GEN. HARRISON NOT SICK

A Statement from His Physician That Refutes Rumors to the Contrary.

Receptions Will Be Renewed To-morrow, with Dates Fixed for Several Next Week—Affairs in Michigan and Elsewhere.

The false statements that were given currency yesterday through Democratic sources unnecessarily alarmed some people who should have taken into consideration the low value for truthfulness of the men who gave the lies publicity. While the misrepresentations were being given an importance they did not deserve, General Harrison was at his office as well as ever. Doctor Jameson, the General's physician, had been quoted in such a manner as to make it appear that the malicious suggestions a Sentinel article sought to convey had the stamp of authority. Yesterday the Doctor gave the following to a Journal reporter:

"There has been at no time any occasion to regard General Harrison as a sick man. He had an attack of acute indigestion, but not of a severe character. It was sufficiently troublesome, however, to give him some pain and discomfort. There was at no time any febrile disturbance or even an intimation of inflammatory trouble. The pain yielded readily to a light anodyne treatment. Regarding him as well, I saw him for the last time this morning, and advised him to discontinue treatment.

"HENRY JAMESON, M. D."

In addition to this, the Doctor said that the efforts to make his condition at any time to appear serious had nothing whatever to warrant them, and that no newspaper men had ever received from him a statement regarding the General. He had been quoted, but he had talked to no reporters. "General Harrison," he continued, "is a strong, healthy man, and has a first-class organization: Had he been surrounded by ordinary circumstances in this instance, I would have advised him to take no treatment at all. It was only the demands that would be made upon his strength hereafter that led me to advise rest for a day or two."

The General returned from his office about noon yesterday and read his mail, and signed over two hundred letters. He received quite a number of callers. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of Hartford, Conn., who were introduced by Maj. John B. Glover. Mr. Clark, a banker of Rushville, also called during the evening. George H. Hopkins, chairman of the Michigan State central committee, and Thomas H. Cavanaugh, of the national committee, who was on his way to his home, Olympia, W. T., were among the visitors.

At about 8 o'clock last evening twenty-five members of the State Lumber Dealers' Association called. They were presented by C. C. Foster, president of the association. The call was an informal affair. No speeches were made, and in about half an hour after pleasant conversation the lumbermen took their leave, each one shaking the General's hand and cordially wishing him success.

This morning a delegation from Kokomo will call, and to-morrow the visitors will be the 1,000 ardent Republicans from Shelby county and the large number of people from Springfield, Decatur and Monticello, Ill. These delegations will arrive about noon.

Thursday week a large number of the citizens of Paris, Ill., contemplate making a trip to see the General. The delegation will consist of the John A. Logan Club, 100 men; Tippecanoe Club, 50 men; Paris Cadet Band, 16 men; drum corps, 13 men, and a large number who are not members of any of the organizations, including the wives of a number of the men who are members of the clubs. They will probably come by special train, and have a flat-car with a log cabin built on it. Senator George E. Bacon, of Paris, will be the speaker for the occasion.

It is possible that on Saturday or the first of next week a great delegation from Columbus, O, will be here. Gentlemen arranging for its coming were in the city yesterday, and think that the excursion will bring at least 1,000 people from that city alone.

Politics in Michigan.

George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, chairman of the State central committee of Michigan, was at the New Denison House last evening. "I think this is going to be a Republican year," said he to a Journal reporter last evening. "I know it is so far as we of Michigan are concerned. We felt that it should be a solid year. That was one reason that led us to make such a gallant fight for General Alger. When we saw that we could not get him, General Harrison was our next choice because of his record in the army, and his known friendliness to the veterans. No nomination ever created more enthusiasm in Michigan. There are no wounds to heal—not even any scars. Harrison was popular in Michigan before he was nominated. He visited Detroit last February and the speech he made created a most favorable impression. Indiana and Michigan, by the way, have always pulled together. We were for Colfax when he was nominated for Vice-president. He received every vote Michigan had in the convention."

"What is the political situation in your State?"

