IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Joining the Republican Column.

At Bellefonte, Pa., J. W. Gephart, a prominent lawyer and life-long Democrat, bolts Cleveland. The Philadelphia Press says: "He says that he has always been a stanch Democrat, so stanch that he refused to support his own law partner, Governor Beaver, at the latest gubernational election, but that he would have to go back on the party in the coming fall. Mr. Gephart announces that he will not vote for Cleveland, as the President's doctrines on the tariff are antagonistic to the industries of Pennsylvania, and especially to Centre county. He declares the party has made a fool of itself in indorsing Cleveland's views.

Hon. N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, West Va., said to a reporter of the Wheeling Intelligencer: "While in New York I visited the establishment of L. Feuchtwanger & Co., a firm of dealers in chemicals, with which I, as president of the Central Glass Works, have business relations. This firms consists of five members, all of whom have heretofore been well-known Democrats. This year every one of the firm is for Harrison and protection. They handle chemicals used by manufacturers, and realize that the election of Cleveland would seriously affect, if it did not ruin their business.

Ex-Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a leading manufacturer, said: "My experience as a manufacturer and business man has made me a protectionist on principle. The protective tariff advanced the prosperity of this country more in ten years than a tariff for revenue only did in fifty years. I struggled and managed to scratch through and live as a workman and employer before the adoption of the protective tariff. I prospered as soon as protection against the cheap products of the starving workmen of Europe was granted by Congress. Those employed by me earned wages sufficient to live in comparative comfort, while before they had a great struggle to find work and wages enough to keep body and soul together."

Kansas Hoosiers Ratify.

The Hoosiers of Topeka, Kas., held a grand ratification meeting at that place recently, Dr. F. S. McCabe, president of the Kansas State Temperance Union, presiding. The opera-house, in which the meeting was held, was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Dr. McCabe, in opening the meeting, spoke in high eulogy of General Harrison, on account of his noble personal qualities and his splendid record as a statesman and soldier. He especially declared his advocacy of whatever measures protect the interests of workingmen of every association, and whatever measures protect the home and cultivate sobriety and temperance and virtue among the people. Speeches were also made by Hon. W. M. Hess, the original Harrison man in Kansas; Hon. M. T. Campbell, Hon. J. R. Burton, Hon. R. B. Welch and General A. B. Campbell. The last speaker said in the course of his remarks,

I said before the convention assembled that we would elect any man who was nominated, and we will do that just as sure as God permits this country to exist. Such Republicanism as I have I learned at the feet of such men as Oliver P. Morton. When you have gone through a campaign in Indiana you know what fight is. It is more than a coincidence to me that the name of Morton is linked with that of Harrison in this contest. When you mention the name of Morton in Indiana the Democrats pale. Why, I expect there are thousands of old-fashioned Democrats who have never combed their hair for years, and who are filled with Democratic superstition as well as Democratic whisky, who actually believe that Oliver P. Morton is the Republican nominee for Vice-president.

General Campbell closed his eloquent remarks by asking the audience to give three Indiana cheers for Harrison and Morton. The audience rose to their feet and gave three terrific cheers which might have been heard almost over in Missouri.

The Deaf Mutes for General Harrison.

New York Mail and Express.

Among the Republican politicians at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day was Mr. J. F. J. Tresch, who, with Theo. Lounsbury, is to start a Harrison and Morton newspaper in the interest of deaf mutes. Mr. Tresch explained his plan to a Mail and Express reporter. The paper is to be called the National Deaf Mute Advocate. It is estimated that there are 44,000 deaf mute voters in this country, and it is on record that 31,000 deaf mutes voted for Blaine and Logan. Harrison and Morton will receive the full 44,000 if the newspaper accomplishes what it sets out to do. Mr. Tresch is the newly-appointed leader of the Republican club of deaf mutes. As there is to be a Democratic deaf mute paper, Mr. Tresch wants all possible assistance from Republicans in his work. He said, in the sign language:

The fact that Mr. Blaine advocated the establishment of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington when he was in Congress, made him a great favorite among them, and the local leaders of the Republican clubs of deaf mutes worked like beavers for him in 1884. This year they are prepared to work equally as hard for General Harrison, and what they do will be published in the new paper. There are about twenty-five deaf mute papers published by the pupils in the deaf and dumb schools in the United States, but the editors are prohibited from coming out politically.

A conference of deaf mute Republicans of this city has been called to meet in Mr. Tresch's studio next week, to start the campaign among them for Harrison and Morton.

A Democratic Judge Out for Harrison.

Boonville Standard, July 13.

"I shall cast my vote this year for General Harrison, the Republican nominee for President," said Hon. John B. Handy, ex-judge of the Circuit Court of the Second judicial district of Indiana, to a Standard representative yesterday, "although four years since I supported Cleveland."

"That's good news for all Republicans. Will you kindly tell the public your reason for the change in your political tenets?"

