HE WAS ONCE A DEMOCRAT

An Eloquent Irishman's Sound Reasons for Voting for Harrison and Morton.

Stirring Appeal to His Countrymen to Support the Party That Insures Them Good Homes—A Variety of Political Facts.

M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, Ill., once a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature, delivered one of the most interesting and instructive speeches of the campaign at the Virginia-avenue Rink last night. It was both argumentative and witty, and was frequently interrupted by prolonged cheering. The speaker was introduced by R. R. Shiel, the presiding officer. There was a large crowd present, to a great extent composed of Irishmen of both parties, who gave the speaker the closest attention throughout. There was present also the South-side Glee Club, which enlivened the occasion with several excellent campaign songs. Though it came in late, the Railway Club, headed by the First Voters' drum corps, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering as was the Harrison and Morton Club of the Twenty-fifth ward.

Mr. Quinn, after assuring his hearers that Illinois would increase her vote for the Republican nominees, said that in his State every man who places America before the rest of the world, and the welfare and happiness of the American people above the rest of mankind, has come, or is coming, to the standard of Harrison and Morton—not because the candidates are Republicans, but because they are the representatives of a policy and purpose truly American, and opposed to a policy outlined and planned in England, to be executed in America. From this position there is no escape, and each man must answer for himself. The ballot is a great privilege conferred upon American citizens. England boasts of the liberality of her institutions, but few can vote even for a member of Parliament. It is pocket, not brains, that votes over there. Here the man who carries the hod is as powerful at the ballot-box as the man who owns the five-story block. Here the man who eats a cold dinner out of a tin bucket, if he is wise, is as potent at the ballot-box as the man who boards at a first-class hotel. Votes are not given to men as toys or playthings, but as weapons of defense and protection.

"It requires a high order of courage," said Mr. Quinn, "to break away from old associates and old habits and to enter into the aims of those we formerly opposed, but when we see the path that duty to country requires we should walk where every true man should be found. Every political party in this country since the administration of Washington, except the Republican party, has been subject to the dictation and under the domination of the politicians of the South. Slaves did their work and left ample time to the masters to attend horse-races, play cards and plan in politics. The Whigs of the South dictated to their brethren of the North, and the Democrats of the South cracked their political whip over the Democrats of the North. Webster fell beneath their blows, Clay, notwithstanding he was a Southern man, provoked their enmity because he would rather be right than be President. And within our own memories the Little Giant of Illinois, the idol of the Northern Democrats, was politically crushed and sent to a premature grave with a broken heart by the selfsame men.

It remained for the new party of freedom, made up from the best elements of the other parties—the Republican party—in 1856 to lock horns with the lords of the lash, and to challenge them to a battle of ideas in the sunlight of heaven. To-day the same South controls the Democratic party, elects its President and dictates the laws for all this land. The States recently in rebellion are ready, through unholy methods, to give Mr. Cleveland 153 of the 201 votes necessary to make him President. Nay, more, they have the power, through the cowardice of Northern "dough-faces" in Congress, to pass a tariff law that wins the applause of their English allies and brings sorrow to the hearts of the men that saved republican freedom from being overthrown in this land.

