BAD WORK THEY HAVE DONE

The Gruelle Crowd Has Become Obnoxious to the Honest Knights of Labor.

Hired Heelers of Democrats Have Caused the Order to Decline—What Lucius B. Swift Observed in the State of New York.

As between the Knights of Labor and the Trades-union, Thomas M. Gruelle, who is now under pay of the Democratic State central committee has always opposed the former organization. His connection with the latter has been solely for political purposes and through his deleterious influences with that of others in the same direction. The Central Labor Union is disturbed by those causes which have reduced local assemblies of Knights of Labor to small membership. One who was an influential member of the Knights said yesterday that their representation from Marion county in the coming General Assembly that is to meet here in November would be limited to one, when a year ago at Minneapolis there were seven. "We had a year and a half ago," he continued "7,000 members, and now it would be hard to muster 1,000. As an example, I assisted in organizing Willetts Assembly and we flourished under the best conditions until we had 350 members and nearly $500 surplus in the treasury. We held meetings every week, and always had, when the least interesting questions were being considered, from 75 to 100 members in attendance. Now in that assembly a quorum cannot be had, and those who do attend regularly and control affairs are Charles Ray, W. J. Smith, Willetts and the two Winters. Smith is one of the men who is hand-in-glove with Gruelle, and it was these five men and no more who passed the resolutions opposing General Harrison. There were no others at that meeting, and the resolutions are their expressions, and not of hundreds who once belonged to the assembly. I know what I am talking about, and I can bring you many who were once Knights, but have allowed their membership to lapse, to prove what I say."

"What is the principal cause of this decline?" the reporter inquired.

"Gruelle worked against the Knights as he did to destroy the Union Labor party. He desires to have nothing to do with labor movements unless he can make them turn to his political interests, and those of the few who act with him. Ed Gould is of the same character; so is W. J. Smith. Neither one of them has any influence, as the condition of the Knights to-day shows. In truth, Gould is not a Knight of Labor, as the assembly to which he belonged has collapsed. These men sought to make themselves at the expense of the honest workingmen of the order, who have resented their political scheming and left them without a following. They cause trouble wherever they go, and as they act at all times under the instructions of Democratic managers, their party which hypocritically sheds tears over the workingmen must be brought to the front as being immediately responsible for reducing a great organization to limited influence compared with that it once exerted. If men like Gruelle, Gould and Smith were ostracized by the Knights and the Trades-union, both organizations would be of incalcuable benefit to its members. But they try to give every action a political coloring in favor of the Democratic party. As a result of their vicious work, Alpha Assembly, which once had 1,500 members, now has no more than twenty at its meetings. The Commercial Assembly is the only one that shows any life and activity and that is due to the agitation of the early-closing movement. It is a bad day for a labor organization when Gruelle and Gould become members of it."

"They attempt to accomplish their work largely through the Signal, do they not?"

"That is their purpose, but the Signal, with workingmen who know the men who control it, amounts to nothing. It never did. At its best, it never had more than 500 subscribers. The regular subscribers now will not reach that figure, but there is an apparent large circulation on account of the 5,000 copies of that paper that are turned over weekly to the Democratic State central committee, according to the contract, which Gruelle made with that organization."

Many Changes in New York.

Mr. Lucius B. Swift has recently returned from rather an extended trip in the East. He observed closely the political prospects there, and came back impressed with the belief that the Democrats are steadily losing. To a Journal reporter yesterday he said:

"I was for some days in central New York, and had good opportunities for observing Chenango and Otsego counties. These are agricultural and dairy counties, and, I think, fairly represent the country districts of that State. If the indications there do not show a strong tide toward General Harrison I don't know what would show it. I could not find Republican changes to Prohibition, but I did find changes comparatively numerous the other way."

"Do the changes appear to be attracting much attention?"

"Some of them are not outspoken about it, as, for instance, one with a two-years' clip of wool in his barn was non-committal, but his wife let the cat out of the bag when he was out of hearing. To be more specific, I found in the town of South New Berlin, Chenango county, twenty-nine Democrats and four Prohibitionists who are going to vote for General Harrison. That there may be no mistake, I refer any one to one of these Democrats, George Hanley, a man of the highest standing."

"What caused them to change?"

"I carefully inquired into this change, but I could discover no local reason. The men themselves said that it was going on everywhere and the facts seemed to be that way. I walked over the hills some miles to a farm to dinner the day before I came away. The farmer casually mentioned four Democrats in his neighborhood who were going to vote for General Harrison. Such instances could be found everywhere."

"Did you hear any talk about the Mills bill?"

"The farmers there are against the Mills bill, partly because they are opposed to lowering protective duties and partly because it seems to them unjust. When the farmer asks 'Why do you take the protection from my wool and leave it to the Southern sugar and rice-planter?' no reply has yet been made that satisfies him. He recalls with some bitterness that President Cleveland recommended free wool against the Republican North but never mentioned free rice or sugar against the Democratic South."

"What about the pension vetoes?"

"The soldiers there as elsewhere feel that they have a special account to settle with President Cleveland. In one post, for instance, which had been politically about evenly divided, all but two are for General Harrison, and their comrades believe that those two will soon be for him. The attitude of the soldiers is peculiar. Any-one who has seen seasoned troops moving into place under order to carry a position can understand it."