"I don't like publicity, and would rather not parade my political views on any question;" said the Judge, "but in truth, I am heartily tired of Cleveland and his administration. I think that General Harrison is the better man for the office. He is an able lawyer, and was a brave soldier. His honesty and ability can't be impeached. I am influenced also by State pride. Ohio and Illinois have been honored with Presidents at the head of the Nation; and now that Indiana has a good man as a candidate for the chief magistracy, let us all lend a friendly, helping hand, and elect him. Another thing that influences me—I am in favor of a free ballot and fair count; and it is my opinion that in several Southern States this blessed privilege is not allowed or guaranteed to all voters. Yes, sir; I shall vote for General Harrison, and do so with great personal pleasure and State pride."

Judge Handy affirms that he is a member of no political party, but for years past has been regarded as a stanch member of the Democracy, which elected him judge of the Circuit Court of this district.

A Woman's Interest in Politics.

Washington Special.

No one here takes a greater interest in political affairs than Mrs. White, Senator Sawyer's daughter. In her father's committee-room, this morning, while waiting the return of the Senator from another committee-room, she conversed with two gentlemen friends upon the political outlook, and evinced a general knowledge of affairs which was somewhat surprising to her friends. Referring to a Democratic member of the committee which came here to notify Mr. Cleveland of his nomination, she said: "He was on the same car with us, coming East, and, after talking with him for about an hour, I told him that he spoke very much as a man would speak who had once been a Republican and had left the party because of some disgruntlement. I have since learned that my surmise was correct." Then, referring to the great issue of protection versus free trade, she said: "I believe the Democratic party is depending upon the ignorance of the working people; and they will find to their sorrow that the wage-workers are readers and thinkers, and voters according to their convictions of their own interests. It is almost certain that the Northern States will vote the Republican ticket this year, because the bread and butter of millions depend upon the issue." Mrs. White referred to editorials in recent issues of New York papers which she had read, and evinced a range of political information which one does not ordinarily meet with in woman.

"Jayhawker's" Tribute to Harrison.

J. H. Woodard, better known as "Jayhawker," was interviewed recently by a reporter of the Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer, in regard to General Harrison and Indiana politics. Speaking of General Harrison he says: "I can say from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with him for over twenty years that his character and high standing before the American people to day are due entirely to his own ability and great merit. He is not a creature of accident, but a man who has made the best use of every talent, which the wise Master has bestowed upon him." General Harrison's army record is thus referred to, how he left an honorable and lucrative office to enter the service, how the Democrats worked to oust him from it while he was at the front, and his reply when told that they had done so, "I will not leave the army for any office in the gift of the people of Indiana." "When he enlisted, Mr. Woodard says, he knew that the Constitution of Indiana prohibited his holding two offices at the same time. His civil office led to honors and reward. His military office led to duty to his government, to privations, dangers and perhaps to death, or, worse yet, a cripple for life. There was but one path for him, that of patriotic duty, and he entered upon it, and loyally and bravely did he follow it until the duty was done."

Of General Harrison's personal record Jayhawker says, that for twenty years he was the correspondent of a Democratic newspaper, and all this time lived near General Harrison, who was taking an active part in politics then. In all his investigations into his record, both personal and political, he was "unable to discover the slightest stain or blotch on his character." "It has never been asserted," he continues, "that General Harrison ever told a lie, broke a promise, or deceived any person. I have never known a man of such positive character whose life has been so absolutely blameless."

Referring to General Harrison's political record, it is characterized as an "open book for all the world to read, and especially for the campaign student to study, representing the ideas of the party as expressed in the national platform, and one that every Republican in the whole country can approve."

An Avalanche of Anti-Free Trade Votes.

Boston Record (Rep.)

How few people realize what an avalanche of votes are to be put into the ballot-boxes in this city next November against free trade. The politicians do not understand it, for the sentiment is not of their creation, and they have no part in it. The men who will throw these votes are saying nothing to the politicians, and they will do it without any regard to parties. They have simply made up their minds that this agitation of the tariff question is unsettling every business, depressing wages and making trouble. They know that this is so, and it doesn't make much difference with them what kind of politics it is. Record reporters have traversed the city, talking with workmen on this subject. They report everywhere that the feeling is intense and growing.

This is not known at any party headquarters, and yet the shrewder Democrats are beginning to feel the wave. Said one of them yesterday, a man who has an office in the city government: "No man can tell how the laboring men are going to vote. I confess I can't find out.'" That is it, nobody can find out, and nobody will until the votes are counted. These men are not going to Republican headquarters to register. They are Democrats by tradition. But they are going to vote for protection, and the Republicans, if they are shrewd this fall, will head their tickets "Protection to American Labor," without a word as to parties.

The Indiana Independents for Harrison.

Interview with Hon. W. D. Foulke.

"How will the independents of Indiana vote?"