"The Democrats are making a vigorous effort to carry the State, and are now claiming that it is doubtful. We shall disappoint them though. I have no doubt Cleveland has been assured that it will be carried for him. The administration has paid more attention to Michigan than any other State, with the hope, I think, of making it doubtful. In my contact with men I have found many Democrats who will not vote for Cleveland, and I have not heard of a single Republican who will not vote for Harrison. The fight will be made on the issue between protection and free trade. The majority of the Democrats thoroughly believe in free trade, but many style themselves tariff reformers. The issue will be clearly drawn, and I haven't any doubt about the outcome."

"What will the laboring men do?"

"The great majority of them will vote with the Republicans. They are almost universally in favor of protection. They are taking more interest in politics this year than ever before, and the more they study the issues of the campaign the nearer the Republican party they get. The lumbermen will nearly all support General Harrison. The Democrats know that, and are attempting to hold some votes by nominating W. R. Burt, a wealthy lumber-dealer of Saginaw, for Governor. Their State convention will be held Thursday. A very determined fight is being waged against Burt by many of his party, but he seems to have the inside track. Until two years ago he was a Republican. In 1884 he supported Blaine and the Democratic nominee for Governor. So he was half over then, and two years ago he got clear over into the Democratic ranks. If he is nominated it will be on account of his boodle and the fact that he is a lumberman. He says he will put $50,000 into the campaign if he is nominated. His competitor for the nomination is a pronounced free trader, and if he is named the issue will be clearly defined."

"Are the Republicans of the State showing an interest in the campaign?"

"There is more interest than I ever saw in former years. The campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, has really opened now—two months earlier than ever before. Clubs are being organized in every county in the State. There were many Alger clubs before the national convention, and immediately after General Harrison was chosen, Governor Alger wrote to all these clubs and requested them to become Harrison and Morton organizations. His request in every instance have been met. General Alger is taking an active part in the campaign, and will keep up his work. He will do all he can do in both the State and Nation.

"Will the vote of the Greenbackers or Prohibitionists cut much of a figure in Michigan?"

"The Greenback party, heretofore, has been an important factor. This year the leaders of the party will support General Harrison, and I think a majority of the party will do likewise. I do not think the third-party Prohibitionists are as strong as they were two years ago, when they cast a vote of 25,000. Many of the prominent men in the party have announced their intention to support Harrison and Morton. Summing up the situation, I think the Republicans of the State have never had better reason to feel confident."

A Ticket for Workingmen.

Thos. H. Cavanaugh, of Olympia, W. T., was in the city yesterday, on his way home from New York, where he attended the meeting of the national Republican committee, of which he is a member. As to affairs in New York, he said: "Everything is in excellent shape. I traveled over a large part of that State, New Jersey and Delaware, and the prospects for General Harrison are favorable. New Jersey and Delaware are full of laboring men who work in the factories, and they are naturally protectionists."

What about the work of the national committee?" he was asked.

"The national committee is getting ready for a vigorous campaign, and will begin work immediately. Senator Quay is just the man to manage this work, and he will conduct it in a systematic manner. The great object now is to teach the people—especially the laboring men—exactly what the issues are and the effect of free trade on wages. When they understand this they are ready to vote the Republican ticket. It is a matter of education. I am confident of Harrison's success in November."

"What about the Pacific coast?"

"There is no use of any one worrying about the Pacific coast. California, Nevada and Oregon are going to vote for Harrison and Morton, and the man who says they are not simply does not know what he is talking about."

"What will the independents or mugwumps do in the East?"

"There is a difference between the independent and mugwump. Those people who voted for Cleveland because they disliked Blaine are all going to support Harrison, but the mugwumps—Democrats as they should be called—who are 'English you know,' are going to support Cleveland because he favors the English doctrine of free trade. Those men, however, have no influence with the working classes, and not much with anybody."

Urbana Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 17.—The arrangement made by Major H. W. Mahan, of Urbana, for General Harrison to receive the Champaign county Republicans on Tuesday, the 24th, has stirred up a great interest here. It seems now that not less than one thousand enthusiastic friends of Harrison will go on the special train over the Wabash and the Big Four, arriving at 10 o'clock. Republican feeling is very strong here.

Next Floral Exhibition.

The Society of Indiana Florists are making elaborate preparations for their second annual floral exhibition, which will occur in this city in November. The premium list has been doubled over that of last year, when it was $300, and the State is being actively canvassed for further offers in the way of premiums by private parties, to whom it is promised that due credit will be given for their encouragement of the enterprise. Secretary Bertermann, of this city, is personally calling on a great many florists in the State, and working up an interest in the exhibition.

