of that which is produced, but I also know that all increase in the prosperity of the people is absorbed by the speculators in the land, and so long as this is the case, it is useless to attempt to correct these evils unless we strike at the foundation on which they stand. The land reform strikes to the foundation, and for that reason is not only the best but the most rapid means of accomplishing all these reforms. When all taxes have been taken off the industries, and the production of wealth is no longer punished by a fine, and when all taxes have been placed upon the rental value of the land and the people see the good results and understand why it should be so, then our greatest work will have been accomplished, for then work in every occupation depends upon the amount of food a day's labor on the land will produce, and, knowing this, it will be evident that all the owner of the land takes from the producer as rent must reduce the wages not only of the worker on the land, but also the wages in every other occupation. When this is understood by the people the speculators in land will no longer be allowed to levy tribute on the industry of their fellow-men, and as the tribute is lessened wages must increase.

It is because I am certain that this great good can be accomplished without disturbing our present business conditions, and that all laborers, from the toiling farmer to the weary merchant and hard-worked factory slave, will be blessed by its results, that I am willing to act as the representative of the workers in their contest against the idlers for victory to the cause of justice and humanity. I see no hope of reform in either of the old political parties; ours must be the work of educating the people to demand the adoption of this reform. Let us, then, present a solid front; let our battle cry be "The single tax," and press forward to the victory that awaits us. Yours fraternally,

ROBERT H. COWDREY.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY—Stationary temperature; fair weather.

A SUMMER HABIT

The thermometer seems to have on its full summer habit. This is always high in the neck, have you observed? The thermometer is never decollete except at just the time you would think it ought not to be—winter. Then it goes very low in the neck, indeed.

You and the Thermometer

Differ in this. In fact, it is a kind of game of "teeter" between you. As the thermometer goes up you go down, and vice versa, as it were. That is to say, in these hot days you want low-necked open-front goods, and we remark that the place to get them is with us.

But, most of all, you want a hat, and we rise to remark that there is no place in this market where you can get one as good and as cheap as at

THE WHEN

P. S.—Open till 10:30 to-night.

N. B.—We guarantee a fit in every case with our hats.

NOTABLE WEDDING.

The Wealthy Mrs. Hammersly United in Marriage with the Duke of Marlborough.

NEW YORK, June 29.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon there was a crush of beauty at the Mayor's chamber at the City Hall. It was the bridal party, in which Mrs. Lilly Warren Hammersly, one of America's handsomest and most wealthy ladies, and George Charles Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, were the contracting parties. The party came to the historic old building in carriages, the little Duke and the facinating widow retiring immediately to one of the side-rooms of the Mayor's office. Mr. Ward McAllister and Mr. Arthur Leary, who were of the party, notified the Mayor that he had been selected to perform the wedding ceremony. The Mayor smilingly accepted the task and bade the wedding party welcome. The company consisted of Ward McAllister and Miss McAllister, Mr. Fred Spodden and Miss Spodden, Mrs. Nichols Fisk, Mr. Arthur Leary, Lawrence Jerome, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. Cruger and Henry Clews. While the party were gossiping in the executive chamber, Speaker John G. Carlisle and Congressman T. J. Campbell happened in and were invited by the Major to remain and witness the ceremony. At half past 1 o'clock, the necessary certificate having been prepared, the bride and groom entered arm-in-arm, and advanced to his honor's roll-top desk in the center of the room. Mrs. Hammersly was attired in a loose-fitting tailor-made chocolate brown traveling dress of tricot cloth, with a jaunty turban to match. At her bosom she wore a spray of lilies of the valley. She looked pale and restless. The Duke wore a plain black cutaway coat, with a low-cut waistcoat, with a small white rose in his button hole. Mr. Creighton Webb acted as best man. There were no brides-maids. As the Mayor began reading the marriage ceremony, Mrs. Hammersly drew the long undressed light brown kid glove from her right hand, and placed her gloved left in the Duke's palm. Mrs. Hammersly answered the usual questions in an indistinct voice, though the Duke's responses were clear and heard all around the room. The ceremony over, the Duke slipped the wedding ring on the third finger of her ungloved hand. The certificate was handed the Duke, and the Mayor said that with the Duke's permission he would take his compensation. He took the newly made duchess by the hand, and she stooping, he planted a kiss upon her lips. The duchess received congratulations from her friends, and, after chatting with the wedding party for a few moments, drove with the Duke up town. It is understood that they will sail for Europe to-morrow.