Managers of the Campaign.

At the rooms of the Democratic State central committee one will be on the right track if he wishes to meet any one in authority by first inquiring for Si Sheerin. If that gentleman is not about it will be perfectly proper to ask for United States Marshal Ed Hawkins. If neither can be seen the visitor can just as well walk away, for it is very certain that neither Chairman Jewett nor Secretary Marsh will have anything to communicate. It would not matter if they did, for it is well understood that Chairman Jewett, Secretary Marsh, the clerks and janitor can say nothing without the permission of Sheerin and Hawkins. The Indiana Democratic campaign has been placed under the absolute control of these two gentlemen. Jewett and the executive committee are allowed to pose and figure in the newspapers as men of affairs, but when it comes down to strict management Sheerin and Hawkins take it in hand. Even in employing clerks their authority is absolute, as several applicants for positions about the committee-rooms can bear witness. Along with Albert F. Ayres, who has been snubbed in an endeavor to do the party service for fair compensation, is T. B. Messick. From the time the work began Messick has been asking for a place, and when recounting his failure and disappointment to a friend the other day the latter said, "Why don't you go to Jewett?"

"Jewett has nothing whatever to do with the matter," Messick replied. "Sheerin and Hawkins are the men to see."

As the relations between Hawkins and Lewis Jordan are close, it will therefore be no surprise to learn that Jordan has been placed in charge of the record of campaign speakers. When information is desired in that department Chairman Jewett has enough authority to tell the inquirer where Mr. Jordan can be found. But Jewett has no control over Jordan; that belongs to Sheerin and Hawkins. While Jordan is thus cared for, Albert F. Ayres is gnashing his teeth and condemning Hawkins, whom he holds responsible for all the slights that have been put upon him. A friend of Ayres suggested that perhaps John E. Sullivan had something to do with his being dismissed from the rooms of the State central committee because he voted against sending Sullivan as a delegate to the St. Louis convention. "No," replied Ayres. "After trying to shield Coy until he was convicted, Hawkins has come to the virtuous conclusion that the administration, for which he considers himself sponsor in this State, cannot afford to countenance any one who had a connection with the election trouble two years ago."

"Yes," said a bystander, also of Democratic proclivities, "Hawkins snubs the leaders of the gang with which he himself had, up to the time of Coy's conviction, close political relation, and at the same time hopes to keep the little boss's followers in line." That means that while Ayres is receiving the support of those, and they are the majority of the class, who were near to Coy, Hawkins has others of the gang not so loyal to the little boss under his control. The gang, therefore, is divided to some extent, with Hawkins at the head of its minority. With this at his back he thinks he is in a position to adopt a course of apparent political purity by simply snubbing Ayres, Sullivan and others. From the many included under the head of others the party is getting no help whatever. But to offset their peculiar fitness for certain lines of political work Sheerin and Hawkins have, it is said, put in training men who have heretofore been least skilled in corrupt politics. A school of instruction based on the methods of Gorman has been established, and the pupils who are chairmen of county committees, township, ward and precinct bosses, are being taught how a majority of voters may be overcome by a minority. This school requires the most of Sheerin and Hawkins's attention, while Jewett pleases himself by signing letters of no importance as chairman, and the other members of the committee do nothing.

The Old Lincoln Club.

The meeting of the members of the old Lincoln Club, formed eight years ago, was held in the Criminal Court room last night to make arrangements for the reception of the Cleveland (O.) visitors who are expected to-morrow. N. N. Morris was elected chairman and W. H. Nickerson secretary. It is the intention of the club to arrange for a reception that will be free from any formality, the aim being to see that the delegation is treated as cordially and as kindly as the Lincoln Club was at Cleveland on its visit to Garfield at Mentor in 1880. To this end Tomlinson Hall will be engaged and a band secured. John R. Leonard, Worth Wright and R. O. Hawkins were constituted a committee to make all arrangements for securing them and for conducting the details of the receptions. The Cleveland visitors will be met by the Lincoln Club, and under its direction will be left their entertainment. The following gentlemen, the majority of whom were with the club in 1880, were named as a committee of reception: George F. Branham, chairman; D. B. Shideler, J. R. Ross, Isaac Thalman, B. C. Wright, Colonel Bridgland, G. R. Root, Henry Coe, W. G. Wasson, T. E. Chandler, M. H. Floyd, S. A. Lee, Thomas A. Jeffries, E. T. Knodie, Levi Ritter, Jno. T. Brush, Frank B. Davenport, Louis Newberger, Henry Schwinge, Jacob Becker, Patrick H. Ward, M. G. McLane, J. S. Duncan, Wm. Wallace, Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, W. N. Harding, Eugene Saulcey, Oran Perry, S. T. Gray, M. L. Brown, D. M. Bradbury, J. R. Clinton, Alex. R. Monroe, L. A. Fulmer, D. F. Swain, Gen. Fred Knefler, N. N. Morris, W. E. Tousey, Ferd Winter, Gen. R. S. Foster, D. H. Wiles, Jas. Fletcher, W. D. Wiles, Jno. R. Leonard, R. O. Hawkins, J. C. Adams, W. H. Nickerson, Worth Wright, J. W. Hess, J. A. Wildman, C. J. Many, Jas. T. Layman, D. W. Coffin, Dr. W. P. Johnson, Henry Stevenson, Alex. E. Wells, J. L. Bieler, N. H. Kipp, I. S. Gordon, Thomas Ryan, Philip Reichwein, H. Bamberger, Fred Thoms, Gen. Jno. Coburn, W. H. Calkins, C. W. Fairbanks, Hon. Stanton J. Peelle, P. C. Trusler and W. H. Tucker. This committee will meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, in Pfafflin's Hall, to take action upon the work for to-morrow's reception.