"Not one of them with whom I have conversed since the nomination will support Mr. Cleveland. In my own town, Richmond, there were only two or three who refused to vote for Blaine. These will support Harrison earnestly. There are doubtless a few in Indianapolis who may vote the Democratic ticket on the tariff issue, but A. A. McKain, Lucius B. Swift, and others who have taken a prominent part in our organization will not only vote but will work and work hard for General Harrison. They regard the issue of civil service reform as of infinitely more importance than any question as to the tariff, and do not intend to approve of the action of Mr. Cleveland in setting it aside and devoting his exclusive attention to his newly-born child of his political policy. He was elected, not as a tariff reformer but as a civil-service reformer; as the chief executive officer of the country he was responsible for its civil service. His influence as a tariff reformer is chiefly legislative and his responsibility is much less. It seems to me that the independents who have seen him abandon the great reform for which he stood wholly responsible, for anything less or different, where the responsibility is with Congress, and who now believe, by all the promises which he has broken, that he will be quite faithful in his new departure, are guilty of folly as well as inconsistency."

The Declaration.

He put his arm around her waist,
His brown eyes on her face did dwell,
And her fair features fondly traced
As tho' he loved her well.

Her blue eyes swiftly sought the ground,
And blushes warmed her dainty cheek;
More closely then his arm he wound—
He bent as if to speak.

"Canst guess what I would tell, my girl!"
Gently he whispered soft and low;
But she tossed back a naughty curl
And said she didn't know.

"It's this," he said—her hand he clasped—
"In August I'll be twenty-one,
And in the fall my vote I'll cast
For Gen. Benjamin Harrison."

—New York Mail and Express.

The Interests of a Manufacturing City.

Cohoes, N. Y., is a great manufacturing city. It has a population of about 28,000, of which at least one-third are dependent on the knitting and Harmony cotton mills there for work. The knitting mills pay $2,160,000 in wages in one year, turning out a product valued at $7,000,000. The Harmony cotton mills employ 4,000 hands, and pay in wages yearly $9,000,000, the gross wages of these two industries amounting to over $11,000,000. Both of these industries are threatened by the Democratic tariff policy, and as a consequence workingmen and employers are aroused to the necessities of the hour. Of the thirty-five mill owners, thirty-three are out for Harrison and Morton. Seven of them, Jonathan Hiller, Charles F. North, Charles F. Doyle, David Aiken, W. H. Aiken, David Field and Harmon Bocklowitz, have formerly been stanch Democrats. The success of the Democratic party, they say, means ruin to the industries of their city.

The Labor Drift Toward Harrison.

Boston Traveller (Rep.).

A clergyman crossing the Common walked behind a group of young men earnestly engaged in discussing free trade and protection. He was surprised to hear the matter so intelligently debated and how heartily the American or protection side was approved. Any speaker on the Republican side will inform you that in the ratification meetings since the nomination of Harrison and Morton the attendance has shown large representations of new faces, and evidently workingmen. This fight is their own, and put in simplest terms they are to say whether they will vote to change a public policy in their own interest to favor the policy of countries from which they have emigrated to improve their condition. Street conversation, ratification meetings, newspaper items, all unite in conceding the labor drift to be in the direction of Harrison and protection.

A Politico-Commercial Straw.

New York Mail and Express.

Judge J. N. Hill, of Arkansas, a distinguished Republican lawyer, was dining to-day at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and heard two merchants discussing the politics of the clerks in their employ. One said he had eight clerks, six of whom voted in 1884 for Cleveland and two for Blaine. This year they would give seven votes for Harrison and one for Cleveland. The other merchant declared that by a strange coincident he had eight clerks, too; seven of whom voted for Cleveland and one for Blaine. All had changed and would cast eight solid votes for Harrison. The Judge thought it was a strong straw.

Corrects the Number to Sixteen.

Rushville (Ind.) Graphic.

R. R. Spencer, of Richland township, a life-long Democrat, was in this city Wednesday and he has no hesitation in saying that he will vote for Harrison, and can give his reason for doing so in no uncertain tones. Mr. Spencer is a Democrat of more than ordinary ability and he will be heard from during the campaign. He corrects the report as given in the Journal Monday that there were eight Democrats in Richland township that would follow his example and vote for Harrison. The number is now sixteen, with more to follow.

"A Humpin' on to Victory."

Greencastle Times.

The following exuberant lines are appended to a letter written by Dr. James N. Matthews, the Illinois poet, to a relative in this county. They deserve a place in the Hoosier literature of the day:

Ben Harrison, Ben Harrison, we'll whoop it up for you,
In the good old Hoosier fashion, like our daddies used to do,
When your grandpap was a-gittin' down to business, don't you know,
An' a-humpin' on to victory, some forty years ago.

Another Democratic Paper for Harrison.

A Braddock, Penn., dispatch says:

The Sun, heretofore a strong Democratic organ, comes out for Harrison and Morton, and asks for protection to American industries. The editor has been all his life an active Democrat and a chief leader among Braddock Democracy, being for the past four years president of the Jefferson Democratic Marching Club. The paper is headed with the following Scriptural text: "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants."—Luke xv, 18-19.

Democratic Auctioneer's Sign.

