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One Thousand Dollars Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

One Thousand Dollars Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

"We don't want any Republicans in our country." SENATOR COLQUITT and REPRESENTATIVE STEWART, of Georgia.

Is your ward or voting precinct organized? If not, it ought to be. The echoes of your Uncle Dick Thompson's key-note will be heard until November.

This is a year when every Republican in Indiana should belong to a working club. WHEN Uncle Dick Thompson speaks there is no longer any doubt that the campaign is open in Indiana.

CONCILIATOR HICKLIN will get himself disliked by the Sentinel if he talks out in meeting that way again. GENERAL HARRISON'S own city and county ought to be the best organized of any in the State. Republicans should lose no time in seeing that it is so.

If you want to help carry Indiana for Harrison send a good Republican paper to a doubtful voter for the next three months. To put it more briefly, send him the Journal. NOMINEE Cleveland is not making any speeches to delegations of visitors this year. Perhaps this is because all the delegations up to date have come to Indianapolis instead of Washington.

To judge from the manner in which they foam at the mouth, the game of certain self-constituted city bosses seems to have been blocked by the action of the proper authorities on the light question. MR. CLEVELAND'S hand is not getting caloused with handshaking this year. It is probably the first time in history when a presidential candidate's right arm was allowed to remain in innocuous desuetude.

SOMEBODY has discovered that Chairman Bruce's brow is "modeled on the Augustus Caesar plan." Great Caesar! However, this discovery is less important than the fact that his bar is modeled after hoghead measurements. THE Louisville Courier-Journal says the Democratic party is a free-trade party except as to a few imbeciles and traitors. The editor of the Courier-Journal wrote the St. Louis platform. In which class do the Sentinel and Mr. English appear?

FORTUNATELY for Marion it is not an Illinois nor a Pennsylvania town, but it is in what is known as a doubtful State. Otherwise it would doubtless have met with the playful veto that prevents the erection of public buildings in those States. THE Detroit Tribune has published the names of 1,850 Michigan men who voted for Harrison in 1840 and intend to do likewise in '88. The names are still coming in at the rate of a column a day; and Michigan was very sparsely settled in 1840, too.

DEMOCRATIC organs give prominent position to Commander Res's caution to the G. A. R. against participation in partisan politics. This is going to unnecessary trouble. There is no danger that any Grand Army post will attempt to take part in Democratic politics. GENERAL HARRISON has made no stronger or more felicitous speech than the one yesterday to the Illinois visitors. A fair and equal ballot was never more tersely and eloquently asserted as the vital and fundamental necessity of a free government. The speech is a jewel.

MR. BYNUM, why was the duty on flooring tile left alone and the duty on higher grades reduced 5 per cent. and 10 per cent? The Democratic tile-works of this city produce flooring tile, their business depends upon the tariff, and that is the reason Mr. Bynum, as a member of the ways and means committee, and one of the drafters of the Mills bill, left the duty on flooring tile alone. Mr. Bynum wants tariff reduction, but not on articles produced by his Democratic constituents.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN ASTONISHINGLY IMPROVED UNDER FREE-TRADE POLICY, and the facts relating to it are of the highest importance to those who DESIRE TO BE TAUGHT BY THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

MAKE INDIANA CERTAIN. The Republicans of Indiana should not forget that it is deemed a doubtful State. The nomination of General Harrison was largely due to that fact, coupled with the belief that his nomination would insure the State for the Republicans, and thus almost certainly insure the election. This argument was pressed at Chicago with great force and effect. Of course, it could not have been successful had not General Harrison's character and career and his intellectual and personal qualities been such as to give it additional weight, just as they have given strength to his candidacy since the day he was nominated. The Republicans of Indiana gave pledges which they are under the most sacred obligation to fulfill.