Mexican War Veterans.

A meeting of the Mexican war veterans will be held to-morrow evening in the postmaster's room, postoffice building. It is to make arrangements to attend the national reunion of the veterans to be held at Columbus, O., Sept. 13 and 14.

Acton Camp Meeting.

Acton camp-meeting begins to-day. Rev. Dr. Keen preaches this afternoon, at 2:30, and Rev. J. S. Bitler, in the evening.

Harrison and Protection.

Written for the Journal.

Rally for Harrison,
Charge on the garrison
Headed by Mills,
Who covers with tatters our
Miners and scatters our
Sheep from our hills.

Stand fast for Harrison.
Scarce has so rare a son
Stood with his pen,
Money, or saber, or
Tongue for the laborer
Time and again.

Rally for battering,
Strike down the flattering
Low-tariff bills
Till factories, thundering,
Thrill all our wondering
Rivers and rills;

Till capital, twining with
Labor and shining, with
Love in his hand,
Has work for a billion, in
Mills by the million, in
Liberty's land.

Let your election cry
Be a protection cry,
Loud as the shriek
Of shells and the rattle of
Guns at the battle of
Peach Tree creek.

Where Ben, like a hurricane,
Carried American
Interests through,
Grand as the glorious
Hero victorious
Tippecanoe.

—Tucker W. Taylor.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 17, 1888.

White Huckleberries.

Blooming Grove, Pa., Special.

A very curious fruit crop was gathered last week in Pike county. There is but one other spot in the country where such a crop grows. The fruit is white huckleberries. Whether it is a species by itself or simply a freak of nature, the bushes that bear these berries have blossomed and ripened their fruit longer than any one now living in the country can remember on East Knob, a mountain 2,000 feet above tide on the western border of Blooming Grove township. The berries are about the size of a wild cherry and are a creamy white. They are very sweet. The bushes yielded this year about twelve bushels, but they have produced as many as twenty bushels in a season. They are usually purchased by a Philadelphia fruit dealer at $2 a bushel. It is said he realizes handsomely on his purchase, as he obtains a very handsome sum for his berries. This white huckleberry crop is monopolized by a man named Hobday, who owns the land on which they grow. The only other white huckleberry district known is in Sussex County, N. J., on a farm owned by Mr. McEverett. President of the Port Jervis First National Bank. The field is not as large as the Pike County district, as it rarely yields more than a bushel of berries.

A Veto Theory.

W. E. Curtis's Washington Letter.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on pensions, has a theory which he thinks is based on solid facts, that the President is vetoing pension bills on the percentage system, and sends back to Congress every tenth one that reaches him whether it is meritorious or not. "If you will examine the reports and executive messages on these pensions," said Senator Davis this afternoon, "you will discover that the President frequently signs the weakest and often vetoes the strongest bills that are sent to him. There is no mistake about it. He is trying to keep an average, and every tenth bill he comes across he sings out to Lamont: 'Hand me down another veto.'"

Handy to Have Around.

Time.

What the country wants and what the puzzled voter probably wants is a revision of the tariff by protectionists. At least the protectionists in Congress should have a hand in decapitating the bugbears raised by free traders. There is Samuel Randall, of Pennsylvania, for example, who knows something about commerce and finance, and would be a handy man to have around while the tariff is being trimmed. Then there is John Sherman, of Ohio, who might be allowed with profit, to say a word regarding any financial problem for whose solution Congress is looking. Then there are Allison, Edmunds, and McKinley—what a capital commission to suggest a plan for revising the tariff President Harrison would be able to call together!

Men Who Know.

New York Press.

Nobody knows so well as the twenty-two commercial travelers who have written an open letter of indorsement of and to General Harrison, that the protection of American industries, which he represents, is of as vital importance to commerce, in which they make their living, as to manufactures. The same truth was witnessed by the railroad men who visited General Harrison a few days ago. These men know, because they find it out in their lives and are reminded of it every day, that the prosperity of manufactures is the prosperity of business in general.

Not the Man.

Peoria Transcript.

