THE ZEAL OF REPUBLICANS

Gen. Harrison Greeted by People from Montgomery and Clinton Counties.

They Form the Largest and One of the Most Enthusiastic Crowds the General Has Yet Addressed on Similar Occasions.

Short Interviews with Persons Who See the Force of Present Conditions.

The Success of the Republican Nominees They Say Is Foreshadowed in Many Localities—Two Delegations Will Arrive To-Day.

MONTGOMERY AND CLINTON.

A Large Crowd of Cheering Republicans from Those Two Counties.

One thousand people from Clinton and about 1,200 from Montgomery county came to the city yesterday to call on General Harrison. The two delegations together make the largest crowd of visitors that has yet come to the city for this purpose. The Clinton county delegation came over the Monon route, and included Harrison and Morton clubs from Frankfort, Rossville, Kirklin and some other places in the county. They were led by attorney J. T. Hockman, Dr. Gard, the county clerk, Dr. A. H. Coble, and a number of other leading Republicans. The Frankfort K. of P. band, and drum corps, with a band from Lowell, accompanied the visitors. Among them were fifty voters of 1840, one old gentleman, Major D. K. Price, being ninety-two years of age. Upon the visitors' arrival they were taken to the New Denison Hotel to await the coming of the Montgomery county delegation, which was to have arrived an hour later. The Crawfordsville people, however, were a little late and did not get to the city until about 1 o'clock. When they did arrive, the two delegations were escorted to the park by the committee, making in all perhaps 3,500 people when assembled around the stand.

The Crawfordsville visitors carried a good-sized miniature log cabin made of poles, upon which the omnipresent coon hung to the board covering. They also had with them a number of transparencies. In this delegation were Harrison and Morton clubs from nearly all parts of the county, the Lew Wallace Club (colored), the First Voters' Club, including 110 young men, and a goodly number of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," representatives. The first voters carried red, white and blue umbrellas and made an attractive appearance as they moved toward the park. Quite a number of ladies also came with the delegation. It required more than thirty cars to bring the full delegation from Montgomery county. Nearly all the leading Republicans were present—John S. Burford, Clerk Hulett, Peter S. Kennedy, W. W. Thornton—in fact, all the men who do the party work in the county. They all came, and brought everybody they could secure with them, making one of the finest delegations that has yet visited the city. The Alamo, Ladoga, Waynetown and two excellent bands from Crawfordsville accompanied them. When the two delegations had assembled at the park, Peter S. Kennedy, for the Montgomery county delegation, said:

"General Harrison—More than 2,000 citizens of Montgomery county have come to the capital to-day for the double purpose of presenting their respects to you in person and attesting their devotion to those great and just principles of government which you have long and ably advocated and upheld. They believe in the doctrine established in the administration of the government by its founders, that our independence as a nation depends upon our ability to raise and manufacture, within our own borders, all the real necessaries and comforts of life—all that is essential to our sustenance in both peace and war. They believe that American farmers should be encouraged to raise wool for American clothing, and that American men and women should spin it and weave it into fabrics. [Applause.] They believe that American labor should be employed to dig American ore and coal and to roll and hammer all the iron used in America. They have seen the marvelous results of the last twenty-five years of adherence to the policy of protection. They have seen the wages of labor in all our establishments going up, and the prices of manufactured products coming down. For the last sixteen years they have seen locomotives made of American iron by American mechanics, traversing the iron track in almost every country on the globe where railroads have been built. They have seen wagons, built of American wood and American iron, by American labor—thousands of them from Indiana—stirring the dust in every highway in Christendom, where wagons are used. They have seen with their own eyes the policy of protection turning our country into a very bee-hive of industry and thrift. They have seen our manufacturers, within the last quarter of a century, excel in amount and value the manufactures of any other country in the world. And, now sir, they hope the privilege and glory will be yours of standing as a bulwark between this magical prosperity and progress and the recklessness that, for mere partisan purposes, put them to the hazard of destruction.

"I tender you, sir, the respect of all the Republicans of Montgomery county, and assure you of their cordial support and their enthusiastic devotion to the cause you represent. It could not be otherwise, sir, for we come from the old home of Henry S. Lane, whose battle-ax struck the most, the hardest and the best aimed blows at the false dogma of free trade in 1840."