In saying that Indiana is regarded as a doubtful State we neither claim nor concede anything. The conditions are very favorable for Republican success, but favorable conditions alone do not win victories. They may be reversed or counteracted by superior tactics, greater energy or unscrupulous methods on the part of our opponents. The nomination of General Harrison was a long step and a very important one towards taking Indiana out of the list of doubtful States, but the work is not done yet. We have witnessed a splendid outburst of popular enthusiasm and many evidences of General Harrison's growing strength among the people, but these alone cannot be depended on to carry the election. They are only stimulants to work. The Republicans have every possible inducement and encouragement to work, and that is the duty to which they are to address themselves.

The Journal would like to impress on every Republican in the State, and have the co-operation of every Republican paper in the State in enforcing, the necessity of thorough organization and close, persistent, untiring personal effort. This should be commenced immediately, and followed up till the day of election. There should be a Republican club in every voting precinct of the State. Every member of every one of these clubs should contribute something of his time, means and labor in circulating papers or documents, and in making converts to the Republican cause. Do not depend too much on the State and county committees. This should be largely a campaign of the people and by the people. Do not spend much time or money on brass bands or big meetings. These have their place, and will come in proper sequence. A few dollars spent in circulating Republican newspapers or protective tariff documents where they will do most good is much better than paying for brass bands. The organization should be such that the club can make a good public display where proper and necessary, but its best efforts should be directed to increasing the membership and making votes. Particular attention should be paid to doubtful voters, to those accessible to argument, to young men just coming of age, and to the old soldiers. This means getting down to personal work. It is a kind of work that State and county committees cannot do. It must be done by local organization and individual effort. This sort of work, supplemented and complemented as it will be necessarily, by irrepressible enthusiasm as the campaign proceeds, will make Indiana a certain State, and that is the Republican pledge and contract.

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MR. BYNUM AND THE TILE-WORKS. Hon. W. D. Bynum, whose principal reputation was made by reason of his opposing the late Thomas A. Hendricks in the appointment of Mr. Jones as postmaster in this city, is out in a letter published in the Sentinel of yesterday, in which he indulges in the usual Democratic arguments—a refuge which all persons seek when they desire to suppress the truth. The gist of the Journal's charge against Mr. Bynum was, that the Cooper-landers tile-works had given Mr. Bynum to understand that he must not allow a reduction on the duties on foreign tiles to any considerable extent; for, if he did, the Democratic brethren who own and run that institution in this city would suffer in consequence of it. Mr. Bynum, at the close of his letter, says that "no correspondence" took place between him and them, because there was no occasion for it. It will be observed that Mr. Bynum makes the point of his letter turn upon the fact that "no correspondence" took place between them. This is too small a hole for Mr. Bynum to avail himself of, because it is quite immaterial whether Mr. Bynum understood that a material reduction must not take place on tiles by "correspondence," or by word of mouth. We will now put some categorical questions to Mr. Bynum on the subject, and see whether he will fly to the columns of the Sentinel in response to them with the same alacrity he has already shown in denying our former charge: Was not Mr. Jackson Landers in Washington during the time when the Democratic members were incubating the Mills bill? Did he have conversation with you respecting the duties on tile? Did you get him an interview with the ways and means committee or with the Democratic members of that committee? If not with all of them, did you not procure an interview for him with some of the Democratic members of that committee? Did not Mr. Landers say in that conversation that he was a Democrat, and had voted for Mr. Cleveland, believed in his theory of tax reduction, and that as a manufacturer he was willing to submit to a reduction on his

pet industry, and that he thought about five cents off from the present schedule rate would be about right; that the tile-works could stand that amount and not hurt it, as the tariff then would be protective, and enable them to successfully compete with foreign competition, or, as the lawyers would say, words to that effect and meaning? Did you not, in committee, advocate this reduction in accordance with these suggestions thus made by Mr. Landers? The Journal does not care to get into a controversy with Mr. Bynum on this subject; but if it is necessary, it will produce ample testimony of what Mr. Landers said in reference to this matter, and let Mr. Bynum and Mr. Landers settle the question between themselves. Hereafter the Journal hopes that Mr. Bynum will recollect that the suppression of facts is as bad as their falsification.

