scattered and demoralized forces, and that an independent State ticket will be the outcome. The campaign promises to be very lively.

A Democratic Kicker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Congressman George D. Tillman is at home trying to secure his renomination. He has most bitter opposition, but has a strong hold on the affections of the backwoods people. His speeches have created great excitement. He denounces in the strongest terms the leading papers of the State that are opposing him. He has attacked the national Democratic administration, and said that President Cleveland is the mere agent of Wall street. He says the Mills bill is a humbug, and that the Democrats have scarcely a ghost of a chance to elect their ticket.

His speeches have created a great sensation, but he has carried his county with him, and he only lacks three votes of having a majority in convention. He is almost sure of renomination, although his opponents have done their utmost against him.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Franklin County Republicans Indorse the Platform and Nominate a Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Aug. 20.—The largest and most enthusiastic Republican convention ever held in this county convened in this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by H. R. Lennard, the county chairman. Committees on permanent organization, credentials, and resolutions were appointed, and the body adjourned until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. On reconvening Isaac Carter was chosen president, and John A. Colescott secretary, and B. F. Ninan and H. Tracy assistant secretaries. Mr. Carter, on taking the chair, made a very forcible speech, which was well received. The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

The Republicans of Franklin county indorse the platforms of the Republican party, State and National, and pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidates of the same. With Harrison and Morton, Hovey and Chase, soldiers and statesmen, upon a platform of protection for American labor and American industries, the success of the Republican party is assured.

Whereas, the long continuance in power of the Democratic party in Franklin county has proven detrimental to the growth, development and prosperity of the county, and

Whereas, by gross mismanagement, the county officials have demonstrated their inability and incapacity to properly and economically administer the affairs of the county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the interests of the people demand a change, and all persons, without regard to past party affiliations, who honestly and sincerely believe that "public office is a public trust," and who favor an honest administration of public affairs, are cordially invited to unite with us in an earnest effort to bring about this most desirable result.

The convention then proceeded to nominate the following excellent ticket:

For Representative, George F. O'Byrne; treasurer, Abram B. Jones; sheriff, Philip Fritz; recorder, Harold Tracy; commissioner, first district, Richard M. Barber; second, B. F. Brown; third, Henry Sheckels; surveyor, Oris Cruikshank; coroner, James Jard.

Betting on Indiana at Madison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Aug. 20.—Yesterday afternoon a Courier reporter sauntered into the Madison Hotel, and was introduced to Harry D. Gath, a well-known commercial traveler. Conversation soon turned on politics, when Mr. Gath said: "Harrison will carry Indiana by not less than 10,000. Everywhere I find Democrats leaving the ranks. By the way, I am a Democrat, and have never yet voted the Republican ticket, but I can't stand free trade. Although of English descent, I am an American now, and believe in America being for Americans. We must not place our laboring people on a level with the pauper labor of Europe. They make a great fuss about admitting European labor into this country, yet they want us to compete with their labor at home. I was in England two years ago, and when I saw their laboring class I thanked God I lived in America. The Democratic platform shows the party is playing into the hands of England. Then the two men, Harrison and Cleveland, how different! I own eighty acres of land which I will wager against $300 that Harrison carries Indiana, and if any Democrat wishes to take the bet he can address me at my home, Oxford, O."

Brown County Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NASHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 20.—From everything that could be seen and heard it became clear to the Democratic bosses of Brown county that quite an extensive sentiment in favor of protection to American industries and to American labor had grown up among the people, and it was equally as clear that unless something was done the Democratic majority in the county would be very materially cut down. A "big meeting" with a "big speaker" was hit upon as the best expedient to drive away the feeling that had been quietly bringing the people to a determination to support Harrison and the whole Republican ticket this fall. Saturday was set as the day, and Capt. W. R. Myers, the means by which the Democrats were to be called to a halt, and informed that "free trade," viewed in the light of the President's message and the Mills bill, is the watchword in the campaign of 1888. Special agents were sent out or selected in each school district in the county to drum up and muster a big crowd for the 18th, and every effort possible was made to attain that end, yet barely 500 persons were present to hear Myers and W. A. Everwal, whose speeches roused but little enthusiasm.