The reorganization of the old Lincoln club, and its active part in to-morrow's demonstrations, is the result of an incident that occurred at the reception by the Cleveland Garfield Club in 1880. A movement was then instituted, favoring a personal call upon General Garfield, at Mentor, O., which was participated in by 460 citizens of this city. On their way to his home they stopped at Cleveland for breakfast, but as their arrival was a complete surprise to the inhabitants of that place, no reception or demonstration of any great size had been prepared. Leaving Cleveland at 10 o'clock, the delegates arrived at Mentor at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. After meeting General Garfield, the club left for home early in the afternoon, feeling highly pleased with their generous treatment. Meanwhile the citizens of Cleveland had busied themselves in putting out decorations and flags, and otherwise preparing to receive the visiting Indianians on their return. As the train pulled into the city the streets were crowded with a dense mass of citizens of both sexes, and every preparation had been made, possible in so short a time, to convince them of the appreciation they felt for the attention shown to one of Ohio's honored sons. The members of the Lincoln Club were taken to the Armory in open carriages, and here they were addressed by the leader of the local club, Mr. Perkins, in a most eloquent and complimentary speech. Jno. W. Ray responded on behalf of the Lincoln Club, and the demonstration closed, in the earlier part of the evening, with a torchlight procession of Cleveland clubs and a grand finale of fire-works. During the evening the Indiana club jocosely informed the citizens of Cleveland that before many years would elapse they hoped that their native State could boast of a presidential nominee, and that when such a time arrived they would promise to them as hearty a reception in the Hoosier capital as they had tendered to themselves on that occasion.

The Columbia Club.

The Columbia Club, a new organization of young Republicans in this city, will make its first public appearance to-night, with a parade. After that the young men will call upon General Harrison at his residence. The work of organizing the club began about a month ago, the principal movers in it being Henry Frazier, Chas. Martindale, James Wright, and others. The object of the organization is, temporarily, to act as an escort to the delegations which are visiting the city this campaign, and also to accompany General Harrison to Washington next March. It is proposed, however, to make the organization a permanent one. The membership of the club is now about 150. It has already had several meetings, and has chosen the following officers:

President—Edward Daniels.
Secretary—Henry Frazier.
Treasurer—Otto Gresham.
Marshal—Col. Perry.

There is a standing membership committee, which considers all new names proposed for membership. Most of those who belong are under the age of thirty years. The club has a drum corps—the old Light Infantry drum corps reorganized—and has adopted very handsome uniforms, consisting of blue flannel coats and trousers, white vests and pearl-colored Derby hats of the latest pattern. Each member will be expected to carry a cane, and all in all the club will make an attractive appearance.

Political Drift.

The Harrison Zouaves will meet for drill to-night.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club will meet to-night at the corner of St. Mary street and Central avenue, when speeches will be delivered by Gen. John Coburn and others.

F. M. McKahan, of Kansas, on his way West to Nebraska, called to see Captain King, who commanded his company. He says that his State will give General Harrison 75,000 majority.

The Eleventh Ward Harrison and Morton Club will meet this evening at the rooms of the county central committee, in the New Denison House block. Every Republican in the ward is expected to be present.

Senator Sears, of Vermillion county, came in ahead of his people last night. When asked if the Republicans in his county were an exception to the Indiana rule, he replied that Vermillion county would come in with an increased vote for Harrison and Morton and the State ticket.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who has been in this city some days, stated yesterday that of the 1,840 men who are employed by the great Disston saw and file-works in that city 560 voted for Cleveland four years ago, but only twelve of them are supporting Cleveland this year.

The Republicans of Indianapolis are going to organize a cavalry company. A meeting will be held at the office of Ben A. Richardson to-night at 7:30 o'clock for that purpose. All parties who have horses, and desire to become members of the company, are urgently requested to attend.

David M. Geeting, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the recipient of a very interesting piece of instrumental music, around which considerable historic value clusters. It is named the "General Harrison's Grand March of 1841," and was composed by J. F. Goneke, its first appearance in print being in Baltimore in the earlier part of that year. As a musical study the composer first gave it the name of "Athen's Quickstep," but upon being requested to furnish an appropriate march for the celebration of the famous victory, he rearranged and perfected the work, giving it the title by which it has since been known.

The grandmother of Granville Allen, a druggist of this city, is still living at Hagerstown, this State, at the age of ninety years. She has among her descendants 104 voters—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—of whom all save three vote the Republican ticket. Most of them live in Indiana, the greater number in Wayne county.