Judge Suit, of Frankfort, on behalf of Clinton county, followed Mr. Kennedy. He said:

"General Harrison—We come as the constituency of the redeemed county of Clinton to greet you. To be the President of the great American Republic, as the fates have decreed you shall be, is an honor worthy of the highest and noblest aspiration; but to be the Republican President of that Republic is to join honor with deserts, and to crown the choice of the American people with a diadem coined from the eternal fitness of things. [Applause.] The glory of the Antonines shone with superb splendor in contrast with the degeneracy of their successors; and now the great American people are, with throbbing heart and bounding pulse, awaiting the ides of November to restore, in your elevation to national magistracy, the illustrious succession of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield [applause]—so unfortunately interrupted by the opaque administration of a Cleveland. No words of mine can convey to to you the genuine heartiness and fervor of this spontaneous greeting. With ardent and irrepressible love of the supremacy of law, labor and liberty, these, your fellow-citizens, come bearing assurance of their devotion to those impulses and convictions which have exalted the Republican party to the highest place in the political history of the world.

"Having melted in the red-hot forge of war the manacles of slavery from the limbs of man, your splendid constituency, of which we are proud to be a part, here and now pledge themselves to devote all their energies to maintaining the freedom and independence of American labor. In behalf of equal rights, impartial justice to all men, protection to home industries, and the elevation of American citizenship, we are proud to hail you as our leader. The generations of 1840 and the generations of 1888 join hands in aiding you to restore to the Nation the unparalleled luster of Republican supremacy, and confidently look forward to that November day when the great seal of the popular ballot shall be stamped on your commission as President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Republic engaged in maintaining and defending the government 'of the people, by the people and for the people.' [Great applause.] I greatly felicitate myself, General Harrison, for the privilege of presenting to you these of your constituency from Clinton county."

To both of these addresses General Harrison responded as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens—These daily and increasing delegations coming to witness their interest in the great issues which are presented for their consideration and determination, and bearing as they do to me their kind personal greetings, quite overmatch my ability to fittingly greet and respond to them.

"You are here from every walk in life; some of you have achieved success in the mechanical arts, some in professional pursuits, and more of you come from that first great pursuit of man—the tilling of the soil; and you come to express the thought that you have common interests; that these diverse pursuits are bound together harmoniously in a common governmental policy and administration. Your interests have had a harmonious and an amazing growth under that protective system to which your representatives have referred, and you wisely demand a continuation of that policy for their further advancement and development. [Applause.] You are in large part members of the Republican party. You have in the past contributed your personal influence, as well as your ballots, to the great victories which it has won. Among the great achievements of our party I think we may worthily mention the passage of that beneficent act of legislation known as the 'homestead law.' It was impossible to the old parties. It was possible only to a party composed of the sturdy yeomanry of the free States. [Applause.] It has populated our Territories and newer States with the elect of our citizenship. It opened a way to an ownership of the soil to a vast number of our citizens; and there is no surer bond in the direction of good citizenship than that our people should have property in the soil upon which they live. It is one of the best elements of our strength as a State that our farm-lands are so largely possessed in small tracts, and are tilled by the men who own them. It is one of the best evidences of the prosperity of our cities that so large a proportion of the men who work are covered by their own roof-trees. If we would perpetuate this condition, we must maintain the American scale of wages. [Applause.] The policy of the subdivision of the soil is one that tends to strengthen our national life. God grant that it may be long before we have in this country a tenantry that is hopelessly such from one generation to another. [Applause.] That condition of things which makes Ireland a land of tenants, and which holds in vast estates the lands of Enland must never find footing here. [Applause.] Small farms invite the church and the school-house into the neighborhood. Therefore, it was in the beginning the Republican party declared for free homes of a quarter section each. That policy should be perpetuated as long as our public domain lasts, and all our legislation should tend in the direction which I have indicated. I cannot discuss all the important questions to which you have called my attention. I have before alluded to some of them. My Montgomery and Clinton county friends, I thank you for the cordial and hopeful words you have addressed to me. My highest ambition is to be found worthy of your respect and confidence. [Applause.]

"To these veterans of 1840 who kindly transfer to this the interest they felt in that campaign; to these first voters who come to join us with the high impulses of youth, I desire to extend my sincere thanks. [Applause.]

As soon as the speech-making was over the large crowd, which throughout was most enthusiastic, surged toward the stand, and it was only with great difficulty that the people could be kept back to pass by in an orderly way to shake hands with the General. While the hand-shaking was going on, Chaplain John Hogarth Lozier, of Iowa, mounted the stand and sung a song for the crowd, which was received with a good deal of cheering. He followed this with a two-minute speech, in which he told the audience that Harrison and Morton enthusiasm was just as great in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas as it was in Indiana, and that he thought that was saying a good deal. The crowd called for Mr. Lozier to go on, but he declined to make any speech of length. The people then separated, and spent the day looking over the city.