Views of Colonel Dudley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 20.—Col. W. W. Dudley, treasurer of the Republican national committee, was in the city to-day, and left to-night for New York. He stated that the outlook was extremely encouraging for Republican success, and that already the committee was figuring on the majorities anticipated in New York and Connecticut. He said that if the election was to come off next week it was believed New York would go at least 75,000 for Harrison and Morton, and that Connecticut would give a larger majority than she has for years. He regards the outlook in Indiana as extremely cheerful, and says the reports received by the national committee from managers who have not taken an active part in politics heretofore, warrant the committee in anticipating from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

Meeting at Brownsburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BROWNSBURG, Ind., Aug. 20.—On Saturday was held, in Brownsburg, the largest political meeting for many a year. Twelve hundred people came out. The new wigwam was dedicated. General Coburn and Mr. Hogate delivered speeches, and there was great enthusiasm. The young men have a club, also the young ladies, with bright uniforms. These clubs took subscriptions of timber, went to the woods and cut up the logs, had them hauled to the saw-mill, borrowed the mill a day, sawed over twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, begged the nails, and then put up the building and decorated it. Of course they were happy on Saturday, and the town and all the visitors were happy.

Montgomery County Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Aug. 20.—Five hundred people were present at a Republican pole-raising at Hunt's school-house, Madison township, this county, last Saturday evening. The pole raised is 100 feet high, and has a flag and streamers flying bearing the inscription, "Harrison, Morton and Protection." The Linden cornet band was present and furnished splendid music. The Hon. M. D. White discussed the issues in a speech of an hour and a half, which was listened to with close attention. Two Democrats, after hearing it, openly declared that they would vote for Harrison and Morton. The Republicans are enthusiastic.

Meetings in Miami County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 20.—Hon. H. B. Shiveley, of this city, has returned from North Grove, Miami county, where, in company with W. C. Bailey, of Peru, he held one of the most spirited Republican meetings of the campaign. People gathered from many miles around; they erected a tall Harrison and Morton pole, and a Tippecanoe log cabin. A feature of the affair was the presence of a number of veterans who voted for General Harrison in 1840.

To-night Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, delivered one of his powerful protection speeches at the opera-house in Peru.

Pole-Raising at Lynn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

LYNN, Ind., Aug. 20.—The Republicans of Lynn and vicinity raised a Harrison and Morton pole, Saturday, and were addressed on the political issues of the day by Hon. Henry U. Johnson, of Wayne county, and A. O. Marsh. The pole is 140 feet high, has a streamer waving from it, and a broom on top, indicating a clean sweep. The speeches by Messrs. Johnson and Marsh were effective. Mr. Marsh devoted especial attention to the temperance question, while Mr. Johnson discussed the tariff in a comprehensive manner. The meeting was a great success, the crowd being large and enthusiastic.

Mrs. Foster and Miss Willard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The statement having been publicly made that Miss Frances E. Willard would follow Mrs. J. Ellen Foster in Maine, the former asks the Associated Press to say for her that she has no intention of following Mrs. Foster in Maine or elsewhere. She says she goes to Maine under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that State, and is to speak from the point of view of that society, to-wit: In advocacy of the platform of the Prohibition party, and of the election of Fisk and Brooks, its national candidates.

A Lie of the Voorhees Type.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read the item published in the Indianapolis Sentinel, on date of Aug. 20, wherein it is stated that we have openly declared that we will support Matson and Myers, and we do now declare that the same is a malicious Democratic lie of the Voorhees type, and without authority on our parts.

S. H. SCHATZ.
WM. CINOPSKY.

RUSHVILLE, Aug. 20.

J. W. Lovett at Pendleton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PENDLETON, Ind., Aug. 20. — Hon. J. W. Lovett, of Anderson, opened the campaign here Saturday night with a rousing meeting. He presented the issues in a masterly manner. The Harrison and Morton club here numbers 275 members. The outlook, from a Republican stand-point, is all that could be desired.

JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

He Was Astounded at the Magnitude and Enthusiasm of the Harrison Crowds.

Bellefontaine (O.) Special.

"Yes, I was chosen to make the address for the Logan county delegation, which visited General Harrison, at his home in Indianapolis, last Friday, and the occasion proved to be in the nature of a pleasant surprise," replied Judge William Lawrence to an interrogatory of the Commercial-Gazette representative. "The great mass of people who were present that day was the largest ever assembled to pay respects to a presidential candidate. I was astounded, overwhelmed, at the magnitude and enthusiasm of the crowd, which I estimated could not fail below 10,000 people.

"The reception was held in the park near the Denison House, and was admirably conducted by the local committee. The General took his position near the center of the grounds, and ropes were stretched so as to mark a narrow passage in front of the General, who used both hands, and in the course of two hours had greeted 7,000 people with a hearty handshake. The distinguished candidate proved himself an expert on this occasion, for the vast throng was as easily and gracefully handled as if it had been composed of a half-score of hundreds, instead of as many thousands. After the various delegations from three States had been presented by their respective speakers, General Harrison replied in a single address of marvelous propriety to all."

