THE GENERAL'S QUIET DAY

Expressions of People's Favor, Though, Are Manifested in Various Ways.

Delegations from Indiana and Illinois Will Call on the Nominee Thursday—Things That Show the Tenor of Public Will.

From the hour General Harrison was nominated there had been but little cessation in the demands the people made upon his attention until day before yesterday. Those who witnessed the rush of the crowd into his office the moment the news came from Chicago that he would be at the head of the ticket, remember the pushing and pulling there was among his friends to be among the first to congratulate him. It was an act of kindness to hurriedly drive him to his home, but there, also, little chance for quietness was assured, for the people followed him, and manifested their enthusiasm in hurrahs and demand for speeches. Within three hours after the nomination visiting delegations began to come to the city, and to them the first of his short series of speeches, which have added to the General's fame, were made. Since then there has been a constant strain upon his strength to meet like demands, he having during the past week alone received seven delegations and shaken hands with over five thousand strangers. It was this task that brought upon him the neuralgic pains which caused him considerable suffering Friday night, but from which he had greatly recovered during Saturday. Sunday came to him with still greater relief, and although yesterday morning there was a slight return of the pains, by night he was again comparatively free from them. His physician, Dr. Jameson, has advised him to remain as quiet as possible for a day or two.

In addition to the calls the General gave personal attention to the correspondence that became immense in congratulatory letters and telegrams. This part of the work has been systematized so that it can be handled with but little difficulty by the General and his secretaries without overtaxing his strength. There seems to be no end to the letters. They come by every mail, from people of the highest distinction to the most humble citizen. In this mail can always be found congratulatory expressions from one or more of the General's old soldiers. Mr. Alexander, his secretary, thinks that nearly every survivor of the General's old regiment and brigade has written him. Many of them are like the one received yesterday from J. H. Reitzell, of Company C of the old Seventieth, who lives in Waterville, Kan. It reads: "Please accept the compliments of an old soldier of your regiment on your success. I was sick nigh unto death in hospital No. 4, Gallatin, Tenn., and you visited and comforted me. I have always remembered it with a grateful heart." The General also receives many letters from commercial men, with whom he appears to be a great favorite. A letter signed by twenty-two of them and sent from Utica, N. Y., came yesterday, stating that 300,000 commercial travelers would vote for him. There will possibly be no receptions until Thursday, when delegations from Shelbyville, in this State, Monticello, Springfield and Decatur, Ill., will visit him.

The Springfield Republicans will come in on a special train, leaving that city Thursday morning via the I. C. and the I., B. & W. railways. The delegation will be composed of the Black Eagle Club, the Lincoln Club and many others who wish to call on General Harrison. The party will arrive at 12 noon. The famous Watch Factory Band will accompany the clubs. Maj. James A. Connelly will be the spokesman for the delegation. Lieut.-Gov. Jno. C. Smith, "private" Joe Fifer, candidate for Governor, Hon. David Littler and Col. Bluford Wilson will be among the visitors.

An Admirer of Harrison.

A young Democrat whose name can be given, if necessary, tells why he will vote for Harrison: "When I came to Indianapolis, poor, just from the mines, with an ambition to read law," he said, "I was timid, and at all times dreaded to meet men who had achieved distinction. I had not been here long before a friend of mine, also a miner, wrote, asking me to see General Harrison and request him to use his influence in getting a pension for him. It appeared to me to be a hard task, and I consulted some Democratic companions about the matter. They told me not to go to the General, as I would meet with a rebuff. I followed their advice, but after many days my conscience began to trouble me for not doing my duty to my friend. I determined to go to the General, cost what it might. He was in court when I sought him, and fearing to approach him personally, I had a note passed over to him requesting him to see me at his leisure. Instead of waiting for me to call on him he came to the office where I was, and approaching me, after inquiring where I could be found, said: 'You wish to see me.' I had no fears after that and readily explained my friend's case. I have not talked to or heard from General Harrison since that day, but I intend to vote for him, and so will my friend, for within six weeks after I mentioned the matter to the General the pension came. He wrote neither to me nor my friend stating what he had done, but we know that it was through General Hrrrison's influence the pension was secured. We will not only vote for him, but spend months where we can do him any good by argument or appeal."

The Party is in Line.

