VISITORS TO GEN. HARRISON

Three Large Delegations from Indiana and Illinois Unite to Do Him Honor.

Demonstrations That Show the Spirit and Aggressiveness of the Great Republican Army in the Contest for Home and Protection.

Two Speeches, Short but Eloquent, that Announce the Faith of Patriots.

What the Illinois People Say of the Political Conditions in Their State—Minor Incidents of the Spirit of the Day.

A DAY OF DEMONSTRATIONS.

Illinois and Indiana Unite in Honoring Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

The city was almost given over to strangers yesterday, who poured in to pay their respects to General Harrison. In the morning two train-loads from Hamilton county arrived, and after dinner three excursion trains came in from eastern Illinois. Of the former there were about twenty-five hundred, and of the latter three thousand, making almost six thousand visitors for one day. The Hamilton county delegation made a great display, and in numbers far exceeded anything that was expected. The train on the Erie road brought many coaches that were crowded to overflowing, inasmuch as quite a number rode upon top of the cars. The visitors arrived at the Union Depot shortly before 11 o'clock, and on disembarking formed in line immediately for the march up town. The procession was headed by the Tippecanoe Club recently organized in that county. Eighty of the 150 members of the club were in yesterday's procession. Their banner was one of the most attractive ones which has yet been seen in the many processions that have visited the city. It consisted of a large bust portrait of General Harrison—an excellent likeness—which was placed in a frame wrapped in bunting of the national colors. The back of the picture contained the inscription, "Protection, Prosperity and Perpetuity of the Union." Behind the Tippecanoe veterans came a host of younger and noisier, although perhaps no more enthusiastic Republican. The parade abounded in bands, banners and badges, and made an imposing display along the line of march. The Noblesville band led the way, and furnished excellent music. Among the other bands that which attracted the most attention was the "Sheridan Kid Band." It was composed of fourteen boys, the oldest of whom is not fourteen years of age and the youngest not yet nine. Yet the boys gave some very fair music. The teacher of the band is N. B. Cornelius, formerly of this city. Master Charles Godwin, who is only eight years of age, plays a cornet very well.

The banners were, as usual, full of patriotic sentiment, serving as unerring indications of public opinion. One banner was inscribed on one side, "Protection means progress, peace and plenty," and upon the other, "Free-trade means retrogression, riot and ruin." Another banner proclaimed, "We are of the tribe of Benjamin and Levi, and they will get there, Eli!" There were many others of a similar character. One of the most noticeable persons in the procession was a giant, dressed in red, white and blue muslin, who bore a banner with red, white and blue fringe, with the inscription, "The eagle and the flag against the rooster and the rag."

The procession arrived at University Park shortly after 11 o'clock, and in a few moments General Harrison appeared. He was escorted to the stand by Judge Martindale and Hon. J. R. Gray, chairman of the Hamilton county Republican central committee. General Harrison was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, while two of the bands played patriotic airs. Then Mr. Gray was introduced by Judge Martindale to present the Hamilton county visitors to General Harrison, which he did in the following words:

"General Harrison—We are here to-day from Hamilton county to greet you. We come for the purpose of expressing our appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred upon the man of our choice by that grand body of men who composed the recent national Republican convention at Chicago. We come to congratulate you personally, upon the great unanimity with which you have been nominated as the candidate of the grandest political party in the world's history, for the greatest political office in the world, and upon the auspicious signs of victory attending that nomination. We come as a collection of citizens representing in a peculiar sense the beneficent results of our American system of protection. We live in a county in which nature has been exceedingly generous in her bestowal of resources (especially agricultural resources), which are being constantly improved by our people; and while at present we are not largely engaged in enterprises that command the services of large bodies of men, yet our occupations and interests are so diversified that each is the helpmate of the other; and thus our development and prosperity are continuous and healthful, and our prospects and possibilities for rapid development in the near future are very great. Here are gathered from our county representatives of the various callings, pursuits and occupations in life to greet you, and inform you that we are satisfied with the Republican policy of protection for labor, for home industries and for home markets for home products, because that policy brings us work, wages and wealth; and we will demand and vote for its continuance.