Ay! tear that tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky.
Bring out instead the Thurman wipe,
And fling it to the gale,
And on it write in words of light,
America for sale!

—Springfield Union (Rep.)

Gen. Harrison Acknowledges the Cane.

SHARON, Pa., July 14.—Avery Truesdale, an old army comrade, this afternoon received a warm letter from Benjamin Harrison, thanking him for a curious cane made of ten thousand pieces of wood, which Truesdale recently sent to the next President. Mr. Harrison says: "Your cordial expressions of interest in me excite my gratitude, but the evidence of your skillful work places me under a still greater debt of gratitude. I accept the cane which you send me and will preserve it as one of the earliest and most valuable tokens received from old army comrades. It is my sincere hope that at some future time I may be able to take you by the hand." Accompanying the letter was a photograph of Mr. Harrison bearing his autograph.

Will Not Vote for Cleveland Again.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The idea has occurred to me more than once that the time is not far distant when the farmers of the West will favor a protective tariff on wheat to protect American wheat against the inroads of the British, East India and Australian imports. Labor in the far East runs from 5 to 10 cents a day, and, with the subsidies to British ships by the home government and the vast extension of railways in India, the chances are that India can in the early future export wheat to this country at 50 cents a bushel and make money.

When Mr. Blaine returns (and he will have the grandest reception ever given a statesman on his arrival in this city) we shall have the great and valuable results of his wise and penetrating observations of European labor. The woolen mills in Germany pay the loom girls about a $1 a week and here any American woman gets $1 a day in the same kind of work, and this blessing is the result of a protective tariff on woolen industries. No wonder that there are so many paupers in London and that the parks are full of them sleeping out in the cold and rain. Cleveland's message recommending no duties on raw material threatens to produce the same condition of affairs here, where it rendered all manufacturing interests full of doubt and uncertainty. There are, it is true, abuses to be remedied in the tariff, but one cannot argue from abuse to disuse. The business depression will be a great factor in this campaign and will give thousands of Democratic votes to Harrison. Cleveland's picayune administration, if continued will close every mill in the land—he will never get my vote again.

EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE.
Financial editor Sunday Mercury.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Ratification at Worthington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., July 15.—The first political meeting of the campaign occured here last night, and was addressed by Col. Tom Nelson, of Terre Haute, in his usual excellent style. About 1,200 people gathered at the Wigwam after a torch-light procession along the principal streets, and listened with unabated interest to the sledge-hammer blows struck by Colonel Nelson. The speech was one of the happiest Col. Nelson has ever delivered here, where he has a host of friends and admirers. The Republicans of this county are in good trim for the fight for Harrison, Morton and protection.

Individual Expressions.

Joe Marshall, of Darlington, Montgomery county, is very enthusiastic for Harrison. He has erected a log-cabin out of slabs from his saw-mill, and over the door is the legend: "Harrison and Morton."

J. M. Glass, formerly Mayor of Jeffersonville, this State, but now of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "The Pacific coast will go solidly for Harrison. Oregon has already indicated the feeling of the people beyond the Rockies. Hundreds of Democrats are announcing that they will vote the Republican ticket. Free trade don't go out here."

F. J. Ryan, formerly of Evansville, but at present editing the Stockton (Cal.) Independent, says in a letter: "Evidence is accumulating that Harrison will carry the State of California by a very large majority. A meeting was recently held in Stockton for resident Hoosiers, at which two of Harrison's comrades at Resaca and two Tippecanoe veterans were present. Of the sixteen Indianians who attended two had formerly been Democrats, never having scratched a ticket in their lives. The free trade heresy of the Democrats will make their destruction complete on the coast. This is the overshadowing question with us, and upon it alone many Democrats are coming to us, among which some of the most influential men of the State are counted. We will see that California gives a larger majority for Harrison than she has ever given for any other candidate."

Political Points from Indiana.

The following are the officers of the Harrison Club at Bedford: President, G. W. McDaniel, vice-presidents, John Haase, D. Y. Johnson, I. H. Crim; secretary, Dan Driscoll.

Daniel L. Bishop, of Kentland, Ind., has prepared a number of transparencies for the Log-cabin Club of that place, which are models in design and execution. Mr. Bishop was an original Harrison man.

The oldest person in Montgomery county is Wm. J. Krugg, who is almost 100 years of age. He has voted for twenty Presidents, the first vote being in 1812 for DeWitt Clinton. He hopes to live to vote for "Young Tippecanoe," as he calls Ben Harrison.

The Democrats claim most of the German votes, but there is a German Church in Seymour where the claim will not hold good. There was only one Democrat in the church when Gen. Harrison was nominated, and he now says he will vote for Harrison and Morton.

The individual who fails to read General Harrison's speeches misses a rare opportunity. As an impromptu talker he is as ready and admirably equipped as Garfield was. Cleveland gets his ideas from the American Encyclopedia. Harrisons encyclopedia is in his head, and he has a better index to it than Cleveland has to his.—Delphi Journal.

