THE GREAT DAY AT THE FAIR

Thousands of People See Its Attractions and Pronounce Them Unequaled.

Distinguished Visitors Give the Time Further Prominence—The Judges Fast Completing Work in Awarding Premiums.

Yesterday was by far the most successful day of the State fair, both in point of attendance and the excellence of the exhibits. Over 15,000 people were upon the grounds by the middle of the afternoon, a large majority of whom remained to attend the promenade concert given in the evening. Of course, the Punch and Judy show, the lightning calculator and the prize-package peddlers were all there, and with the rural portion of their audience they no doubt reaped a financial harvest. But an incident occurred during the afternoon which somewhat detracted from the attractions of these side issues. It was the appearance of General Harrison, who took great pleasure in the exhibitions, especially on the grounds. "There goes Harrison," was a remark that spread like wildfire in every locality where he chanced to go. With many he stopped for a brief word of conversation, and upon such occasions he was busily occupied shaking hands and responding to friendly introductions.

The fair this year has fulfilled the promises of the State Board in attractions. The attendance over last year has increased. The superiority of the display is strongly marked, and the good feeling among the exhibitors resulting from a fair and impartial award of premiums has so far caused a complete absence of any disruption or jealousies.

The judges in the several departments of displays were busy all the day and up to 8 o'clock last night making the awards of premiums, and as yet the work is not nearly completed. The following were the awards made yesterday:

On embroidery work: linen floss display: First, Mrs. C. Dille; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore, city. Cotton, white, display: First, Mrs. A. M. Robertson; second, Mrs. C. Dille. Cotton, colored, specimen: First and second, Mrs. Ed Hendrickson. Child's silk cloak: First, Mrs. A. P. Wilson; second, Mrs. S. C. Hills, Delaware, O. Napkin set, not less than six: First, Mrs. Laura Howard, Jeffersonville; second, Mrs. Simmons, city. Doyley set, not less than six: First, Miss Jennie Means, Paris, Ill.; second, Mrs. Simmons. Handkerchief: First, Mrs. P. D. Stagg, city; second, Mrs. C. A. Miller, city. Silk, white specimen: First, Mrs. S. C. Hills; second, Miss Kate Sims, Columbus, Ind. Silk, colored specimen: First, Miss Ella Hills, Lebanon; second, Mrs. S. C. Hills. Silk skirt: First, Mrs. J. H. Spence, Covington; second, Mrs. C. Dille. Infant's silk shawl: First, Mrs. S. C. Hills; second, Miss Edith Sims, Columbus, Ind. Table-cover: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore, Terre Haute; second, Mary E. Warden, South Bend. Table scarf: First, Bertha Lamer; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore. Plain scarf: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore. Ottoman, upholstered: First, Miss Alice Davidson, Muncie. Sofa cushion: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Bertha Lamer. Toilet cushion: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. E. B. Kirk, Shelbyville. Mantel lambrequin: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. C. Dille. Applique, colored, specimen: First, Mrs. R. H. Talburt, Cincinnati, O.; second, Miss Jennie Means. Outline display: First, Miss Ella Wills, Lebanon; second, Mrs. Ed. Hendrickson, city. Outline specimen: First, Ella Wills; second, Mrs. P. D. Stagg. Kensington display: First, Ella Wills; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore. Kensington specimen: First, Ella Wills; second, Mrs. P. D. Stagg. Tapestry display: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. F. Barber, city. Chenille display: First, Ella Wills; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore. Chenille specimen: First, Ella Wills; second, Mrs. P. D. Stagg. Arasene specimen: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. C. Dille. In sewing, both machine and hand, machine work, three articles: First, Mrs. E. Spear, Greensboro; second, Mrs. J. H. Spence, Covington. Quilt, silk, needlework: First, Mrs. R. H. Talburt, Cincinnati, O.; second, Mrs. S. Groves, Anderson. Crazy quilt: First, Mrs. R. H. Talburt; second, Clara B. Clackner, city. Quilt, silk or velvet, Roman stripe, buttonholes, display on different materials: First and second, Miss Emma Potts, Rockville, Ind. Hem-stitching display, hand: First, Mrs. R. H. Talburt; second, Mrs. E. B. Kirk, Shelbyville. Drawn work, underwear: First not awarded; second, Mrs. H. A. Bowman, city. Infant's outfit, most sensible and neat: First, Mrs. M. Bundy, New Castle; second, Mrs. A. D. McLeod, Sandusky, O. Pillow shams, embroidered and finished: First, Mrs. L. Martin, Cape Giradeau, Mo.; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore. Pillow-shams, fancy and finished: First, Mrs. N. Teter, Noblesville; second, Mrs. C. N. Cambern, Rushville.