No, "Constant Reader," Thurman is not the man who loaded a ship with supplies for the suffering peasantry of Ireland during the famine year. That was Levi Morton. Mr. Thurman is the gentleman who furnished delicacies for the rebel prisoners while Union men were being starved or shot down for crossing the dead-line at Andersonville.

Their Occupation.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mr. Barnum spent a portion of the Sabbath at Red Top in consultation with Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Brice was there also. As it was Sunday the presumption is that politics and mules were not discussed. The three distinguished Democrats probably spent the time in looking up the Sunday-school lesson of the day.

Frœbel's Widow Pensioned.

Paris American Register.

One of the last official acts of the late Emperor Frederick III was the granting of an annual pension of 3,000 marks to Frau Louise Frœbel, the widow of the celebrated pedagogue, Friedrich Frœbel, of kindergarten fame. She is at present residing in Hamburg.

A Definition.

Detroit Tribune.

A free-trade Democrat is one who cries out against a 40 per cent. tariff on imports that come into competition with home inustries, and demands a 68 per cent. duty on sugars to protect the Democratic party in Louisiana.

DRIFT FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Tammanyites for Harrison.

Irish members of Tammany are in revolt and are coming over to Harrison. A disaffection in one assembly district of New York city, growing out of local questions, has existed for two or three years, and the Irish-American faction, which felt itself aggrieved over the action of Tammany authorities, is now in open rebellion. John McKenna, the leader, and who was an active worker against Blaine in 1884, has been interviewed by a reporter and has this to say:

"I certainly am out for Harrison, but in view of the decided opposition which I and my friends made against Mr. Blaine I desire to state my reason. We worked for Cleveland under a delusion. We thought we were voting for a man who would stand up for our rights—one who would appreciate the honor which the Nation intrusted to him. Instead of that he has been weak and yielding, and after his deliverance on free trade—for it is free trade he is after, no matter what else they may call it—I cannot support him. I am a protectionist. So are the young men in this district, and we are for Harrison as the representative of the protection idea. The Democrats have hitherto underestimated the strength of the young men of this ward. They forgot that it was the young men who used to take their coats off and go to work, while the 'bosses' received the returns over their champaign and cigars. These young men are up in arms against the free trade of the Democratic party. They have spoken to me about forming a Harrison Club in East Broadway. I am going out of the city for a short while, but as soon as I return we shall go into work again.

"Harrison will poll at least 3,400 votes in this district this year. We are people who work for our living, and we want no free trade, and, so far as we are concerned, we won't have it."

An Old "Tippecanoe" Club in Chicago.

Chicago Herald.

The Whigs who voted for Gen. William Henry Harrison for President held a second meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were more than one hundred of them. Two of them were delegates to the convention which nominated Harrison at Cincinnati in 1840. One of these was W. D. Scott, the youngest delegate in the convention, for he became of age Feb. 21, 1840, and on the following day helped to nominate Harrison. He lived at that time at Tiffin, O. Charles Duffield, the other delegate, is eighty years old. He was a chum of Scott Harrison, Gen. Ben Harrison's father, when they were young men, and many a time, he says, he danced with Miss Irwin, who later became Mrs. Scott Harrison, and mother of Ben. Another of the old fellows was William Henry Harrison Conkey. He was old enough to vote in 1840. For twenty-five years before his father, John Conkey, had been a personal friend of Grandpa Harrison, and, as a soldier, had fought under him in the war of '12. Mr. Conkey recalls the time when he shook hands with General Lafayette at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1825. The oldest man was J. D. Howe, ninety, Col. E. H. Castle was there. He came to Chicago in 1838. He is seventy-seven. T. D. Thomas, eighty-two, cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams at Utica, N. Y.

Two pails of cider, with tin dippers, were sent in by John B. Drake. Tremendous cheers were raised intermittently as the crowd drank to the health of Gen. Ben Harrison. Dr. D. S. Smith, the president elected at the preceding meeting, was chairman. The roll of officers was completed by electing Reason J. Bennett vice-president and C. R. Vandercook sergeant-at-arms. The report of the committee on constitution, through Enos Slosson, was received. The society is called "The Old Tippecanoe Club." All who voted for General Harrison in 1836 or 1840 may be members. The membership is free and the club is to be devoted to the election of Gen. Ben Harrison and the advancement of Republican principles.