Mr. Pickett, superintendent of the Indianapolis Natural-gas Company, returned yesterday from a week's visit to his old home in Pennsylvania. He says the people in that State are very pronounced for protection, and that all Republicans are well pleased with General Harrison's nomination. There are no mugwumps there this year as there were in the campaign of 1884. Pennsylvania Republicans are very confident that Indiana will be carried by Harrison and Morton. "I met a great many men from different parts of Pennsylvania and New York," he continued, "and that was the general opinion held by them. I talked with several persons who had recently been in Buffalo, and each one, without knowing that I had seen the others, began by saying that Buffalo was all Republican. This, I consider, a very significant fact, and there must be something in it. The Republicans have selected the very best man in the United States to manage the campaign; no better man than Senator Quay could have been found anywhere. I think there can be no doubt of General Harrison's election in November."

He Is Not an Independent.

T. J. Martin, a colored speaker, and well-known in this State through his participation in the campaign of 1884, recently wrote from Dowagiac, Mich., to J. S. Hinton, regarding the proposed organization of a new party of colored men. After congratulating Mr. Hinton on the nomination of General Harrison, he continued: "I see the colored Clevelandites are going to hold a pow-wow in your city on the 25th inst. They are colored politicians who are Democrats for revenue only. I have a pitying contempt for such men of our race who are willing, for selfish greed, to still be held in vassalage, and still jeopardize the civil liberty of our seven or eight million people in the Southern States by supporting a party that was responsible for the continuance of African slavery on this continent. Failing to keep our people in bondage, the Democrats are using every effort to disqualify them by robbing them of every manly trait."

In First-Class Condition.

T. H. B. McKane, editor of the Crawfordsville Journal, reports the Harrison and Morton strength as increasing every day. Old Republicans, who for years have been cold on the subject of politics, exhibit great enthusiasm. Everybody is pleased with the nominations. While the idea of State pride figures to some extent, everybody, including many of Cleveland's followers, joins in saying that General Harrison as a man shows a record as unsullied as any that America could present, and as a statesman none is better able to control the affairs of this government. The laboring classes will vote for him, for they comprehend the falsity of the charges made against him on that score. In fact, the Republican party in Montgomery county is in first-class condition.

A Campaign Wagon.

To-night, at 7 o'clock, the Tippecanoe log cabin, an artistic campaign wagon, which will be in all parades and demonstrations, will be driven to the General's residence. It is a new departure in campaign celebration, and is the work of John H. Warren, of this city, and R. S. Smith, of Haughville. The body of the wagon is in the form of a log cabin, surrounded by vines and smilax. It will be drawn by four horses. On its returning down town, the Brotherhood Band will give a serenade in front of the New Denison, at 8 o'clock.

Unique and Prophetic.

Henry F. Fletcher has taken the letters in Harrison and Morton and with them has formed a sentence reading: "A nation is soon to honor Harrison, to honor Harrison is to honor a nation's Samson." It is unique and prophetic.

ALWAYS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Gen. Harrison's Record on the Public Land Laws While in the Senate.

Portland Oregonian.

An examination of the senatorial record of Gen. Harrison shows that in the discussion of the public land laws and the interstate-commerce bill, he was invariably on the side of the people. He said in the debate on the Texas Pacific railroad land bill:

I am not willing, for one, to make this land subject to disposal at the land offices of the United States, and to allow some man to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, and then let the railroad company fight out this question with him. He is not an equal antagonist in such an encounter. I want some provision that will reinforce him in that contest with the power of the United States.

It has been said there that suits in which the titles of the settlers were involved were collusive suits; I do not know with what truth, but I do know that there is danger in these cases that these suits may be collusive between the railroad companies and some humble settler who has but a smal tract of land to defend; and if there is in all these cases such a serious claim made by the railroad companies that the controversy must be settled in the courts, then I take it, it must be clear that the United States should take the burden of that controversy upon itself, and should prosecute it promptly and vigorously to a determination.

I do not like to put the general government in the attitude of conveying a clouded title and leaving its grantee to fight it out at his own expense, particularly when the government gives him a conveyance that has no warrant in it upon which he could recoup damages, leaves him simply to the grace of Congress to recover the money he has paid into the Treasury of the United States.

It seems to me a cruel thing to do to declare these lands open to public entry, and to invite our people to go and settle upon them, and then to leave them to make their own title good if they can in a controversy with one of these powerful railroad companies, possibly to have it settled against them by the courts—I hope not—but possibly to have that result, and then to leave them in the distressed condition in which we find our people in two or three other cases.

In another debate Mr. Harrison said:

In every case where a homesteader, a man who goes to make his home upon the land of the United States—upon a reasonable amount of that land—to make a farm and a home, even if he mistakes the law, even if his proceedings to acquire title under the land laws are inefficient and ineffective, so far as I am concerned I shall always be ready to support legislation to secure him in that purchase or attempted purchase, and to resist the invasion of others upon the land; but I do hold that where men go to buy the pine lands of the United States, or where men undertake to buy vast quantities of the grazing lands of the United States, men who ought to be advised as to what the laws are, men who have the means and time and the ability to know what the laws are, and purchase vast tracts of these lands, and then come to the government to ask the government to confirm those invalid titles, for one I shall not be willing to do it, certainly not as against any man who wants to use any part of those lands as a home.