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THE ROODHOUSE LIAR. The Evening Eye, of July 20, printed at Roodhouse, Ill., publishes an article alluding to the preposterous story credited to engineer Zahn, of the Chicago & Alton road, living at that place, to the effect that at a meeting held in this city in 1877, at which a committee of railroad strikers was present, and also Mayor Caven and Sheriff Pressley among others, General Harrison dramatically declared that he would have every train running if he "had to wade in blood up to his finger-tips." The Eye says the Journal's article was copied into another paper-printed in Roodhouse, but with certain verbal alterations, leaving out the word "liar" in alluding to Zahn, because no one would dare use such an epithet regarding him where "Uncle Ben" is known. The Journal can probably penetrate even into Roodhouse, and possibly into the awful presence of "Uncle Ben" himself; and the Journal says that "Uncle Ben" is not only a liar, but a consummate fool, if he makes himself responsible for the story with which his name has been connected. The Journal offered to "Uncle Ben," or to any one else, man, woman or child, one thousand dollars for the proof that General Harrison ever used such language in this city in 1877, or in any other city or place at any time. The offer is unlimited as to time or locality. Let "Uncle Ben" busy himself in obtaining the proof. Both he and the Eye know the story to be a silly, brutal falsehood, and themselves to be foolish and brutal liars in giving it currency. The Eye says that both Mr. McDonald and Mr. Landers, two Democrats to whom the Journal referred as members of the "citizens' committee in 1877," "are in exactly the same boat as Harrison, and it is very natural that they would not be anxious to have an investigation into such unpleasant rumors." Messrs. McDonald and Landers are Democrats; they both desire the defeat of General Harrison for President. If General Harrison used the language "Uncle Ben" said he did, in the manner stated, they could not have avoided hearing it, and will testify to that effect. The Eye further says: "As to Mayor Caven and Sheriff Pressley, they doubtless could corroborate Mr. Zahn's story in every detail, and if they were put on the witness-stand and were compelled to speak they would do so. But as they are both Republicans, the chances of getting any voluntary testimony from them is not very flattering."

The Journal desires to say to the Eye, to its editor and publisher, if it has any, and to "Uncle Ben Zahn," if the article we have before us is authorized and warranted by him, that they all, and each of them, are common liars and slanderers. Probably this language is sufficiently explicit to be understood; and in the meantime, the offer of One Thousand Dollars still stands.

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We print this morning the main points of a speech delivered by Col. R. W. Thompson at Terre Haute on Saturday night. It was a great speech, worthy the man, the theme and the occasion. There is no other American living who could give so complete and comprehensive a view of tariff legislation, supplementing history with his personal reminiscences and experiences, or who could illustrate the subject with such a wealth of argument and fact. Nor was the speech merely an historical review. It contained the fire of youth as well as the wisdom of age, and showed as firm a grasp of current as of past politics. Considering his age, eloquence, endurance and masterful knowledge of public affairs, it entitles Colonel Thompson to rank as the American Gladstone. No speech will be made in this campaign, none has been made in any campaign, showing a more thorough knowledge of the principles of practical statesmanship or a higher spirit of American patriotism.

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The convention of colored mugwumps, independents and Democrats, which meets here to-day, is one of the natural outgrowths of a political ebullition that throws all sorts of things to the surface. It represents no following to speak of, and will not do figure in the campaign or the election. The great mass of colored voters are Republicans from principle, and will not be affected in their allegiance to the party of their choice by the spasmodic efforts of a few political cranks or unscrupulous politicians of their own color, or of any color. If there are any honest colored Democrats in the country they have a perfect right to their opinions, and to hold a convention if they wish to; but the present movement is so notoriously managed by scheming colored men, and corrupt white Democrats, that it is not entitled to the respect of anybody.