There is more than usual enthusiasm among colored men for the Harrison and Morton ticket; especially among those North and South who thoughtfully appreciate the preservation of the Union and the enfranchisement of the negro, the brave soldier of the war, and the brilliant financier who helped the country in the hour of its extremity, are considered ideal candidates. —South Bend Tribune.

"I am glad it is Harrison," said a lady prominent in the W. C. T. U. "He is a temperance man and a clean man, and there is nothing stuck up about him. They talk about him as being a kid-glove man, but I have lived near him and know better. He is pleasant, kind and as sociable as any man. He is not too good to clean his sidewalks of snow and do such work that kid-glove men leave for servants."—Rensselaer Republican.

The Times is in daily receipt of letters inclosing names of men who voted for General Harrison in 1840 and who will vote for the grandson of "old Tippecanoe" at the election next November. Davis Huchins, of Keystone, Wells county, sends us the name of Wm. Showalter, now eighty-two years old, who will, if able to go to the polls next fall, vote for the grandson of the Harrison he helped to elect President in 1840. In a postscript Mr. Huchins says: "I know of eight Democrats in this vicinity that will vote for Harrison and Morton." The young Republicans will have to hustle to keep abreast with the old men who enter upon the campaign with such earnestness and enthusiasm.—Muncie Times.

A campaign never opened so favorably for us as this in Dearbon. We could publish names of those who voted for Cleveland in '84, and will vote for Harrison, which would surprise the Democracy. There are mainly two reasons of a national character for it: In addition to the insulting tone of Cleveland's pension vetoes, his flag order embittered many a good Democratic soldier. They did not restrain their resentment at the time, and they haven't forgot it. They are quite as capable of seeing the drift as anybody, and they know the points as well. The other reason is the objection to free trade.—Lawrenceburg Press.

We thought to keep up with the list of Democrats who are constantly announcing their conversion to Republicanism—some because of the nomination of General Harrison, some because of the impregnable position of the Republican party on the liquor question, some because of other admirable features of our platform, but the largest number because they do not believe in free trade and the consequent degradation of American labor—but we find it impossible to do so. It would require too much of our space to give their names and reasons for the change. They are all welcome, however. The Republican platform is broad enough for all, and it is the same in all sections.—Brookville American.

Last January the Bulletin said editorially: "If the Republicans nominate Ben Harrison for President he will carry Indiana." We have yet found no reason to change our mind on this proposition. Indiana is a close State politically. Hoosiers, as a general thing, take great pride in the elevation and advancement of one of their number. We have never before had even a chance to choose a President from Indiana. There is no question that there are thousands of voters in this State who would like the proud distinction of assisting to elect a Hoosier President. With these facts all on the side of Harrison, we warn the Democrats that it is more than doubtful if they carry the State for Cleveland. —Anderson Bulletin (Dem.)

To Help a Widow.

Boston Journal.

It is rather a touching circumstance that Mr. Randall's severe illness was caused by his insisting upon going to the House Friday evening to secure the passage of a pension bill for the relief of a soldier's widow living in his district. It is the more touching because of the possibility that the President, by exhausting search, may discover some technical objection on which to base a veto message, and thus make Mr. Randall's service to the widow of no account.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

The Pennsylvania Senator Who Is Chairman of the National Committee.

New York Press.

"Dear Beaver: Don't talk." This was the brief note addressed to the present Governor of Pennsylvania by Colonel Matthew S. Quay in the campaign of 1882, when a reporter wanted to interview the candidate and sought a card of introduction from Quay. The remark has already become a part of the history of Pennsylvania. It served to call the attention of the whole State to the remarkable qualities possessed by the quiet, imperturable little man from Beaver county. But his record was by no means begun then. Quay never made much noise about himself, and he had been a big man and had known himself to be one long before the world found it out.

Born of a Scotch-Irish family in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, Matthew Stanley Quay was the son of a preacher. When the boy was six years old his father brought home a Bible and a tin sword and offered him his choice. The baby politician chose the Bible because he knew that his delighted father would give him the tin sword anyhow and then he would have both. Another instance of his early development of diplomatic instinct is related. His father's arrival at church was delayed one Sunday, and the congregation began to get restless. People began to go out. Matthew quietly arose, and ascending the pulpit steps began to turn the leaves of the big Bible and arrange the marks. The congregation became interested and wondered what he would do next, but he didn't do it. He simply kept their attention fixed and prevented their departure till his father's arrival.

Young Quay was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen, and read law in the office of Judge Sterrett, now a member of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court. He spent some years in Louisiana and Texas, where he picked up much of his profound knowledge of human nature. As a school-teacher in Texas his greatest exploit was to cure his pupils of the practice of carrying pistols. The average Texas school-boy was larger than Quay was, or, for that matter, is now, and it is needless to say that force was not the means used.