In debate over the Spokane & Cœur d'Alene railroad bill, Mr. Harrison said:

There is one wholesome provision upon this subject in the interest of shippers, which I think is found in the legislation of nearly all our States where consolidations are permitted, and that is an inhibition against the consolidation of parallel lines. Here is a power granted that would enable this corporation to absorb every railroad that might be built in the Territory, to buy up the stock and to get the control of any competing line which might be established in the Territory, even if it were parallel to the main line or some of its branches.

In the debate upon the interstate-commerce bill, Mr. Harrison opposed the Reagan plan on the ground that it did not clothe a man with sufficient opportunity for prompt appeal and inexpensive redress against a powerful corporation, and, proceeding to the discussion of the general objects of the bill, he said:

What is it that the people complain of? What is the just grievance at the bottom of this great popular clamor against the railroad companies? I think, as both these bills admit, just two things. First, extortion, the charging, especially for local freights, of unreasonable rates, thus unduly burdening the local traffic for the maintenance of the railways; and secondly and chiefly, discrimination between shippers of the same class.

Mr. President, I do not stop to prove the existence of these evils. They are confessed of all fair men. I do not stop to prove, for proof is not needed, that the railroad companies by these discriminations between individuals and between localities, and by the unrestrained exercise of the power to establish rates, have assumed and do now exercise a most dangerous and unwarranted control over the commerce of this country.

A few years ago I was in the Territory of Montana, and while there became aware of an incident in connection with railway management that illustrates the arbitrary character of the control which has been exercised by some of our great railway corporations. The Union Pacific railroad, extending from Omaha, in Nebraska, to Ogden, in Utah, was also the owner of the Utah & Northern railway, a narrow-gauge road extending from Ogden northward through Idaho and into Montana. A circular was issued from the office of the Union Pacific Railway Company establishing a rate equal to three times the ordinary first-class rate on all canned goods, rice, green coffees and that class of goods that came to Ogden from San Francisco over the Central Pacific and then asked transportation over the Utah & Northern road into Idaho and Montana. The railroad company openly defended this policy. They said to the merchants of that great region of country: "You should buy your canned goods, your rice in the East, in order that we may have the long haul over the Union Pacific railroad instead of giving the Central Pacific, our rival, the haul to Ogden, and to us only a short haul over the Utah & Northern. They endeavored to placate the opposition which this order created by the suggestion that they would give the merchants on the line of the Utah & Northern road some favored rate from Omaha in order to induce them to buy their goods East instead of West. This was, in effect, saying to that entire community: 'You shall not deal where you may deal to the best advantage; you shall not select your own market, East or West, as may please you; we take control of that matter, and we say to every merchant of Montana who deals in rice or canned goods: 'You shall not buy them in San Francisco, but in Omaha or Chicago.'

I give this as a specimen, Mr. President, of the business discrimination and tyranny which some of these railroads have exercised. I am glad that we have come to a time in this discussion when no one in the Senate denies that the power of Congress over this question of inter-State commerce by railway is as ample as over that by sea. It may be, as the Senator from Kentucky said, that some attorney of a railway company in the committee room may yet maintain the doctrine that Congress has no power over this subject, but in the discussion here no one has expressed the smallest doubt of the right of Congress to control and regulate, by wise provisions of law, these great channels of inter-State commerce.

It is clear from these extracts that General Harrison was on the side of the people against the great corporations in the matter of public lands, and all legislation where the rights of the people against the railroads were involved. General Harrison is not a millionaire lawyer—though, no doubt, he might have been, had he been willing to be the attorney of powerful corporations in or out of the Senate.

Farmers and Protection.

Omaha Republican.

The farmer's chief interest in protection is that it saves him the cost of shipping his goods over long lines of railraod, giving him a market near his own door. Every farmer understands this fact: The nearer the producer and the consumer can be brought together the less is paid for transportation and the less opportunity the middleman has to eat up the profits; and it is a fact that all cost of transportation and profits of the handlers of grain and produce come out of the farmer's pockets.

Another fact: By building up manufactures, protection gives employment, and keeps many out of agriculture who would otherwise be compelled to go into it. There are farmers enough to supply the population if they are properly protected, but destroy our manufactures and a good many thousands who are now employed in the trades would become farmers, glutting the markets and reducing profits.