In the old ladies' department, in which all work must be done by women over sixty years of age:

Silk quilt, fancy patchwork: First, Mrs. M. Spalding, city; second, Mrs. L. A. Moore, Terre Haute. Crazy quilt: First, Mrs. J. E. Killen, Noblesville; second, Mrs. Bulha, Muncie. Worsted quilt: First, Mrs. C. Dille, Greensburg; second, Mrs. M. Spalding. Calico quilt: First, Mrs. M. Spalding; second, Mrs. D. Whistler, Peru. Quilt, white: First, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. M. Spalding. Rug: First, Mrs. Isley, Anderson; second, Mrs. Julia Reid, city. Spread, knit: First, Mrs. John Vest, Scottsburg; second, Mrs. A. Schoonlieb, city. Spread, crochet: First, Mrs. M. Spalding; second, Mrs. Buhla. Pair silk mittens, hand-knit: First, Mrs. J. A. Judson, Paris, Ill.; second, Mrs. C. Dille. Pair silk stockings, hand-knit: First, Mrs. J. A. Judson; second, Mrs. S. D. Whistler. Pair silk socks, hand-knit: First, Mrs. S. D. Whistler. Pair woolen stockings, hand-knit: First, Mrs. M. Spalding; second, Mrs. C. Dille. Pair woolen socks, hand-knit: First, Mrs. J. A. Judson; second, Mrs. M. Spalding. Pair cotton socks, hand-knit; first, Mrs. M. Spalding, pair worsted mittens, fancy knit; first, Mrs. J. A. Judson, hemstitching; first, Mrs. Jane Day, Shelbyville; second, Mrs. J. A. Judson, chain-stitching; first and second, Mrs. C. Dille, drawn work; first, Mrs. L. A. Moore; second, Mrs. Buhla.

Among those who were awarded first premiums on displays in the women's department, yesterday, were: Mrs. H. E. Smoot, Philadelphia, Ind.; Mrs. A. Hornaday, city; Mrs. Mary E. Hedrick, city; Miss Kate Hay, city; Mrs. V. L. Wilson, city; Mrs. Wm. Seegar, city; Mrs. L. Canan, city; Mary B. Jordan, city; Mrs. S. A. Howard, city; Mrs. De Souchet, city; Mrs. L. Fox, city; Mrs. J. B. Powers, city; Melinda Weghorst, city, and Mrs. N. E. Fulton, city. As a general rule, where a second premium was awarded, it was given to some other one in the above list.

In the plant and cut-flower displays Bertermann Bros., of this city, made a big deal on first premiums, their exhibits being given a red ribbon in thirteen cases. Several, however, were awarded to Charles Rieman, of this city, on fancy caladiums, double geraniums, coleus and alternantheras. Mrs. Henry Hilker, city, was awarded first premium upon the best display and arrangement of plants and flowers. In the amateur displays E. M. Brown, city, carried off most of the honors, sharing first premiums only with Mrs. P. D. Stagg on dahlias and gladiolus, and with Mrs. J. W. Krisler, Greensburg, on the best design of cut flowers. In vegetables, Charles Becker, West Indianapolis; Charles Montgomery, Haughville; John Marvel, Royaltown, and Ellwanger & Son were about equally awarded first premiums. In root crop displays, Charles Montgomery, Chas. Becker, Ellwanger & Son, Sylvester Johnson, Irvington, and W. A. Enuis, Clermont, took first, and on potatoes W. H. Hartman was awarded eight out of twenty. The remainder were about equally shared by J. W. Montgomery, S. H. Hayes, Elizabethtown, O., and Thomas Thatcher, city.