"Why do people in all lands, who would like to live and die where they were born, and where the ashes of their dead sleep, turn their eyes, their hearts and their feet toward our shores? In the old world the poor have no hope; they are born, live and die without ever realizing the happiness that the poor look for, and in time realize, here. Many a man has come from Germany without a dollar in his pocket who to-day has American-educated sons and daughters around his knee, with a happy home and more fertile acres of his own than is possessed by the duke or princeling in Germany. Many an Irishman has left the land of gloom and sorrow, with his old frieze coat on his back, a pair of corduroy breeches, and all his other possessions in a cotton handkerchief, who to-day has a happy, educated family around him, and more acres of land he calls his own than is possessed by the heartless landlord in Ireland who turned him out upon the highway and burned the cabin before his eyes. Ah, sons of Ireland, England destroyed the prosperity of the land we love, the land she hates. England starved us in Ireland. To this blessed land millions of us have fled. Here we found a welcome; here we found a tender American heart to give us shelter; here the American arm was extended to protect us; here the American heart gave us a sincere and cordial greeting; here every avenue of honor and preferment was open to us and to ours, so that the son of the Irish immigrant becomes the commander-in-chief of America's armies, and his grave is bedewed with American tears. Oh, my countrymen, that we might live, we fled from Ireland. We came here by piecemeal, as I may say, a little at a time. At first one came, and hearts were torn as he left—for Irish hearts are tender. After a time he earned enough to bring out a brother or sister. By their joint efforts father and mother and the tender little ones were enabled to come. Thus did most of us leave Ireland. We sought rest; here we found it. Here we have found rest for our tired feet. Here we repose under our own vine and fig tree. Here we nestle under our own roof tree, that no landlord can pull down. Here we worship before our own consecrated altars. Here we repose in peace, with none to molest or make afraid. Here, my countrymen, our oppressors have followed and seek to have us aid them to destroy the prosperity and happiness of our kind benefactors, the American people, and our own prosperity and happiness as well. Shall we do it? Many of us will not do it. Some of us, however, will vote as the English papers declare—that is, in favor of England and her admirers, Cleveland, Mills, Bynum, Voorhees and others. So blindly are some wedded to the thing called the Democratic party that they would vote for the bloody Balfour if he were on that ticket.

"Enough of us, however, will be found to save you from the suffering and disgrace which your own folly would bring upon yourselves. Fellow-countrymen, I beseech you, for the sake of yourselves and the sake of our common country, come out of the darkness, come into the light. Put under your feet that meaningless, dirty rag, the British free trade red bandanna, and march to the polls in this election under the Republican banner. Remember we march under the stars and stripes—stripes for the backs of traitors, stars to light the highway to freedom. We march under the flag selected by Washington; the flag that Jackson flaunted in the face of the red-coats at New Orleans; the flag bathed in blood at Tippecanoe; the flag under which Shields fell at Cerro Gordo; the flag that Grant planted on Vicksburg; the flag that Sherman's boys waved as they went marching through Georgia; the flag for which McPherson bled, and under which Logan led; the flag under which Sheridan turned defeat into victory when he galloped from Winchester, twenty miles away; the flag that Benjamin Harrison sustained upon many a hard fought field; the flag that Mulligan cherished with his dying breath—exclaiming as he was carried from the field, with his heart's blood flowing free and fast—'lay me down but save the flag.'

"Sons of the 'old sod' I appeal to you to save the flag for which heroes struggled, for which heroes died. As long as our flag floats over a happy country there is hope for Ireland. If that flag fails the hope for liberty perishes throughout the world. If Harrison, the patriot, is elected President, and Morton, the generous philanthropist, is elected Vice-president, then our flag shall wave in triumph. May God give us the light to see our duty and the courage to perform it, so that we may overcome the machinations of the common enemy."

At the conclusion of Mr. Quinn's speech a large number of Irishmen crowded about the stand and congratulated him with a great deal of fervor. Remarks, such as, "That was the best speech I have listened to doing the campaign," were frequently heard as the crowd left the hall, and several expressed their opinion that after hearing such a straightforward speech as that no Irishman, true to his country, could disapprove of Republican principles. Then there were others who believed firmly that several votes were made for the Republican ticket. A roar of laughter was caused when immediately following the speaker's allusion to the purity of the ballot some one in the audience yelled, "Hurrah, for Sim Coy." Jim Wood, the miner, was called for, an made an excellent appeal to his fellow-countrymen to break loose from the Democratic party and come over to the party that represented pure American principles, and one that had done more to foster the cause of Ireland than any party. The meeting then closed with three rousing cheers for Harrison and Morton. An effort will be made to keep Mr. Quinn in this county for some days to come, and it is probable he will speak at Parnell Hall, Twenty-fifth ward, to-night.

Why Abrams Was Discharged.