There is no class of the population more benefited by protection of manufactures than the farmer.

Spooner Will Come To Indiana.

Washington Special.

Senator Spooner is talked of as one of the leading speakers for the Republican party in Indiana. "You see," says Congressman Tom Browne, "Spooner was a soldier. He is still a soldier. He believes that the war was not a failure. He believes that the South should accept the results of the war. One of those results was that the negroes shall vote, and have their votes counted as cast. Senator Spooner has said that until that result of the war is accepted the work of the Union soldiers is nullified and rendered nugatory. The war was not fought for the purpose of freeing the slaves; but, their freedom and enfranchisement were among the results of the war. Spooner wanted a soldier to head the Republican ticket. Gen. Harrison was a soldier, and, like Spooner, he is still a soldier in his demand that the results of the war shall be accepted by the South. Spooner will take special pride in speaking for Harrison. He is a splendid orator anyway. When especially interested he can stir the multitude. There are thousands of soldiers in Indiana to-day, and they are as loyal as when they shouldered their muskets. There were Indiana soldiers in the same corps and division with Spooner. They would be glad to hear him, and to vote with him; vote as they shot, against a solid South. You may safely say that if Indiana Republicans can have their way, Spooner will not be allowed time to deliver a single speech in Wisconsin, where he is not needed. Wisconsin is safe for 25,000 Republican majority. She can spare Spooner, and we intend to pre-empt him and hold him during the campaign." Gen. Tom Browne was a soldier, too.

TARIFF IDEAS.

Free-Trade Recollections.

Ex-Commissioner of Charities Hon. Joseph Reeve, one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn, speaking of the operation of free trade in his city, fifty years ago, says: "The prosperity of Brooklyn to-day is in marked contrast to her condition in 1838, when we had soup kitchens to keep people from starving. There was such an amount of distress among the laboring classes that a number of citizens came together and established these places. These were rough board buildings in which good soup was prepared in very large kettles and distributed free to the people, who came for it with pails, pitchers, or other vessels. Were there many poor? you ask. There were enough so that these soup-houses were continued for a year. People came by hundreds. The city was not large in population then, either. An old copy of the Long Island Star shows that public soup-houses for the relief of the working people were established in this city on Jan. 11, 1838. In the same paper the report of the treasurer of the citizens' committee, appointed to raise funds to prevent the poor from starving, shows the number of persons helped at the soup-houses and in other ways. The report shows that 1,034 families were helped during the first week after the establishment of the soup-houses. From these facts some idea may be gained of the widespread misery and degradation brought on the industrial masses by the enforcement of the Democratic policy of free trade under President Van Buren."

What Democracy Means.

Grand Rapids Eagle.

Democracy means free trade. This is the understanding of the English press, and it is well informed in the matter. The party, which in 1856 and 1860 under Southern leadership, declared for "progressive free trade throughout the world," demanded in 1876 and 1880 "a tariff for revenue only." The Southern oligarchy, which in the confederate constitution prohibited any form of tariff protection for home industries, is in the saddle once more, ruling the country, and "raiding" American manufactures in the interest of free trade. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, spoke for his party when he declared, in response to Mr. McComa's challenge, that no Democrat uttered and no Democrat could utter a word in favor of the protective tariff system, which discriminates in favor of the home producer and laborer. Democracy means free trade—this and nothing less.

The Democratic Allies.

Every free-trader in the country is now shouting for Cleveland and tariff reduction. Henry George, who wants to abolish all customs duties; Frank Hurd, the radical free-trader, who was defeated for re-election to Congress for his free-trade principles; Horizontal Morrison, who was also retired for the same reason; Parsee Merchant Moore, who drew up the Mills bill; every foreign importer of New York and Boston; every British manufacturer and public man; every Canadian who wants open American markets—all are on the side of Cleveland and the Democratic party in this election.

The Aim of the Tariff.

Nebraska State Journal.

That country which has the most diversified industries is the most fortunate. The ideal condition is when there are just enough engaged in agriculture to supply the demands of the mining, manufacturing and commercial classes, and just enough manufacturers to supply the demands of the other classes. That is, when there is an exact equilibrium of industries. It should be the aim of each country to so foster its industries that this equilibrium is at least approached. It is not best for a country to be all agricultural or all manufacturing. The aim of a protective tariff is to produce and maintain this diversity of industry. Our wonderfully extensive manufacturers are the result of this policy followed almost continuously since Washington's administration.

The Democratic Platform.

FULLY UP TO THE WATTERSON STANDARD.

Interview with Henry Watterson in the New York Star, July 7, 1888, copied in the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 8.