After leaving the Mayor's office the parties in interest, with the witnesses, went into a private room, where, before a representative of the British consul, certain marriage papers, believed to define the interests of each in the respective estates, were duly executed. They then drove to the house of Mrs. Hammersly, No. 257 Fifth avenue, where it was arranged that a second ceremony should be held. Rev. Mr. Porter, a friend of Mrs. Hammersly, was already in attendance. A similar ceremony to that held before the Mayor was held, and the witnesses before the Mayor, Robert Sewell and Walter R. Gillet, again acted as such. The same ring used before the Mayor was used again. The ceremony was very short. Mrs. Imogene Cruger again acted as brides-maid. Others present were Mr. Henry Clews and Leonard Jerome. The happy couple soon after prepared for a dinner given them by Henry Clews at Delmonico's. The dinner began at 8 o'clock and lasted until shortly after 11. Covers were laid for the following persons, who were present: The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mayor Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, his daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Ward McAllister and daughter, Mrs. Imogene Cruger, Arthur Leary, Mr. Ronalds, W. Creighton Webb, Chas. Strong, Leonard Jerome and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. The dinner was an informal one. Strict orders were left to allow no one to disturb the merry party, and Delmonico's servants said the marriage had begun at 6 and was all over by 8 o'clock to those who inquired. The Duke after dinner accompanied the bride to her house, where he at once left her and proceeded to the Albemarle Hotel, where he spent the night, she remaining at her residence. Through the day a number of valuable presents were sent to the house of the bride. In addition to the wedding ring, which was plain, the Duke gave her a beautiful ring, about the large central stone of which was the ducal coronet set in diamonds. In the morning the couple will proceed to the steamer Aurania, which they will board at 10:30.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

CHICAGO, June 29.—There was a scene of wild excitement, this morning, at the panorama of "Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion." A neatly dressed young man entered and stood for some moments looking around, as though dazed. Then, facing the central figure of the painting, he dropped on his knees and began to pray. His strange actions attracted the notice of the thirty or forty persons present. Suddenly he rose to his feet and gazing at the roof shouted, "Satan, Satan is trying to mount with the angels." Then he drew a heavy revolver and began to shoot at the imaginary devil in the roof. The frightened spectators rushed from the building and two officers rushed in. The maniac turned and faced the policemen. "God has set me on the brink of the abyss," he shouted, "and unless I kill the first five policemen I see I will be hurled to hell." He pointed his weapon at one of them, but the other struck it with his club and the bullet struck the roof. Then the insane man was knocked down and taken to the Armory in a patrol wagon. In his pockets were found papers which show that the prisoner's name was J. H. McConnell. He claims to be the son of a prosperous farmer near Hinsdale, Ill., and said he was on his way to visit his uncle at Orrville, Pa. He is undoubtedly insane on religious subjects. Several of the spectators present when he first began shooting had narrow escapes.

Triple Murder by a Colored Boy.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 29.—A horrible crime was revealed in Hansomtown, a suburb of this city, by the arrest, yesterday, of Lem Dean, a fifteen-year-old colored boy. On Tuesday, George Dean, his father, three children of Amy Ward and one of Annie Gregory's were poisoned, two of the Ward children dying that night. Traces of poison were revealed in the autopsy, and several arrests were made, but no trace of the criminal could be found. Yesterday George Dean died in convulsions. At noon Lem was arrested and frightened into a confession. It seems he had stolen a pistol from a neighbor on Monday, which his father discovered and forced him to return and also threatened him with a whipping. The boy purchased a box of "Rough on Rats," and when helping to cook the dinner, emptied half its contents into the kettle full of boiling potatoes.

IMPURITIES of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures all such affections.

FOR HARRISON AND MORTON

The Chicago Nominations Ratified by a Monster Meeting in New York City.

The Opera-House Packed with Republicans who Indorse the Nominees and the Principle of Protection and Fair Wages.