He returned to Pennsylvania in 1853 and entered politics in Beaver county, where he was elected and re-elected to the office of prothonotary. He cast his first vote at the liquor law election of 1854 and voted for prohibition. Since then, however, he has become a high-license advocate. He resigned his office in 1861 to become first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, but was immediately appointed assistant commissary-general on Governor Curtin's staff. He preferred, however, to go to the front, and Governor Curtin asked him what appointment he wanted. His reply was: "I should like to be major." But Curtin offered him the colonelcy of the One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. Quay said he would rather not, but Curtin insisted, saying: "That is the only commission you can have." Then Quay took it.

His first act as colonel was to study a book of tactics on his way to Virginia in the fall of 1862. He contracted typhoid fever in camp and had resigned to go home when the battle of Fredericksburg was making ready. He withdrew his resignation in order to go into the fight with his regiment, which he did, carrying through it a haversack containing over $30,000 that had been intrusted him to take home. General Tyler commended his bravery in an official report. Quay then became Governor Curtin's military secretary. He entered the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1865, and was at once marked for leadership and appointed chairman of the ways and means committee, in which post he secured the passage of an act relieving real estate from taxation and increasing the taxation of corporations instead.

He started and edited the Beaver Radical in 1867, and made it the most powerful weekly Republican journal in Pennsylvania. He was secretary of the Republican State committee in 1869, and helped to elect General Hartranft Governor in 1872. He became Secretary of State in 1873, and recorder of the city of Philadelphia in 1878, when he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee.

To Colonel Quay is due more than to any other one man the Republican victories of 1878 all over the country. The greenback craze was apparently sweeping over the continent. The Democrats knuckled to it. What were the Republicans going to do? All at once ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, the old hero of the homestead law, made a speech defining the Republican position in favor of resumption of specie payments and a sound currency. It was the campaign keynote. Grow's voice shouted it forth, but Quay had struck the tuning-fork, planned the campaign, and suggested Grow's historic speech. Everybody knows how the fight went. The Pennsylvania idea triumphed over the greenback idea, Secretary Sherman's policy was overwhelmingly indorsed, and resumption became an accomplished fact before Jan. 1, 1879.

In the unit-rule fight of 1880 and the Pennsylvania bolt of 1882 Quay's conciliatory advice was rejected by the Camerons. When Governor Hoyt, who had reappointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, wrote a letter in favor of the bolters, Quay promptly resigned from his staff by telegraph and retired to private life, as an expression of party fidelity. In 1885, however, he came to the front as a candidate for State Treasurer, and was elected by 44,000 majority. His strength surprised even his friends, although they could see, after looking back over his uniformly conciliatory career, that it was the natural result of his patience, his freedom from antagonisms, the success of the party when his advice was followed, and its failure when he was overruled, and, without saying a word or lifting a hand, retiring to the rear to await his vindication by results.

The victory of Pennsylvania's reunited party in 1886 was largely the result of Quay's generalship. Charles S. Wolfe, the leader of the bolt of 1881-1882, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor. Treasurer Quay insisted that the Republicans recognize the temperance sentiment, and inserted in the platform a high-license pledge and a promise to give the people a chance to vote on a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. The backbone of the Wolfe movement was broken, and Quay was the logical choice of the Legislature elected with Gov. Beaver for the United States Senate. The wisdom of his liquor policy was shown by the reduction of the Prohibition vote in Pennsylvania from 32,000 in 1886 to 18,000 in 1887, after the Legislature had kept the party's pledges.

Chairman Quay is a man of broad culture in literature and art. He has a fine private library at his Beaver mansion, particularly rich in religious history, and political economy, and rare editions of standard works. His pictures and statuary have cost a fortune, and are selected with discriminating taste.

PRICES UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The American System Reduces the Cost to the Consumer of Protected Articles.

The attorneys for free trade, who seek to create prejudice against the policy of protection by charging that it enhances the cost to consumers can best be met by a comparison of prices of a few articles in common use.

In 1860 salt, then on the free list, sold to consumers at an average price of $3 per barrel. The tariff on salt in barrels is now 12 cents per 100 pounds (or say 33½ cents per barrel), and the average price is not more than half of that of 1860. As salt has been made the subject of special attack, it may be well to ascertain just how much of the present selling price goes to the manufacturer, against whom it is sought to create prejudice. In 1887, at the works in Michigan, salt sold for 60 cents per barrel, and of this sum 20 cents was paid to the cooper for making the barrel. All between this price and that paid by consumers went for transportation and profits of middlemen.

The manufacture of plate glass was established in 1866, when the foreign-made article sold for $2.50 per square foot. The tariff on a similar quality of glass is now 50 cents per foot, and the price has steadily lowered until it is now 75 cents per square foot.

Pig iron, in 1860, sold for $22.75 per ton. With a tariff of $6.72 per ton, it now sells for $18.

Steel rails were first made here in 1867, when the price was $166 per ton. The tariff has been as high as $28 per ton, and is now $17. Steel rails are now quoted at $31, and have sometimes been lower.