"We present you here to-day the greetings of this large number of the old veterans who in 1840 were for Harrison and a protective tariff, and they defeated a New York free-trade Democrat in his race for a second term for the presidency then; and they are for Harrison and a protective tariff to-day, and they intend to defeat another New York free trade Democrat in his race for a second term of the presidency with our own Gen. Benjamin Harrison in 1888. We present you here to-day the greetings of this large number of ex-soldiers, who, like yourself, in 1861-65, voluntarily left all that was near and dear to them at home, and (with their lives in their hands) hazarded all that they had, were, or hoped to become, on the bloody battle-fields of the South, to conquer a rebellion against the authority of the government in order that we might have a country over which the old flag might continue to float forever, as the proud emblem of protection to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' These men are for you now, because they know that you are one of them, were with them and will stand by them in all their interests.

"I will not detain you by traversing the issues of this campaign. They are many, and vital, too; but thank God, our people read, and I believe they will understand the issues, and decide them corrrectly—by electing Harrison and Morton. We want our American Congress to legislate for the protection of American interests and not in favor of pauper interests. We don't want England to rob and starve our laboring men, as she is robbing and starving the Irish people in Ireland to-day.

"In conclusion, General, allow me to assure you that I speak the sentiment of all the Republicans of my county when I say that we know your history, life and character perfectly, and that you have not only proper convictions of the right, but that you have the courage, also, to assert and maintain them at any hazard. And while we extend our congratulations to you, we also congratulate ourselves and the country in the fact that in this great struggle for the right we have in you a standard-bearer who is a thorough Republican, fully equiped, both in head and heart, for the great trust which we intend to place in your hands, and that you will give to the country an able, honest and pure administration, and we here and now pledge to you our earnest, faithful support.

"General, allow me to introduce to you the Republicans of Hamilton county, for it is you they desire to see and hear. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who will address you."

There was another scene of enthusiasm when General Harrison arose and stood before the multitude. After the crowd was sufficiently quiet he spoke as follows:

"Colonel Gray and my Hamilton County Friends—The demonstration which you have made this morning is worthy of Hamilton county; it is worthy of the great party to which you have given the consent of your minds and the love of your hearts; it is altogether more than worthy of him whom you have come to greet. You come from a county that, as your spokesman has said, is greatly favored, a county rich in its agricultural capacity; but, as I look into your faces this morning, I turn from the contemplation of material wealth to the thought of those things that are higher and better. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] Not long ago a distinguished Englishman and jurist visited our country. On the eve of his return, in a public address, he alluded to the fact that wherever he went he was asked whether he was not amazed at the great size of our country. This student of law and government very kindly, but very decidedly rebuked this too prevalent pride of bulk, and called our attention to the finer and higher things that he had observed in our American civilization.

"So to-day, as I look into these intelligent faces, my thoughts are turned away from those things that are scheduled, that have their places in our census returns, to those things which belong to the higher man—his spiritual and moral nature. [Applause.] I congratulate you, not so much upon the rich farmlands of your county as upon your virtuous and happy homes. [Applause.] The home is the best, as it is the first, school of good citizenship. It is the great conservative and assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in our schools, valuable as their instruction is. It is in the home that we first learn obedience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that bore us, that which is virtuous, consecrated and pure. [Applause.] I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in aught else. [Applause.] By the beneficent homestead law it created more than a half million of homes; by the Emancipation Proclamation it converted a million cattle pens into homes. [Applause.] And it is still true to those principles that will preserve contentment and prosperity in our homes. I greet you as men who have been nurtured in such homes, and call your thought to the fact that the Republican party has always been and can be trusted to be, friendly to all that will promote virtue, intelligence and morality in the homes of our people. [Applause.]

Now, in view of the fact that I must greet other delegations to-day [Cries of "Don't stop"], I am sure you will be content with these brief remarks, though they are altogether an inadequate return for your cordial demonstration."

The hand-shaking then followed and for almost an hour the General stood on the lower one of the steps leading to the stand extending his hand to the eager crowd which filed past. Then he was hurried to his carriage and driven away to dinner, preparatory to passing through a similar experience in the afternoon.

The Illinois Visitors.