Speeches by Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr and Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

Ratification Meetings at Other Points—Judge Field Explains His Action at Chicago—Beginning the Campaign in Earnest.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

Enthusiastic Republicans Listen to Hon. R. G. Horr and Col. Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Metropolitan Opera-house was crowded to-night by thousands of citizens in a ratification meeting addressed by Colonel Ingersoll, Congressman Horr, of Michigan, and other popular speakers. Long before the hour announced for the opening of the meeting it was estimated that 4,000 people had entered the building. Every available space was soon occupied, and by the time Chairman Bartlett called the meeting to order the building was packed. The neighboring streets were packed with interested spectators who came too late to gain admittance to the building. The interior of the building was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. It was decidedly an American audience, and the national airs discoursed by Cappa and his Seventh Regiment Band evoked prolonged applause. The names of Harrison, Morton, Sherman and Blaine were signals for outbursts of cheers and hand-clapping, lasting several minutes. Cries of "No free-trade," "Protection," and the like were frequent, and the appearances on the stage of Bob Ingersoll and other prominent Republicans threw the audience into a cyclone of applause. The boxes were decorated with American flags, as well as the chairman's table, and large portraits of Harrison and Morton were visible in several parts of the house. On the stage were grouped together the guests of the evening, and these numbered several hundred. Among these were: Patrick Ford, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman B. F. Jones, of the Republican national committee, John N. Knapp, Henry Clews, Senator W. H. Robertson, Commodore James A. Boswick, John J. O'Brien, Dr. Howard Crosby, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Edwards Pierrepont, D. O. Mills, Bernard Biglin, Horace Russell, Wm. W. Astor, Clarence A. Seward, John Jacob Astor, Jesse Seligman, Theodore Roosevelt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elihu Root, Sheridan Shook, Gen. Thomas L. James and ex-Surrogate Rollins.

The presiding officer of the evening was Edward F. Bartlett. In opening the meeting he spoke in warm praise of the Republican platform and of the candidates who stand on it. He alluded to Harrison as a patriot and a statesman, and referred to his services in the field and in the Senate. Of Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice-president, he said that the banking house of which he was the head had largely aided in the resumption of specie payments and the funding of the public debt. He evoked applause by his reference to Mr. Morton's aid in sending food to the starving poor of Ireland, in 1880. He said the issue before the people was that of protection to American industry, and on that issue the Republicans were sure to win. When the speaker alluded to Morton, a picture of the candidate for Vice-president that stood by the side of the stage was raised aloft and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The first speaker of the evening introduced was Congressman Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan. He was received with applause, and the applause was increased when he said: "I come to you from the far West, simply for the purpose of saying to you people of the East that we intend to join hands with you in redeeming the United States of America."

Continuing, he said: "I sat as a delegate in the convention at Chicago, and although it did not select the man I favored it did its work fairly and well. No convention ever had a more single object in view. It was written in the features of the delegates. It was plain to see they had come with one single purpose—that of nominating a ticket that will win. ["And you've done it," exclaimed a voice]. "We did," replied the speaker. "The platform," continued he, "is complete. It gives us the clear-cut issue of protection to the industries of America. The issue has been narrowed down to the question which had better manage this nation—the Republican clubs of this country, or the Cobden Club, of England, [Enthusiastic applause.] I believe in building up our own country. The history of England does not inspire me with enthusiasm. She's a blood-sucker. When has England ever established a claim to be a missionary? She has always been for herself, and never for us."

At this point Gen. W. T. Sherman entered, and was quietly taking a seat in a box, when he was perceived by the audience and greeted with cheers that continued for several minutes, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