"Do you regard Indiana as safe for the Republicans?"

"Yes, I feel confident that Indiana will be carried by the Republicans with a good round majority. The Republicans of the State are displaying remarkable energy and fine judgment; nothing like as much enthusiasm and earnestness has been displayed in a campaign so early in the season since the memorable one of 1840. I talked with a number of leading Indiana Republicans, and they all expressed themselves of the same opinion. Nothing can now stay the resistless tide which has set in for Harrison and Morton and protection to the American laborer and farmer. General Harrison is an able man and pure, and will make a strong candidate, not only in his own State, but all over the country."

"How did General Harrison appear, personally?"

"Exceedingly well, I thought, even better than when I saw him so often in Washington during my terms in Congress and as First Comptroller of the Treasury. General Harrison then occupied apartments in the elegant Woodrow block of flats, on Iowa Circle, directly opposite my dwelling, and I saw him almost daily. I did not discover that he has aged any in appearance since the early part of the decade. If any change is noticeable his complexion is somewhat ruddier and his figure a trifle fuller. Yes, he will be elected."

"COLONEL" SHERIDAN.

How He Was Appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry—His Oregon Fight.

The following statement by John P. Hawkins, one of Sheridan's classmates, shows how Sheridan gained his first command of troops during the war:

"The Second Michigan Cavalry, under Gordon Granger, was an exceptionally fine regiment. It had been part of General Pope's command that captured Island No. 10, and joined General Halleck's army before Corinth just after Shiloh. There Granger told me that he was soon to take a brigade, must relinquish his regiment, in which he was deeply interested, that the appointment of his successor virtually rested with him, and asked me to take his place as its colonel. I answered that my army experience had been almost entirely as an infantry officer, and that I would not like to incur the responsibility of a cavalry commander, but that a fit officer for such a regiment would be Captain Sheridan, of the Thirteenth Infantry, then serving in the quartermaster's department at Halleck's headquarters: that he had served with mounted troops in Oregon, and been praised for his gallantry there by General Scott in general orders. The order was:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

[G. O. No. 14—Extract.]

VIII. March 28, 1856, Bvt. Lieutenant-colonel Edward J. Steptoe, Ninth Infantry, commanding Companies A, E, F, and I, same regiment, and detachments of Company E, First Dragoons, and Company L, Third Artillery—in all, 200 men—at the Cascades, W. T., repulsed the Indians in their attack of that place. The troops landed under fire, routing and dispersing the enemy at every point, capturing a large number of their mules and destroying all their property. Second Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, Fourth Infantry, is specially mentioned for his gallantry.

By command of
BREVET LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT:
IRVIN MCDOWELL, Asst. Adjutant-general.

Soon after this conversation with Granger, Sheridan was appointed colonel, to succeed him, and there can be no question that the appointment was made upon that recommendation, the influence of Granger and Sheridan's record in Oregon, as shown by that order. Sheridan himself probably never knew how much that order had to do with his appointment."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Billy Cole, who shot Wm. Montgomery and Charles Grant, at a dance on the 17th instant, was taken from the jail at Guide Rock, Neb., by twelve masked men, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and hanged on a railroad bridge. Both of Cole's victims are still alive.

Richard Collins, of Superior, Wis., ex-chief of police, shot and seriously wounded his wife, at the residence of James Meyers. Meyers, in defending his wife's guest, was wounded, and in return shot Collins in the head. Collins and Myers will recover, but Mrs. Collins is in a critical condition. Cause, jealousy.

Adolph Ascher, of Chicago, agent of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, has commenced a proceeding in attachment against Charles F. Smith, Saml. W. Cocks, Alexander Milne, Geo. M. Cowlishaw and Herbert W. Cowlishaw, for $153,250, under a judgment recovered by the plaintiffs in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench division, Manchester, England, on July 16, 1888. The defendants are residents of Manchester, but it is supposed they have property concealed in Cook county, Illinois.

A Quarantine Tragedy.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 20.—The uncalled-for quarantine on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande has culminated in a tragedy. On Saturday two respectable Mexicans, citizens of this county, named Fernando Mentz and Juan Dolores, tried to run the quarantine into Matamoros by swimming the river below Nogales. They were fired upon by Mexican soldiers concealed in the bushes on the other side. Dolores was shot, and sank. Mentz swam back to this side and escaped. The man killed was trying to get into Matamoros to save his brother, who was sick and at the point of death. The quarantine is still maintained, though mail communication will be re-opened on Monday. There is a growing scarcity of flour, sugar, coffee and coal in Matamoros, but the Mexican authorities are deaf to all appeals in favor of their own people. In this city there is neither want nor sickness. Captain Lively, keeper of the cemetery, says he never knew, in his long experience, so few deaths in August. During the present month there have been but four deaths. There have been no yellow fever cases on either side of the river.