General Harrison as a Political Organizer.

Chicago Tribune.

General Harrison is a splendid political organizer. None superior to him in skill, system and patience ever ran for President. He keeps his temper, always remains cool and collected, never gets rattled, holds the reins with a steady hand, and has an eye that omits no detail of importance to the final outcome of the contest. He knows a great multitude of politicians. He may not call their names when he sees them, as that is a special gift of memory, but he has them all down on his lists and understands what each one can do best. Located where he is, at Indianapolis, the capital and geographical center of Indiana, he is quite contiguous to four great States—viz: Michigan on the north, Ohio on the east, Kentucky on the south, and Illinois on the west, while over towards the southeast is West Virginia in easy speaking distance and full of old men who shouted and voted for "Old Tippecanoe." Hundreds of excursion trains, filled with voters, will pay him a visit between now and the election, and to all he will say something sensible and pleasing, and send them home hurrahing for "Young Tippecanoe." The influence of these four States will be brought to bear powerfully on his own State, with the view of taking it out of the "doubtful" category, and the Democrats will have to "hump themselves" to prevent West Virginia from joining the Harrison column, and the Bourbon majority in "Old Kaintuck" from being slashed to pieces. One-half of it was knocked out last fall; the other half may go "where the woodbine twineth," Kentucky was a strong Harrison and Clay State away back in the forties, and voted even for Scott in 1852. Harrison is what the boys call a "rustler," and has no intention of taking Cleveland's dust in his race for the great prize.

Prospects in New Jersey.

Philadelphia Record (Dem).

New Jersey will go Republican is the opinion of Gen. William J. Sewell, who looks hopefully on the prospect of the State wheeling into line for Harrison and Morton. "I have been in many parts of the State," said the ex-Senator on Saturday, "and never before have I seen such a strong sentiment relative to carrying the State by the Republicans. The only element of danger lies in the candidacy of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. I feel pretty certain, however, that he will not hold the strength that many credit him with. I think the attitude of the Republican party upon the temperance question will bring to it votes from many of those who would otherwise have cast their ballots for the prohibition nominee. If the candidate had come from some other State we could have cut down the temperance vote of 19,000 that was cast for Fisk for Governor to about 3,000, and carried the State. With Gen. Fisk from this State I think we will cut it down to 7,000. If we do we will carry the State for Harrison and Morton.

"Yes; I do think the Democrats will make a vigorous effort to capture the Legislature, in order to secure the United States Senator and repeal the high-license local-option law. They will concentrate their energies upon that. New Jersey is decidedly an industrial State. It manufactures one-third of the glass, over 60 per cent. of the pottery and nearly all the silk; besides, it has valuable iron industries. Why, in Newark alone there are 130 different kinds of manufactures. With the protection issue plainly brought out I cannot see how New Jersey can do otherwise than vote the Republican ticket."

Governor Porter on the Indiana Outlook.

Cincinnati Special.

Ex-Governor A. G. Porter, of Indiana, is here. Speaking of Indiana politics, he said: "I do not want to be quoted as saying that I think Indiana sure to go Republican this fall. Indiana is a very uncertain State, and it is foolish in any one, especially at the very beginning of the campaign, to pretend confidently to predict as to the results. Republican prospects in our State, judging from the way General Harrison's nomination was received and the general enthusiasm evinced over the ticket and platform, were never more flattering. However, I do not think, of the names mentioned at the Chicago convention, a stronger ticket could have been made for Indiana and for the whole country. Already the campaign seems almost in full blast with us. In this respect we expect to differ with all other States, as nowhere else in the country, I believe, are there yet any great symptoms of the campaign being on. This is the customary thing with Indiana, though. We get excited very early in the contest, and our excitement continues to increase to the finish. The Democrats have not as yet shown much of their usual earnestness and vigor. They really had scarcely shown up at all until last Saturday night, when they made some showing of their old-time enthusiasm at their ratification meeting in Indianapolis.

A Troy Democrat on Free Trade.

John Flynn, knit-goods dealer and mill-agent, in The Amsterdam Democrat.