"I'm glad to belong to a party that honors its heroes," said Mr. Horr. "England," he said, again taking up the thread of his subject, "turned against us when we were in the middle of the difficulty that arose from the slavery question, but we made her pay for it afterward. When we nominated our ticket, Great Britain had no cheers for us. General Harrison may be proud of his ancestry, but we depend more upon a man for what he is himself than for what his ancestors were, and in this instance we can all pay respect to our candidate for living up to what his ancestors were, and for being the equal of them. The Democrats have told us that this is not to be a personal campaign, that nothing is to be said of personal character. [Derisive laughter.] They admit that nothing can be said against the personal character of our candidates. Curtis and the Times struck the key-note in this. [Hisses.] But we have an issue which is plain and distinct, and we are going to carry this election for protection to American industries and the building up of the United States. This Mills bill that they want to saddle us with—what is it? What will it do for us in Michigan? We in Michigan raised 13,000,000 pounds of wool last year; they want to put that on the free list. We cut many million feet of lumber in Michigan last year; this they want to put on the free list. It is the same with our iron, with our copper, and yet they say Michigan may go Democratic. But it won't do it. Michigan has been taken out of the list of doubtful States. So far as I know, the Democrats do not claim Oregon. Many other States will be given up by the Democrats before November. What we want is protection for all our industries. We want them all protected, so that fair wages may be paid to all workingmen. We cannot compete with foreign labor because we pay our workingmen twice as much as the English laborers are paid; so we must retain our tariff to enable our workingmen to earn good wages. Carlisle and Hill said, last night, that they were not for free trade, but only for a tariff for revenue only. Between a tariff for revenue only and free trade the difference is so little that the effect will be the same. Until Oregon was heard from the Democrats were for free trade absolutely.

"There are many other reasons why the Democratic party cannot be kept in power. They have not told the truth in anything since they went into power, over three years ago. They promised to distribute the accumulated wealth in the national treasury. Their promises were not fulfilled. There never has been a day since they went into power that it was not increased. The present administration spoke loudly of the exposures they were going to make of Republican corruption. They found a number of smart Democrats, and put at their head the smartest they could find, a man who knew how to add, and they sent them up here to examine the accounts of the sub-treasury, and they found a deficit of 2 cents. They were anxious to reform the civil service. No man was to be turned out of office except for incompetency, but those promises have been forgotten or ignored, and 40,000 men have been turned out of office, and how much have the offices been improved? The statute said that veterans of the war must be given the preference to positions, but the old soldiers have been turned out. The soldiers do not admire Cleveland or the way he treated them. One soldier I knew, who left one of his legs at Gettysburg, was removed from his postmastership because he edited a little temperance paper which told Republicans to vote for James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.] His place was secured by a Democratic editor who had to wait until he served his term in jail for robbing a pensioner before he could take it. I have a right to talk about the soldier because I served in the same brigade as Grover Cleveland. We are both veterans of the home guard. [Laughter.] The Democrats tried to add respectability to their ticket by nominating for Vice-president a man who was in advance of his party, and so they nominated a man who uses a pocket handkerchief. The motto that should have been displayed when this ticket was nominated was, 'No Soldier Need Apply.' I went to Chicago to see that the party of this country headed its ticket with the name of a man who fought and endangered his life for this grand Nation. They tell me I should not talk of the past, that I should not fan to life slumbering embers; but I like to, and I am proud that the old Republican party has a past that we can look back to with pride. If I were a Democrat I would like forgetfulness and consider it a divine attribute. Now, my friends," said the speaker, in conclusion, "we are going into this fight a united party. [Cheering and waving of hands and red, white and blue handkerchiefs.] I have not met a man since the convention who has not said 'the ticket's a good one and we'll stand by it.' By that ticket we have taken Indiana out of the doubtful States. Harrison will carry Indiana without a doubt. Indiana's veterans themselves will insure its success against a ticket headed by Cleveland, who vetoed so many soldiers' bills and gave ridiculous, insulting reasons for his actions. Now, how is New York going? ['Republican,' cried many voices.] Yes, you start in the campaign without a dissenting voice, and you cannot help winning. Let the East and the West unite and we'll win as sure as the ticket in the field is a good one. The Democratic party is too weak everywhere, and especially in its lack of business sense. The only reason the Democratic party has not yet done harm to the Nation is because they have not yet got out of the business ruts it was in for twenty-five years."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller entered at this point, and as he crossed the platform he was greeted with cheers and cries of "Hurrah for our next Governor."

The speaker ended by criticising the action of the administration in reference to the Canadian fisheries question and demanded that the country should have an administration that should assert the dignity of the Nation and be thoroughly American.

The secretary read a letter from General Sherman acknowledging and accepting an invitation to be present, but requesting that he might be allowed to occupy the seat in his own box, without being called on to speak. The letter was applauded, and the band played "Marching through Georgia."

