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THE DANVILLE POSTOFFICE. Incontestible Proof of the Truth of Statements Recently Made by the Journal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., July 27.—An editorial in the Sentinel of Wednesday, July 24, referring to a recent special to the Journal from this place touching the appointment of James R. Williams as postmaster at Danville, says an "investigation" has shown the "various charges" in that special to be "entirely unfounded." The Sentinel then makes a pretense of replying, categorically, to the aforesaid "charges" as follows: "The facts are that the late postmaster, Mr. Pounds (deceased), held the office nearly two years; that instead of leaving a dependent family, three of his sons are men, and only one of them married; that his daughter will be retained as a deputy by the new postmaster; that the latter, instead of being 'worth \$30,000,' is a poor man; that he is not only an active and influential Democrat, but in every way qualified for the office; that there was no common thought or suggestion of any contribution by him to the Democratic campaign fund as a condition of his appointment; that the statements of the Journal about this matter are pure inventions, designed to injure Colonel Matson and to stir up strife among the Democrats of Hancock county. But, like other campaign slanders from that source, it has failed of its purpose. Mr. Williams's selection is eminently satisfactory to all the Democratic patrons of the Danville postoffice, and we have no doubt it is as satisfactory to the Republican patrons as that of any Democrat would have been.

The honest Democrats of Danville and vicinity—a so the Republicans—would like to know how and by whom this "investigation" was conducted. The Journal's special from Danville was based entirely upon Democratic testimony. On the persons most aggrieved by the appointment of Williams were Democrats, and the persons who were made the most indignant by the Sentinel's article are Democrats. The Hancock County Gazette, the local organ of the Democracy here, at first denounced the Journal's special as "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end," and said the appointment of Mr. Williams was an exceptionally strong one. But the week following the senior editor of the Gazette, who is in Washington filling a government position, published in his paper the following editorial, which explains a little work on this page last week, and the article speaking of Mr. Williams's appointment as an "exceptionally strong one" we do not care to be understood as coming from us. On the contrary, we cannot but think the appointment of Mr. W. as our new postmaster was, so far as utility and harmony in our ranks is concerned, a piece of miserably poor politics. It will certainly not add a single vote in November, and it will do more to injure the Democracy than good management if it does not cause us to lose a few votes that in any other condition of things were to be retained. We therefore do not care to repeat or countenance the silly and sweeping denial made by his "junior." The "open wounds" he speaks of allude to the factional troubles among the Democracy of the Fifth district growing out of the opposition to Colonel Matson by many prominent Democrats here and elsewhere while he was a candidate for Congress.

As the Gazette's article furnishes a sufficient reply to the Sentinel's strictures upon our correspondent, it may be well to quote further from the senior editor's article. After expressing a reluctant acquiescence to the will of the appointing power, he makes the following rather mysterious remark: "We do not believe Mr. Williams agreed to put \$300 into the Democratic campaign fund." The readers of the Journal can put their own construction upon Mr. King's language. These certainly mean something very significant; and if they do not mean that the alleged "blood money" was devoted to the private uses of the man who sold this government office instead of turning it over to the Democratic campaign fund, they mean nothing. Perhaps Mr. King can explain this in a way that will convey to the minds of many of his readers. Mr. Joseph Allison, the prominent and intelligent Democrat mentioned in the former special, informed our correspondent this evening that

Mr. H. B. Lindenfelser, one of Matson's henchmen and beneficiaries from this county, told David Higgins, another staunch Democrat of this place, that Mr. Williams would pay the \$300 if the office was given him. Mr. Higgins is a well-known citizen and is strictly reliable and respectable. He says Mr. Lindenfelser will not deny stating this to him. Referring to the Sentinel's article, our correspondent finds that Mr. Williams reported to the assessor this year taxable property estimated at \$7,238, mostly real estate. Multiply this sum by the customary figure, and you will hardly conclude that Mr. Williams needs the Danville postoffice. The fact remains that Mrs. Pounds is poor, and that her late husband was a life-long Democrat. No one denies that Mr. Williams is a Democrat. Neither will any one deny that Mr. Allison and Uncle Robert Towles, and David Higgins, and many other indignant patrons of this office are Democrats. Mr. Allison was a delegate to the convention that nominated Matson for Congress in his first race for that position, and was one of his staunchest supporters; and when he lately wrote to Col. Matson, laying before him all the facts concerning this postoffice fight, he did it as an advocate of strict justice. He says he was determined that Matson should not be deceived by fool friends; and that Matson procured the appointment of Williams with all the facts in his possession, and he, therefore, utterly without excuse for his conduct. Your correspondent repeats his former statement, that fully three-fourths of the Democratic patrons are for Williams, except those who expect to profit by the appointment.