The affidavit which is given below, and to which reference is made in the following letter, was sent by the firm mentioned to the Sentinel last evening for publication.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

You may have noticed in the issue of the Sentinel this morning that the affidavit of Randall J. Abrams, a former employe of ours, was published with comments by the Sentinel, and with the invitation to the Democratic press of the country to copy the same with a view to a boycott of our business. It is very manifest that should our business suffer in consequence of this publication of the Sentinel, it would injure our employes of all parties. We herewith hand you affidavit of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of E. C. Atkins & Co., setting forth the facts in the case, and explaining fully the reason for discharging Mr. Abrams from the responsible position which he held in our employ. We are aware that "the truth sometimes travels very slowly," and that "a lie goes around the world before truth gets his boots on." Nevertheless, we desire to place the facts before your readers, and trust you will favor us with a place in your columns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2. E. C. ATKINS & Co.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss.

Elias C. Atkins, president; William H. Perkins, vice-president and secretary; Merritt A. Potter, treasurer of E. C. Atkins & Co., a corporation of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, being severally sworn, on their oath depose and say that Randall J. Abrams was employed by them at a salary of nine hundred dollars ($900) per annum; that he was informed that said amount would be all the business could afford to pay him; that he accepted this amount as full compensation for the service he was to render; that contrary to this agreement, and without the consent of said company or any officer thereof, the said Randall J. Abrams proceeded to charge for extra time, with the intent to obtain a larger compensation than the amount agreed upon, and thereby forfeited the confidence reposed in him, and was for this cause discharged by the said president of said company, after consultation with the said secretary and treasurer.

The said E. C. Atkins further deposes and says that when the said Randall J. Abrams asked him the cause of his discharge, he stated to the said Randall J. Abrams that the reason was as above recited, and upon further consultation with reference to the political opinions of the said Randall J. Abrams, he said to him distinctly that his political opinions had nothing to do with the matter. The said Elias C. Atkins further deposes and says that he did not discharge Barney Doherty nor Thomas Woolen for political reasons, nor did he at any time state to the said Randall J. Abrams or any other person, that he did so.

The said Elias C. Atkins further deposes and says that the discharge of the brother of the said Randall J. Abrams was not on account of his political opinions, but, for obvious reasons, having discharged the said Randall J. Abrams for good cause, it was deemed best that his brother should go with him. The said Elias C. Atkins further deposes and says that he made no threat with reference to discharge of Democrats if Harrison and Morton were not elected; that the language used was as follows, "I can not expect every man to agree with me in politics, and if Harrison and Morton are elected I can afford to forgive the boys for voting against what I believe to be their interest and mine; and if they are not elected I will make the best of it, as I can see that the men must suffer more than I if brought into competition with pauper labor."

The said Elias C. Atkins further deposes and says that the language of the certificate given to said Randall J. Abrams was intended to refer only to the discharge of his duties in his department, and did not refer to his character otherwise; that said certificate was given at the solicitation of said Randall J. Abrams and the said Randall J. Abrams stated as a reason for desiring it that if he could obtain it he could secure employment in Chicago without delay.

ELIAS C. ATKINS.
WM. H. PERKINS.
MERRITT A. POTTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, in testimony whereof witness my hand and notarial seal this 2d day of October, 1888. LOUIS NEWBERGER, Notary Public.

First Voters' Meeting.