Tariff reduction of "the Henry Watterson kind" is the tariff reduction of the St. Louis platform and none other. * * * It may be that I have been more earnest and insistent in the matter of urgency; but nowhere and at no time have I exceeded the demands made by the St. Louis platform, which I not only voted for in committee, and reported to the convention, but which is the exact reproduction of my own view delivered over and over again.

JUST WHAT THE WATTERSON STANDARD IS.

Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 31, 1882.

The Democratic party, except in the persons of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not on the fence. It is a free-trade party or it is nothing.

Henry Watterson in the Courier-Journal, March 29, 1882.

The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere. He should join the Republicans. * * * The Democratic party will make a free-trade fight in 1884. If it loses it will make another in 1888. The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible, and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor give quarter.

COMPARATIVE WAGES.

Figures Compiled from Latest Returns Made by London Board of Trade.

New York Press.

	England.	United States.
Bookbinders	$6.00	$15.00 to $18.00
Brushmakers	6.00	15.00 to 20.00
Boilermakers	7.75	16.50
Brickmakers	3.54	11.86
Bricklayers	8.00	21.00
Blacksmiths	6.00	13.00
Butchers	6.00	12.00
Bakers	6.25	12.75
Blast furnace keepers	10.00	18.00
Blast furnace fillers	7.50	14.00
Boltmakers	6.50	16.50
Bolt cutters	3.00	10.00
Coal miners	5.88	13.00
Cotton-mill hands	4.60	6.72
Carpenters	7.50	15.00
Coopers	6.00	13.25
Carriagemakers	6.75	13.00 to 25.00
Cutlery	6.00	12.00 to 20.00
Chemicals	$4 to 6.00	13.00 to 16.00
Clockmakers	7.00	18.00
Cabinetmakers	7.00	18.00
Farm hands	3.00	7.50 to 9.00
Glassblowers	6 to 9.00	25.00 to 30.00
Glass (partly skilled)	6 to 7.00	12.00 to 15.00
Glass (unskilled)	2 to 4.00	7.00 to 10.00
Glovemakers (girls)	2.00	6.00 to 9.00
Glovemakers (men)	4.50	10.00 to 30.00
Hatters	6.00	12.00 to 24.00
Heaters and rollers	10 to 12.00	20.00 to 30.00
Iron ore miners	5.50	12.00
Iron moulders	7.50	15.00
Iron per ton (finished)	2 to 3.00	5.31 to 8.71
Instrument makers	7.00	18.00 to 20.00
Laborers	4.10	8.00
Longshoremen	8.00	15.00
Linen thread (men)	5.00	7.50
Linen thread (women)	2.35	5.22
Machinists	8.50	18.00
Masons	8.00	21.00
Printers (1,000 ems)	20	40
Printers, week hands	6.65	13.40
Patternmakers	7.50	18.00
Painters	7.50	15.00
Plumbers	8.00	18.00
Plasterers	7.50	21.00
Potters	8.67	18.30
Polishers	7.00	18.00
Papermakers	5.20	12.00 to 24.00
Puddlers, per week	8 to 10.00	18.00 to 20.00
Quarrymen	6.00	12.00 to 15.00
Ropemakers	5.25	9.00 to 12.00
Railway engineers	10.00	21.00
Railway firemen	5.00	12.00
Shipbuilding:		
Boilermakers	7.00	14.00
Machinists	7.00	14.15
Coppersmiths	6.50	16.50
Platers	8.00	18.00
Drillers	6.00	12.00
Riveters	8.00	17.40
Riggers	5.50	11.00
Patternmakers	8.00	24.00
Saltmakers	6.00	9.00 to 10.50
Silk (men)	5.00	10.00
Silk (women)	2.50	6.00
Scarfmakers	1.50 to 2.25	6.00 to 9.00
Servants (month)	5.00	15.00
Shoemakers	6.00	12.00
Stationary engineers	7.50	15.00 to 18.00
Soapmakers	5.00	10.50

An Unfortunate Exploring Expedition.

DALLAS, Tex., July 16.—O. E. Witter, Fred Tucker and James Thomson, printers, who came here from Chicago two years ago, and Walter Wall, started in a boat, June 3, to explore the Trinity river, which runs about four hundred miles through a wild country in a serpentine course to the sea. Yesterday Witter was brought back dying. He reports that the explorers were taken sick over forty miles from a human habitation, and all would have perished had not a hermit fisherman given them succor. Wall died and was buried near the ancient town of Talico. Young Witter walked thirty-six miles through a wilderness to reach the nearest railroad in the Southeast Texas timber. Tucker and Thompson were left behind and their fate is unknown. They said if they recovered their strength they would try to finish their trip to the sea. Friends have been sent overland after them. It is not believed Witter can live throughout the night.