FACTS ABOUT WHITE CAPS

The Outrageous Treatment of William Toney, a Storekeeper at English.

Taken from His Home in the Night and Beaten Until He Faints from Pain and Loss of Blood, All for the Most Trivial Offenses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 19.—The interference of Governor Gray in the "White Cap" lawlessness has awakened the entire country around here. The towns most interested are those where the "White Caps" are best known, and the visit of the Attorney-general, together with the imperative command of Governor Gray that the outrages must cease, has run all the White Cappers in their holes and awakened the people to a realization of their duty. It seems that the White Caps here have been particularly industrious in one direction, and that is in the quiet education of the people that their conduct was correct instead of reprehensible. The search with the Attorney-general for facts uncovered a system of conduct cowardly, brutal and barbarous in the highest degree. Attorney-general Michener was not misled by the alleged recklessness of a good many with whom he talked, as to the condition of affairs, and this week he will recommend that the Governor himself see to it, personally, that thorough exposure of the methods of the regulators be brought about. It can be done, but must be done quickly and decisively. If the Governor is not equal to the occasion, these outrages will, sooner or later, end in bloody crimes similar to those in some of the Southern States. There are feuds here now existing that will require years to overcome, all growing out of this White Cap business.

Sheriff Cummins says that he and the other officers feel that the White Caps must be met with some force equal to themselves some way, but just how to do it he does not know. The White Caps had been a source of great trouble to him, as he was expected to clean them out, but everybody knew full well that he was powerless. He witnessed his own cousin's whipping at English, this county. English is a rough place, to some extent, but its general condition has been exaggerated. While in English one night recently, Mr. Cummins stopped with his cousin, William Toney, who owns a store there. Toney is a rough character, drinks at times, and gets into trouble, but has been generally a fair citizen. The White Caps got a grudge against him, and resolved to whip him. They had various trumped-up charges, that they preferred against him, one of which was that he charged people too high a price for things he had to sell, and that he had made himself obnoxious by getting intoxicated. Toney's house is divided by a hallway. On one side of the hall, he and his wife were in their bedroom, and on the other, a sheriff and his deputy. The White-Caps burst in the front door with a loud crash and rushed into Toney's room.

"I could hear him fighting them," said Sheriff Cummins, "but they were too much for him, and they soon had him bound and gagged. Two of the regulators, as soon as they were in the house, rushed into my room and yelled, 'Lay down, lay down, —— —— you, lay down, or we'll put a bullet through your cussed head. We've got it in for you, any way, and if you don't lay quiet we'll have to make you.'"

"Gentlemen, what in the name of decency do you mean?" asked Sheriff Cummins.

"We don't want you," they answered, covering the sheriff's head with four revolvers, "we are after Bill Toney."

"Of course, it would have been foolhardy for me to have resisted. My weapons were in my coat across the room, and so I lay down and kept quiet. They took poor Toney out of the house. He fought them like a wild beast, but they tied him securely with ropes and carried him by main force to a telegraph pole not 100 yards away from the house, stripped his shirt from him, tied him to the pole, and with long hickory whips beat him in the most brutal manner. I could hear the proceedings distinctly. The regulators went by numbers. They gave Toney about ten strokes, and I heard the leader call out No. 18, so there must have been near 175 licks. They loosened him and carried him toward the house. Not a sound escaped his lips. On the way to the house they said to him:

"If you ever open your mouth again about the White Caps we will hang you."

"Well, hang me now," yelled Toney. "I'll tell it to everybody and give you away, and kill every one of you."

This was Toney's great indiscretion. Angered beyond control he made the direct threats against them, and it enraged the White Caps so they wheeled around with him and tied him again to the telegraph pole and whipped him till he fainted. It was the most brutal and damnable outrage ever known," said the sheriff. "Blood saturated the ground under the telegraph pole, and Toney's body was covered with gashes from which the blood streamed. The White Caps' guards over me said to the man in bed with me:

"You must stay here till morning." And pointing to me said: "And you, too, Sheriff Cummins." I didn't answer at once, and they asked gruffly, "Well, what about it?" "I won't tell you what I'll do." "Well, you must stay here."

"I'll go anywhere my business calls me," answered Sheriff Cummins.

"Well, —— ——, you, you are sheriff, but we recognize no such fellows as you, and don't propose to have you meddling with our business, and if you do we'll do you up, too."

Toney was well nigh killed. He suffered terribly for days over his beating, and will carry the scars to his grave.