The Macon and Douglas county, Illinois, delegations made a superb display in the afternoon, both in the way of numbers and in personal appearance. They came in over two roads—two trains by way of the Vandalia and one by the I., D. & W.—arriving here shortly before 2 o'clock. The number of ladies was small, and of the 3,000 in the party the majority were young or middle-aged men, fine-looking, active men, and very enthusiastic. The center of attention, however, was the members of the Young Men's Republican Club of Decatur. They all wore white linen coats and high hats, and when they had formed into line and the procession was ready to start, they suddenly dazzled the eyes of the spectators by hoisting red, white and blue sun-shades, with which every man in the club had come supplied. They marched three abreast, and were so arranged that a red, a white and a blue parasol were represented in each trio. The effect was superb, and the throngs of people on the sidewalk all along the route gave them cheer after cheer. A gentleman who was at the Chicago convention declares that the display beat anything seen there—not even excepting that of the Blaine Club, of Cincinnati. This club, however, by no means constituted the only attraction in the procession, in the van of which were several survivors of General Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois. The name of Grant still thrills the hearts of Republicans, and the little crowd representing the men who had started out under him when his name was yet comparatively obscure was an object of great interest. They bore the old regimental flag—the only one for which General Grant ever issued a requisition. It was too old and tattered to be unfurled. It was wrapped closely to the staff, to which a streamer was attached, making known the identity of the flag.

The Illinois delegations had few banners, but brought some excellent musical organizations. The Decatur Band, which accompanied the Young Men's Republican Club, was an excellent organization and handsomely uniformed. Accompanying the same club was a drum corps of thirty-four young men. It appeared that the Decatur young men were intent upon cutting a wide swath in every direction, and they about succeeded in doing it. The crowd, which had assembled in front of the speaking stand when General Harrison appeared to meet these visitors' was the largest gathered in University Park this year. Many of the Hamilton county visitors were present. When the General appeared the strangers in the crowd immediately picked him out from among the company of gentlemen who were escorting him to the stand, although few of them had ever seen him before, and, after a few hurried exclamations of "There comes Harrison," they broke into cheers, the ovation even excelling that of the morning. General Harrison raised his hat in acknowledgement, the cheers redoubling when he advanced upon the stand. Here were seated, in addition to members of the local reception committee, Capt. T. D. Minturn, of Douglas county, Andrew H. Mills, a young attorney of Decatur, and a number of the Young Men's Republican Club, and several of the representatives of General Grant's old regiment.

Judge Martindale first introduced Captain Minturn, who spoke as follows in behalf of the Douglas county visitors:

"General Harrison—These are the boys that represent the Sucker State, the State that sent a Lincoln, and a Grant, and a Logan to help preserve this Nation. If it were not forbidden by our opponents I would make some reference to the history of the United States; but that is a thing that has been ignored. We are told we ought to let bygones be bygones. I could tell you that our candidate for the Presidency of the United States had a great grandfather who signed the Declaration of Independence, [applause,] and he had a grandfather who risked his life to maintain the Declaration of Independence, fighting John Bull; and that grandfather has a grandson who, to-day is willing to risk his life in the maintenance of the government. We have men in our delegation who stood with our candidate for the Presidency on the bloody field of battle. We have men in our delegation, old veterans, who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840, who swear that if the great God in heaven spares their lives they will vote for the grandson in 1888. You may think that the war of independence freed us from Great Britain; but, through the chicanery of the Cobden Club and the Democratic party, they are still trying, by money and ballots, to gain that which they could not gain by bullets. [Applause.] They want to destroy the manufactories; they want to reduce the workingmen of this country to the condition of the serfs of Europe, and they have the Democratic party backing them up. But when the polls roll in with 30,000 majority for Harrison and Morton, which Illinois intends to give in November, they will see that we have relegated the Democratic party to 'innocuous desuetude' [applause], a position that they are eminently qualified by nature to adorn." [Applause.]