A telegram from Chauncey M. Depew, expressing regret at his inability to be present, was then read.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was then introduced, and was warmly greeted. He said:

"The speaker who is perfectly candid, who tells his honest thought, not only honors himself, but compliments his audience. It is only to the candid that one can open his heart. When a presidential candidate is put up most people always claim that they were with him from the start. Generally they claim that they discovered him. They are anxious to be with the procession. I will be frank with you and say that I was not working for the successful ticket in this instance, but there is something in the American blood which bows to the will of the majority, so that when the convention was through all were for the ticket, heart and soul. Some people said I made a mistake, but I always know who I am for and why I am for him, and it never occurred to me that we could get a man nominated and keep his name a secret. I believe in doing things aboveboard, openly, in the air. I was not for one man because I had anything against the others, noble, splendid men, each worthy to be the chief officer of the United States. Let us see what was the spirit which animated our party in its recent convention. What was our country when this party first took hold of it? Every man was a bloodhound pledged to aid in catching human beings, flying to freedom, led by the light of the northern star. When this great body came together in Chicago, what was its first act? It was to honor the names of the greatest men that this country had produced—Lincoln and Grant. The next resolution adopted by the convention was: "We earnestly hope that we shall soon congratulate our Irish fellow-citizens upon the recovery of home-rule in Ireland." Wherever a human being wears a chain there you'll find the sympathy of the Republican party with him. The Republican party does not believe in State sovereignty, but in reserving to the State these rights given to it by the Constitution. We deny that any State has the right to deprive a citizen of his ballot. Whoever refuses to count an honest vote or casts a dishonest one is a traitor to the principles on which the country is founded. The next thing in the platform is protection for American labor. I'll tell you why I'm in favor of it. I want this Republic substantially independent of the rest of this world. I want this country so that it can live if at war with the whole world. For my next reason, the man who raises raw material only is eternally poor. The farmer who raises wheat is always poor, because he only gets one profit, and that is generally a loss. The farmer who raises wheat and pork and beef and horses makes a second or a third profit, and gets rich. The country which grows raw material will grow poor while the country to which it sells it, and which manufactures it into fabrics and sells them back to it again, will grow intelligent and rich. Just to the extent that you mix mind and muscle you give value. The South raises cotton and sells it. Just so long as the South does this it will be poor and Democratic. I am for protection because it will enable us to raise greater men. We want to rock the cradle of liberty so long as there is a baby in it, and when he gets six or seven feet tall ['We'll get another one,' cried a man in the gallery]. No, we'll let him shift for himself," answered Col. Ingersoll. "How little, after all, the laboring man receives for his work ['Even under protection,' said another man in the gallery]. Yes, even under protection; but let me ask you this, my Democratic friend," answered the speaker, "if the laboring man is not paid better here than abroad, why do we not find American workmen emigrating to Europe?"

This reply was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers of the evening, men in all parts of the house joining in the prolonged applause that followed it. "There is no place in the civilized world where the laborer receives an adequate reward for his labor," continued Colonel Ingersoll, "but I hope the time is near at hand when he will be better paid in this country; but that will never be under free trade. Why do the Democrats object to the immigration of Chinese? Why do they object to the competition of convict labor? Is it not because they recognize the need of protection? And why not object to immigration from Europe? Because these immigrants, when they come here, become like us; they develop the same wants. Or if not, their children do. The second generation of Germans and Irish are as patriotic as the fortieth generation of Americans. Who wants free trade? Only those who want to make us their customers. If England gets her goods in here free, she will soon become the richest empire on the globe, and we will become nobodies. The Democrats point to lands given away by the Republicans, but they do not tell us of the good uses made of the lands thus granted in establishing connections throughout the Nation. They point to the lands they have taken back, but they do not tell you that they were recovered under provisions put in the grants for that very purpose."