"How were the White Caps dressed?" was asked the Sheriff.

"They had on coffee sacks for dress, and square box white caps, white whiskers, and white muslin false faces."

"Do you think they are thoroughly organized?"

"No doubt of it. There is a good organization. All their signs and pass-words are thoroughly understood, and they march off as if having drilled for years. They have a thorough system, and it is a gigantic undertaking to stop their raiding, but it must be done at all hazards. We have plenty of good people, and plenty of bad ones. As a rule, except in this White Cap business, our county is one of the most law-abiding in the State."

The Crawford County Democrat, in speaking of the Toney whipping, said: "There has never been such a brutal whipping, and the people are at a loss to know why he was whipped, as he has always been a good citizen. How shall such outrages be stopped? Our grand jury is a failure."

The next chapter, as gathered by the official investigation thus far pursued, in which your correspondent took part, will relate to the manner in which the White Caps control elections, and the relations of the parties thereto. There is great richness in store in these developments, which go to show how utterly demoralized is lawlessness and mobism.

"I had no idea of the extent of this evil," said Attorney-general Michener. "One must come here to learn it. The Governor himself should come. Why, they tell me that even the grand juries laugh at the doings of the White Caps, and actually refuse to investigate the information that is filed."

Six Days of Terrible Suffering.

BRECKENRIDGE, Col., Aug. 20.—O. O. Lee left this place on Aug. 10 for Silver Plume, over Argentine Pass. He reached the top of the range at about dark, and missed the road at a very dangerous place, and by following an abandoned trail undertook to cross a broken bridge. Missing his footing he was precipitated to the bottom of the gully, a distance of twenty-five feet. The injuries sustained were a broken arm, and both lower limbs were broken in two places. In this horrible condition the unfortunate traveler remained on the mountain for a period of six days and six nights, suffering untold torture, with no food or drink, exposed to the severe storms which prevailed for the entire month. He cried and prayed for help, but no succor came until the sixth day, when a traveler happening to cross the range found the helpless man, yet conscious, but unable to speak, as his tongue was so swollen as not to permit articulation. After giving the sufferer a drink of water, the rescuer at once started for assistance, a distance of fifteen miles, and upon his return he found the suffering man still alive, but unconscious. He was carried to a carriage and placed upon a comfortable cushion, and the painful journey to medical aid commenced, but before five miles had been passed the man died.

On Top of Currecanti Needle.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—Probably no other political insignia, whether Democratic or Republican, floats from such an eminence as does a Harrison and Morton flag which was yesterday placed on top of Currecanti Needle. The needle, by the way, is one of the objects of interest visited by tourists to Colorado. It stands in the heart of Black canyon, on the Gunnison, rising abruptly for nearly 2,000 feet. At its base the Gunnison river rushes, while opposite the Denver & Rio Grande railway pursues its winding course toward the Pacific coast. The idea of placing a flag on such an eminence was projected by Mrs. A. C. Fay, of Currecanti. She confided her plan to a gang of section men, one of whom, an English sailor, offered to undertake the hazardous ascent. The first time he failed, falling nearly fifty feet, but fortunately alighting in the Gunnison river, saving his life but losing the flag. Procuring a second flag, he tried again, and after two hours' hard labor reached the summit of the needle. Here the flag was placed. The needle is one of the highest mountainous projections in Colorado, and at one place rises perpendicularly for forty feet. The Englishman surmounted this place by hauling himself by main force over the notches made in the mountain. The feat is regarded as a most wonderful one.

BOULANGER'S ELECTION.

The Result of a Lack of Political Courage—The General Preparing a Manifesto.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—General Boulanger was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from three departments yesterday. Besides Somme, where he received a majority of 34,723 votes, he was successful in Charente and the Nord, receiving in the former a majority of 15,060, and in the latter a majority of 3,585. At Amiens, the capital of the Department of Somme, there was rioting at the polling-places during the whole day. The disturbances continued at night until midnight, when the military were called out, and were compelled to charge the people at the point of the bayonet in order to clear the streets. Similar scenes were witnessed at Lille, the capital of the Department of the Nord, and fourteen arrests were made.

Republican papers declare that Boulanger's success was caused by the reactionaries, who lacked the courage to advance candidates of their own. The Republique Francaise holds the Intransigeant, M. Rocheforte's paper, and the Radicals responsible for the result of the elections. The Conservative journals state that the vote which elected Gen. Boulanger was directed against the Republic.

Gen. Boulanger is preparing a manifesto thanking the electors of Somme, Charente and Nord for voting for him. When he has finished it he will go to the country for rest. He is receiving thousands of telegrams to-day congratulating him upon his success. Numerous bouquets have also been sent to him.