The Republican young men of Indianapolis who will cast their first vote this year displayed their colors last night, and there were enough of them out to show that they are going to be influential in the coming election. Soon after General Harrison's nomination W. H. Nickerson, of Judge Walker's Court, undertook to form a club of first voters. Seventy-five responded to the first call for a meeting, and the membership rapidly increased until it is now nearly two hundred and fifty. Last week the members received their uniforms, consisting of a white duck coat, light brown hat, flambeau umbrellas, and it was then determined to appear in public by having a mass-meeting at Pfaffin's Hall last night. Hon. John L. Griffiths, as the representative of the young Republicans on the State ticket, was invited to deliver the address on the occasion. The meeting was one of the very successful ones of the local campaign. The Young Men's Club, accompanied by a detachment from the Griffiths Guards, marched from the court-house to Mr. Griffiths's residence and escorted him to the hall. There were one hundred and fifty of the first voters in line in uniform, and quite a number without. The entire membership of the club would have turned out but for the fact that many of the young men are compelled to work at night. Long before the club reached the hall with Mr. Griffiths every seat in it was taken by young men not members of the club. Standing room was also in demand. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and one that in every way reflected great credit upon the young men who planned it. J. W. Fesler, a young law student in General Harrison's office, presided. Before presenting the speaker of the evening he spoke briefly. The Republican party, he said, was pre-eminently the party for a young man. The thrift, the enterprise, and the intelligence of the country was in the Republican ranks. The State Republican convention had fitly recognized the young and active men when it placed on the ticket that splendid example of young Republicanism, John L. Griffiths. In honoring such a candidate the convention honored itself, and every young man in Indiana.

Mr. Griffiths was given a rousing reception by his young friends when he arose to speak. He said one of the most encouraging signs of this campaign was the energy, enthusiasm and earnestness of the men who would cast their first votes in November. He was glad to see them thinking for themselves; they no longer inherited their opinions, they formed them. They recognized that in a large measure the future of the Republic would be in their keeping, and it was well that they should make no mistake in starting. The first duty of a citizen should be to be a citizen in fact as well as in name. He should always lift his voice in the interest of wise and beneficial legislation. The speaker then recounted numerous reasons why every young man should identify himself with the Republican party. He recited the history of the two parties since the war, and showed conclusively that the Republicans had always been in the right, and the Democrats in the wrong. The history of the former read almost like a fairy tale, and yet everything it accomplished was over Democratic objection. While the Republican party was building such a substantial record, the Democratic party were wandering along the by-ways constantly misreading the signs of the times. After reviewing the record of the Democratic administration, the speaker devoted himself to a discussion of State issues. Every young man in the State, he said, should feel an interest in the benevolent institutions. The men who would cast their first votes this year had the power to take the institution out of politics and keep them out, and they should do it. In conclusion, he called attention to the tally-sheet forgeries the Democrats committed here in Indianapolis, and asked if any young man with a clear conscience, and a desire to start aright in life, could support a party that had committed such crimes and then refuse to even apologise for them.

Mr. Griffiths's speech was delivered in his usual vigorous and eloquent style, and brought out frequent applause. When he had finished the audience gave him three cheers, and also three cheers for General Harrison and the Republican party.

Democratic Local Tickets.

While the Republican State committee is meeting with good results from its energetic and ceaseless work, the county committee reports no less evidence of the success that is promised in largely attended meetings throughout the county. The affairs of the county, congressional and legislative tickets are being looked after closely, and while but little has been said of them so far through the press, the speakers and workers have been mindful of their demands. There is much of a local character that is going to affect the result in favor of the Republicans aside from the protection issue. "The Democratic managers," said a worker yesterday, "meet everywhere they go the conspiracy frauds, Insane Hospital management, and the increase of the State debt. They endeavor to explain the first two by claiming that neither Coy nor any one who was connected with him has anything to do with directing affairs. But Sim Coy is in direct communication with the leaders here. The penitentiary walls offer no obstacles to him, but if it were otherwise the fact remains that the county ticket was nominated by the gang while Coy, ostensibly in jail, was in close connection with his agents."

"Then the Coy character of the county ticket is not forgotten?" asked the reporter.

"Not much. How could it be when Ike King, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, gave the little boss, when he had him in his custody, every facility to bring about King's nomination and the formation of the rest of the ticket? The Democratic county ticket is impregnated with Coyism, and while the State candidates are owned body and soul by Isaac P. Gray, the county ticket was selected in the county jail by a United States prisoner who was only waiting to test all legal technicalities before being taken to the penitentiary. The State ticket was named by Governor Gray, who then had in view his own candidacy for the vice-presidency. By common consent, and with an apparent healing of old sores, Bynum was allowed to nominate himself for Congress. Over all hangs the oppressive cloud of that political pestilence, Leon O. Bailey."