Warner Miller was the last speaker. He opened by saying it took a braver man than he was to undertake to entertain such a great audience after it had enjoyed the greatest orator of this country [Ingersoll.] Mr. Miller had felt too weary to come from his country home to make a speech, but when he learned that his colleague in the late convention [Mr. Depew], and whom he had hoped to see nominated, was to be absent because of illness, he had decided to come. The Chicago convention had given the grandest declaration of principles ever given to the American people—an American platform from top to bottom. It was a platform upon which any American could stand, and the ticket was as good as the platform. It was not what a great many wanted, but it was the will of the American people. The Democrats sought to give it a different impression, but Mr. Cleveland's message of December last meant free trade if it meant anything. The issue this autumn is industrial. The age is industrial, and the struggle of the nations is for commercial supremacy. Britain had long ago given up her wars for glory; she fights now only for dollars and cents. The struggle was for protection; the die was cast, the battle was on and New York was the field. If present indications were borne out, the interior would this fall come down to New York with the greatest majority since the war.

The meeting adjourned at the close of Mr. Miller's speech.

AT WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Republican League—Letter from Senator John Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Republican ratification meeting was held at the headquarters of the Republican National League to-night. Notwithstanding a drizzling rain about 500 people gathered on the lawn in front of the club-house, while several hundred more assembled within doors. Speeches were made by Senator Hawley, Congressmen Johnston, of Indiana, Buchanan, of New Jersey; Houk, of Tennessee, and Butterworth, of Ohio; W. W. Curry, of Indiana, and others. The speakers all commended the ticket as a clean one and thoroughly representative of Republicanism; declared that the campaign this year would be one of principles and not of men, and asserted their belief that the Republican party would triumph because of its position regarding the tariff.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican ticket, commending the platform adopted at Chicago, and appealing to the wage-earners of the United States to sustain its principles.

The following letter from Senator Sherman was read and loudly applauded:

To Gen. E. F. Beale, President Republican National League:

Dear Sir—I regret that an engagement will not allow me to be with you to-night, though I join with you most heartily in the support of the nominees of the Chicago convention. I have known General Harrison for many years as a gentleman of high character, an able lawyer, a gallant soldier, and in every respect a worthy citizen. I have also known Mr. Morton as a member of Congress, a business man of rare sagacity, ability and integrity, and a true Republican. These candidates will worthily represent the great cause in which we are engaged. The battle will be for principle, not for men; protection to American labor and security for equal rights. I will, no doubt, at some future time have an opportunity to express more at length my earnest desire for the success of the Republican party and confidence in its triumph over a party which, in its composition and acts, is a reproach to the patriotism of our country. Very truly,

JOHN SHERMAN.

JUBILATION ELSEWHERE.

The Republicans at the Capital Reorganize the Indiana Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A large meeting of Indianians was held this evening, at the District League rooms, for the purpose of reorganizing the Indiana Republican Club. Hon. W. W. Curry was chosen chairman, and Wm. M. Bass secretary. Upon motion, it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed to review the constitution and by-laws of the old organization. The committee is composed of W. W. Curry, Capt. T. H. McKee and Wm. M. Bass. The club adjourned to meet again, at the same hall, one week from to-night. Among those present were Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, A. P. Hovey and Representative James B. White. Much enthusiasm was evinced, and all are anxious and ready to do their utmost for Indiana's favorite. A dispatch, on the part of the club, was sent to General Harrison, congratulating him, and informing him of the club's action in effecting an organization.

At Princeton, Ind.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., June 29.—The Republicans of this city and vicinity ratified the nomination of Harrison and Morton last night. Although rainy weather interfered somewhat with the meeting as intended, yet the streets were lined with people, and everybody was enthusiastic. It was the most enthusiastic meeting of the kind ever held by any party in this county. M. W. Fields, and Hon. A. P. Twineham, delegate from this district to the convention, entertained the crowd with ringing speeches. The people of this county have always been enthusiastic for Harrison, he being the Republican who first received a majority of the county's votes. Since that time it has always been in the Republican line.

Eighteenth Judicial Circuit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., June 29.—The Republican convention of the Eighteenth judicial circuit was held here this afternoon. On motion of W. H. Wagoner, T. B. Deem, of Henry county, was elected permanent chairman, and Will Hough, of Hancock, chosen secretary. The candidates for judge were W. H. Martin, of Hancock; Mark Forkner and Joseph Brown, of Henry. W. H. Martin was nominated on the first ballot. The candidates for prosecuting attorney were Wilbur Woods, W. O. Barnard and John H. Deem, of Henry. The contest resulted in the following vote. John H. Deem, nothing; W. O. Barnard, 28; W. H. Woods, 27. Barnard was declared the nominee. The convention adjourned with three cheers for Harrison and Morton.