The Temps says the results of the election in the Somme, Charente and the Norde yesterday are humiliating to the good sense of the nation, but need not disquiet the Republicans, as the victory was due solely to a reactionary coalition.

Gladstone on the Parnell Suit.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Gladstone, addressing a deputation of Liberals, of Burslem, who had presented him with a vase, said the government had treated Mr. Parnell with gross inequality when they refused to allow an inquiry into the Times's charge against him by a select committee of the House of Commons. The charges against Mr. Parnell, he said, would, if proved, destroy everything he valued—political power and position. But he was going to be tried on vague general charges. Mr. Gladstone declared he would never believe Mr. Parnell guilty of personal dishonor. The inquiry, he said, might last for years, which would mean pecuniary ruin for Mr. Parnell, while the expense to the Times would be a mere flea-bite. Regarding the action brought in Edinburgh by Mr. Parnell against the Times, he said Mr. Parnell would be certain to get justice. If the letters were forged he might get substantial damages, but a special clause in the commission bill indemnifies the Times if the charges were not made good. That was a specimen of the government's sense of equality. In conclusion, he referred to the Ridley and Mandeville inquests as further proofs of the unfairness of the government. The treatment of political prisoners in Ireland he declared to be abominable. It was all very well to say that the government was responsible; every man having a vote and not using it against this system was responsible. He appealed to the electors not to depend solely upon their united efforts, but to devote their individual energies to restore Ireland and give real unity to the empire.

Losses by Fire and Storm.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Forest fires are raging fiercely along the Italian frontier, and already a section of country 200 kilometres long has been devastated. The town of Trentino, on the border, and a number of villages have been destroyed.

Heavy thunder-storms have prevailed in several parts of the country. At Karnenburg thirty-five houses were leveled to the ground by the force of the wind, and several other villages were completely ruined and a number of persons killed. In other parts of Austria one hundred houses are reported to have been wrecked, and many of their inhabitants injured.

Foreign Notes.

It is rumored in Vienna that the Russian government has contracted a loan of eight million pounds in Amsterdam.

Captain Triver has sailed from Bordeaux with an expedition to equatorial Africa. The expedition is assisted by the government and M. de Brazza.

Dr. Pasteur yesterday read before the French Academy of Sciences a letter from Dr. Galiffear, announcing the discovery of cholera vaccine. The announcement was favorably received.

SHORT TARIFF HISTORY.

Protection and Free-Trade Contrasted in the Experience of the United States.

Washington Gazette.

During the period preceding the adoption of the Constitution we had free trade, and the years from 1783 to 1789 saw nearly all of the money of this country pass into the possession of British manufacturers, while our own industries were suspended, our manufacturers ruined, our laborers beggared and our farmers unable to gather enough money to pay taxes. Bankruptcies, judgments, executions, mortgages, auctions, were the order of the day. Free trade was more cruel than war. Our imports from Great Britain alone were $30,000,000 in 1784-85, while our exports were only $9,000,000. This drained us of the last dollar, and the circulating medium was so scarce that business could not be properly transacted. The adoption of the Constitution was immediately accompanied by protection or high-tariff legislation, and the result was a revival of industries, while the people became contented and prosperous. The tariff duties were increased in 1812 for war purposes, greatly to the benefit of home industries and the farming interests of the whole country. In 1816 the Democratic party repealed the law of 1789 and 1812, very low duties only being allowed. Great distress followed everywhere. Henry Clay declared that the average decrease in the value of property during this period was not less than 50 per cent. In 1824 Congress gave the country a protective tariff. At once great financial prosperity set in. So helpful was the tariff that in 1828 the duties were increased, and under this influence new industries started. President Jackson, in his annual message in December, 1832, says concerning the results of this protection: "Our country presents on every side marks of prosperity and happiness unequaled in any portion of the world." In the same year, 1832, the Democrats rallied their forces. The tariff of 1824-28 was repealed. Financial depression followed, manufactures suspended, merchants became insolvent, labor unemployed and beggared and agriculture ruined. At sheriff's sales good horses sold at $2, cows at $1 and hogs at 6¼ cents apiece, so hard was it to raise money for taxes. This condition lasted until the election of Harrison, in 1840, when a highly protective tariff was fought through and was established in 1842. At once business revived. The financial gloom passed away and industries sprang up through the Northern free States.

The Democrats in 1846 repealed the tariff of 1842. Business was prostrated; ruin overtook tens of thousands who prospered under protection. President Fillmore, in his annual message, December, 1851, says: "The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large imports from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,000,000 in 1847 to $21,000,000 in 1851, with a certainty of further reduction in 1852."