Mr. Mills made the speech introducing the Decatur and Macon county delegates to the General. He spoke rapidly and with great earnestness, being frequently interrupted with applause. Said he:

"General Harrison—We, the Republicans of the city of Decatur and Macon county—1,200 strong—desiring to add our testimonial to your worth as a private citizen and a faithful public servant, have left our farms, our offices and our shops to greet you, the chosen and able leader of the great Republican party that is pledged to defend and protect American citizens and American industries. We congratulate you on the pleasing fact that in your nomination the bickerings of the past are forgotten; the broken lines are closed. We stand shoulder to shoulder, with a deep conviction in the justice of our cause and an abiding faith in the wisdom and patriotism of our standard-bearers, realizing that every man should do his duty, and we here pledge you to do it as God gives us light to see that duty. Some of our number, whose locks are whitened by the frosts of many winters, voted for your illustrious grandfather; others stood by the cradle of Liberty at the birth of the grandest party of any nation or of any age; others promptly responded to the Nation's call of danger, and fought side by side with you until treason cried 'enough'; while others will cast their first presidential vote for you.

"We have more young men in our party today than at any period of its history. The Republican party has arisen from the ashes of defeat, stronger, better organized, and more determined than ever that the results of the war shall not be curtailed, defeated, or repealed by adverse legislation, or the reorganization of the Supreme Court.

"There are two subjects mentioned in our platform that tower high over every other issue before the American people, and these are protection to American labor and a free ballot and a fair count. As during the darkest hours of the rebellion you were ever found in the thickest of the fight at the head of our army; with words of cheer you strengthened their already brave hearts, and turning in your saddle you shouted, 'Come on boys,' and plunged into the breach, so in this battle for liberty and equality, for protection and prosperity, you are our conquering hero, leading us to victory. Your soldiers are enthusiastic, confident and true. Your bearing at the focus of public thought has turned respect into confidence, esteem and love; your utterances have been words of widosm, treasured by your friends and dreaded by your enemies. And the stars and stripes [producing a silk flag]—this ensign of victory—this flag, whose stars seem real, whose lines of white symbol the purity of our heroic sires, and those of red their patriotic blood shed in defense of the right; this flag, that has kissed the breeze over many hard-fought battle-fields, this flag has been chosen the insignia of Republicanism in this campaign, and you our color-bearer. Then go forward, inspired by the loyal millions of your countrymen who are looking to you to plant this flag [here handing General Harrison the flag] in triumph in every Northern State at least, thereby guaranteeing to us a pure, honest and efficient administration."

Then General Harrison arose, and, after some moments of cheering and waving of parasols and hats, proceeded to speak, as follows:

"My Republican Friends—I feel myself unable to respond suitably to this magnificent demonstration and to these kindly words which you have addressed to me. Public duties involve grave responsibilities. The conscientious man will not contemplate them without seriousness. But the man who sincerely desires to know and to do his duty may rely upon the favoring help of God and the friendly judgment of his fellow-citizens. [Great applause.]

"Your coming from another State and from distant homes testifies to the observing interest which you feel in those questions which are to be settled by the ballot in November. [Cries of 'We will settle them.']

"The confessed free-traders are very few in this country. But English statesmen and English newspapers confidently declare that in fact we have a great many. [Applause.]

"We are told that it is only an average reduction of 7 per cent. that is contemplated. [Laughter.] Well, if that were true and not a very deceptive statement, as it really is, you might fairly ask whether this average reduction does not sacrifice some American industry or the wages of our workingmen and working women. You may also fairly ask to see the free list, which does not figure in this 'average.' [Applause and cries of 'That's it.'] We would have more confidence in the protest of these reformers that they are not 'free-traders' if we could occasionally hear one of them say that he was a protectionist [applause], or admit that our customs duties should adequately favor our domestic industries. But they seem to be content with a negative statement.

"Those who would, if they could, eliminate the protective principle from our tariff laws have, in former moments of candor, described themselves as 'progressive free-traders,' and it is an apt designation. The protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importations and the competition of underpaid labor in Europe. [Applause.] Those who want to lower the dyke owe it to those who live behind it to make a plain statement of their purposes. Do they want to invite the flood, or do they believe in the dyke, but think it will afford adequate protection at a lower level? [Great and enthusiastic applause.]

"What I say is only suggestive. I cannot in this brief talk go into details, or even properly limit the illustrations I have used. But this is an appropriate and timely inquiry: With what motive, what ultimate design, what disposition towards the principle of protection is it that our present tariff schedule is attacked? It may be that reductions should be made; it may be that some duties should be increased, but we want to know whether those who propose the revision believe in taking thought of our American workingmen in fixing the rates, or will leave them to the chance effects of a purely revenue tariff. [Applause.]