Miss Pounds informs the writer that the deposition has been tendered her, but that she indignantly refused to accept it. She says that for months after her father's death Mr. Williams would not speak to her, for reasons best known to himself, and that his pretended solicitude for her recent date, for reasons best known to him, etc. These are the facts so far as they go. If more are desired, they shall be forthcoming.

Twenty-Five-Year Sentence. PITTSBURG, July 27.—Joseph Welch, who created a reign of terror some months ago among the women of the fashionable East End, by assaulting and robbing several prominent ladies in broad daylight, was sentenced to-day to twenty-five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Riverside penitentiary. One of his victims, Mrs. K. L. Wood, the wife of a wealthy and prominent citizen, died last night of paralysis of the heart, the result, it is believed, of the nervous shock sustained at the time of the robbery and assault.

Only a Dodger. It was, and it humbly dipping in the breeze with a bunch of its fellows who dangled together from a string, but it suggested one of the most wonderful comparisons of this wonderful age. A hundred years ago men traveled in slow stages, which horses dragged heavily from station to station. An enterprising company put vehicles into service which made such surprising speed that they went from New York to Philadelphia in two days. The enthusiastic populace along the route at once dubbed them "flying machines." Fifty years ago steam drove the car, but its speed scarcely exceeded that of the stage coach. A flat car heaped high with cotton bales was transported by the engine and passenger may pass to the smoking or parlor car, or sleeper, or day coach, as he pleases, for the vestibule connections furnish handsome hallways as safe and perfect as the coaches themselves. The great Panhandle and Pennsylvania companies deserve the credit for the climax in this century of progress. In its remarkable train every where known as the "Pennsylvania Special" a passenger is provided with every convenience and luxury of the most cultured home life. He steps into a magnificently upholstered coach at Indianapolis, at a most convenient hour for beginning a journey (2:55 p. m.) and as he whisks through glorious farmland and noble forests and mountains, whose grandeur is stupendous, he may pass to the smoking or parlor car, or sleeper, or day coach, as he pleases, for the vestibule connections furnish handsome hallways as safe and perfect as the coaches themselves. The great Panhandle and Pennsylvania companies deserve the credit for the climax in this century of progress. In its remarkable train every where known as the "Pennsylvania Special" a passenger is provided with every convenience and luxury of the most cultured home life. He steps into a magnificently upholstered coach at Indianapolis, at a most convenient hour for beginning a journey (2:55 p. m.) and as he whisks through glorious farmland and noble forests and mountains, whose grandeur is stupendous, he may pass to the smoking or parlor car, or sleeper, or day coach, as he pleases, for the vestibule connections furnish handsome hallways as safe and perfect as the coaches themselves.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS. How They Are Imported by Agents and Practically Robbed of Their Earnings.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The congressional committee on immigration matters met again to-day at the Westminister Hotel. Roberto Marzo, the manager of the Italian Emigration Society, resumed the stand. He furnished a list of sub-contractors who were known to ply their trade among the poor Italian emigrants. These people, he said, exacted commissions from employer and employa. In some cases he had known emigrants to pay commissions to six or seven persons and then not secure work. Five laborers who had been hired in Italy came here on a National Line steamer last June. The witness wrote to Collector Magone about the matter. In his letter Mr. Marzo said the men were under contract with Paolo Fargone, a man of bad reputation, who had hired them to go to Saratoga. Mr. Magone, in answer, said the matter had been laid before the emigration commissioners, and they decided that the men should pass through. The witness has not seen the five men, since. One Angelo Leo, in May last, imported twelve laborers by the steamer Entella, of the Italian Navigation Company. He found the men in Castle Garden and there learned their condition. Leo secured the men in Italy and purposed forwarding them to one Ungaro, at 133 West Third street, St. Paul, Minn. In the deal it was shown that each of the men was compelled by a contract to pay \$10 to Ungaro for the loan of \$21. The witness wrote to Ungaro, but got no answer. "These were all the cases of imported contract labor that had come under his notice. Laborers in Italy, he said, are very poorly paid, except in harvest time, when they get a dollar a day. Francesco Zappone, an Italian musician, said he had come to this country in May, on a ticket which one of Tocco's agents had sent to his native village with instructions to get a man. The witness said about the wages he could earn in his own country. He said he could make from one to two francs a day at driving mules for nine months in the year. A part of the time he worked as a farmer, when he would receive in the crop with the owner, but would receive no money. The witness could not tell what his wages for a year would amount to, because he had never figured it up, but he thought it would average a little more than a franc a day. Out of this he had to pay house rent and the living of his family. He might occasionally get a present of a bottle of wine, but he had two children in Italy. The witness said he had 30 francs when he arrived here, but had been unable to get any work since he arrived. Some of the men in the crowd with whom he had worked because they had money to pay for it. He had been taken care of by benevolent societies. He would not work for 50 cents a day, his family was starving now, and if he went to work for any such amount as that he would barely be able to live himself, and his family would starve. He told Congressmen Guesether that he was making up his mind to go home, but he had \$1 a day right now he would spend 25 cents a day for board and lodging.