In 1861 the Republican party in power enacted a protective tariff, and from that time to the present our industries have prospered. There has been an average yearly increase in national wealth, for twenty-three years in succession, of $1,500,000,000. Our foreign commerce has given a yearly balance to trade in our favor in the same period averaging the astounding sum of $54,000,000 a year.

IT is an open secret that there are a number of women teaching in New York public schools that are worth $50,000 to $100,000 in their own right.

The Last Low-Rate Excursion

To Niagara Falls and Toronto will leave on Aug. 28, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Only $5 to Niagara Falls; Toronto, $6. Tickets good five days. For particulars call on

T. C. PECK, P. A.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Woman Charged with Horse-Stealing—Killed by a Train—Well-Known Tipton Citizen Mysteriously Missing—Gleanings.

INDIANA.

Woman Placed Under Arrest at Bloomington, Charged with Horse-Stealing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 20.—A sensation was caused at midnight last night by a woman riding down street on a horse at full speed. Policeman Reeves, satisfied that something was wrong, arrested her on the charge of intoxication, and placed her in jail. The woman proved to be Helen Young, a well-known character about Bloomington some months ago. A few hours after she was lodged in jail the sheriff of Brown county arrived, stating that the woman was one of a number of persons supposed to be guilty of stealing horses, and that the animal she was riding was taken from a man living near Nashville, a few days before. The officers went to the jail and told her she must return to Nashville on the charge of theft. At first she refused to dress, but when the use of a whip was suggested she complied, and the sheriff and the woman started back in a heavy rain. Several horses have been stolen from the vicinity of Nashville in the past few days, and it is thought she will make a confession and implicate several other persons.

The School Teachers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Monroe county institute closed last night with a musical and literary entertainment at the college chapel, which was attended by at least seven hundred people. The average attendance for the session was one hundred and seventy, this being the largest one ever held in the county. Among the evening entertainments were teachers' literary, lecture by Rev. S. R. Lyons, fairyland entertainment, spelling bee and social, and musicale and literary. The daily programme was in charge of Prof. J. K. Beck, of the State University; Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, of Purdue University, and Dr. G. Dallas Lind, of the Danville Normal College. The institutes are made a special feature in this county, and the attendance indicates the deep interest taken in the work. The schools of this county were never in a more flourishing condition. All teachers are members of the reading circle, and the Teachers' Association that meets here in November promises to be of unusual interest. Hon. Harvey M. LaFollete expected to be here Thursday, but on account of sickness was prevented from being present. It was a great disappointment to his many friends. Professor Griffith was present on Tuesday.

PERU, Aug. 20.—The Miami County Teachers' Institute convened in the High-school building in this city to-day. The attendance is large and the order of exercises unusually interesting. Prominent among the instructors are Prof. S. S. Parr, of DePauw University; Howard Sandison, of the State Normal; W. E. Henry, principal, and G. G. Manning, superintendent of the Peru schools. The course of lectures will be given by Rev. Emil Veniaminovitchbari.

The Mitchell Camp-Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Aug. 20.—The camp-meeting which commenced here Aug. 9 closed with the services of yesterday and last night. This camp-meeting is under the charge of the Methodists, and has been largely attended. It is the sixth year that it has been held and the third at this place, and it is now regarded as an established event. The meetings are held in Tolliver's grove, about one mile northeast of this place. The most perfect order prevailed this year. The following ministers were present at different times: Dr. W. M. Zaring, of Bloomington, presiding elder, who opened the series of meetings on Aug. 9; Rev. Mr. Spears; Dr. Curtis, of Greencastle; Dr. Givler, of Bloomington; Dr. J. P. D. John, of DePauw University. Dr. B. F. Rollins; Dr. John Poucher, Dr. W. R. Halsted, Rev. H. C. Clippinger, Rev. M. S. Heavenridge, of Washington; Rev. John Royer, Rev. J. M. Nash, Rev. S. O. Dorsey, of Paoli; Rev. Byram Carter, Rev. J. Culmer, Rev. T. D. Welker, Rev. J. Welker, Rev. W. H. Jack, Rev. W. E. B. Harris, Rev. John Telfer, Rev. Wm. Telfer, Rev. R. A. Kemp, Rev. F. A. Hutchison, Rev. Wm. Walls, Dr. G. L. Curtis, of DePauw University, and others. U. S. Sassamuri, a Japanese student of DePauw University, gave a lecture on last Friday afternoon, devoted to the needs of the missionaries in Japan. Dr. J. P. D. John, of DePauw University, preached on last Sunday morning and evening.