The awards on stock were as follows:

Suffolk and Essex Boars—Two years and over: First, Alva C. Green, Winchester; second, A. W. Martin, Muncie. One year and under 2: First, A. S. Gilmore & Co., Greensburg; second, A. W. Martin. Under 12 and over 6 months: First, A. W. Martin; second, A. C. Gilmore. Under 6 months: First and second, A. C. Gilmore. On five shoats under 6 months: First and second, A. C. Gilmore.

On sows the following awards were made:

Two years and over: First, A. C. Gilmore; second, A. W. Martin. One year and under 2: First and second, A. W. Martin. Under 12 and over 6 months: First, A. W. Martin; second, A. C. Green. Under 6 months: First and second, A. C. Gilmore. Collection of sow and not less than five sucking pigs: First and second, A. C. Gilmore.

On long-wool sheep, Cotswolds, Leicester or Lincolns, the awards were:

On bucks, two years and over: First and second, Uriah Privett & Bro., Greensburg. One year and under two: First, Thompson & Williams, Arcana; second, J. B. Hearkless & Son, Knightstown. Under one year: First and second, J. B. Hearkless & Son. On ewes two years and over: First, Thompson & Williams; second, J. B. Hearkless. One year and under two: First, Uriah Privett & Bro.; second, Thompson & Williams. Under one year: First and second, J. B. Hearkless. Collection of five lambs: First, J. B. Hearkless; second, W. S. Woodford & Son, Paris, Ky.

On southdown sheep all first and second premiums were awarded to Uriah Privett & Bro., of Greensburg. This display included: Buck, two years old and over; buck, one year old and under two; buck under one year; ewe, two years old and over; ewe, one year old and under two; ewe under one year; five lambs.

Last night the main building was well filled with people, part of whom had remained on the grounds for supper, to attend the promenade concert given under the auspices of the Model clothing-house. A dozen or more pieces of band music were rendered, with a mixed programme of piano-forte selections, all of which made a most creditable and pleasing evening's entertainment. To-day is the final day of the fair. The races this afternoon will consist of a stallion trot, purse $200; a free-for-all trot, purse $200; a 2:50 pace, purse $200; and stake race for two-year-old trotters, purse $100.

The races were a most popular feature of the day. Over 5,000 people were packed in the great ampitheater, testing it most satisfactorily to its fullest capacity, while in the field and at either end hundreds collected to see the speeding. While in each race purses were offered, and high bets made, yet among the spectators each picked his choice, and the success of one or the failure of the other were often and loudly cheered. The 2:30 trot was first put upon the track for a $200 purse, with eight starters. There were Katie Wood, M. Liso, Spotted Sam, Billy Terrel, Zarline, Royalmont, John Henry, and Spurrier Boy. It was an exciting finish, there being five heats required for a decision. Summary:

Royalmont	1	1	2	3	1	Billy Terrel	6	7	4	6	7
Katie Wood	7	2	1	1	4	Spotted Sam	5	6	5	4	5
Zarline	2	4	3	7	3	M. Liso	8	8	6	5	2
John Henry	4	5	7	2	6	Spurrier Boy	3	3	dis		

Time—2:33, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:34¾, 2:33½.

In the free-for-all pace, purse $100, three starters were entered, as follows: Toby, Gray Harry and Daisy C. It was a series of quiet heats, Toby being distanced in the first half heat, and the contest narrowing down between Gray Harry and Daisy C. Summary:

Gray Harry	1	1	1	Toby ..... dist.
Daisy C	2	2	2	

Time—2:21¾, 2:21, 2:23½.

The last race was a running spurt for a $120 purse between Fools 'Em, Johnny B., and Ben Bolt as starters. Athough almost a tie between the first two for first money, the judges rendered a decision in favor of Johnny B., which did not meet with much opposition among the spectators in and around the grand stand. Summary:

Johnny B.	2	1	Ben Bolt	3 3
Fools 'Em	1	2		

Time—1:52¾, 1:55½.

The Great White Tent.