"You could live well on that," asked Congressman Guesether. "Well, not very well; but pretty well. I would be satisfied," he answered. He declared that he would be only too glad to go back home; he was satisfied there with what he was making. He had hoped when he came out here that he could make enough money in a couple of years to go home and live. Congressman Morrow wanted to know why he did not go into the country to get work. He replied that he had no money to go with, and was afraid he might get lost in the woods. "After reciting the emigrant called Angelo Antonio De Derrò, a man from Italy, who arrived here April 27, last. In Italy he was certain of steady work from eight to ten months each year. He was never without something to eat and a place to sleep. As a reward for his labors over there he received 10 cents a day and his board. He heard that a man was making up a party to come to this country, and he joined the expedition. The man had an employment agency in the witness's native village. This man said there was work for them in America at \$1.50 a day, and he undertook to give them food until he found them work. But for this man's persuasion he would not have thought of coming here. He did not have to pay anything for his passage. He had no money. All that

he had to do was to agree to pay 200 francs out of the first money he earned here. There were twenty-five of them in the party which he left the same village for Naples. The agent came here with them and found them work in Albany, N. Y. The witness worked twenty-two days and received \$27.50, of which he paid the agent all but \$3, and still owes him \$35.50 on account of the passage money order. The witness said that he could live on 40 cents a day—two meals at 15 cents each and 10 cents for lodging. At present he is living on credit, having put up his clothes as security. He was very anxious to go back to Naples. He said he had rather beg than work for 75 cents a day.

THE MEETINGS AT ACTON. Yesterday's Services in Prayers, Songs, Sermons and Special Altar Exercises.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. CAMP ACTON, July 27.—Early this morning a very fine rain fell, but the rain and brightening things very much. The rain interfered some with the early prayer-meeting, but it was a good one, led by Rev. C. W. Jones of Harrison, O. The Rev. W. W. Reynolds, of Hope, led the speaking meeting. It was a very good service, and the sermon at 10 o'clock was an able effort. He preached from the words: "If Baal be God follow him; if Jehovah be God follow me." The audience was large, and the impetus of the service was so great that it was full noon before the audience was dismissed. Quite a good audience assembled at 2:30 p. m. and heard a very interesting and earnest sermon from Rev. J. A. Sargent, of Shelbyville, upon the words found in Acts: "But ye shall receive power; after that the Holy Ghost shall come upon you." A short altar service was held with good results. At 4 o'clock the children, who can scarcely wait for the hour to come, went to the Tabernacle for their meeting. They have a favorite song, which they call the "Cold-water song," which they sing loudly and often. Prof. Hudson illustrated to them the growth and power of habit by receiving from the boys donations of strings and tangles them about a boy's hands. Eugene V. Stanley conducted a prayer-meeting at the bandstand at 5 o'clock. There was quite a large attendance, and an interesting service was held. The Tabernacle was well filled with young people and their friends. Some dozen persons were at the altar.

A very large audience gathered at 7:45 p. m. to hear evangelist Butler. Before Mr. Butler commenced his service he made the statement that the ex-policeman of Dayton, O., will relate his experience under the title, "What the devil did for me, and what God did for me." This, too, is a wonderful experience, and should be heard. Both will be followed by evangelistic service. To-morrow night, as before announced, E. P. Brown, a converted infidel, now the minister at Morristown, will relate his experience, under the title, "From Tavernell Park to Beulah Land." At the time of his conversion this man was the editor of a paper in Chicago. He has a remarkable experience. Sunday night Eugene Stanley, the ex-policeman of Dayton, O., will relate his experience under the title, "What the devil did for me, and what God did for me." This, too, is a wonderful experience, and should be heard. Both will be followed by evangelistic service. To-morrow night, as before announced, E. P. Brown, a converted infidel, now the minister at Morristown, will relate his experience, under the title, "From Tavernell Park to Beulah Land." At the time of his conversion this man was the editor of a paper in Chicago. He has a remarkable experience. Sunday night Eugene Stanley, the ex-policeman of Dayton, O., will relate his experience under the title, "What the devil did for me, and what God did for me." This, too, is a wonderful experience, and should be heard. Both will be followed by evangelistic service.