Tipton Man Mysteriously Missing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Aug. 20.—Joel Haden, a prominent citizen of this place, disappeared from his home on Aug. 9, and no trace can be had of his whereabouts. He dealt extensively in buggies and other vehicles at this place, and has contracted debts to wholesale firms to the amount of about $3,000, which remain unpaid. Mr. Haden paid off a note of $1,000 on the day he left the city, and informed his wife that he intended to pay a visit to his mother in Ohio. He was a prominent Odd-fellow and K. of P., and was also a member of the order of Knights of Honor. He has always borne a good reputation in business circles, and was considered an honest man in every respect. His friends are aware that he had considerable money on his person when he left town, and are disposed to the belief that he has been the victim of foul play. A special telegram from Louisville to a Cincinnati paper, on Saturday last, describes a man found in the river which tallies exactly with the missing man. The matter will be investigated.

Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Aug. 20.—Last Saturday night George Rice, of Sugar Creek township, was killed by the cars near Darlington, on the Logansport branch of the Vandalia. Rice had been to Darlington, got intoxicated and bought a pound and a half of tobacco. About midnight he started home, and just after crossing a trestle, it is supposed, sat down on the track and went to sleep. A freight train came along, gathered him upon the cow catcher, carried him to the trestle and he fell off to the ground beneath, alighting on a pile of bricks. The coroner held an inquest yesterday, and it was found that he had three ribs torn loose from his backbone, a deep gash over his right eye and other bruises, which caused his death. The father of Rice was killed by the cars near the same place in almost the same manner, and while intoxicated, about one year ago.

Suicide at Union City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Aug. 20.—John Lynn, aged nineteen, son of William Lynn, a farmer living seven miles northwest of this place, killed himself yesterday about noon in his father's house while all but himself were at church. On their return he was found dead, with a bullet-hole through his head, and a note addressed to his father explaining that the deed was intentional. Disappointment in love was the cause.

White Caps Fined.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Aug. 20.—Daniel Murry and John Essex, members of the Madison township White Cap gang, were found guilty, to-day, of whipping Owen Davis, on the night of June 20, and their fines were fixed at $24 each and costs. Other members of the gang are known, and will be arrested.

Flight of a Forger.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Aug. 20.—Tink Hendrickson, of Noble township, to-day forged the name of David Grubb to a check for $142, secured the money at the First National Bank, and fled to parts unknown.

Minor Notes.

Jacob Campbell, who has resided in Montgomery county since 1831, died last Sunday at his home near Crawfordsville. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in March, 1818.

Daniel Morris, an old settler of Wayne county, suffered a stroke of paralysis, resulting in death, while sitting at dinner to-day. He was a member of the Quaker faith and a pioneer of that county.

The O. & M. railway gave their hands living at Seymour and Vincennes and intermediate points a free excursion to Himer's cave, near Mitchell, last Saturday. There were 2,500 people attended.

The Thornburgh Milling and Elevator Company, of Martinsville, has been incorporated, with a capital stock paid in of $20,000. The incorporators are Amos Thornburgh, president; J. C. Thornburgh, secretary; B. E. Thornburgh, treasurer.

Mrs. Rebecca Kennedy, a sister of ex-Governor Wright, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Wilson, in New Market. She was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 1, 1800, and removed with the family to Louisville, Ky., when a child, where she afterwards married Charles Kennedy, who was a brick-mason, and who worked on the same scaffold with her brother, ex-Governor Wright. She and her husband moved to Bloomington, where he died. She belonged to the Methodist Church, and was a zealous Christian worker.

ILLINOIS.

Cullings from Correspondence and Gleanings from Exchanges

At Pontiac, on Sunday, incendiaries set fire to James Daugherty's residence, Lord's Opera-house and the Pontiac lumber-yard. The opera-house and lumber-yard were entirely destroyed. Loss about $12,000. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

There were between 4,000 and 5,000 people in attendance upon the Methodist camp meeting at Plano, on Sunday. Plano Post, G. A. R., held memorial services in honor of General Sheridan at 2:30. Dr. Bolton, of Chicago, preached the memorial sermon.

Last week Thomas Mitchell, a laborer, was drowned near Dallas, in a ditch of shallow water, while intoxicated. George Davis was accidentally killed by his own shotgun while hunting. Charles Hill lost his eyesight, and will probably lose his life by receiving a load of shot in his face while hunting, and Lon Cranny had a hand terribly mangled in a steam thresher.

The Piatt county camps of the Sons of Veterans will hold their first annual encampment at the Piatt county fair grounds. The members of the various camps will meet at G. A. R. Hall in Monticello the evening of Aug. 31 to decide on the time and make other arrang