Near the southeast corner of the fair grounds is a large white tent, containing the exhibit of an enterprising Indianapolis firm—Rockwood, Newcomb & Co., founders and machinists. All within the tent is as clean as a pin, and the exhibit attracts great attention from a substantial, business-like throng of visitors. Here is shown the Indiana feed water heater and purifier, which is meeting with favor everywhere. It has the indorsement of leading engineers and designers of steam boilers all over the West wherever used, as well as of boiler insurance companies, and is undoubtedly the best heater and scale precipitator made. This contrivance is simple, easily managed and so effective and thorough that it deserves the highest praise.

Rockwood, Newcomb & Co. (American Pulley Company) also make a handsome showing of their admirable paper pulleys, which are now fast superseding those of other material. Tests made at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, give to these paper pulleys five points of superiority over iron—namely, transmission, tension, width, diameter, contact. The result is extremely interesting to all interested.

Rockwood, Newcomb & Co. make a fine exhibit of other of their manufactures, among which are standard and pony saw-mills, bolting saws, mill-dogs, edging tables, gang lath saws, swing saws, frictions, etc. Circulars and information sent on application. Saw-mill supplies and repairs promptly furnished. Foundry Nos. 180 to 190 South Pennsylvania street.

Where Gen. Harrison's Carriage Was Made.

There are many displays of vehicles, but only one of genuine hand-made work, that of Irvin Robbins & Co., of this city, who makes his carriages, buggies, etc., to last. When a buyer purchases of this house he gets a vehicle of the durability of the "one-hoss chaise," made famous by Oliver Wendell Holmes. This house has had among its recent patrons Gen. Benj. Harrison, the late Vice-president Hendricks, Governor Gray, ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. John C. New.

A Fair of Their Own.

Of the many improvements made upon the fair grounds since the exhibit of a year ago, the most noticeable is the new building erected by Bradley, Holton & Co., of this city. This is a beautiful pavilion, the handsomest building upon the grounds, and most tastefully arranged under the supervising care of Mr. W. B. Holton.

Here a space is covered thirty-six by ninety feet, the goods of the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, being given the post of honor in the west end of the building—truly a magnificent array of plows, cultivators, and other agricultural implements for which this great company is famous.

Other parts of this building and grounds near by are devoted to the display of feed-cutters, cider-mills, harrows of all kinds, force-pumps, turbine wind-mills, wrought-iron fence, lawn-mowers and an almost endless variety of things, all of which have crowds of earnest and admiring gazers and inquirers.

Bradley, Holton & Co. deserve great credit for the enterprise shown in getting up their displays for the fair. Were there more firms with the same snap and go the Indiana State fair would be a much greater success than it now is. In addition to the main pavilion above mentioned Bradley, Holton & Co. have other exhibits, among which are three displays of carriages in the exhibition building, and one of carts, and four different displays on the grounds. In fact, this firm has more attractions at the fair, two to one, than any other exhibitor, and have over thirty men employed about the grounds attending to their displays. Bradley, Holton & Co. have enough stock and sufficient variety to hold a very interesting fair with their own wares and machinery without calling on any one else.

Making Bricks on the Ground.

Fletcher & Thomas have, as heretofore, their old position on the fair grounds, a short distance east of the Exposition Building. Here they display a full line of brick machinery in operation, and capable of making forty thousand bricks a day. This outfit consists of the new Quaker brick-machine, the Fletcher & Thomas spiral pug-mill and the Champion mold-sanding machine. For this improved machinery Fletcher & Thomas are exclusive agents for the South, from Maryland around the entire sweep, as well as for Indiana, Illinois and the Pacific coast. There is not an establishment in this city the products of which are scattered over a wider range of territory in the United States, than this of Fletcher & Thomas. They are practical brick-makers themselves, know what brick-makers want, and for that reason have added to their line of supplies everything needed in the business.

The operating of this machinery on the fair grounds attracts a continuous throng of interested sight-seers.

Something New.

Mr. J. A. Van Camp, general agent, has on the grounds something new, namely, a threshing machine without "riddles," which prevents choking, thus obviating all trouble of having to stop to remove such obstructions. The machine, which is called the "New Peerless Thresher," is as compact as a cozy little box; light, durable, and made in the very best manner. It was in operation, the motive power being a "Peerless" traction engine, which is a factor of the exhibit. A mammoth steam gang-plow was also attracting an interested crowd, it being the only plow of the kind on the grounds.