HINTS OF ANOTHER STRIKE

Railroad Men Said to Be Growing Restive Over the Arrests at Chicago.

A Conference Between Chiefs Arthur and Sargent and the Burlington Officials—Developments in the Conspiracy Cases.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at which the road was represented by President Perkins, Vice-president Beasely, General Manager Stone, Wirt Dexter and J. W. Blythe. The other side was represented by Chief P. M. Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, Chief F. P. Sargent, of the firemen, and Mr. Alexander Sullivan, their counsel. The arrival of Messrs. Arthur and Sargent in Chicago had been kept a well-guarded secret, and neither registered at any hotel until the conference was over. Hoge and Murphy were also present. The officials of the two Brotherhoods at once assured the railroad men that they had no sympathy with dynamiters, nor lawlessness in any form. The entire interview was courteous and cordial throughout, and naturally led to a general talk concerning the strike and the situation as it affected the public and the parties to the struggle. All agreed that it would be well if the strike could be ended. President Perkins, when seen, said:

"Yes, there has been a conference. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Alexander Sullivan, their counsel, came to say that they did not countenance violence and have no sympathy with dynamiters. Messrs. Hoge and Murphy were present at a portion of the conference. We had much talk over the situation, and all argued that the strike ought to be declared off. Nothing was definitely settled, however, although it is hoped that some good may come of it."

It was impossible to find either Mr. Arthur or Mr. Sargent to-night, and the reporter for the Associated Press called on chairman Hoge. Touching the meeting Mr. Hoge said:

"Propositions were submitted by both sides to the controversy looking toward a settlement of the strike. What these propositions were I am not at liberty to state. They have not taken a tangible form, and they will not until another conference is held, which will be in a few days."

Mr. Hoge then showed the reporter a telegram which was sent from Davenport, Ia., to W. F. Gould, and which read as follows: "Owing to certain events, the men at this point decide that we had better adopt extreme measures."

"This is only one out of many telegrams of a similar nature," said the chairman, "which have reached here to-day. This one is addressed to Chairman Gould, of the Rock Island grievance committee, and it shows which way the wind is blowing."

He then went on to say that a general meeting of the chairmen of the grievance committees of nearly every line running out of Chicago would be held here this week. There would be thirty of these chairmen, and they will represent the Brotherhood on their respective systems.

"What will be the object of the meeting?" asked the reporter

"Action will be taken to resent the wholesale arrests and persecutions which have occurred in Chicago during the past ten days. Those are the certain events referred to in the dispatch I have just shown you."

"What does the writer of the dispatch mean when he speaks of 'extreme measures?'" was then asked.

"That remains to be seen. It may mean a strike on the roads represented, or it may mean a boycott on the 'Q,' which would eventually terminate in a strike. The meeting will decide that question."

"Do you think there will be a strike?"

"Well, the men on the Grand Trunk, the Rock Island, and the Northwestern, among others, are very sore over these arrests, and they will certainly speak in no uncertain tones when the time comes. They do not believe in dynamite; neither do they believe in persecutions."

"Will this meeting have the power to declare a strike without the sanction of Chief Arthur?"

"Yes, sir, and they will do so if necessary. The support of Mr. Arthur is only for its moral and financial effect. If any of the systems conclude to strike, and Mr. Arthur refuses to sanction the move, we receive no support from the Brotherhood. But at the same time the chairman of any system can declare a strike on that system, provided those of the Brotherhood employed there desire it."

In a later interview, Chairman Hoge is said to have stated that satisfactory arrangements had been made, by which the "Q" road is not to be subjected to any further molestation growing out of the strike, which was to be declared off, and that the road, in turn, would cease its prosecution of those arrested for complicity in the dynamite conspiracy.

The Conspiracy Cases.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The sensational developments in the trial of the "Q" dynamiters and the hope of more startling disclosures brought a large crowd to-day to Judge Gresham's courtroom, where Commissioner Hoyne is hearing evidence. If the defendants are convicted of carrying and dealing in explosives, which is only punishable by a fine, they can schedule out under the poor debtor act. The United States officials, it is said, have decided, in view of this fact, to bring a charge of conspiracy, a crime which can be punished by two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary or a fine of $10,000, or both. This charge, it was intimated, might be brought to-day. Bowles, since confessing, has been kept in the United States marshal's office and allowed to sleep (instead of on a plank) upon Commissioner Hoyne's lounge, which was brought in for that purpose.