"Now, having spoken once already to-day, you will accept this inadequate acknowledgment of this magnificent demonstration.

"I thank you, my Illinois friends, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the Republicans of Indiana for the great interest you have manifested." [Applause.]

It had been thought that the General would not attempt to shake hands with the afternoon delegation, and some of his friends advised him not to undertake it, as the crowd would not expect it if an explanation was made, but he said he felt perfectly able for the job, and accordingly gave the visitors the satisfaction of shaking hands with him. The expressions of those who passed him were full of encouragement. "We'll elect you, General," was one of the most frequent. "Illinois is solid for you," was another, and "God bless you and elect you," was also heard. Gen. Harrison within four hours had shaken hands with probably not less than 4,000 people, at the smallest estimate, but he stands the strain with all the strength excellent health and the inspiration of good feeling give him.

Receptions to Come.

This will be another busy day with General Harrison. Three Indiana counties, Rush, Decatur and Delaware, are to send delegations to visit him. Large delegations are expected from each, and the receptions will take place, as usual, in University Park. If it is possible the General will address the delegations at the same time. There will be no delegation to-morrow, but Friday and Saturday will bring in several thousand more pilgrims. On the former day delegations will come from Vermillion, Johnson, and Bartholemew counties, and Paxton, Jacksonville and Kankakee, Ill. Saturday will probably be the biggest day of the week. White, Newton and Jasper counties and Montgomery and Cuyohoga counties, Ohio, will send delegations. There will also be here several hundred commercial travelers from Bloomington and Peoria, Ill. The Illinois commercial travelers have extended an invitation to the traveling men of Lafayette to join them, which will probably be accepted. Congressman Rowell, of Bloomington, will be the spokesman for the visitors. The Indianapolis commercial travelers are preparing to meet their visiting brethren at the depot and give them a reception.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Why They Believe the Republicans Will Have a Grand Triumph.

Leonard Wild, of Noblesville, was a delegate to the State convention and a member of the committee on permanent organization. "Hamilton county," he remarked, "will poll a solid vote for Harrison. Our place is not much of a manufacturing place, but the people are interested in the tariff question. There are a great many farmers in our neighborhood, and never before in all my life have I seen them so anxious to learn the exact situation as they are this campaign. They know it is a question that concerns them as much as it concerns anybody, and they are going to raise a great cry for their rights next November. I recollect all the campaigns from 1860 up to the present time. I have taken great pleasure in watching their working and their development. This year it seems to me there has been a most remarkable improvement over the past. The party is more harmonious, more united, and every man seems to be desirous of doing all he can for the election of the ticket, despite any little prejudices he may have entertained. I believe the party is going to win if we can get a fair count. Protection is an issue that will always win, no matter what party's colors it sails under. It is not the Republican party that asks the people for its supremacy to be restored, it is the platform on which it stands."

"How is the State ticket received?" he was asked.

"The ticket, from one end to the other, gives unanimous satisfaction. We were all for Porter at first in Hamilton county, but after he so strongly refused we wanted Hovey. I believe Porter was honest when he said he didn't want the nomination, and I could see no use in forcing it upon him when he repeatedly said that he could accept under no consideration. The ticket as it stands will win a good many Cleveland votes over. I know this to be a fact, for I can name four men right there in Noblesville and two in Westfield who voted for Cleveland in 1884 and will support Harrison this year. Hovey is the very man to carry the State."