NOR the least of the evils from which the city escaped by the action of the Council and aldermen on Monday night was that thing called "government by newspaper." We know of nothing more to be deplored than the setting up of a *Cass* in some editor's room and having the city government receiving its orders and permissions therefrom. Star-chamber government of any kind is un-American, and it does not help it any that the star-chamber is an editor's office. The function of a newspaper is to freely and impartially discuss public questions, and to give the public the benefit of a free and impartial judgment and opinion upon them. It is a dangerous prostitution of this function when it assumes to be an infallible dictator, or pursues with its malice those who dare to differ with it.

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The Indianapolis Journal said there were three classes which yapped about the "free whisky" plank in the Republican platform—fools, knaves, and dishonest and cowardly free-traders, who did not have the courage of their convictions. Gentlemen can range themselves in either class they choose, including the Sentinel.

THE JOURNAL believes in the circulation of newspapers, and we entirely approve of the Democratic committee giving free circulation to the Sentinel. Political committees will be much wiser than they are when they learn

that the best way to conduct a campaign is by the widest possible circulation of newspapers. The red-white-and-blue anti-slavery and appropriate feature of July day Harrison demonstrations. The visiting patriot who carries one at once shows his patriotic enthusiasm and keeps himself cool.

THAT COLORED DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Letter from Elder J. M. Townsend. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Allow me space in your columns to say a few plain things to the colored voters of Indiana touching the proposed meeting of so-called independent Republicans in national convention in your city, on the 25th inst.

That a Democratic convention should be held in Indiana is no strange thing, but that a party of disgruntled, disappointed and ambitious men, who exert but little, if any, influence at their own and best, should join in a call for a colored Democratic convention, to be held in a place in which no one of the leaders(?) is resident, is at once, to me, "one of the world's wonders."

That any man, whether he be white or colored, has a right to affiliate with any political party he may choose, I freely grant. This privilege I take to myself, and would no less willingly accord to my neighbor. As individuals we are responsible only to ourselves for the political faith which is in each of us; but when men would convert others to their especial faith and practice, it is the duty of those whom they would proselyte to carefully inquire into the record of the leaders, the causes of their defections from the motives actually avowed, as well as the character of the faith to be embraced and the superior advantages to be derived therefrom.

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THE PEOPLE FROM ILLINOIS Champaign County Sends a Large Delegation to Greet Great General Harrison. Republicans Come with Music, Banners and Emblems to Mark Their Zeal and Devotion to the Cause of Good Government.

Good News from the Prairie State as to the Gains from Opposing Parties. Protection and Want of Confidence in Democracy Bring to Harrison and Morton Large Numbers of Workingmen.

FROM CHAMPAIGN COUNTY. One Thousand of Her Citizens Greet the Republican Nominee. Yesterday was Illinois day again with General Harrison. It was the third delegation from that State, including the Calumet Club, of Chicago, that has come to call on him. The people were from Champaign county, and numbered about one thousand, of whom there were few who were not voters. They came in over the Big Four road, leaving home at 6:30 in the morning and arriving here about 12:30, having had, so they said, a splendid trip across the country. It took two trains, of seven and eight cars, respectively, to bring the visitors. Arriving in the city, they were met by about twenty-five of the committee on reception, marched up Illinois street to Washington, then to Pennsylvania and north to the New Denison Hotel by the customary manner. They brought with them two bands, those from Urbana and Homer. The former headed the delegation and played an inspiring air as the large crowd marched up the streets. There have been so many delegations that have come to the city already that it is tolerably difficult to introduce any new feature in them. The flag, the corn, the gourd, the cider-barrel, logs and many other emblems have figured in these processions until the limit seems reached for originality. The Illinois men, yesterday, however, succeeded in adding one more thing to the already long line of novel sights that have figured in the processions, and that was the red, white and blue umbrella. It was decidedly a picturesque and unbecomingly sight to see a hundred of these umbrellas spread over the marching column with the bright noonday sun glaring down upon them. It looked like the moving of a great red, white and blue tent up the street, which with the customary flags, "Marching through Georgia" and other attachments, gave the line the positive patriotic appearance which characterizes all Republican processions.