A favorite plea with free-traders is that with wools and woolens on the free list "the poor man's blanket" would be sold for one-half its present price, when the fact is prices for blankets of equal quality are about the same in the United States and England. Here is the proof: Last year the Secretary of War invited bids for supplying army blankets of four pounds weight, and allowed foreigners to compete on the same terms as American manufacturers, that is without paying the tariff. The lowest British bid was only thirty cents per blanket less than that of an American. The tariff, if it had been charged, would be about $1.50. Our free-trade Cabinet officer gave the contract to the foreigner, who pays no taxes and buys nothing in this country, instead of favoring the American, who supplies work to hundreds of people and otherwise adds to the wealth of our country. The money from our national treasury went to a foreign country, and American soldiers are to sleep under British blankets because they can be made in England for thirty cents less than in this country.

And here is some testimony from the other side: Matthew Arnold, the eminent English scholar, statesman and free-trade advocate, recently deceased, last year made a tour of this country, and afterwards gave his conclusions in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, (April 1888.) In this paper the writer admits that conditions in the United States are favorable to "that immense class of people" whose incomes are less than $1,500 a year, while in England the advantage "is greatly in favor of those with incomes above that sum." Of wages he says, "the humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear, above all European luxuries; but a workingman's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is, on the whole, cheaper."

Greeting to Col. Whitsit.

Madison Courier.

Col. Whitsit is the most prominent Democratic soldier in the State, excepting, probably, Gen. Manson, who also recently talked good Republican doctrine to his Southern Democratic friends in Tennessee.

Col. Whitsit is Assistant Quartermaster-general of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic. He is widely and favorably known throughout the State, and, on account of his personal popularity with soldiers generally the influence of his conversion to Republicanism will be felt in the present campaign.

Col. Whitsit's comrades in this city and county send him greeting, and welcome him into the ranks of the great army of Republican soldiers who will march to the polls in solid column in November and put a veto upon Cleveland, the flippant vetoer of soldiers' and soldiers' widows' pensions.

Reform with a String to It.

Chicago Journal.

There are "wheels within wheels" even in mugwump and free-trade politics. In the Mills bill, as originally introduced, marble, as it comes from the quarries, was placed on the free list. The other day, by an impudent exercise of the majority's power, the Mills bill was so amended as to restore the "rough" marble duty. The Boston Herald has been a thick-and-thin supporter of Cleveland, civil-service reform, tariff reform and all. The inner wheel in this case is that Mr. Pulsifer, the proprietor of the Boston Herald, owns a Tennessee marble quarry. Free marble would ruin his business. He had influence enough to have the Mills bill amended.

A Rebuke to the Democrats.

Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Bayard's frank declaration that General Harrison's vote on the Chinese question in the Senate was intelligent and consistent, and that the record cannot hurt him now, is another rebuke to the Democratic attempt to raise the Chinese issue against the Republican candidate. There is no class of citizens from whom General Harrison's character and patriotism have won more flattering recognition than from those with whom he served in the Senate, and this latest tribute from Secretary Bayard, involving, as it does, a repudiation of the methods of his own party, is honorable alike to the man who pays and the man who receives it.

They Keep Up a Thinking.

Philadelphia American.

Many of the Democratic and mugwump organs have shown a painful solicitude that the country should be "spared a campaign of personalities." They are right as a matter of policy. It would not help their cause to have the lives of the two candidates placed in sharp contrast. But they may rest assured that what they do not want anybody to say is just what millions of the American people are thinking, and will keep on thinking.

Curious Statistics.

Philadelphia Record.

For some reason which the dry city records do not attempt to explain, and which puzzles the doctors, the months of May and July are the most prolific twin months. In May of last year forty-six twins—twenty-three pairs of them—made their appearance, and in July twenty-six pairs were born. In May, 1886, there were thirty-one pairs of twins born, and in July twenty-two pairs.

Result of Getting Left.

Boston Advertiser.

Mrs. Grundy says that the safest way for young couples at the suburban resorts at night is not to miss the train. This may be true of suburban resorts, but we have heard of no less than three marriages said to have resulted from couples being left upon a rock on the Maine coast, whence the boat had contrived to untie itself and float away.

A Reason for It.

Boston Advertiser.

"What do you suppose is the reason people gossip so much worse at summer resorts than they do even at their own homes in winter?" asked a seaward-bound woman one day this week. "Oh, that the heat conduces to a torpid condition of the blood and that vitiates the imagination," was the rejoinder.

Deserves Criticism.

Boston Journal.

Mr. Cleveland's challenge to the Senate, contained in his pension vetoes, was unprecedented and unwarrantable, and if it should lead to some more very decided Republican criticism of him it would not be at all surprising.

Ought to Be.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Considerable comment has been indulged in by fatuous mugwump papers over the fact that the President was mentioned, in a land case at Omaha, as "One Grover Cleveland." One is enough, isn't it?