Spiral Spring Buggy Company.

The Spiral Spring Buggy Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., represented by Mr. U. V. O'Daniel, has a noteworthy display on the first floor of the Exposition Building, near the east end. Spiral spring carriages and carts are made to last, and this company unhesitatingly warrants its springs and attachments for ten years, and shows conclusively that its vehicles are the easiest riding in the world.

Rare Flowers.

A space about forty feet square is required to accommodate the floral display of Bertermann Bros. Cut flowers, plants and numerous floral designs comprise the exhibit, and the tasteful manner in which they are arranged forms a picture which elicited many flattering compliments from the admiring visitors. The various beautiful designs were specially noticeable for their originality, as well as the artistic taste displayed in the combination and blending of colors.

Irwin's Specialties

Is the caption of a circular issued by J. J. Irwin, 18 and 22 South Illinois street, calling attention to his various productions, his special feature being the coloring of ostrich feathers and the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. His exhibit is quite unique.

The State Fair.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A visit to the fair on Wednesday of this week moves me to make this comment for the attention of the managers. The show is creditable in some lines of the exhibit. The fruits and flowers are fine. There is a good show of stock and poultry. The new grand stand and track are worthy features and well executed. What may be termed the housekeeping is simply abominable. The State ditch within the inclosure is still left to be the receptacle of all manner of unsightly cast-off articles—trash, straw, and such stuff, the accumulation of years, lying on the sides of the banks in plain sight of visitors and strangers—the same heaps we have seen there for years past. The grounds are not well kept. There are no attendants in uniform to show people about, or answer questions. The few persons whom I happened to notice having some connection with the fair seemed to be impressed with their own importance in a painful way, others seemed to be listless and inefficient.

Our State fair must now be thirty years old. In that time one might expect some person to appear having some executive ability. There has been time sufficient to develop managers and servants to attend to this kind of work. It seemed to me that in these respects the fair was less creditable than in past years.

Then the whole business of side shows is out of place inside the grounds. The fat woman and the big horse, and the snakes, and the lying pretenses of all kinds should be excluded.

The same old advertising posters are staring one in the face at every turn, all over the grounds. And there are some other things that I cannot well mention in this public way, that ought to have attention.

The entry fee is excessive. There is nothing there to see worth 50 cents. And more money could be made at 25 cents in my opinion.

J. S. S.

THE FACTS OF HISTORY.

Free Trade and Protection as They Have Been Tested in the United States.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It is conceded that our country at this time is enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity; that it is peculiarly blessed above all other nations of the earth in all the elements of material wealth; that here in the last quarter of a century has been nurtured into being one of the grandest and most stupendous industrial systems of any age—a system employing over $4,000,000,000 of capital, and turning out annually more than $2,500,000,000 worth of manufactured products. That there is a cause for this phenomenal prosperity, this unprecedented growth and development, goes without question. What is that cause? We have two great political parties in this country, each striving for the mastery. The Republican party, marching to the conflict under the banner on which is inscribed "Protection to American Industry," is vehemently maintaining that this wonderful prosperity which the country is enjoying has been brought about wholly through the instrumentalities of the Republican system of protection. The Democratic party, on the other hand, is also marching to the conflict under their banners, on which is inscribed, "Free Trade," and are just as vehemently contending that this prosperity is not due to the Republican system of protection, but that it has been brought about in spite of it.

Mere assertions go for naught unless we can substantiate them by indubitable evidence; therefore we will endeavor to brush aside the mist and the fog surrounding this question, and let in the light of history. The first real protective law enacted in this country was in 1824. What was the condition of the country for a few years previous to the enactment of the tariff law of 1824? Mr. Sargent, the historian, says:

The condition of the country in 1824 was far from prosperous. The amount of our exports had diminished to an alarming degree, while our imports of foreign goods had greatly increased. The country was drained of its currency, and its commerce was crippled. Nor was there any home market for the staple productions of the soil. Both cotton-planters and wool growers shared in the general prostration; and even the farmer had to sell his produce at a loss, or keep it on hand till it was ruined. Labor could with difficulty find employment, and its wages were hardly sufficient to supply the bare necessities of life. Money could only be procured at enormous sacrifices. Distress and bankruptcy pervaded every class of the community.