The Indianapolis Sentinel recently published what pretended to be an offer by some gentleman in Louisville, offering to bet $1,000 that Cleveland would be elected, and $500 that he would carry Indiana. Captain Hibben, of this city, wrote to a Louisville friend, inclosing the clipping from the Sentinel, and yesterday received a reply that there was no such man in Louisville as the one mentioned.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth ward, the one Sim Coy still represents in the Council, are preparing to make an aggressive fight this year. The ward has for several years been strongly Democratic, but as the unscrupulous boss is now serving a term in the penitentiary, the Republicans expect to carry it for the whole Republican ticket this fall. Last night they met at the South-street engine-house and organized a Harrison and Morton club. Notwithstanding the rain, about fifty of the earnest Republicans of the ward were present and became members of the organization. There will be another meeting next Wednesday evening, when every Republican in the ward is expected to become a member of the club.

A PERMANENT ILLUMINATION.

It Is Proposed to Distribute Through the City Many Natural-Gas Displays.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, the latter part of May, the question of arranging for the use of natural gas as a display illuminant throughout the city was discussed and unanimously favored. Owing to the fact that but little advancement has been made by the various competing companies in the way of laying pipes and establishing lines, nothing definite was done further than the appointment of a committee, of which E. B. Martindale was made chairman, to take charge of the matter. This committee will meet next Monday morning in the New Denison parlors to take further steps in the movement, as the gas is now thoroughly piped throughout the business portion of the city.

"What is the proposed plan of operation?" was asked of Judge Martindale last night by a Journal reporter.

"Our aim is to illuminate Indianapolis so that all travelers may know that it is the only large city in this part of the country that has natural gas. We were a trifle unfortunate in our own boring. It seems we were just outside the belt, but then all around us are good wells, and we now have as bountiful a supply as if they were nearer. This means a great deal to the prosperity and to the reputation of the city, and the citizens should be willing to go to some little expense to exhibit it. As it is, we have only a few jets burning on our streets, and they are mainly in the shape that the ordinary well burns, a single stream of burning gas. What we want are distinct displays of a striking appearance. The campaign is drawing hundreds of sight-seers to Indianapolis. Besides this, the Trotting Association's annual meeting, General Harrison's reception on his return, the State fair and like attractions will draw immense crowds, and if there will ever be a time when our city should present a gay appearance, it is now."

"What method is recommended in the display?"

"As yet there has been nothing decided, owing to the fact that the committee has not yet had a meeting. My idea is that the displays could be both of a private and a public nature. For instance, a railroad company could have no better advertisement than its name or its abbreviated letters standing out against the sky in burning flame. Many firms would be willing to thus aid in the undertaking. In addition to these business displays it would be a good plan to have arches at all the more important street crossings, and a thought that has occurred to me is that some arch fronting the new Union Station would be of a great advantage. There are thousands of travelers passing through Indianapolis every night whose only glimpse of the city is obtained through the car windows or for a moment on the platforms. There is no means by which they can know that we have natural gas, if they rely upon what they see."

"Will such a scheme meet with favor among the citizens?"

"I have talked with a number and I find that they all regard it as a very feasible endeavor. Not only do private citizens favor it, but the business men will lend their support. It is a question that is of vital interest to the city, and its success means the uplifting of our city as a Western center. There is to be no partiality shown, it is to be a general movement. All the companies will be asked to participate and if everything passes off as we want it, there is no reason why failure should result. There will be no great expense attached to the displays, and nothing need be feared from that stand-point."

"Is there any possibility of natural gas being used as an illuminator in private residences in the city?"

"I think not. It can be carbonized, and it gives a strong white light, but it is too susceptible to a draught of air, which gives it an unpleasant flickering. I see that Dr. I. T. Boyd, formerly professor of chemistry in the Homœopathic College, of Missouri, has been in the city making experiments, but I hardly think the gas will ever be popularly received by our citizens. We are using it in the basement of our hotel, however, and for such purposes it does very well."

THE MEETING AT BETHANY.

A Lecture and Addresses on Sunday-School Work Figure in the Programme.

The last lecture but one in this year's course at Bethany Park, was delivered yesterday morning by the Rev. F. D. Power, of Washington, D. C. His subject was "Blockheads." A blockhead, he said, is really a man who does not understand the practical way of applying what he knows—a sleeping giant, a dozing Hercules, an undeveloped genius, a misdirected volcanoe, when once aroused and brought into play. The word "blockhead" comes from learned associations. Every man thinks he is all right. The blockhead is coming to understand himself. One may find many a man thought to be a dunce, who is only a blockhead. Every man should learn what his powers are, and apply himself in the right direction. The survival of the fittest holds good in all the vegetable and animal world. The world is full of people who have got in the wrong pews. Round people are in three-quarter holes, and three-quarter people are in round holes. The trouble is they don't understand themselves. The gift of self-knowledge is lost.

The State Sunday-school Association met in the afternoon with Dr. H. J. Holt, of Franklin, at the secretary's desk. The president, E. L. Frazier, delivered the annual address. He said it had been a busy year with Bible-school workers in this work-a-day world. Prof. J. V. Combs, of Covington, contributed a paper on the inefficiency of our Sunday-school work, in which he insisted that parents can do a very important work in the Sunday school, and are just as much under obligations to work in the Sunday-schools as their children.