W. M. Strange, auditor of the Terre Haute & Peoria railroad, was with the Decatur delegation yesterday. He has for years been an influential Republican of Decatur, and reported the prosperity of the party throughout his section of the State as remarkably good. "We live in a Republican county, to be sure," said he, "but then we intend to make it more distinctly Republican this year. There are features about this campaign that I have never noticed in any other. Its unity is very evident. The party, not only in Illinois, but all over the country, seems to be in better working order than it has ever succeeded in reaching. The only way I can account for it is that four years of Democratic probation have clearly shown the peace-loving citizens that the old party that governed the Nation for a quarter of a century cannot be improved upon. Another thing I have noticed is the great support that the laboring men are going to give us. We can point to numerous cases where Democratic laborers—men who voted for Cleveland in 1884, and who have never known anything but the Democracy—have pledged their hearty support to the Republican platform. I can name eight or ten right in Peoria, men who are well known, that say they cannot vote for Cleveland, as they did four years ago. To my mind this means a great deal. The Democratic editors will tell you, when you ask them why they don't refute it, that they know of hundreds of cases where Republicans will vote for Cleveland, but that it is not their policy to make a public fact of it. Now that is a very weak argument. Anyone that knows the policy of Democratic papers knows that if such a case could be substantiated by reliable evidence it would be published with double head-lines. I can speak for the railroad employes, I think, and they will back me up, when I say that Harrison will receive a strong vote from their ranks. There is no ill feeling among them against him. Nor is such a decision on their part the result of blind enthusiasm. They have investigated his record, his conduct in your city, in 1877, and his every act, and in it all they cannot discover a single incident where he has shown himself as anything else than a stanch friend to their interests. I think you can count on five hundred majority for him from Macon county, next November, and not only our county but the entire State will give a good majority."

William Frazier was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Young Men's Republican Club from Decatur, and expressed himself greatly pleased with General Harrison after he had met him and heard him speak. Regarding the political outlook he said: "We Republicans in Illinois are looking mostly away from home, for in our State matters are too one-sided to cause us any anxiety. We are wondering how Indiana and New York will go, and beginning almost with the day of the nomination at Chicago I have grown more hopeful, and then confident of the Republicans carrying both of those States. I know it sounds rather unreasonable for a man in an outside State, who has had no immediate means of observation, to make such predictions, but there is something, I cannot say exactly what, which inspires me with the confidence. It wasn't the case four years ago. Then, when everything started out so brightly, we were suddenly confronted with unexpected apathy in certain Republican quarters, amounting in many instances to downright opposition, and although we kept a stiff upper lip we were not all as confident as they thought us. This year you meet with no apathy among Republicans. They are all enthusiastic and working hard, and something—perhaps it is the conversions which I know we are making every day of the campaign—tells me that this is our year. Yes, sir, I believe Indianapolis has the next President."

A. H. Mills, a lawyer of Decatur, Ill., headed the visitors from that place, making the introductory speech, on their behalf, to General Harrison. "Macon county," he said, to a Journal reporter, "is a strong Republican county. That is conceded by everybody. But we will not rest content with that this year—we want to make a big increase. In 1884 we gave Blaine 312 majority, and we will roll up 500 for Harrison without a doubt. The party throughout Illinois is remarkably well organized. Harrison's nomination was one that gave universal satisfaction in all classes. The workingmen see in him a friend, and while we all recognize that they form the largest factor in this year's campaign, we also find great satisfaction in knowing that they are going to support the right man and the right idea—protection. You can count on Illinois as being well organized, united and solid. The Democrats are not saying much. They are a quiet set, but I tell them that a person would naturally be quiet when going to his own funeral."

Prof. L. A. Estes, president of the Westfield Bank, is a strong anti-third-party Prohibitionist. He has made a thorough canvass of the subject and is well versed in Prohibition matters. "The third party is weakening, I think," he said yesterday, "and simply because of the local-option plank in the Republican State platform. We have a good example of this right in our own county. Mr. Mills, the candidate for Representative on the Prohibition ticket, confesses that this is exactly what he has wanted for years, and that he will vote the Republican ticket. The fact is the Prohibitionists are not gaining strength, and, recognizing this fact, they are going to try to come in on the Republican local-option plank. They are losing confidence in the propriety of branching off on an independent line, and General Harrison's nomination threw them into consternation. It is my opinion that, if the Republican party continues in the way she is traveling now, before another campaign the Prohibition party will have no more functions to perform."

A well-known farmer of Boone county has announced that he will vote for Cleveland this year. He is the owner of several farms in this county, and employs a large number of men. He gives these as his reasons for his change of heart: "I voted for Blaine in 1884, but this year I intend to vote for Cleveland. During Republican administrations I could never employ farm hands for less than from $18 to $20 a month. Since Cleveland's election I have been able gradually to get hands for less, and the highest wages I pay this year is $14 a month, and I feel confident that should Cleveland be reelected I will be able to get all the men I want for $9 a month. I shall cast my vote where it will benefit me the most." This may be a good argument to this rich farmer, but how will it strike his employes?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Minor Items that Were Part of the Three Demonstrations.