Such was the terrible condition of the country during the seven years previous to the enactment of the tariff of 1824. Of the beneficial results which followed the enactment of the tariff of 1424, we have the testimony of the immortal Clay himself. Eight years after the protection system had been adopted as the policy of the country, and after recalling the gloomy picture he had presented in 1824, Mr. Clay said:

I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state—of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey we behold cultivation extending, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenances exhibiting tranquillity, contentment and happiness. And if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutory degree; a ready, though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our exports and imports increased and increasing; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interiors animated by the thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed, and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the object which shall be relieved from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

This prosperous condition, as here related by Mr. Clay, continued until the year 1833, when the Democrats of the South, in a fit of insane jealousy, caused by the marvelous growth and prosperity of the Northern States, demanded and succeeded, by the aid of their Democratic allies of the North, in securing the repeal of the tariff law of 1824, and substituting in its stead the compromise measure of 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of the tariff, until free trade should virtually prevail. During the existence of the compromise measure of 1833 we have undoubtedly the finest illustration of the beneficial effect of the protective system, as well as the evil resulting from free-trade. It is a well-known fact that as the tariff was reduced, as contemplated in the compromise measure, the condition of affairs gradually changed, the currency became deranged, labor was unemployed, and things went from bad to worse, until it culminated in the terrible financial crash of 1837. Our manufacturing interest was overwhelmed, stagnation and ruin was on every hand. Then followed the protective tariff of 1842, which continued in force until it was replaced by the free-trade measure of 1846. Mr. Clay, in speaking of the good effect of the tariff of 1842, says:

It seems to me that if there were ever a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated it is that the tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both government and the people of the United States from a peculiar embarrassment, bordering on bankruptcy.

And again, in a public letter written after the repeal of the tariff measure of 1842, and the substitution of the tariff for revenue only of 1846, Mr. Clay said:

I believe the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has encountered, has pushed the Nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been if the doctrine of free trade had always prevailed in our public council.

Mr. Hudson, a Democratic member of the lower branch of Congress, who had voted for the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and for the adoption of the free-trade measure of 1846, in a speech delivered in Congress on the 5th day of February, 1848, in speaking of the tariff of 1842, said:

Then our finances were in the most prosperous condition, there being a surplus of ten millions of dollars in our treasury, and now, under the operation of the free-trade measure of 1846, we are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Clearly the free-trade measure of 1846 failed to accomplish the object for which it was intended, for we find as the years went by that the condition of the country did not improve, but that stagnation and distress was the prevailing disease. Mr. Fillmore, in his message to Congress in December, 1851, says:

Our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, the destruction of our manufactories leaves the foreigner without competition in our markets, and consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale.

President Buchanan graphically describes the condition of things, in his message to Congress, December, 1857.

In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and in all the elements of wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

We thus see how the good ship of state had been drifting aimlessly from protection to free trade, and from free trade to protection ever since its organization, but now soon to become safely anchored in the harbor of protection. Early in March, 1861, was introduced into the lower House of Congress, by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the first Republican tariff measure. This bill was thoroughly protective in its every feature. This measure readily passed both Houses of Congress and soon became a law. It is useless to enlarge on the beneficent influence exerted by this measure. That it has stood the test of a quarter of a century; that the manufacturing industry of the country has advanced with gigantic strides; that the Nation to-day is occupying the most exalted position among the nations of the earth, is the best evidence of the salutary influence of this measure.

With these facts before us can we, as patriot American citizens, afford to lend our influence in turning back the hand of time, in clogging the wheels of progress?

Free trade is just as pernicious in its effect as was the doctrine of secession. One struck at the heart of the Nation, the other seeks to reduce us to a mere dependency; and as the one went down in the heat, and the smoke, and the carnage of battle, so may the other go down in a maelstrom of Republican votes, and this hideous phantom of free trade be forever banished the country.