The State evangelist, L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, engaged but a few months, made a report of his work, which, under instruction of the State Board, has been almost entirely of a normal character. Meetings were held through the busy season and hot summer months. In earnest consecration, deep spirituality and effectiveness in winning children to Christ, the Sunday-school cause, he said, in Indiana stands higher to-day than ever before.

The directors of the assembly held an adjourned meeting after dinner and selected the following board of managers: L. L. Carpenter and A. M. Atkinson, of Wabash; W. M. Franklin, of Spencer; H. C. Hodges, of Paragon, and A. C. Shortridge, A. Clifford and S. Frazier, of Indianapolis.

At 11 o'clock to-day Robert T. Matthews, of Lexington, Ky., will deliver the last Assembly lecture for this season. This afternoon F. W. Douglas, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will address the Indiana Sunday-school Association; Prof. Alex. Hopkins, of Newport, Ky., will give some illustrated lessons on the blackboard, the association will select officers for the ensuing year and then adjourn sine die. To-morrow Elder L. H. Jameson will speak on "God's Providences in Great Religious Movements," in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the president of Bethany (W. Va.) College will deliver an address on "The Life and Work of Alexander Campbell."

At night, to-morrow, a special train for Bethany will leave the Union depot at 6:05. Returning, this train will leave the park at 9:45, thus giving an opportunity for an after-supper run to the sacred concert, the leader of the singing during the encampment has been preparing. This will be given from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock.

DEMOCRATS AND THE MILLS BILL.

A Discussion of the Question by a Man Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the Independent.

Questions of statesmanship arise in a natural order and take their turn in demanding national decision. Since the close of the war there has been a series of settlements of great questions by the people of the United States, which we can now see have been made with a soundness of judgment which gives us new confidence in the good sense and wisdom of popular government. There was much that was enticing in the invitation which was given in 1868 to a debt-laden people to scale down, by indirection, the bonds which contained so much of "unearned increment." There was much that was irksome and disheartening in the long period of struggle after 1873 when we were paying the cost of the war, which would have tempted into inflated currency any people less wise than our own. In fact, the decision of the Nation to resume specie payments, and the carrying of that decision into effect, will always be a bright chapter in our history, and an almost unique chapter in the history of the world.

For several years a new question has been forcing itself upon our attention which this year has become a question demanding settlement, not by Cabinets or Congress, but by the Nation itself. There is much in this question, as in the others, to tempt and entice the people into the wrong pathway; but I believe that this also will be decided with the same wisdom and good sense. The idea of freedom of trade with the whole world is very captivating to the imaginations of those who see life only through the medium of books. Real life is complicated and mysterious; for it is the product of all lives. No single mind can, out of its own consciousness, create the true theory of national action. It is only after laborious consideration of facts and results that the truth is arrived at. That truth is never half so easy to explain as the falsity which owes its clearness to its being only half the story. Nothing is plainer than Ricardo's theory of rent: Men first take up the best land, then the next best, and the difference of productiveness fixes the price of rent of the best land. This theory still delights the writer on what is called political economy; but the careful observer in this country, and critical observers like the Duke of Argyle in the old world, know that the best land is not taken first, and a trip to Colorado will prove it beyond a peradventure. Malthus's theory of population seems a mathematical prophecy that the whole world will soon become like Tadmor in the wilderness. The political economist still loves the theory, even while he confesses that "other causes" are at work which seem likely to postpone beyond all human concern that day of desolation so conclusively proven to be at our very doors.

But if the theorizing of individuals goes so often wrong, there is something which much oftener goes right, and that is the instinct of the human race. The President of the United States may say that the people pay not only the duties on all imported goods, but the like inhancement of price on all domestic goods, thereby proclaiming that protection costs us a thousand millions a year; but a rich and prosperous people with a country covered with railroads as with net-work, a country thriving with farms and orchards, flowing with milk and honey, resonant with looms and steam-hammers and lighted with furnace fires, know infinitely better and will show their knowledge when the supreme hour comes to decide between the short-sightedness of one man and the policy of a whole nation. Mr. Mills, surrounded by his shouting compeers on his side of the House, may proclaim in the exuberance of his newly acquired knowledge that "in order to get $62,000,000 of revenue from manufactures of iron and steel and woolen and cotton goods, the people have to pay $500,000,000 to $600,000,000," but the very people who are said to pay these vast sums and who have never read Edward Atkinson or Ricardo, or even Adam Smith will show in due time that they have eyes that are keener than Mr. Mills's and a good sense which knows that a people swimming like ours, buoyant on the top wave of prosperity, do not do it with any such millstone slung to their necks. After all has been said or can be said, the crucial test of a theory of prosperity is the result you find in actual life, and the great negative of free trade is the prosperity of the United States of America. Prosperity and protection have gone hand in hand. I have, however, heard a number of Southern gentlemen, proud of their Latin, declare that that was the old fallacy of "Post hoc, propter hoc," an expression which seemed to convey to them a world of consolation, but which only means that if the wagon is behind the horse that does not prove that he pulls it. That is entirely true, my Southern friend; but if the horse was not only attached to the wagon but was kicking it with both heels, I should hardly expect to see them coming along together on an up-hill road, such as we had during and after the war. That prosperity and protection exist together does not prove that protection causes prosperity; but if the President's theory and Mr. Mills's theory that protection costs prosperity a thousand million dollars a year be true, it would seem that, instead of going hand in hand, they would hardly be within speaking-distance of each other. The problem is, how can a country become rich without a parallel in history, which is cursed by a system costing a thousand millions a year? The answer is that it cannot. But the country is becoming rich visibly to the naked eye; therefore the thousand-million theory must be false.