General Harrison at Home.

General Harrison entertained quite a number of callers yesterday after he had met and addressed the visiting delegations. Among those who called on him were Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, the Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, John C. Ellin, of Columbus, and General James Barnett, of Cleveland, O. The three former simply called to pay their respects, but General Barnett came to make arrangements for a visit of the Cleveland Veterans' Club to this city. General Barnett says the club will come the latter part of this month, fifteen hundred strong, and handsomely uniformed. He has been a personal friend of General Harrison for many years, and has a noted military record, he having been chief of artillery under General Rosecrans. At Philippi, W. Va., under Barnett was fired what is believed to be the first artillery shot on the Federal side of the war. He afterward participated in nearly all the great battles of the war.

Last evening fifty ladies from the South Side visited the General, saying that they came as representatives of the homes in that part of the city to wish him God-speed. The General thanked them for their visit, and some time was thereafter spent in the enjoyment of a social meeting.

General Harrison's mail continues to grow as the campaign advances, and he and his secretary are continually engaged with it when not attending to other duties. Among the letters received yesterday was one from Hon. Israel Coe, aged 93, of Waterbury, Conn. The interesting feature of this veteran's letter is the fact that he states he lost his right hand eighty years ago, and yet the symmetrical shading of his left-handed chirography is so firm and delicate as to resemble copper-plate when held at an arm's length. Mr. Coe says he is the only survivor of the Connecticut Legislatures of 1824 and 1825, that he actively canvassed his State in 1840, in company with the late Truman Smith, for the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and that if he lives to vote for General Harrison, it will be his eightieth presidential vote, having cast his maiden presidential vote for James Monroe the first time. He concludes: "We are encouraged to hope we shall carry Connecticut for Harrison and Morton," and requests the General to send him an autograph reply, with which request the General has cordially complied.

To-day two large delegations will come to the city. The first will be the miners from the coal fields along the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad. They are expected to arrive about 11 o'clock A. M., and the usual programme for the reception will be carried out. In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Harrison and Morton Railroad Men's Club, of Terre Haute, will come in by special train over the Vandalia. The Indianapolis Republican Railroad Club has arranged to meet the visitors at the train. All members will meet at the court-house promptly at 7 o'clock with their lanterns and badges. They will march to the depot. There will then be a parade, with the line of march as follows: From the Union Depot, north on Illinois street to Washington; east on Washington to Pennsylvania; north on Pennsylvania to Massachusetts avenue, thence to Delaware street, and up that street to General Harrison's residence.

A DRIFT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The Views of People Who Observe the Causes and Conditions of Politics.

Chaplain Lozier, of Mt. Vernon, Ia., was in the city yesterday en route to Noblesville, where he is to address the reunion of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Central Indiana, which continues over the 4th, 5th and 6th. The Chaplain is well remembered by older Indianians as the corresponding secretary of the old State Temperance Alliance, and a very ardent and effective temperance worker. After moving to Iowa he organized the Iowa State Alliance, was its first elected president and also its first Prohibition candidate for Governor of that State. On this account an "interview" was sought and cheerfully accorded; the reporter asking: "What is your attitude at this time toward the Prohibition movement, Chaplain?"

"Just what it always was. I am a Prohibitionist known and read of all men; but, do you know, you Indiana people don't seem to understand the distinction we Iowans make. We are Prohibitionits—about as thick as blackberries out there, but not third-party Prohibitionists—not one in a hundred of us. You people always speak of the third-party people as 'the Prohibitionists,' and we old stagers don't like it."

"So, then, you Iowa Prohibitionists object to being classed with the third party?"

"Yes, we do, so far as it relates to any attempt to defeat the Republican party. You see, Iowa, like Kansas, and all the rest of the country, for that matter, owes all its success in checking the saloon curse to the Republicans, and when Brooks and other rebels, and renegades, quit fighting saloons and turn their 'mud batteries' upon our best friends, it warms up our blood a little."

"Were you not a third-party man once?"