The Sunday services will be as follows: 5:30 A. M.—Pentecostal meeting, led by Dr. Keen. 8 A. M.—Praise and speaking meeting. 10 A. M.—Prayer meeting by Mrs. L. O. Robinson. 2 P. M.—Song service. 2:30 P. M.—Rev. J. S. Butler. 4 P. M.—Children's meeting. 6:30 P. M.—Young people's meeting. 7:45 P. M.—Eugene V. Stanley. L. D. M.

NO RELIEF THIS SUMMER. Plans for Sprinkling the Streets Have Been Abandoned Until Next Year.

The members of the Council have given up all hopes of being able to do anything this year toward abating the dust nuisance. The committee on water, to whom the question was referred, has considered the question since the enormous bids for doing the work by contract were received and rejected, but has not been able to formulate any plan for relief. "It is a disgrace that our streets are not all sprinkled this summer," said a member of this committee yesterday. "It is likely that one hundred thousand strangers will visit us between now and the election, and we should have the city in holiday dress all the time; the streets should all be wet, sprinkled at any rate. But what could we do? Advertising for bids showed that those who now do the sprinkling were not willing to do public work at a fair price, and we had to reject the bids. There was but one thing we could do, and that was for the city to buy its own sprinkling carts and have the work done under the direction of the Council. That would have cost an enormous sum of money, and could not be considered at a time when the city is financially embarrassed."

It is now assumed by the councilmen and aldermen that there is but one plan to pursue, and that is to have the streets sprinkled by a fund to be raised by a special tax on property. As there is no law in Indiana authorizing the levying of such a tax Indianapolis can only expect relief through special legislation, and the city authorities have decided to ask the coming General Assembly to enact a law making it possible for such a tax to be levied. The expense of sprinkling under such a law, in other cities, it is claimed, is small. Every property-holder is taxed so much per front foot, so that the burden of keeping the dust laid falls upon those who are able to bear it.

The Zeniths Suicide. Drs. Fred Woodburn and A. W. Brayton made, at the request of the coroner, a post-mortem examination of the body of Eugene Zenius, who committed suicide in Meridian-street Church, Thursday night. The interior of the mouth and gullet were white, hardened and corrugated, as well as the entire inner lining of the stomach in which the veins were raised and distended with coagulated blood, looking like rows of small ropes lying side by side. Some of the poison had been drawn into the wind-pipe. The heart and lungs were not affected. Carbolic acid poisoning is becoming more common than poisoning by arsenic. This case of Dr. Woodburn's is the third of its kind in this vicinity within a few weeks.

Niagara Falls Circulars. Fully explaining the beauties of the C. H. & D. excursion, Aug. 14, are going very rapidly. Call for them at C. H. & D. office, or address W. H. FISHER, General Agent. Only \$5 To Niagara Falls and return, on Aug. 16, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Tickets good five days. Call on agents "Bee-line" for full particulars. T. C. PACE, P. A.

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

Appetite and health restored by Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. DRINK Malto.

CAMP-MEETING AT BRUCE'S GROVE. Will continue over Sunday, July 29. Rev. O. F. Hess, the celebrated pulpit orator, of Urbana, O., and Rev. J. Simpson, of Bloomington, Ind., will be present on the above date and take part in the meeting. A large crowd is anticipated. The meeting will close Monday night, July 30, with the grand march around the wall of Jericho.

DRINK Malto for the nerves. COTE D'UR. The pure California Grape Juice, for sale by J. N. Hurty, corner Ohio and Pennsylvania streets, at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

DRINK Malto, it is pleasant. LOW PRICES TO CAMPAIGN CLUBS. On drums, hand instruments, etc., Bryant & Dierdorf 58 North Pennsylvania street.

DRINK Malto at soda fountain. LA INTEGRIDAD CIGAR. Sold by W. E. Alford, corner Meridian and Circle sts. DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle.

AMUSEMENTS. A Lecture Every Body Wants to Hear: THE SUN DO MOVE. By REV. JOHN JASPER, D. D., of Richmond, Va., at Tomlinson Hall, Monday evening, July 30, 1888. Admission, adults, 50c; children, 25c.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY. Arc and Incandescence. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. For particulars address THE BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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