The friends of the President, looking at the Oregon elections and seeing also other like signs in the heavens, have now become alarmed, and Mr. Mills himself after having delivered, four years ago, a pointed declaration in favor of "free trade," calling it by its very name, and just after having been examined personally by Henry George and pronounced "free trade from the base up," has been constrained to go to New York and declare that "no Democrat wishes free trade." The newspapers of his party also are now full of disclaimers. They take refuge in the doctrine of percentages, and declare that it is cruel to charge them with free trade when they only take off 7 per cent. and leave forty. This doctrine of per centage is a mere juggle with figures, as I will show. It has had great vogue, for both parties have used it. It was presented early in the debate and the Democratic figures were taken by their opponents, because the then Democratic doctrine, announced by all their speeches, was that protection forced the people to pay a thousand millions to manufacturers in order to give the Treasury a hundred millions of revenue, and was, therefore, a system of "robbery." To which the quick and uncomfortable answer came, If this be "robbery" why do you still sanction what you say is 40 per cent. of "robbery?" This percentage, therefore, seems to have the sanction of both parties, whereas it is only the assertion of one. Now, however, since the President's friends are trying to claim that their retention of 40 per cent. shows them to be the real original friends of protection, it is time to call attention to this fallacy and to show how this percentage doctrine is managed. It is time to show what they call merely a 7 per cent. reduction really is. Some articles we use much of. Of others we use very little. In this new doctrine of percentages, quantity plays no part. Tannic acid at 197 per cent., of which we use ounces, counts as much as metals at 38 per cent., of which we use thousands of tons. We import $200 worth of the acid and $16,000,000 worth of the metals. Anybody can see the folly of adding these percentages together and saying that the average protection on tannic acid and the metals is 117 per cent. And yet just in that way is this slight-of-hand percentage doctrine maneuvered. A better test is in the very figures which Mr. Mills himself furnishes in his last speech, July 21, in the table at the end. The total duties collected in 1887, on the articles named in his bill, were $179,741,330.71. "The amount of duties remitted by this bill" is $50,591,636.89, or more than 28 per cent. Even this statement does not show the extent of the disaster, for it shows only an average after all. Some articles are cut much more than 28 per cent., and the whole free list, from its very nature, is stripped to the extent of 100 per cent. How severe is the attack on our industries the length of the five-minute debate on the items—which extended over weeks full of very long days, is the best witness. For most of the time was occupied on the Republican side, and it was occupied not in speeches for delay, but naturally and for the most part in explanation of the injury each item would inflict upon the industries of the country.

Yet this bill, dangerous as it is, has in it the seeds of still greater danger. If it should become a law it would be in no sense a settlement of the question. This country has had such rapid and remarkable growth that this is not the first time that the treasury has been filled to overflowing. The tariff act of 1883, although framed in the interest of protection, did not have that careful and exact scrutiny which it ought to have had, and has therefore injured the industries of the country in more ways than one. When it was passed the Republicans had but two or three majority and would not have undertaken to pass such a measure had not the pressure of the surplus been so urgent and the danger from the next House with seventy Democratic majority so great.

The demand to-day for what is called tariff revision rests in the popular mind on the surplus just as it did in 1883. When we have disposed of this surplus another will await us in less than five years and probably in less than two. We have therefore to consider, like sensible men, not merely the exigency now upon us but a series of such exigencies sure to come. The men who framed the Mills bill and have pushed it thus far know what they want. They regard, and proclaim that they regard this bill, as Mr. Breckinridge said, as a "tentative" measure, one step toward that ultimate "free trade" which was the happy dream of Mr. Mills in the peroration of four years ago. The bill itself must lead to more importations. It reduces the rates for that very purpose. More importations mean more revenue. From the very nature of the case, therefore, the people must themselves settle the question of principle. If they believe in protection now is the time to assert it. If they believe in free trade now is the time to enforce the belief. The nation cannot evade the issue if it would. That issue will settle itself one way or the other; nor can any assertion by men that they do not mean what they vote stand in the way of such settlement. Had the friends of freedom thirty years ago believed the assertions of Northern Democrats that no increase of slave territory was meant, would that have prevented slavery north of the compromise line? No man of note either in Congress or out has ever justified Mr. Mills's bill upon any other lines than will justify and demand a new Mills bill at each recurring surplus, a series of Mills bills until we reach the goal of Mr. Calhoun's ambition embodied in the confederate constitution which prohibited protection.

It is right that this question should be decided. It is vital to the prosperity of this country. It is above all things right that it should be decided by all the people after full discussion and in a manner so emphatic that the decision will be as final as was the decision on the payment of the bonds and the decision that specie should be the basis of our currency.