The ladies of Hamilton county were well represented, there being several hundred of them.

While General Harrison was shaking hands with the Hamilton county visitors, the Ekin Glee Club entertained the crowd with campaign songs.

The Journal is indebted to the Arcadia brass band for a pleasant serenade yesterday afternoon. The band came down with the Hamilton county delegation.

"There are lots of good Hamilton county Republicans here," said one one of that delegation, "but we left enough at home to carry the county, if an election should occur."

The Illinois delegations did not have many banners, but they brought with them some samples of corn, the stalk of which was twelve feet long, a log cabin, a live coon, and various other accessories.

J. W. Alexander, who ran on the J., M. & I. for over sixteen years, was in the city yesterday, as a pilgrim from Decatur, Ill., where he has lived for the past eight years. He is an enthusiastic Harrison man.

Said a Hamilton county Republican yesterday: "There are not many third-party Prohibitionists in our county. Some talked prohibition till the campaign warmed up and then fell back into the Republican party."

Fifty-one Irishmen of Decatur were in the delegation from that city, red-hot for Harrison and no free trade. There are a good many Irish-Americans in Decatur and the break has been made for Harrison. Converts are coming over every day.

Geo. J. Langsdale, of the monumental commission, has spent his leisure moments in composing a very creditable campaign song. It is entitled "Harrison's the Man," and was set to music by Thos. P. Westendorf, professor of music in the Pontiac, Ill., Reform School.

Charles Swain, who organized the Hamilton County Tippecanoe Club, accompanied the organization here. He came to Indiana the year after the State was admitted to the Union, his father being a member of the first Legislature. He, himself, voted twice for Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

It required ninety-eight coaches to bring to this city the thousands of excursionists to meet General Harrison yesterday. Of this number the I., D. & W. and Vandalia roads had thirty-five each, the Lake Erie sixteen and the Monon twelve. All of them were crowded with people. Besides this throng, many came from Hamilton county in wagons.

The "Sheridan Kid Band" called on band leader J. B. Cameron in the afternoon, and gave him a serenade.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Law-Breakers Sent to the Penitentiary for Various Offenses.

Judge Irvin, of the Criminal Court, is disposing of law-breakers as rapidly as the grand jury is indicting them. Yesterday Andrew Allen, who stole $8 from Herman Reiger, was sent to the penitentiary for two years; William Starr, who pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chain from Fred Leutz, was sentenced for two years, and Thomas Riley, who stole a coat, was given one year. Calvin Vorhis, charged with drawing deadly weapons, was tried, and the court took his punishment under advisement.

Otto Shomberg's Horse.

Some of the Indianapolis investments of Otto H. Shomberg, the first baseman of the Indianapolis Base-ball Club, have not proven successful. In June he purchased a horse from Henry J. Brown, paying therefor $200 cash. On the 2d inst. the horse died. Mr. Shomberg claims that Mr. Brown warranted the animal to be sound, and he alleges that when Mr. Brown did so he knew the horse was diseased. Suit is therefore brought in the Superior Court to recover the $200 he paid for the animal.

To Be Tried for Murder.

The trial of George W. Long, for the murder of Henry Baker, on the evening of June 24, has been set for next Monday, in the Criminal Court. The attorneys for the defense, however, are asking a postponement, and it may possibly be granted. Long will be defended by Davis & Martz and John Duncan has been employed to assist Major Mitchell in the prosecution.

A Meat Dealer Assigns.

Andrew Watson, the proprietor of a meat shop at the corner of Merrill and West streets, has made an assignment to John Reardon. His assets are placed at $1,400 and his liabilities at $1,600.

Circuit Court Term.

The regular term of the Circuit Court begins one week from next Monday.

The Court Record.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Thomas Riley; petit larceny. Trial by court; found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

State vs. Andrew Allen; robbery. Pleaded guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

State vs. William Starr; grand larceny. Pleaded guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

State vs. Calvin Vorhis; drawing deadly weapons. Trial by court; under advisement.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS FILED.