Two pleasant looking women were brought into the crowded court-room and given seats behind the desk. One of them was said to be the women to whom Bowles, though a married man, made love while on his dynamite expedition in Indiana, and whose presence in court, brought about by the prosecution, had, more than anything else, induced Bowles to confess in order to head off a suit for divorce.

Alex Smith, the Aurora Brotherhood fireman who turned informer, was the first witness called. He was interrupted at the very outset by lawyer David, for the defense, moving that all evidence concerning informer Bowles be stricken out, on the ground that he was not now under investigation. David also asked to have the testimony of informer Kelly and witness Lloyd nullified, because they mentioned none of the defendants, and Bowles's and their evidence was therefore incompetent. District Attorney Ewing contended that it would be shown that the dynamite was purchased and delivered by some, at least, of the defendants.

The court let it stand, and then Smith was taken off the box, and J. J. Kelley, Chairman Hoge's clerk, recalled to admit that his name was Charles Cordell in a flirtation with two ladies in Chicago, in 1881. The name, the witness claimed, was taken by him purely in fun. Considerable badgering by lawyers for the Brotherhood followed.

Informer Smith was then started again, when Lawyer Donohue, for the prisoners, interrupted him with an instruction that he need not answer if he would criminate himself thereby, and that he need not testify unless he so desired. The court confirmed these instructions, and then Smith proceeded, unhesitatingly confirming the outline of the case so startlingly stated the first day of the trial by District Attorney Ewing for the prosecution. Smith was retired before the beginning of the afternoon session, after having been subjected to a cross-examination of great length by defendants' counsel. They failed of their purpose to get him to contradict himself, but did establish the fact that he knew nothing about the dynamite found on the train when Broderick, Bowles and Wilson were arrested.

There was close attention paid to Smith's statement, when Mr. David began to lead up to the question of Smith's sanity. Smith bears a scar about four inches long on the left side of his head. The examination developed that the scar was caused by his being caught between two cars; that he was unconscious for a long time, and was unable to do anything for eight months, and that his head had bothered him considerably ever since.

At the afternoon session Smith was recalled, and testified that he had not, yesterday or any other time, told his brother that he was an innocent man. He also denied that he had received money from the prosecution or any one else to testify in this case.

Then, by request of Mr. Ewing, who was tired out, the trial was postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Spelling Reform.

Boston Advertiser.

To change the spelling of a language used by more than 100,000,000 of people is an undertaking for describing which "herculean" seems a very weak adjective. Yet the language in question is the vernacular of a race that has been accustomed to believe that whatever ought to be done can be done. There are, certainly, many signs which indicate that theoretical opposition to a reform of English spelling is fast passing away. Whether the practical difficulties can be overcome is still an unsolved problem.

The American Mikado.

Behold your Chief Executive, you prostrate slaves,
give heed and list,
On ruling a second
And third term I've reckoned,
Protection won't be missed.
It is my very humane endeavor to make a few States control
All legislation
Within this Nation
And the Solid South boss the whole.

Refrain.

My object quite sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To make each Democrat sing the rhyme,
Each Democrat sing the rhyme,
Of the good old free-trade tune,
When each poor laborer worked for a dime—
Worked twelve long hours for a dime.

I'm quite surprised that Oregon 'gainst me at the start has gone;
The Pacific Coast
I've treated the worst—
No more could I have done.
I quartered there to the full extent my Eastern mugwump band;
This demonstration
Of indignation
I can't therefore understand.

Refrain.

My object quite sublime
I shall achieve in time—
To make each Democrat sing the rhyme,
Each Democrat sing the rhyme,
Of the good old free-trade tune,
When each poor laborer worked for a dime—
Worked twelve long hours for a dime.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

Good-Bye.

The train is coming around the bend,
Good-bye, old Grover, good-bye;
It's loaded down with Harrison men,
Good-bye, etc.

Free trade is busted protectionists say,
Good-bye, etc.;
Roast beef to eat, three dollars a day,
Good-bye, etc.

The time has come for all good men,
Good-bye, etc.;
To shoot the bandanna and vote for Ben,
Good-bye, etc.

No rebel flags will be returned,
Good-bye, etc.;
Your favorite F. F. V.'s we spurn,
Good-bye, etc.

Our wool and salt we'll keep the same,
Good-bye, etc.;
We will post you soon with our man from Maine,
Good-bye, etc.

Tippecanoe and Morton, too,
Good-bye, etc.;
If you can't remember you will in November,
Good-bye, etc.

The stars and stripes, long may they wave,
Good-bye, etc.;
John English gay, we'll put in a grave,
Good-bye, old Grover, good-bye.

—Lockport Journal.