I have not attempted to argue the question of protection. That will be debated in every newspaper, in every hall and school-house all over the country. My purpose has been simply to point out that no amount of denial of intention can prevent the verdict of the people from being recorded on one side or the other. Wherever a protectionist Democrat allows himself to be beguiled into the tents of Cleveland, he will find when the battle is over that his guns have been pointed at his own principles. There have been for many years two wings to the Democratic party. One has been earnestly in favor of the preservation of the American markets for the American people, and the other in favor of throwing them wide open to England. Other questions have hitherto kept these two wings together. Many times in Congress Mr. Randall and those who believed with him have shared with the Republicans the task of warding off danger from our industries. This year the administration has proved too powerful. Mr. Randall has been driven from the field. Patronage and postoffices have crushed out the Congressmen, and the question has now been adjourned to that tribunal which is too great for spoils to debauch—the whole people of America.

Already there are signs which presage the victory. Everywhere men are coming to understand that the old issues have passed to the rear, settled or overshadowed, and that there are at the next election interests at stake too mighty for the old prejudices, too strong for the old party ties.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME.

An Indianapolis Man's Estimate of His Character and Prospects.

Boston Journal.

E. F. Claypool, of Indianapolis, Ind., is stopping at Young's Hotel. In an interview with him Sunday evening, in regard to the political outlook in that State he said:

That the enthusiasm shown by the Republicans in Indiana for Gen. Harrison is certainly very remarkable; that delegations by the thousands from diffierent parts of the State continue to come to the State capital to pay to him their respects and to assure him of their support. Before the campaign closes he, no doubt, will have had the honor of meeting a delegation from every county in the State. The fact is that the General has been so actively identified with his party ever since its organization, that his good name is familiar in every household in the State. Many differ with him politically, but no one can impeach his good name. They know that as a soldier in the late war he was ever loyal and earnest in his devotion to the government, and that whenever and wherever circumstances permitted he displayed courage and active and efficient service. They know him to possess marked ability as a statesman, excellent legal attainments and high character as a gentleman, and that he is, without reservation, a thoroughbred Republican, one who is always at the front when his services are most needed and one that can at all times be fully relied upon to say and do the proper thing at the right time. It is for these characteristics that he has been highly honored by the Republican party in Indiana in the past, and that party will do whatever it can to extend to him further preferment in the present campaign.

The manufacturing interest in that State is fast becoming an important factor, and the free-trade tendency of the present administration has done much there to weaken the Democratic party. The dissatisfied Republicans who declined to support the ticket in 1884 have nearly all returned to the party. And the mechanics, railroaders and working class generally are enthusiastic in organizing Republican clubs throughout the State. There is no State in the Union where this class of citizens are better informed on the political issues of the day. They read and debate the questions carefully, personal interests are duly considered, and when conclusions are formed they are pronounced in their convictions.

We know of many Democrats that have renounced their party allegiance, and I must say that it is a very rare case to learn of a Republican leaving the ranks. These, with other potent circumstances, together with the fact that the party machinery of the Republicans in Indiana is in such excellent condition, as it is run by the general good will of the party, confirm the opinion that the result cannot be otherwise in that State in November but a large majority for the Republican ticket.

GENERAL ALVIN P. HOVEY.

His Nomination Means an Aggressive Campaign by the Republicans.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In nominating Gen. Alvin P. Hovey for Governor, the Indiana Republicans prove to their brethren throughout the country that they are fully conscious of the importance of that State in the political contest this year. Indiana stands next to New York in number of electoral votes among the four doubtful States. In this respect it is exactly equal to New Jersey and Connecticut, the two other debatable States, taken together. Each party will make a supreme effort to carry Indiana in 1888. While the selection of General Harrison as standard-bearer in the national canvas gave the Republicans a notable advantage in that commonwealth, the placing of General Hovey at the head of the State ticket makes this advantage still more conspicuous. A wise selection for Governor, as the party realized long before the convention met, would strengthen materially the national ticket. It was for this reason that ex-Governor Porter had been mentioned in connection with the post; and Porter declining to serve, it was this reason which impelled the party to give the position to General Hovey.

For more than a quarter of a century past Alvin P. Hovey has been one of the most distinguished citizens of the Hoosier State. As a line officer in the war against Mexico he was one of the bravest and most dashing of the Indiana contingent. These attributes were displayed in more exalted stations and in a larger field in the struggle of 1861-65. Neither Fremont nor Hunter, neither Grant nor Sherman, in whose commands he successively served, had a more resolute or efficient subordinate than Major-general Hovey. The qualities of patriotism, earnestness and rigid adherence to duty which distinguished him as a soldier have animated him in every civic position which he has held. Whether on the bench, as the diplomatic representative of his country in a foreign court, or as a member of the popular branch of Congress, the latter of which positions he now fills, he has shown a purity of motive and a devotion to the public interests which have reflected honor upon himself and credit upon his State.