Mr. Congressman Mills, and his so-called coterie of free-traders and so-called revenue reformers, who have forced this issue of free trade upon an unwilling people, may crack the party whip as loudly as they please, but there are loyal Democrats, and I am one of them, who do not propose to be driven into the support of a measure which they believe is a ruinous one for the northern, western and eastern portion of this country. We regret the necessity which places us in this campaign outside of the party ranks, as it were, on the national ticket, but what would you have us do? * * * President Cleveland's free-trade message, and the Mills tariff bill have disturbed and unsettled the business of the whole country, and England, the once boasted "workshop of the world," stands ready to regain her former prestige, and flood our markets to the ruin of certain of our home industries.

COL. INGERSOLL AND MR. BLAINE.

The Colonel Denies that There Is Any Unpleasantness Between Them.

New York Special.

Speaking to-day of the reported estrangement between himself and Mr. Blaine, Col. R. G. Ingersoll said:

"Every little while some donkey writes a long article pretending to tell all that happened between Mr. Blaine and myself. There has never an unpleasant word passed between Mr. Blaine and myself. We have never had any falling out. I never asked Mr. Blaine's influence for myself. I never asked President Hayes, Garfield, or Arthur for any position whatever, and I have never asked Mr. Cleveland for any appointment under the civil-service. With regard to the German mission, about which so much has been said, all that I ever did in regard to that was to call on Secretary Evarts and inform him that there was no place in the gift of the administration that I would accept. I could not afford to throw away a good many thousand dollars a year for the sake of an office. So I say again that I never asked or dreamed of asking any such favor of Mr. Blaine. Those favors have been exactly the other way—from me and not from him—so there is not the slightest truth in the charge that there was some difference between our families.

"I have great respect for Mrs. Blaine, have always considered her an extremely good and sensible woman, and our relations have always been, so far as I know, of the friendliest character, and such relations have always existed between all the members of both families, so far as I know. In 1884 I did not think that Mr. Blaine could be elected. I thought the same at the Chicago convention this year. I knew that he has a great number of ardent admirers and exceedingly self-denying and unselfish friends. I believe that he has more friends than any other man in the Republican party, but he also has bitter enemies—enemies with influence Taking this into consideration, and believing that the success of the party was more important than the success of any individual, I was in favor of nominating some man who would poll the entire Republican vote. This feeling did not grow out of any hostility to any man but simply out of a desire for Republican success. In other words, I endeavored to take an unprejudiced view of the situation. Under no circumstances would I underrate the ability and influence of Mr. Blaine, nor would I endeavor to depreciate the services he has rendered to the Republican party and to the country, but by this time it ought to be understood that I belong to no man, that I am the proprietor of myself."

SPECIFICATIONS CALLED FOR.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk in an Uncomfortable Corner—Will He Answer These Questions?

Christian Union.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition nominee for President, is accredited with the following three sentences in his Fourth of July address at Woodstock, Conn.:

He [the saloon-keeper] sits supreme in the National Congress and makes laws in the country's capital.

He governs courts of justice and makes ministers of the law and legislatures his lackeys.

He silences the preacher in his pulpit and muzzles the editor at his desk.

This is a serious indictment. We call for specifications. This campaign is to be carried by cold facts, not by fiery rhetoric. We have great respect for General Fisk, but we are afraid that he has set a bad example for political orators in these three sentences. The country may not have passed all the laws it should against the saloon, but it would be difficult to indicate any which have been passed in the last five years in its favor. The national Congress has unanimously passed a law providing for public education on the subject of temperance in the District of Columbia and the Territories. What has it passed to counterbalance this for the benefit of the saloon? The courts have held that the legislative bodies have supreme power to regulate or prohibit the liquor traffic. What decisions have they made to counterbalance this in the interest of the saloons? The legislatures have refused to break down the Sunday law, have raised the license fee, have established local option, have passed prohibitory laws. What have they done to counterbalance these acts for the benefit of the saloon? The preachers of almost every denomination have passed ringing resolutions against the liquor traffic and the saloon. What have they done to counterbalance these resolutions in favor of the saloon? We do not believe that 10 per cent. of the clergy, including the Catholic priesthood and the Hard-shell Baptist preachers of the Southwest, are silent in the pulpit respecting the evils of intemperance. General Fisk makes a mistake when he counts in favor of the saloon men who are as much in earnest as himself in fighting the saloon, but who think they can fight to better advantage in a different way.