Another Cincinnati Excursion
VIA "OLD RELIABLE" C., H. & D.,

On all trains, Thursday, July 19, returning until July 21, inclusive. Only $3 for the round trip, including admission to Centennial exposition, which is now booming. Grand Union Ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Niagara Falls, Toronto and Put-in-Bay excursion Aug. 14. Personal attention to comfort of passengers.

W. H. FISHER,
General Agent.

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 produces 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.

THE human cuticle is sorely tried by diseases or abrasions, but these may easily be remedied by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, the celebrated antidote to maladies which affect the skin, as well as to sores, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

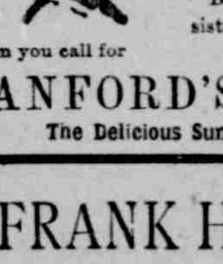
Imported Wines.

For fine Ports, Sherries, Rhine Wines, etc. go to Casper Schmalholz, importer, 29 South Meridian street.

HALL'S Hair Renewer is easily applied, and the most cleanly, of all hair preparations.

LA INTEGRIDAD CIGAR,
Sold by Pomeroy & Huder, N. Pennsylvania st.

A Corker for the Druggist



"DID that lady take umbrage?" said the proprietor of a West-end drug store to his clerk, who had a wordy dispute with a customer. "O no, she took a bottle of SANFORD'S GINGER, and said she wouldn't take another dose of YOUR ginger if it was to save your miserable life."

Beware of "gingers" persistently urged upon you when you call for

SANFORD'S GINGER
The Delicious Summer Medicine.

FRANK H. SMITH
PRINTING,
STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
Finest line of STATIONERY, CHROMO CARDS, Etc.
22 North Pennsylvania St.

UNITED STATES SCALE CO
TERRE HAUTE, IND.,
Manufacturers of Railroad-track, Wagon, Hoppers Dormant, Depot, Miners' and other Scales. Protected bearings, combination and bushel beams and other valuable and patented improvements. Don't buy a Scale till you look this up and get our price, and references. All work set up by experienced builders and guaranteed satisfactory, and to give standard weight longer than any other scales made. Second-hand Wagon and Railroad-track Scales—Fairbanks, Howe and other makes—constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Blood Poison

Whether originating in disease, or from handling chemical or vegetable poisons, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood. After such diseases as small-pox, scarlet fever and diphtheria, Hood's Sarsaparilla is of great benefit in expelling the virus and toning up and strengthening the body. "I was poisoned by poison ivy, and let it go till the poison got into my blood, when I was obliged to give up work, and was confined to my house for two months. I had sores and scales on me from head to feet, my finger nails came off, and my hair and whiskers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Then I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in a paper, and bought a bottle. It helped me so much that I continued taking it till I had used three bottles, when I was cured. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as the best blood purifier I know of." GEORGE W. VUNK, 70 Park Avenue, Brockport, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS BALL PARK

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

Washington vs. Indianapolis

PITTSBURG—July 19, 20 and 21.

Game Called at 4 P. M.

General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box seats, $1. Reserved seat tickets on sale at Big Four ticket office, corner Meridian and Washington streets.

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

APPEL, D. F. ....10 When Block
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston. Oldest company in America.
Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 66½ N. Penn. St.
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.

CUMMINGS, M. M., State Agt., 66 E. Market, op. P.O.
Washington Life Insurance Co.
(Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y ....35 Vance Block.
Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

GREGORY & APPEL ....96 East Market st
Represent seven first-class fire companies.

HOLLAND & GLAZIER ....92 East Market
Pacific Mutual Life and Accident.

HOBBS, W. H. ....74 East Market st.
United Firemen's Insurance Co., Philadelphia.
Sun Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.
Telephone 1009.

HUG, H. M. ....42 Vance Block
Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford.

LAMBERT, J. S., Mgr., 90½ E. Market St., Coffin Bl'k
The Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O.
BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities.

LEONARD, JOHN R. ....Ætna Building
The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London.
The Sun, of England.

McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market
Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 90½ E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty.

SWAIN, D. F., General Agent ....60 East Market
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee.
Assets Jan. 1, 1888, $28,858,618.90.

SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bl'k
The Equitable Life Assurance Company, the largest company in the world.

MESSENGER'S
101 East Washington St.
Furniture, Carpets and STOVES:
BABY CARRIAGES
New Passenger Elevator
PAYMENTS or CASH.
MESSENGER'S

To Natural-Gas Consumers

This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes *thirty per cent. less than schedule rates.* Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL GAS COMPANY

Notice to Gas Contractors

PIPE-LAYING, HAULING AND DITCHING.

The Citizens' Gas and Pipe-Line Company, of Peru, Ind., solicit bids for the hauling and laying of thirty-two (32) miles of pipe, more or less, and the digging and filling of the ditches for the same.

Bids will be received for the whole work or any part thereof up to July 18, 1888. Specifications on file in the office of the Secretary. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. R. H. BOUSLOG, Sec'y.

BORN & CO
Furniture,
Stoves,
Carpets,
Weekly and Monthly Payments

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Arc and Incandescence
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
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