Like that of many other men who are now conspicuous in the party councils, General Hovey's Republicanism began with the civil war. With the opening of that struggle he forever abandoned the party of slavery, treason and rebellion, and since that time, whether upon the battle-field, in party convention, or in the halls of Congress, the Democracy has had no more intrepid and outspoken foe than he. His name has often been mentioned in connection with exalted political position in the past few years. For months before the national convention met this year he was conspicuously spoken of as a possible vice-presidential nominee in case the head of the ticket were taken from some other section of the country. The selection of General Hovey for Govenor demonstrates that the Indiana Republicans have determined to wage an aggressive and earnest canvass from this time onward until the close of the polls on election day.

Voorhees on the Indiana Outlook.

New York Press.

There is a good story floating around among certain Democrats relative to Senator Voorhees. It comes from Washington, and is vouched for as authentic. It throws a good deal of light upon the inner workings of the "united" Cleveland Democracy, especially in view of the fact that Senator "Dan" was completely knocked out by the Cleveland forces at the St. Louis convention, when the Indiana men worked like beavers to get the vice-presidential nomination for Senator Gray. According to the story, after Senator Voorhees returned from his last trip to Indiana in order to inform himself fully on the situation, and at the same time keep up the appearance of being active in the cause, he found a large mail and set busily to work, with the aid of his private secretary, to answer his correspondents. One letter of minor importance was reached. "Oh, answer that yourself," said the Senator to the secretary, "you know what to say." Then the secretary informed his chief of the contents of the next letter. It contained an inquiry as to the prospects in Indiana. "Tell him," blurted out the great Dan, vehemently, "that Indiana is gone to h—l. She'll give Harrison 15,000 majority."

Cardinal Gibbons's Visit to Indiana.

Indiana Christian Advocate.

We have reliable private information that Cardinal Gibbons is soon to make an official visit to Indiana, ostensibly in the interest of the church, but really for the purpose of consolidating the Catholic vote in the interest of Mr. Cleveland. This is probably true, but his mission will be fruitless. Catholics are not led by their priests in political and social matters as they once were. Intelligent Catholics act on their personal convictions. They defer reverently to their priests in spiritual matters, but they do not allow them to dictate in business affairs. And it is this very fact that instigates this visit of the Cardinal. Let him come. But it may be well to know why he comes. The Catholics of Indiana will vote as they please.

Voorhees's Demagogism.

Boston Journal.

The essential demagogism of Senator Voorhees's recent attack upon General Harrison because of the latter's conduct during the railway riots of 1877 is apparent when it is remembered that Voorhees was a member of the same committee with Harrison at that time, and that, immediately after the Republican convention, he said to a reporter of the New York Sun, speaking of this very matter:

"Ben Harrison and the rest of 'us' worked together during all that time, and I cannot remember that General Harrison was different than any of the rest of us in sentiment or action toward the strikers."

What Might Be Suspected.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Cleveland's course in the matter of pension vetoes is, after all, what might be expected. Small and sordid natures, by a queer sort of perversion, always seek to repay a favor done them by injuring their benefactor. While the people of the United States at large have nothing but regard and affection for the veterans of the war, such men as Cleveland smart under the sting of favors conferred and seek to cancel the obligation by abuse, contumely and actual neglect or worse.

Harvest Excursions.

The first of a series of five excursions to all principal points West will leave Indianapolis Tuesday, Aug. 21, via the I., D. & W. railway—the Indianapolis and Kansas City short line. One fare for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days. A special reclining-chair car, seats free of extra charge, will be attached to the Kansas City fast express train, leaving Indianapolis at 3:51 P. M., arriving at Kansas City at 9:20 next morning, without change. Secure your seats at once. For particulars call on or write to

H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent,
99 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis.

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.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13, 1888.

J. S. Lambert, Esq., General Agent Union Central Life Insurance Company:

Dear Sir—It is indeed with a thankful heart I acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars through you, from your valuable company, in full payment of Policy 25826, on the life of my lamented husband, John R. Firmin. Such promptness (and in the face of statements made by rival companies) is truly worthy of commendation, and, believe me, dear sir, the Union Central will always have in me a warm friend. Several times I requested my late husband to stop the insurance. Now I see my folly and his wisdom in holding on. Yours very truly,

FLORENCE FIRMIN.

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.

The Populer Bee-Line

Will run a harvest excursion to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado and Nebraska, Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, at one lowest limited fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full information call on ticket agents, No. 2 Bates House, 138½ South Illinois street and Union Depot.

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.

Western Excursions.

VIA THE POPULAR "BEE-LINE" RAILWAY.

The Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to all points in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Colorado and all principal points in the West and Southwest, on Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning thirty days. For full information call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138½ South Illinois st.

T. C. PECK, P. A.

Are You Going?

Going where?

Why, to St. Louis, via the "Popular Bee-line" railway, on Aug. 18 and 19, at the low rate of $3 for the round trip. Tickets good going on all regular trains of above dates, and returning until Aug. 23, inclusive. Don't forget the dates. For full particulars call on agents Bee-line railway, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138½ South Illinois st.

T. C. PECK, P. A.

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.

$3 to St. Louis and Return.

Via the popular Bee-line railway, on Aug. 18 and 19, good returning until Aug. 23, inclusive. Call on Bee-line agents for full particulars.

T. C. PECK, P. A.

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.

AN opportunity is offered of securing one of the best fire insurance agencies in Indiana. $600 cash; balance on time. Address

UNDERWRITER, Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL GAS COMPANY