"Yes, and a third-party candidate, too; but the world has been growing since that day. Then the Republican party of Iowa were much more like the Democrats of Iowa of to-day. They gave us no recognition whatever in their platforms. When I fought with the third party we fought to bring about that which is now virtually conceded by Republicans in the national and almost all their State platforms—a recognition of our cause and of our right, in this republican Nation, to vote upon and settle this question. When the Republicans, by resolution, conceded this I said to Iowa Prohibitionists, 'Now is our time to fall into line and stand by the party that will give us an open field and a fair fight.' And they did it, and you know the result. Now, if these third-party people would only use a little old-fashioned common sense, and quit abusing Republicans, and thereby abetting Democrats and rebels, and give the national administration back to Republicans, I feel entirely assured that such men as Harrison and Morton, upon the moral basis laid down in the Boutelle resolution, with the Republican party co-operating, will do more for the cause of 'God' and the moral protection of 'home,' and the best interests of 'native land' than will ever be accomplished by all the 'third parties' that you or I shall ever live to see."

"What do you think of the third-party candidates as such."

"General Fisk is a grand, good man, but not more so than General Harrison. I think there is more real moral stamina and patriotism in the paring of the finger-nail of either than in Cleveland's whole being. But, of course, General Harrison is a much broader man in statesmanship and in the elements needful for a President."

"What of Brooks?"

"Well, I haven't heard him; but if half I hear is true he is doing Harrison yeoman's service. You see, we are a forgiving people, when they ask it—but we don't believe in 'forgiving' rebels into the Vice-presidency, nor a vote that would imply that they should ever be thus honored. We don't think that is good education for our children, North or South, while it insults our living soldiers and the memory of our dead. We want to remember Washington's injunction and exalt loyalty—but treason, never!"

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the noted temperance advocate, was in the city yesterday. She came to confer with Chairman Huston on campaign matters. In regard to the charge of the Voice, the New York Prohibition organ, that she was contemptuously treated by the committee on resolutions at the Republican national convention, she said to a Journal reporter. "There isn't an iota of truth in the statement of the Voice and the person who made the charge, whoever it was, knew it when he did so. I was never treated more courteously by any body of men than I was by that committee. Why, let me give you a little incident to show how they listented to what I said. During the course of my remarks, a band was passing near by, which caused a good deal of noise and confusion, making it extremely difficult to hear what was going on. The members of the committee promptly requested me to stop and wait until perfect order was restored, so that I could be heard. I don't ask for any better treatment than I received at the hands of the Republican committee, and when the Voice says I was in any way slightingly received, it simply does not tell the truth."

"The Voice has not accorded you fair treatment any way, has it?"

"Not at all. Its editor has knowingly misrepresented me. When in New York recently a reporter of that paper called on me and wanted to interview me. I declined, simply and solely because I knew that I would be misrepresented, and not under any circumstances accorded fair treatment. The reporter was persistent, but I steadily declined, and finally wrote the editor a letter, saying that I was extremely sorry I could not talk to his representative, and why I did not do so. Well, what did they do then? Why, they garbled what I said, left out parts, and then published the rest, knowingly and wilfully giving an entirely wrong tone to my letter. No, you can say that the Voice is knowingly unfair in what it has had to say of me."

"What do you think of third party prospects?"

"I do not believe the party is growing nearly as fast as its leaders believe it is. Of this I am sure, it is in no wise commensurate with temperance sentiment in its growth. I don't think it is making any great progress in Iowa. The great mass of temperance people there remain firmly with the Republicans, because they know that they have given them everything they ever got in the way of temperance legislation. In other States I have not had opportunity to know as well as I do in Iowa."

"Where do you go from here?"

"I am going back to New York. We have headquarters at at 34 West Fourteenth street, and I shall remain there until after the election in charge of the organization of women's Republican clubs. You can say the organization is progressing so far most satisfactorily. We are getting the most influential ladies in the land, and receiving great encouragement."

"Have you seen the Union Signal's charge asserting that the Journal kept an extract from a speech of General Harrison declaring against prohibition, standing at the head of its column all during the campaign four years ago?"

"No, I have not seen the paper, but have heard of the charge. I was told of it by a lady in Iowa, who was informed by the editor of the Union Signal that Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, was the Signal's authority for the statement. I can hardly believe Mrs. Gougar would make the statement and attempt to injure General Harrison in that way, however. Of course, I know that it is entirely unfounded and that the Journal denies it."

Mrs. Foster was very much interested in learning the political situation here was good, and was pleased at the activity which she saw displayed everywhere. She left for Cleveland last evening at 7 o'clock.