At Pendleton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PENDLETON, Ind., June 29.—The Republicans of Pendleton and vicinity met at the office of the township trustee, last night, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Harrison club. The meeting was well attended, and all present seemed in earnest and filled with enthusiasm. A club was permanently organized, with the following officers: J. J. Lewis, president; A. B. Taylor, Chas. Fussell, and C. F. Brown, vice-presidents; J. W. Hardman, recording secretary; C. B. Caddy, corresponding secretary; H. F. Lewis, treasurer. Forty-five names were added to the list. The Republicans of Pendleton are well pleased with the leader chosen by the convention for the fight of '88.

At Farmland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, June 29.—All Repuplicans here are well pleased with the ticket and a rousing ratification meeting will be held on the night of the 4th of July. Any one having doubts as to the enthusiasm felt with Harrison and Morton as the standard-bearers of the Republican party is invited to attend and have his fears removed. Many who have been voting the Prohibition ticket for several years have already signified their intention to vote for Harrison and Morton, and there is no doubt but Randolph county will give an increased Republican majority next November.

At Fowler.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FOWLER, Ind., June 29.—The Republicans of Fowler and vicinity held a ratification meeting here to-night, which outdid anything of the kind in the history of our county. Immense throngs of enthusiastic people paraded the streets, led by the cornet band, shouting for Harrison and Morton. Every Republican is in line. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Travis, Brown, P. Hanley, and others, and all feel that we have distanced the enemy at the very beginning of the race.

At Noblesville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 29.—Eight thousand enthusiastic Republicans, amidst the music of four bands, held a ratification meeting here to-night, being the third and culminating meeting for the week. Hamilton county is a unit for Harrison and Morton.

At Vandalia, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VANDALIA, June 29.—Vandalia went wild over the nomination of Harrison and Morton. The enthusiasm was spontaneous, and seemed to bubble up from the hearts of the people.

EX-SENATOR PLATT.

The Chicago Nominations Are the Most Acceptable that Could Have Been Made.

New York Special.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt returned this morning from Chicago, having stopped over a day at Oswego. While he was at the national convention an agricultural implement factory burned, his share of the loss amounting to about $25,000. He was resting to-night when he was asked:

"What do you think of the result at Chicago?"

"No other conclusion could have been reached which would have been so generally acceptable and so surely have prevented heart-burnings in the party and back-firing at the polls. While Senator Sherman in many respects would have been a more representative standard-bearer, yet the sentiment that prevailed in many quarters was that his long career as a politician, in which he had been compelled to antagonize many men and interests, rendered him not so available as the man who was finally chosen. It was at last reduced to a choice between these two statesmen. The combination which was formed by the field against Harrison for bringing out McKinley, of Ohio, as a dark horse, became on Sunday quite formidable. The leaders of the New York delegation agreed that they would much prefer Senator Sherman as a candidate rather than that any new candidate should be sprung upon the convention. Then it was that the following telegram was sent to Senator Sherman by certain New York leaders: 'If any attempt is made to stampede the convention for any Ohio dark horse, a large majority of the New York delegation will surely vote for you.' His answer was as follows: 'Many thanks for your kind telegram. The support of New York gratifies me more than all else, as that State is not only the battle-ground of the contest, but without it a nomination is only an empty compliment.'

"This position on the part of a large and influential element of the New York delegation was what restored confidence to the Sherman support and once more solidified it. It created a sentiment that, after a couple of ballots on Monday, Sherman would probably be nominated. Such a result would have no doubt been a natural sequence if the New York delegation, at its conference on Monday morning previous to entering the convention, had not resolved to cast a solid vote for General Harrison. This action was partly impelled by the charges made in the corridors and in some of the Western newspapers that New York's support of Harrison was insincere. There was never any foundation for such imputations. The concentration of the delegates upon Harrison was the result of a conference of the four delegates-at-large from the State after Mr. Depew had retired from the field, for the purpose of trying to agree upon a candidate and to make the influence of New York felt in the convention in its fullest force and strength. The unanimous choice of Harrison was made after a calm and deliberate discussion of the situation, and was with a fixed purpose of endeavoring to secure his nomination if he should be shown to be the choice of enough other States, with New York and Indiana, to make him the choice of the convention. While no candidate who had been named for this high position was entirely free from objection as a candidate, it was agreed that Harrison was freer from objection than any other. Every one knows that there are men in the Republican party whose clothes never fit, who would not wholly indorse a ticket made up of the angel Gabriel and the Apostle Paul, if such a combination was possible."