S. B. BESHORE.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 18.

Chairman Quay Says Victory.

Pittsburg Special.

Senator Quay, chairman of the national Republican committee, passed through this city to-night on his way East. He had been visiting his home in Beaver for the past two days. Said he:

"The statement in an afternoon paper of to-day that I had told a friend that the Republicans were very doubtful about carrying New York and Indiana is false from first to last. I have not talked to a friend in Beaver or elsewhere about the political outlook in either of these States. Every person who makes politics a study knows New York and Indiana are doubtful States and always have been. We will endeavor to carry both these States for Harrison and will use every honorable means to accomplish that end. It is not my place to go around the country talking about the campaign plans of the national committee. That would show very bad generalship and would also prove that I was an incompetent chairman. The prospects at present look exceedingly bright. The party everywhere is united. This fact, coupled with the untiring zeal displayed by Republicans all over the country, means victory. That statement may be called nothing more than a glittering generality, but it covers the whole ground."

Senator Quay is looking remarkably well and said he was well fitted physically for the work of the campaign. He will spend to-morrow in Philadelphia and then go to New York.

The President on Quotations.

Norristown Herald.

"Dan," said the President, "did you notice that I used a quotation from Mr. Bacon's Shakspeare in my letter of acceptance?" "Yes," said Dan; "you refer, of course, to 'they ask for bread and they are given a stone.' In which play, by the way, does the scene occur?" queried the private secretary. "Blamefino," said his Excellency; "but I think it is in 'Faust.'"

Complimenting the Baby.

New York Sun.

Young Mother (displaying baby)—Isn't he a great, noble fellow, major?

Major (anxious to please)—Yes indeed, madam; why, he has got hands and feet on him like a hired man's.

Flopping in Nevada.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

Another good man has gone wrong. Caleb Snodgrass, of Pizen Switch, a life-long Democrat, openly declares his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton.

$2.50—Firemen's Day at Cincinnati

Centennial, Saturday, Sept. 22, on which date the C., H. & D. will sell round-crip tickets at $2.50, good returning until Sept. 24. In addition to regular trains, a special will leave Indianapolis at 5:50 A. M., and returning, leave Cincinnati at 10:10 P. M., Saturday, thus enabling all to visit the Centennial or "Fall of Babylon" and return home same night. For further particulars please call at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or at Union Station. W. H. FISHER, P. A., C., H. & D.

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 produces 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.

"Harvest Excursions

OVER THE POPULAR BEE-LINE."

The Bee-line will sell tickets to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado and other points in the West and Southwest, on Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 and 23, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning thirty days. For full information call on agents Bee-line railway, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and No. 138½ South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

Go West

While you have the opportunity to go cheap. The I., D. & W. railway are now selling tickets to Kansas City and points West at $3.50 to $4 less than regular rates. Ticket office 99 South Illinois street, under Surgical Institute.

H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent.

St. Louis and Return, $3.

VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY.

For particulars call on agents Bee line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138½ S. Illinois street.

Vandalia Line

TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, $3.00.

For particulars call at ticket office, cor. Washington and Illinois sts., or Union Depot.

IN all cases of society Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the ruling purifier. Ladies use it to remove defects of the complexion, and persons troubled with eruptions or other irritations of the skin are promptly cured by it. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

GRAND HOTEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.

WM. L. ELDER,

FURNITURE,

43 and 45 S. Meridian St

WOOD AND SLATE MANTELS

We make a specialty of changing old Grates to burn Natural Gas and Refashioning and Refitting Old Mantels.

Store open Evenings during Fair Week.

WILLIAM TERRELL

No. 60 North Pennsylvania Street.

BARGAINS NOW IN DINNER AND CHAMBER SETS

ALSO

Fancy China and Glassware.

OUR 10 PER CENT. SALE CONTINUES THIS WEEK ONLY!

I. N. HEIMS, 44 AND 46 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

Store Open Every Evening This Week.