The Democrats and the Chinese Question.

Generel Boynton's Washington Letter.

While the Democratic press is talking so much about what they are pleased to designate as the lame record of General Harrison on the Chinese question, it would be well for these writers to stop long enough to explain why their President and his Secretary of State were so careless in framing the treaty now pending in the Senate that it was necessary for a Republican committee of the Senate to take the matter in hand and amend it. The fact is that the main article of the treaty, the first and the prohibitory one, was so bunglingly drawn that it was found that its provisions would not apply to the thousands of Chinese laborers who had left the United States with the intention of returning under existing laws. It therefore became necessary for the Senate to amend the treaty by adding to the first article the words: "And this prohibition shall extend to the return of Chinese laborers who are not now in the United States, whether holding return certificates or not."

It is also found necessary, in order to secure the ends for which the treaty was negotiated, to amend the second article so as to make that effective. Both these amendments were proposed by Republican Senators, and carried through by the Republican side. The treaty now awaits the approval of the Chinese government. All delay in its ratification is directly due to the fact that the President and Secretary Bayard utterly failed to frame and negotiate a strictly prohibitory treaty. A little less sneering at the Republican position, and a little more explanation of Democratic failure and bungling in this matter are properly in order.

Protection Appears To Be All Right.

Minneapolis Tribune.

What is the matter with the protective policy of the Republican party?

It has made United States bonds worth to-day 126 cents on the dollar, when in 1860 they sold with difficulty at 85 cents.

It enabled all the soldiers in our great civil war to go out of the service to steady occupation and good wages, besides making it possible for the 4,000,000 liberated slaves to earn more than a decent livelihood.

It has enabled American workingmen to live well, own their own homes, maintain accounts in savings banks and enjoy a hundred per cent more of the comforts and luxuries of life than the workingmen of any other country on earth.

It has enabled the United States to earn more than 55 per cent. of the increase of wealth of the earth during the past twenty-six years.

It has made our internal commerce nine times that of the entire commerce of the rest of the world. It has developed tremendous manufacturing industries which have given employment and good wages to hundreds of thousands, have developed resources before unthought of, and have created markets for farm products which have been sources of income and profit to the farmer.

It has besides stimulated the inventive faculty of our people and has offered such rewards and premiums for labor-saving devices that American machinery surpasses that of any other people.

What is the matter with the policy that has done all this?

To us it appears to be all right.

A Secret Soldier's League.

Terre Haute Mail.

The Democrats this year have begun a plan to organize a secret league of soldiers ostensibly for the purpose of promoting pension legislation, but in fact to boom the candidacy of Court Matson for Governor. The laws governing the league are innocent enough, but the obligation is the key to the political scheme. Some of the Democrat soldiers have called a meeting to consider the matter, but there was violent opposition, and the proposed organization has not yet been effected. The "catch" in it all is to pledge candidates for office to the support of the Matson bill now before Congress. The information here is that the scheme had its origin in the Democratic headquarters at Indianapolis. The soldier element here is greatly exercised over the matter.

General Harrison's Speeches.

Special in Philadelphia Press.

"The General's best speeches," said Mr. R. S. McKee, the son-in-law and private secretary of the General, when the subject was suggested in a conversation to-day, "are those that come to him while on his feet. If he writes out his speech he weakens it, I think."

"Does he make notes of what he intends to speak about?" "Never. He depends largely upon the inspiration of the moment. He never uses notes. Of course, when he is expecting a delegation he may give some thought to what he thinks would be most appropriate to say, but he is not in the habit of hunting up statistical reports or local histories to inform himself about such home affairs as his hearers are familiar with. Even when he does give previous thought to outlining his remarks, it is more than likely that when he comes to speak he will talk on an entirely different line, just as he did a few days ago when the commercial travelers of Indiana called upon him. At dinner I mentioned that the travelers would call upon him that evening. 'What shall I say to them?' he remarked. The family conversation for a few minutes related to the subject. In the talk the General caught a suggestion and said he would make use of it in his address. In his speech that evening, however, he didn't make the slightest allusion to the subject that he thought he would talk about. He had forgotten it entirely."