John H. Burford, of Crawfordsville, chairman of the county central committee, and a member of the State central committee, said: "The laboring men are all going to support Harrison in our county, with the exception of but a very few life-long Democrats. The number of Democrats coming over is remarkable. I know of a number who said they could not vote to re-elect Cleveland, and they are men of determined action, men who mean what they say. Old soldiers who have since the war voted with the Democracy say that Cievelond's vetoes and rebel flag have disgusted them and turned them to Harrison and Morton. Our people are mainly composed of farmers and mechanics, and among them there is a growing demand for tariff literature. I am pushed every day with requests for pamphlets setting forth both sides, and I believe that there is a greater tendency to become educated on these issues this year than ever before. This is where the Republican party has the advantage, for their protective doctrine cannot help but be seen in a correct light where any thorough investigation is made. In regard to the State ticket, we all know that Wallace would not accept the nomination if it was offered, and so we let him drop. Porter's withdrawal we are inclined to accept as final, and we do not see why it should not be taken as it was meant. As to our choice, it would have been Hovey, but our people are a little undecided at present. We all want Chase for Lieutenant-governor, and we have hopes for his nomination. With any good man at the head of the ticket, I can safely say that I think Montgomery county is good for 250 Republican majority."

J. W. Harrison, of Frankfort, has been a life-long friend of General Harrison. His great-grandfather and the General's were brothers, and upon this distant relationship a life-long friendship has resulted. "We all wanted Porter, down in Clinton county," he said. "He stands well with the laboring men. But his withdrawal reads as if he meant it, and we have other good men in the State to choose from. We are not in the fix the Democrats were at St. Louis, only one man to nominate. Our county will give 200 majority this fall. The Democrats have had a rupture in their local ranks, and it will be to our advantage. It dates back to the campaign of 1884, when the Democratic majority was 250. A lot of them left their party, and it is my opinion they will never return. It is said that over 200 will vote against Cleveland. That shows the way our people are going to go. Harrison need have no fears about Clinton county."

John Johnson, of Montgomery county, said: "Our county gave Blaine a majority of 160, but from all appearances Harrison has a much stronger hold on the people. I think we will give him 300 majority. Our people have been depending upon Porter as the candidate for Governor. They have had some idea that he is the strongest man in the State with the laboring classes, and his withdrawal met with universal regret. Of course, Lew Wallace was originally our man, but we knew he was out of the field. Hovey will, in all probability, be a popular man with our delegates since Porter has declined. As to the condition of the party in our county, I have never known it better. There is a more general satisfaction expressed for General Harrison than I have ever heard for any presidential candidate. He will carry Indiana without a doubt, even if Porter is not on the ticket."

W. W. Thornton, of Crawfordsville, candidate for the nomination of Reporter of Supreme Court, said: "I know of a large number of men who voted for Cleveland in 1884 and who now say they will support Harrison. A politician told me recently that he has a list in his possession of sixteen old soldiers heretofore Democratic affiliation who will vote the Republican ticket. Our county will poll a big majority this year for Harrison. There is no doubt of it, for I have been around among the working classes and I know their preferences. Men are leaving old party lines and are voting not so much this year for the man or the party as for the principle. Free trade cannot win in this country if the matter is submitted fairly and honestly, and that is all we ask."

E. P. McClarkey, sheriff of Montgomery county, said: "The prospects of the Republican party have never been more flattering in our section of the State. Porter's withdrawal was a sudden blow to our hopes, but we know what to believe when we see it down in black and white. Porter was candid, I believe, and now our people are eager for Hovey's nomination."

SAID the rose to the snow-drop,
"Let's make a 'combine,'
And enrich woman's mouth—
The effect will be fine!"
She spoke truth, as patrons of Sozodont know,
Sound teeth and pure breath it has power to bestow.

A DETECTIVE'S QUEER WORK

Judge Taylor Says A. V. Stewart Was Arrested Without Authority of Law.

The Prisoner Is Released, but Is Immediately Afterward Taken Into Custody by Cincinnati Officers Who Came Here for Him.