The Coming Paris Exposition.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gen. Wm. B. Franklin and Mr. Somerville P. Tucker have respectively qualified as commissioner-general and assistant commissioner-general to represent the United States at the Paris exposition of 1889, and have established their office at No. 35 Wall street, this city. Notification has been given the Department of State to the Governors of the several States and Territories that their people may assist in the proper representation of the products of our industries and national resources. The several executive departments of the government have also been requested to take such measures as may be necessary for an exhibit from each of them. The commission has received official communications, pamphlets and circulars from the French authorities, and will, as soon as possible, invite applications for space from American exhibitors, giving them, at the same time, full information as to the manner of preparing and forwarding exhibits, the date when they must be ready, and all other needed details. The exposition opens May 5, and closes Oct. 31, 1889.

Of Special Significance.

Boston Transcript.

Most of the defections from the Democracy thus far chronicled this campaign have been because of its tariff policy. Mr. Foulke's ground for opposition gives his change special significance. He it was who stirred up the civil-service reformers of Indiana to make their protest against Aquilla Jones's management of the Indianapolis postoffice. Mr. Foulke's protest was all in vain, and Jones holds the postoffice.

TO FEED THOUSANDS

Who Will Visit Our City During the Campaign and State Fair.

The furnishings for the lunch rooms of the new Union station may be seen to-day at the store of I. L. Frankem, 62 East Washington street. From there they will be taken, to-morrow, to be set in place in the elegant quarters which will be run by the ever-genial Tom Taggart. These furnishings are well worth looking at, comprising one of the handsomest outfits, for kitchen, dining and lunch room, this city has ever seen. The line of coffee and tea urns is most admirable in every way, while the array of fine copper and tin utensils, for the kitchen, will make a housekeeper's eyes open with wonder and admiration. The great and complete range is of the celebrated John Van pattern, and comes from that famous house, for which Mr. Frankem is agent. The other utensils are from the same house, and the range and urns will be run by natural gas.

Mr. Frankem has just completed the furnishing of the county asylum of Hendricks county with a kitchen outfit of like goods.

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.

DRINK Malto.

To Springfield, Ill.

Remember the I., D. & W. 11 P. M. train has an elegant reclining-chair car that runs through to Decatur, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Jacksonville, Ill. and Keokuk, Ia., without change. Try the fast Kansas City express, leaving Indianapolis at 3:51 P. M., arriving at Kansas City 9:20 next morning. Ticket office 99 South Illinois street. H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent.

DRINK Malto for the nerves.

Sunday Excursion Tickets
VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY

Will be sold to Union City and intermediate stations on C., C., C. & I. railway, and to St. Louis and intermediate stations on I. & St. L. railway, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good going on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning trains, and returning on all trains until Monday morning inclusive. For full particulars inquire of Bee-line ticket agents. T. C. PECK, P. A.

DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

The Popular Route

To St. Louis and the West is via the Bee-line, the only line running free reclining-chair cars and Pullman and Wagner palace sleeping cars on night trains. Elegant parlor cars on day trains. Quick time and sure connections is what makes the "Bee-line" popular. For tickets call on agents Bee-line railway. T. C. PECK, P. A.

DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle.

TEETH that masticate well
Are a blessing indeed.
But unless from all tartar
They're speedily freed,
With Sozodont, best of all things for the teeth
You'll never have good ones your lips beneath.

DRINK Malto at soda fountain.

Imported Wines.

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

THE most efficient morning laxative is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

COTE D'OR,

The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by M. E. Pender, Bates House, at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

LA INTEGRIDAD CIGAR,

Sold by J. A. Haag, N. Pennsylvania st.

LOW PRICES TO CAMPAIGN CLUBS

On drums, band instruments, etc. Bryant & Dierdorf 58 North Pennsylvania street.

FUCHSIA BUDS

[Registered.]

The Great Medical Wonder.

They will positively cure Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervousness, Liver or Kidney Troubles, a great Blood Purifier and a System Tonic of unequaled Merit. They will instantly relieve Pains in the Stomach and all Pains in the Bowels; will cure Sick Headache in five minutes; a Vegetable Tonic that is absolutely peerless, guaranteed to be free from Mercury. Ask your druggist for it, or send to us direct, and they will come to you by return mail. Price, $1 per box.

"MEXICAN CEREUS POLLEN"

[Registered.]

LADIES are requested to call at this office and get a free sample of this Great Female Specific. Send 10 cents for sample by mail. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Price, $1 for one month's treatment.

F. S. NEWBY, Manager.

NATIONAL SPECIFIC COMPANY,

Room 3, Over 36 West Washington St.

Opposite transfer car. Indianapolis, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS BALL PARK

TO-DAY,

Washington vs