A Religious Paper's Guilelessness.

Boston Journal.

The New York Independent says:

"If the Evening Post thinks the cause of free trade is served by iterating and reiterating the cry of 'free whisky' against the Republican party, and particularly by abusing and misrepresenting those who do not agree with it, there is no law but that of conscience and of decent journalism to prevent it."

The Independent manifests that political guilelessness which is to be looked for in a religious journal, when it assumes that considerations of "conscience" and "decent journalism" have weight with the New York Post. Those were a part of the assets of the paper when the lamented Bryant controlled it.

Ineffectual Little Brooms.

Boston Journal.

A local journal in Indiana is doing service in the pages of the Cleveland organs for the twentieth time as a convert to Democracy, although four years ago it opposed the Republican ticket, while the New York Post each day consumes a quarter of a column to repeat the names of five Republicans, not one of whom announces his intention to support Cleveland. This frantic effort to reverse a tide has had no parallel since Mrs. Partington used her famous broom to keep back the Atlantic ocean.

Hardly Satisfactory.

Boston Journal.

The Springfield Republican undertakes to explain the eccentricities of the Louisiana election by saying that "Thousands of blacks voted the Democratic ticket." Does the Republican imagine that this explanation accounts for the parishes in which the vote counted for the Democratic candidates exceeded the total registration?

Early Training Neglected.

Boston Globe.

It isn't a very dutiful son who keeps his mother in the house virtually a prisoner, but that is what the young Emperor of Germany is doing to his imperial mamma, unless report does him wrong. His imperial mamma made a mistake in not taking him over her knee more frequently when he was young.

Education in Kentucky.

Chicago Tribune.

A Kentucky paper tells the story that a female applicant for a certificate to teach school in that State was asked the question: "Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?" and answered: "Gen. Robert E. Lee." It is not stated whether she got her certificate or not, but we presum she did.

The Way They Work.

New York Press.

Indianapolis Democrats have opened their campaign by abusing Morton. They wouldn't dare abuse Harrison where he lives. For the same reason the campaign of abuse in this vicinity will strike at Harrison and let Morton severely alone.

An Authority on the Spelling.

Boston Herald.

It seems that Mr. Thurman spells bandanna with but two n's. So long as the dictionary allows a choice, the Old Roman has an undoubted right to cut it short.

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 produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

That Sulphurous Gentleman

Facetiously designated as "Old Nick" seems to be at the elbows of people, who day in and day out damage their teeth with hurtful tooth pastes, powders and washes. The recorded experience of thirty years designates Sozodont as the only real desideratum.

Imported Wines.

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

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.—In another column will be found the announcement of the Pennsylvania Female College, of Pittsburg. One of the leading features of this institution is its beautiful and healthful location in the suburbs of the city, where its students are free from noise and dust, and may enjoy the purest air. There is no other similar institution more thoroughly equipped in all departments, and where more care and pains are taken with students. Terms for boarding and tuition very reasonable.

The next session will open Sept. 12th. Those desiring catalogues should address MISS HELEN E. PELLETREAU, President, Pittsburg (East End), Pa.

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.

LA INTEGRIDAD CIGAR,

Sold by M. R. Whitson, No. 35 E. Market st.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sufferings Intense. Head Nearly Raw. Body Covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.:

Dear Sirs—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him.

His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors. WM. S. STEPHENSON.

WINCHESTER P. O., UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

The Potter Drug and Chemical Co.:

Gentlemen—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale.

Yours truly, STEVENSON & BRUNER, Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

A Good Name

At home is a tower of strength abroad—says the familiar proverb, and it is fully verified by the history of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first words of commendation and praise for this medicine were received from our friends and neighbors, and from the time it was fairly introduced up to the present there has been, and is now, more of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, than of all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers combined. This "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its proprietors for years should certainly be strong evidence to people in other cities and towns of the excellence and merit of this medicine. Send for book containing statements of cures.

"I had salt rheum on my left hand three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared. H. M. MILLS, 71 French street, Lowell, Mass.

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

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

PITTSBURG vs. INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO—July 23, 24, 25.

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 Wahington 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