"That is not much of a commendation."

"How can any commendation be given a ticket that was named in the county jail, or to Bynum, who, after outrageously slandering the workingmen of Indianapolis in his Atlanta speech, is now appealing to them for votes in one instance, and is trying to recover his loss in another by relying on Sam Dinnin? Dinnin, two years ago, was the foremost of the crowd that was yelping in favor of Bailey, the dummy of the English faction. He is now as eager to elect Bynum in order to save the little office which has made him a Bynumite as he was in 1886 to slaughter the man he personally hates. But, after all, that is no worse than having a county ticket selected by a convicted criminal in the county jail. Two weeks before the Democratic county convention Coy to a caller, the former enjoying the privilege of the jail office on the order of sheriff King, named the candidates he wanted and his gang saw that the convention carried out the little boss's wishes. King got his nomination by giving Coy, a prisoner, unheard-of privileges. Bynum secured his nomination without opposition by placating Dinnin, whose political methods make him Coy's competitor, and Governor Gray named the State ticket and got left."

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Democratic politicians have recently been busy circulating the story that Oliver's chilled plows and the McCormick harvesting machines are being exported and sold to foreign buyers at a less price than they are sold in this country, and Chairman Huston, of the State central committee, recently addressed a letter to the Oliver plow-works asking if these statements regarding the Oliver plow were true. The answer, which came under date of the 29th ult., contains a square denial of the story. From it the following is extracted:

"We say, and are prepared to prove, that in every foreign country where our plows are sold, they retail for higher prices than in this country. We do not favor foreign trade in the least and foreign buyers pay us exactly the same prices that American dealers do. It has been charged that plows made by us are sold in Canada several dollars cheaper at retail than in this country. This is not only false but absurd, because the Canadian tariff of 25 per cent. shuts us out from that market, and we neither sell nor make any attempt to sell our plows in Canada. We have understood that imitations of our plows were being made and sold in Canada, but if such be the case, we are in nowise responsible for it. Statements such as we refer to are reported to us from all sections of the country, and there appears to be a concerted attempt all along the line by reckless politicians and political speakers to injure us in the estimation of the farmers of this country, who have been our consistent and steadfast friends. The United States is the home of the plow, and its manufacture has been brought nearer perfection here than in any country on the face of the globe. Factories are plenty; competition is brisk; inventive genius is active, and, as a result, the American farmer buys and uses the best and cheapest plows in the world. Our export trade is large and growing, and every American citizen who has a pride in his country should feel like congratulating us instead of seeking to injure us by spreading reports which have no foundation in truth. Campaign years, however, are prolific of falsehood and 'buncombe,' and we suppose we must take our share with the rest."

Virtually the same reply was received from the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at Chicago. "Our machines," say these gentlemen, "are sold for considerable more money in Europe than the same machines sell for at home. As we sell nearly all our machines f. o. b. New York, we have nothing to do with fixing the retail prices in Europe, but as we get nearly as much net for the machines which go abroad as the same machines are retailed for in some sections of the United States to the farmers, it must be very evident to you or any one studying the question, that the farming community of European countries must pay nearly double the amount farmers pay in the United States."

An Indiantan in New York.

Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, was registered at the Grand yesterday, and talked freely of his observation of political movements in this campaign. "In addition to what I have noted in this city," he said, "I have recently had the benefit of observation from Colorado to New York, and everywhere I have found a cheerful Republican outlook. In New York city, where I spent a week, I found the situation just as it has been described by the Republican press. The Democracy are split up, disgusted with their leaders and out of patience with the present national administration, and the Republicans are united and hopeful. On the tariff question there has been a considerable revolution there. I had been led to look upon it as practically a free-trade city, being largely made up of mercantile people, whose business is largely influenced by representatives of foreign houses. Then, too, I know that a considerable proportion of its population was made up of wealthy people who buy more luxuries abroad on which there is a tariff laid and which in some cases makes what is practically a direct tax paid by the consumer. But whatever these influences are they appear to me, when I come to look about in New York, to be cutting a small figure in comparison with the interest shown by the workingmen there in the preservation of the protective system as a safeguard for American labor. Every where I saw indications of it. In one case where a friend of mine was having a hotel renovated, he asked one of the decorators, who had a contract for some of the finishing, whom he intended to support in the coming election. The man answered that he had been a Democrat, and employed some sixty men many of whom had always acted with the Democratic party, but that in his election, and on the ground of helping to protect home-labor, they would all vote this time for Harrison and Morton. Other instances similar in character came under my notice, and all my observation there tended to show me that the protective idea had taken strong hold on the great majority of workingmen."

Political Changes in Cass County.

Senator Shroyer and Dr. H. J. Banta, of Cass county, this State, were in the city yesterday, and reported the Republican canvass in that county as progressing very satisfactorily, with a fair prospect of cutting down the Democratic majority considerably and electing part of the Republican ticket. Democratic changes are numerous in the county, upwards of fifty being already reported, of which the following are samples: T. W. Adair, of Logansport, until lately intended to vote the Prohibition ticket, but since the lines have been drawn, he thinks that he can do more good in voting for the continuance of the protective policy that underlies the country's prosperous industrial system. Therefore, he wishes the world to know that he, henceforth, will work and vote for America, protection and Harrison, as against free trade, England, and the dominating Southern brigadiers. Dennis Carrol, also of that city, of Irish birth, and a life-long Democrat, has come over boldly for Harrison and Morton. He is a skilled carpenter, and cabinet-maker, who has worked for twenty years in England, getting only $7.50 per week, while for the same services here he has always received from $15 to $18 per week. He can now earn by only working one-half the time higher wages and have better clothes than he got in free-trade England working all the time. George Kern, another resident of Logansport, a young skilled harness-maker, who voted for Cleveland, is now reliably for Harrison and Morton. John Pierce, in the same city, was a soldier who voted for Cleveland. He is now strong for Harrison and Morton.

Does Not Want Free Trade.

William Traub, of Haughville, who, prior to this year had been active in the Democratic party, has come to the conclusion since the nomination of General Harrison that he is not in favor of free trade and is on the side of protection. He is, a member of his family states, an ardent Republican, not only on account of his personal regard for General Harrison, but because the principles which the Republican party advocates are right. Calling at his residence yesterday, a Journal reporter learned that Mr. Traub has been working vigorously for the election of Harrison, and that the Democrats of Haughville are not at all pleased in having him leave their ranks. When the reporter inquired of the Haughville postmaster where Mr. Traub resided, and if he had heard of the political change, that official appeared greatly astonished and was somewhat adverse to giving the direction. It was later learned that the postmaster has been one of the chief denunciators of the gentleman in question on account of his change of politics. It was further learned that the father-in-law of Mr. Traub is very much put out and threatens to withhold his estate from his son-in-law because of his Republican ideas. However, as informed by a member of the family, Mr. Traub will vote on Nov. 6 for Harrison and Morton and protection, and will be found in the future an honest and ardent supporter of the Republican principles. Mr. Traub is now in Chicago on business.

A Victim of Kuklux Methods.

Mr. C. M. Ferguson, an intelligent colored citizen, now registered at the Grand Hotel, and a former resident of Richmond, the county seat of Fort Bend county, Texas, tells a sad story of the political persecution which resulted in driving him from his old home. Mr. Ferguson was formerly collector of the District Court of Fort Bend county—a county which gave 1,600 Republican majority—and two years ago he was elected to that office for the third time. The Democrats of the county three months ago began the work of organizing themselves into secret societies to which liberal Democrats and those who had heretofore acted with the Republicans in the selection of State and county officers were refused admission. The members of these societies took an oath to support all Democratic nominees for all offices, from President down to constable, and these organizations were use to run Republicans out of the county by methods similar to those formerly employed by the Ku-klux klans of other Southern States. Mr. Ferguson was given ten hours to get out of the county, and a note of warning that he would be killed if he remained was left at his house. He was forced to abandon his property there, which has since gone to wreck and ruin. Mr. Ferguson was twice elected as court collector without opposition, and has taken a prominent part in national as well as State politics. He says Fort Bend was the last county in Texas to uphold its Republican majority, the Republican organization there having been kept up since the days of reconstruction.