The visitors were under the direction of the Hon. F. K. Robeson, Z. Riley, H. W. Mahan and W. M. Whindley. The first named gentleman was a delegate from the Fifteenth Illinois district to the Chicago convention, and the original Harrison man in his delegation. They were all enthusiastic Republicans, as those who came over last week were, and were enthusiastic for Fifer for Governor, and everybody else on the ticket, for that matter. They bore along in their procession two large brooms, on which appeared pictures of the Republican presidential and vice-presidential nominees. The umbrellas also had some significant lines on them, such as "No flies on us," and "What's the matter with Harrison?" When the procession reached the hotel it disbanded for dinner, the visitor scattering over the city, to assemble again at 2 o'clock in the corridors and office, where Chairman Huston had arranged that the reception should take place. Promptly at the appointed time the crowd gathered, filling all the available standing room, and crowding together in some places so closely that one could hardly move. So that when General Harrison made his appearance he found a large audience awaiting him. It was arranged that the speaking should be done from the large stone steps leading from the office of the hotel up to the dining-room—a place that could be seen from all parts of the large rooms and from which a speaker could be heard by the crowd with ease—the only difficulty being in keeping the visitors from obstructing the stairway. F. M. Wright was the spokesman for the delegation. Coming down the stairway from Parlor 3 with General Harrison, where they had been awaiting the completion of arrangements, he stopped when on the foot and spoke at some length, in referring to the work of the Republican party and its history. To the General especially, he said: "We are Republicans, all, and come from the beautiful and beautiful prairie of Champaign county, in the great State of Illinois, to give you greeting; to pay our tribute of respect to you personally, and very much to the cause of democracy, and that really (one from three) love of all that is honorable, pure and elevating in the administration of public affairs, to you as a candidate for the highest office known to civilization—the greatest office in the United States—come as pilgrims from the State of Lincoln, and of Grant, and of Logan—the greatest of the great men of the age, who have given the last full measure of their devotion to the cause to which we, the yet living, do here re-consecrate ourselves, with the solemn pledge that while we shall not waver, we will not cease earnestly to endeavor to reach the millennium and the complement of the old tradition of American principles for which immortal triumph will so nobly wrought. Over and above all, we come as Republicans—as citizens of the United States, undivided and undissoluble—so made as prescribed by the Almighty force of the principles always and eternally enshrined in the Declaration of Independence. "To-day patriotism is found in the history, traditions and principles of Republicanism. In the history, traditions and principles of all that opposes Republicanism to treason, murder, rebellion, war, fire, destruction to American wages, American industries, American values, and all the dreadful consequences incident to these calamities. "Sir, it gives me pleasure to say to you and the friends here assembled, and in speaking of them I know that you are the best of the truly patriotic people of the Nation, that in Republicanism we have a man whose life of character is a living exemplification of the principles, teaching and traditions which we have accomplished by Republicanism. You have demonstrated that you are both patriotic and courageous by having voluntarily offered your own life as a sacrifice for the honor of your country. You were at Resaca, at New Hope, at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree, at Atlanta, where the superb Mitchell fell, from New Hope to the grand review at Washington, and General Grant, of the boys of that grand old army upon the pavement of the avenue as we heard it from 1865, to which is now added the new grand cause who have come after, marching on, on and on, against the forces of the South, and old avenue to the White House, where you are again to participate in a continuation of that same old grand review."

General Harrison responded to Mr. Wright as follows: "My friends, I feel very conscious of the compliment which is conveyed by your presence here to-day. You come as citizens of an adjacent State to manifest, as your own adjunction, some personal respect for me, but more, I think, your interest in the pending contest of the United States. It is fortunate that the people of the United States, not only to express your interest, but to be called upon individually, after that you will vote, to settle this contest, and that the debate is an American political canvass, which you have through the noise and din that accompanies it, present the scene of profound interest. The theory upon which your government is based is that every qualified elector shall have an equal influence at the ballot-box with every other citizen; that no one shall recognize fractional votes; that no one shall recognize the right of one man to count one and a half in the determination of public questions."

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