Otto H. Schomberg vs. Henry J. Brown; complaint on account. Demand, $200.

Thomas H. Dorsey vs. Joseph Schloss; complaint on account. Demand, $200.

The Popular "Bee-Line" Railway

Will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at $3. Tickets good going on Aug. 18 and 19 and returning until Aug. 23. Call on T. C. Peck, P. A., for particulars.

Excursion Rates to the West.

THE VANDALIA LINE

Has arranged to run five harvest excursions to points in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. Do not overlook the superior accommodations this road affords the traveling public. For particular information call upon D. R. Donough, ticket agent Union Depot; Geo. Rech, ticket agent Vandalia line, corner Washington and Illinois sts., or address H. R. DERING, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

Excursion to Niagara Falls.

Via I., B. & W. route, leaving Indianapolis at 11 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 21. Fare $5, round trip, good five days or longer. For tickets and information call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. I., B. & W. Ry., 138 South Illinois street.

Bee-Line Excursion, Aug. 16.

Niagara Falls and return, only.....$5.00
Lake Chautauqua and return, only..... 4.50
Toronto and return, only..... 6.00
Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence river, only.....10.00

Remember the date, Thursday, Aug. 16; and the route is via the popular Bee-line railway, with elegant coaches, reclining-chair cars and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depot or 138½ South Illinois st. T. C. PECK, P. A.

Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia.

The I., B. & W. route will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, on account of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, Sept. 3 to 10, at one-half fare. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For information, etc., call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. I., B. & W. Route, 138 South Illinois street.

And Still Another $2.50

CINCINNATI EXCURSION,

Thursday, Aug. 16, via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. As usual, good going on all regular trains, and returning until Saturday night. Please remember this one goes via C., H. & D. Tickets corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and at the Union Station.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

NECKS and arms of snowy whiteness, forms fair as the lily, are the pleasing endowments conferred by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A healthful substitute for the poisonous cosmetics formerly in vogue.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took ..... and ..... sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (Picture number two "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know, write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me and I will answer it. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 20, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scaly Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barber's, Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

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

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

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive and unanswerable evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We began using Hood's Sarsaparilla in our institution some months ago, and having watched its effects, wish to say that we find it a good, reliable and beneficial medicine for family use, and for hospitals and institutes such as ours." SISTERS OF MERCY, West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

QUOITING MATCH.

The 15th inst. (Wednesday) being the anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, the Caledonian Society offer prizes to the six best players in the field, there being two classes, first, second and third prizes for each class. Players can choose which class they wish to enter. No entry money required. Clubs of Ft. Wayne, Springfield, O., and Cincinnati have been invited to compete. All local amateurs are welcome, so come along with your horse-shoes. The rinks are prepared and the Stockyards and the games will begin at noon.

PETER F. BRYCE,
ROBT. M. FOSTER,
JOHN JENKINS, Committee.

GOOD THINGS MUSICAL

THAT ARE COMING IN THE FALL,

Whatever they are, the music to perform them, to understand them, to enjoy them, will be found in the immense establishments of OLIVER DITSON & CO., who have on hand

CONCERT SONGS, GOSPEL SONGS, SACRED SONGS, SCHOOL SONGS, SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONGS, COMIC SONGS, COLLEGE SONGS, JUBILEE SONGS, POPULAR SONGS, CHOIR AND CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC, TONIC-SOL-FA MUSIC, CATHOLIC MUSIC, ANTHEMS AND CHORUSES, PART-SONGS AND GLEES, OPERA, ORATORIO AND CANTATA MUSIC, COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR PIANO, ORGAN, AND ALL OTHER INSTRUMENTS, AND, IN FACT, EVERY KIND OF MUSIC THAT IS MADE.

All this is in the shape of Sheet Music (3,000,000 pieces), Octavo Music (3,000 kinds) or of music collected in well-bound books (4,000 kinds.) Send for Lists, Catalogues, Descriptions and Advice. Any book mailed for retail price.

SOME OF THE NEWEST BOOKS ARE:

PIANO CLASSICS, CLASSICAL PIANIST, YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS, SONG CLASSICS, Soprano, SONG CLASSICS, Alto and Bass, CLASSIC TENOR SONGS. Each $1. Very select and good music.

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