The detectives who arrested Archie W. Stewart, charged with embezzling the funds of the Longview Insane Asylum, in Hamilton county, Ohio, have pursued a very peculiar course with their prisoner. Thursday they stated positively that he had been returned to Cincinnati, when he had not, as the developments of yesterday showed. The full particulars of the arrest were not made public until yesterday. It appears that the prosecutor of Hamilton county has had reason to belive for some time that Stewart was living in Indianapolis, and requested detectives Hobbs and Wise to keep on the lookout for him. The first of the week Mr. Wise discovered that Stewart was living on Pleasant street, under an assumed name, and he telegraphed to that effect to William H. Pugh, the Hamilton county prosecutor. Pugh telegraphed in return instructions to Wise to arrest the fugitive and hold him until requisition papers could be secured. Wednesday morning Wise went to Stewart's house, but did not find him. Late in the evening he returned, and found the accused at home with his family. Mr. Stewart consented to go to Cincinnati without a requisition, and Wise took him to the jail. Sheriff King refused to receive him, because Wise had no commission as an officer and no warrant. Superintendent Travis also refused to allow Stewart to be locked in the station-house on the same ground. Later the sheriff permitted Wise to place his man in the jail over night. Early Thursday morning he was taken out, and the detectives announced that they had sent him to Cincinnati. Instead of doing that, however, they took him to a room on the fourth floor of the block at No. 88 East Washington street, and put him under guard. Late that night he was again taken to the jail and locked in a cell.

Early yesterday morning Charles H. Jenner, a friend of Stewart, now living at No. 98 Pleasant street, learned that Stewart was still in the city, and at the request of the prisoner's wife, employed Harrison J. Everett, the attorney, to bring habeas corpus proceedings. While the suit was being filed the detectives again took Stewart from the jail, back to the room on East Washington street. They then gave it out that their prisoner had been put in a buggy and driven several miles out in the country, to catch a train for Cincinnati. The habeas corpus complaint charged that Wise was not an officer; that he had no warrant, and that he had arrested Stewart for the purpose of black-mail. Notwithstanding the detective's statement that his prisoner had been taken back to Cincinnati, he was summoned to appear and answer at 2 o'clock. It was nearly 4 o'clock when he appeared in court, and to the surprise of those who supposed he was telling the truth, he brought Stawart with him. Judge Taylor, after hearing the detective's own statement of the arrest, released the prisoner, holding that no private citizen had a right to arrest a man on the mere authority of a telegram, no matter from whom it came. Just as the judge had completed his decision, Joseph Moses, baliff of the Cincinnati Criminal Court, and Frank Zumstein, deputy sheriff of the same court, appeared with a requisition for Stewart, and took him in custody. Stewart seemed glad to meet his old friends, and said he would have been back in Cincinnati before now if he had had his way. "This is the most painful duty I ever performed," said Mr. Moses. "I went to school with both Mr. Stewart and his wife, and better hearted people I never met."

In regard to the charge against Stewart, he said the indictment charged him with embezzling $12,000 from the Longview Asylum. It had been pending for over four years but no great effort had ever been made to hunt down the accused. There had been a good deal of talk about other people being concerned in the embezzlement, and he did not know what the trial would bring out.

Stewart for the first time talked very freely. He said he was glad he was going back to face the music. "I have been a fugitive suffering for other men's sins long enough," said he. "For four years I have kept quiet, but now that the crisis has come I propose to make a good many people sweat. I know I became infatuated with the faro bank, but I cannot be blamed for all that occurred. There were several other men who helped squander that money. While I have been a fugitive they have been living in splendor, but they will have to come to time now."

"Stewart does not look like the same man he was four years ago," said Deputy Sheriff Zumstein, "I would not have known him if I had not seen him smile. When he left Cincinnati he was very dressy, and looked ten years younger than he does now. I never will believe he was a dishonest man at heart. He was too good natured to occupy the position he did at Longview, and reckless men who claimed to be his friends no doubt got him into the trouble. If he is punished I hope they will be also." The officer further expressed the belief that there was not much of a disposition to prosecute Stewart vigorously. They returned to Cincinnati with him on the 6 o'clock train last evening.

Lavish with Her Money.

The various justices of the peace held several insane inquests yesterday. One case concerned Mrs. Augusta Reichel, living at No. 32 Peru street. She is the woman who, for several months, has caused so much talk on account of the gifts of money and other valuables she has distributed among the poor people of her neighborhood. It has been her habit for some time to take daily rides on the street cars and drop into the hands of drivers gold pieces of various denominations, ranging from $1 to $20. Her action led the police to make an investigation, and they found that she had considerable wealth which she had received from her parents' estate in Germany. Her husband, who is a machinist, works steadily and gets $5 per day. He said the money his wife gave away was her own, and she could do what she pleased with it. Recently the woman's fancy has turned in another direction. She has been spading up the commons in the neighborhood of her home and planting flower beds. She said she did it because she wanted to see the city beautified. Her actions became so queer that yesterday some of her neighbors had her arrested, and a jury in 'Squire Smock's court found her to be insane. An examination of the records showed that she was an inmate of the asylum nearly seventeen years ago, and a certificate of commitment to the Logansport asylum as an incurable was issued. When she was taken in custody she carried down to the sheriff's office a pot of gold, amounting to nearly $500. It is understood that the woman a year or two ago received about $10,000 as her share of her parent's estate, and she has given it nearly all away to the poor. To one poor family she gave two cows, and they are now making a living by selling milk. Her husband owns the residence in which they live, and it is furnished luxuriously.