THE following Plumbers are licensed by the Water Company, and are the only ones authorized to do work in connection with water pipes.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

ANESHAENSEL & STRONG, 83 N. Penn. st.
BUCHNER, A. J., 36 Virginia ave.
CLARK & McGAULEY, 33 S. Pennsylvania st.
COULTER, JAMES, 8 West Ohio st.
DEWALD & GALL, 9 Massachusetts ave.
DUNN, JOHN C., 63 N. Illinois st.
FARRELL, J. S. & CO., 84 N. Illinois st.
FOLEY BROS., 93 N. Pennsylvania st.
FREANEY BROS., 25 S. Pennsylvania st.
GUNN, WM., 5 Vance Block.
HEALEY & O'BRIEN, 57 W. Maryland st.
HUDSON, HENRY T., 28 Mass. ave.
KALB & AYRES, 816 N. Illinois st.
KEYSER, GEO. W., 98 N. Illinois st.
KIRCHOFF & JUDD, 91 N. Illinois st.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 S. Pennsylvania st.
MATHEWS, J. C. & CO., 58 W. Maryland st.
MELKEL, C. W. & CO., 75 N. Pennsylvania st.
MURRAY & MOSIER, Massachusetts ave.
PECK & TOON, 91 E. Market st.
PITTSBURG PLUMBING CO., 114 N. Penn. st.
RAMSAY, W. L., 24 N. Illinois st.
REISING LOUIS, 26 Virginia ave.
SHEARER & AMOS, 248 Massachusetts ave.
WRIGHT, W. H. & CO., 114 Massachusetts ave.

Patrons are recommended to select best of workmen and material. They will find this true economy in the long run. T. A. MORRIS, President. M. A. MORRIS, Secretary.

MESSENGER'S

101 East Washington St.

Furniture, Carpets and STOVES.

BABY CARRIAGES

New Passenger Elevator

PAYMENTS or CASH.

MESSENGER'S

ANGLO-SWISS

Chocolate and Milk

MILKMAID BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

A Combination of Condensed Milk and the Best Chocolate.

VERY CONVENIENT. Sold by

A. KIEFER & CO.,
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DANIEL STEWART,

INDIANAPOLIS.....INDIANA

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

The Indianapolis Natural-gas Company expects to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS in the gas business. We make all contracts for domestic, store or office use at 30 per cent. off. We will add to these contracts a clause AGREEING AT THEIR TERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY GAS AS LOW OR LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITOR WILL THEN SUPPLY YOU. Also, when the time comes, as it surely will, when it will be hard work to get a gas supply from any company, we shall give the preference to our early patrons.

The inducement that is being held out by others that they will next year or some other time supply you at half price is MISLEADING and a SUBTERFUGE.

Buy only of the company that SELLS CHEAP NOW, and agrees in the contract to continue so to do. This gives you a certain advantage.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL-GAS COMPANY

68 East Market Street.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

For particulars address

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT, Saturday Matinee and Night, the Prince of Comedians,

GUS WILLIAMS

IN HIS NEW COMEDY,

"Squire of Leedsville!"

Prices, 25 cents to $1. Secure seats in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and rest of week, Matinee Saturday, W. H. GILLETTE'S

Best of American Plays,

HELD BY THE ENEMY

With the original New York cast, scenery and effects. Secure seats in advance at the box-office.

BASE-BALL

Last Series of League Games.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22,

Philadelphia vs. Indianapolis!

Reserved seats on sale at Big Four ticket-office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. On Friday game called at 3:30 p. m.

VISIT THE CYCLORAMA

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Battle of Atlanta, now in its sixteenth week run. Grand beyond description. Viewed by thousands and thousands.

GAS STOVES

They Give Perfect Satisfaction. Nearly 2,000 in use in this city.

No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from $2 to $16.

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FROM ONE-EIGHTH HORSE-POWER UP.

We sell to gas consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for sale at the

GAS COMPANY

No. 47 S. Pennsylvania St.

Holland's One-Piece Fuel Gas Burner

FOR

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Furnaces and Grates.

Our claim from experience: Cannot warp apart, perfect combustion, 40 per cent. more heat and will outlast any two two-piece burners in the market. For sale and attached by all first-class plumbers. GEO. A. RICHARDS, Wholesale Agent for Indianapolis. HOLLAND'S MANUFACTURING CO., Erie, Pa.

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Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,

Weekly and Monthly Payments