"Did New York's action bring about the result?"

"The two great doubtful States presenting such a solid front, supported partially by New Jersey and Connecticut, so turned the tide in Harrison's favor and so swelled his votes that any possible chance for Sherman was swept aside, and before the second ballot on Monday was concluded the leading representatives of the Iowa delegation sent New York word that they would go for Harrison on the next ballot. Pennsylvania, which had a large Harrison element, also indicated its purpose to come into the arrangement, and thus the nomination was settled."

"What about Mr. Blaine in the convention?"

"If Mr. Blaine had not put it out of the power of any convention to nominate him he would have been nominated by storm. There were at least sixty delegates from New York who were selected as Blaine men who would have gone for him at any time if his own action had not deterred and prevented them. His indiscreet friends in the convention from other States, who insisted in making him a candidate from the beginning and voting for him against his wishes, rendered impossible any later concentration upon him as a compromise when the dead-lock came. They had angered the friends of all the other candidates."

"What about the prospects of carrying New York?"

"They are very flattering. All the elements of discord are removed. The party is united as it has not been before in years. There is a fixed determination on the part of all the old leaders to redeem the State. We shall go into the canvass with greater zeal and confidence than have been manifested since the old war times."

"Will Warner Miller be nominated for Governor?"

"I think it is the general wish and purpose of the party leaders throughout the State that this should be done."

HARRISON IN INDIANA.

A Democratic Paper Shows the General's Strength in His Own State.

New York Sun (Dem.)

A considerable degree of curiosity exists regarding the popularity, or lack of it, of General Harrison in his own State of Indiana. It is particularly difficult to arrive at a fair estimate on this subject, for the reason that he has but once been a candidate for public office—he ran for Governor in 1876—and then under circumstances entirely exceptional. The Republicans had nominated Godlove S. Orth for Governor against James D. Williams. Personal disclosures about Mr. Orth led to his withdrawal about the middle of the campaign, and General Harrison, against the protest of Orth's friends, was put up to fill the vacancy. Tilden and Hendricks were then the national Democratic candidates, and the popularity of the former in Indiana was so great, and the local sentiment enlisted in support of Governor Hendricks so strong, that the result of the October fight for State officers was entirely overshadowed by the more important issues of the presidential fight of November.

There were in 1876 six offices to be filled at that State election. General Harrison was running for Governor, and the candidate for Lieutenant-governor was Robert Robertson, who, beaten in 1876, was chosen ten years later, and now holds that post, his antagonist of a decade ago, Isaac P. Gray, now being Governor. This was the vote on the Republican side:

Harrison, for Governor	208,080
Robertson, for Lieutenant-governor	206,641
Watts, for Secretary of State	206,774
Herriott, for Treasurer	206,197
Hess, for Auditor	206,774
Smith, for School Inspector	205,322

It would seem from this that in 1876 General Harrison, despite the disadvantages under which he ran, was in that year about 2,000 votes stronger than the rest of his colleagues on the ticket. Thirteen Congressmen were voted for on the same day that the Governor was elected, and the combined vote of these on the Republican side was 204,419, so that from this comparison it would seem clear that General Harrison was from three to four thousand votes stronger than the Republican organization in the State at that time. His own county, Marion, which includes the city of Indianapolis, gave him a majority of 1,600. He carried Vanderburg county, which includes the city of Evansville, and Tippecanoe county, which includes the city of Lafayette. He was beaten by a plurality of 5,084 in a total vote of 434,457. There was that year a Greenback vote of 13,000, most of it drawn from Republican ranks.

In the light of these figures, which yield nothing of their accuracy either to Republican enth