Insanity Inquests.

Charles Bonner, living on South New Jersey street, was arrested on a warrant sworn out in 'Squire Smock's court stating that he was insane. His wife testifies that he had acted very queerly for some time, and had several times struck her. The jury found that the accused was all right, and the 'Squire put him under bonds to keep the peace. Henry Lockwood, seventy-three years of age, living in Haughville, was declared insane last evening by a commission composed of Drs. Long and Vernon and Justices Smock and Feibleman.

A Pardon and Commutation.

Governor Gray yesterday pardoned L. G. Kearns, sentenced for grand larceny to the Jeffersonville prison, Sept. 17, of last year. The ground for the pardon was undeniable proof of Kearns's innocence. He had formerly been a school-teacher, employed in Sullivan county, for fourteen years. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Buff, of Sullivan, and in his trial proved an alibi. But the jury's verdict was that he was guilty and no further action was taken. He went to the penitentiary for three years. Two other men were arrested at the same time, it being claimed that all three had been implicated in a confidence game on a Sullivan county farmer, but they are still at the penitentiary. The two years' sentence of Euphronius Sands, sent to the southern prison on June 18, 1888, for forgery, was commuted. Sands is fifteen years of age, and the conditions of the commutation are that he shall be placed in the Indiana Reform School for Boys until his majority is reached. The Governor's action was upon the recommendation of the father of Sands and the judge of the Hendricks Circuit Court.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Another Tilt Taken on the German Question, Appearing in a Certain Motion.

At the meeting of the School Commissioners last night the report of retiring treasure Frenzel was submitted, showing a balance in the treasury July 21, of $17,955.78, and on Aug. 1, a balance of $14,651.16. The report went to the committee on finance. Upon motion of Mr. Frenzel it was decided to include the balance in the treasury at the present time in the Gregg fund, amounting to $3,988.77, and that the old note be canceled.

Superintendent Jones stated that heretofore his report had been read at the proper time, although its presentation in a printed form was regularly provided for. He had placed it in the hands of the printer and it would be ready in a short time. This has been, he said, the most successful year of the city schools, there having been an increase of 471 pupils in the yearly enrollment and a gain of 1,397 who have attended the entire course of ten months' instruction. J. H. Greenstreet, chairman of committee on library, reported an increase in the circulation of books from the Public Library, for July, of 1,184, and receipts of fines amounting to $48.12 for the entire month. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton was unanimously elected as clerk for the superintendent.

At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Haughey proposed to the board a series of amendments to the present manual of rules and regulations, urging that the time for the opening of the city schools was fast approaching, and his proposed amendments were necessarily important. His idea was to bring the German question before the board in order to lay it open for a fair discussion. He proposed that instruction in German be begun no earlier than the sixth grade; that only three teachers be employed in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, and in High-school No. 1; and further, that the instruction be limited to the sixth district, High-schools Nos. 1 and 2, and to the annexes.

Mr. Frenzel at once objected to the introduction of this subject at the time, claiming that but few members of the board had had time to confer with their constituents in regard to its propriety, and to further his designs he at once made a motion to adjourn, but the motion was lost. Mr. Haughey was persistent in claiming the right to present his amendments on the ground that the present constitution of the board gave him a technical right to such presentation, which opinion the Chair upheld. But Mr. Frenzel argued from precedent that such was not customary, and that to be fair to all parties concerned Mr. Haughey's amendments were not even debatable, and that to be valid they must lie over until the next meeting. Notwithstanding the decision of the Chair to the effect that Mr. Haughey was entitled to present his amendments, upon motion of Mr. Frenzel to adjourn all debate was cut off, and the matter will be submitted at the next meeting, when all the members of the board may have their "constituents" at their side.

Wanted a Bill Changed.

Albert Kerr and Patrick Sullivan entered Dill's drug store, corner Delaware street and Massachusetts avenue, and ordering soda, offered a ten dollar bill in payment, remarking that they had no smaller change. Mr. Dill replied that they must pay in smaller change. Seeing that he meant what he said, by chance, as they said, they found sufficient change on their persons to settle the bill. On July 31 these two men, in company with Frank Morris, were before the city court and fined $10 and costs apiece with ten days in the work-house. But the work-house sentence was commuted and they have been at large since paying their fines.

Sent a Naked Body Home.

Another case of the extreme humanity practiced by the Insane Hospital authorities has been brought to light. Wm. O'Mara, a Roman Catholic, who had been at the hospital for treatment for some weeks, died there a little over a week ago. The authorities were notified to ship the remains to the home of his friends in Crawfordsville, and the request was complied with. But the friends of the deceased say that when they received the body, which had been placed in a plain coffin, it did not have a particle of clothing on it.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: George Hoffman, frame cottage on Madison avenue, near Nebraska street, $700; Dr. Eastman, improvements at No. 191 North Delaware street, $200; Crust Jasper, double frame cottage on Gresham street, near East, $800; M. A. Pratt, frame cottage at No. 204 Coburn street, $600; Robert Mitchell, improvements at No. 166 Olive street, $1,000.

The Southern Prison.

J. B. Patten, warden of the southern prison, yesterday turned in as earnings, to the State treasury, $17,998.50, representing the maintenance for May, June and July.

Excursion To Noblesville
TO VISIT THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' REUNION
ON
SUNDAY, AUG. 5.

On the above date the Lake Erie & Western railroad will sell excursion tickets to Noblesville at 50 cents for the round trip. Trains leave at 9 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. and arrive at Indianapolis, returning, at 7 P. M. Tickets on sale at Union Depot and Massachusetts avenue.

T. W. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Notice.

Call early at I., B. & W. ticket office, No. 138 South Illinois street, and secure sleeping-car berths for Niagara Falls. Only $5 for the round trip, including side trip to Lake Chautauqua. This is the first excursion of the season.

DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle.

Another Cincinnati Excursion Tuesday, Aug. 7 Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D.—Tickets good going on all regular trains and returning until Aug. 9 inclusive. Round trip only $3.00, including admission to Exposition or Fall of Babylon. C., H. & D. trains pass within two squares of the latter attraction. Remember the route, C., H. & D.

THE effects of irregular meals or bad cooking nuetralized by taking Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Wait Patiently
FOR THE
NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION,
AUG. 14,

Via the "Old Reliable" C., H. & D., and avoid the heat and dust incident to the inland routes, by going via Toledo, Detroit and through Canada, via the Michigan Central, generally styled "The Cool Northern Route." Plenty of time at the Falls. Side trips to Toronto and Put-in-Bay, with lots of time in which to enjoy them. Circulars full of information are now ready at ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or mailed by

W. H. FISHER, General Agent.

DRINK Malto for the nerves.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

Call at the I., B. & W. ticket office, No. 138 S. Illinois street, and secure your berths for the first excursion to Niagara Falls, Tuesday, Aug. 7, including a free ride to Chautauqua Lake.

DRINK Malto.

Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway.
"THE ELKHART LINE."

Only $3, one way, to Chicago, via boat line, including berth. Round-trip tickets to Benton Harbor, going Saturdays, returning Mondays, $4; ten-day ticket, $6. Cedar Beach rates, going Saturdays, returning Mondays, $3.25; ten days, $4.25. Warsaw rates—going Saturdays, returning Mondays, $3.25; ten days' limit, $4. Four hours shorter than any other line to Petoskey and Mackinac. Please see J. B. Harter, General Agent, 138½ South Illinois street.

DRINK Malto at soda fountain.

To Lake Chautauqua and Return.

The I., B. & W. will make no extra charge to parties desirous of visiting Chautauqua lake on the excursions to Niagara Falls, Aug. 7 and 21.

COTE D'OR.

The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by P. H. Kelley, corner Mississippi and Washington sts., at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

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Sold by C. H. Schad & Co., corner Noble and Washington streets.

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Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as ever I could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 114 East Main street, Wiggonsville, O.

"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work." D. W. BRATE, stone-cutter, No. 4 Martin street, Albany, N. Y.

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Kindergarten Chimes. Wiggen....$1.25 } For
Songs for Kindergarten and Primary Schools. Menard....30 } Young Children

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