An Observer from the East.

C. L. Fisher, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been traveling for some weeks through New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts on a business trip, reached this city yesterday on his way West. He visited most of the manufacturing towns in those States, and took pains to find and talk with the foremen of many factories, and in most cases they reported to him that the workmen were nearly all going to vote this year with the Republicans. The tariff question has been thoroughly discussed among them, and most of them, he says, are well informed on this subject. They express themselves freely that this year their votes affect their living, and assert that they intend to look out for their homes and their families by voting for protection. Many of these men voted for Cleveland in 1884, but the tariff issue has changed their minds. Mr. Fisher thinks that these changes in the manufacturing districts are going to astonish everybody when the votes are counted. He states, further, that he has lived on the Pacific coast for years and knows how the people feel on the Chinese question and General Harrison's course in regard to it, and that in his opinion there is no doubt about the Republicans carrying all the States on the slope.

Judicial Observations.

Judge Walter Olds, of Whitley, and Silas D. Coffey, of Clay, who are on the Republican ticket in this State as candidates for Supreme Court judgeships, were at the New Denison last night, and both reported Republican prospects in their respective localities as being very encouraging. "We have had some trouble with the Prohibitionists in my county," said Judge Olds, "but they seem to have exhausted themselves in the first month or two of their campaign, which began very early. I think we are getting back some of our people whom they captured from us in former campaigns; and would get back more of them but for the desire of men who have taken a public position to appear consistent. The tariff issue has overshadowed all others with us, and on that I hear frequently of former Democrats in my district who have openly announced their intention to act with us and have reason to believe that others will do so without making an open declaration at this time of their intention to do so."

The Governor's Opinion by Proxy.

B. S. Gray, son of the Governor, is out West, and when in Salt Lake City a few days ago a Tribune reporter wanted to know of him how he left politics in Indiana. The son of his father said he could not with any assurance claim the State for Cleveland. "Never in its history," remarked Mr. Gray, "has the State been politically canvassed to such an extent as it is at the present time. As a Democrat I can candidly express the belief that we will win the day in the campaign, but I am not prepared to say that if I were a Republican I would not feel as confident."

"The Democrats of the East do not hope to carry any coast State?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I know they have hope, although they base it upon Harrison's record on the question of Chinese immigration. And although I believe the tariff is the main issue, I really think that the immigration question may be made a side issue."

Additional Appointments.

The following additional appointments for this State were announced yesterday by the central committee:

Gen. Thos. H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, at Union City, Oct. 8; Jay county, Oct. 9; Monroeville, Oct. 10; Allen county, Oct. 11; Angola, Oct. 12; Columbia City, Oct. 13; Wabash county, Oct. 15 and 16; Miami county, Oct. 17 and 18; Clinton county, Oct. 20.

Hon. Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, Mich., in Lake county, Oct. 17 and 18; Porter county, Oct. 19 and 20; LaPorte county, Oct. 22 and 23; St. Joseph county, Oct. 24 and 25; Elkhart county, Oct. 26 and 27; Noble county, Oct. 29 and 30; DeKalb county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2; Steuben county, Nov. 3.

Egan's Visit Postponed.

Chairman J. N. Huston, of the State central committee, received a telelegram from Hon. Patrick Egan, of Lincoln, Neb., yesterday, in which he says it will be absolutely impossible for him to leave there this week. "I regret this for many reasons," Mr. Egan telegraphed, "and I would deem it an imperative duty, were it in my power to do so, to contribute my aid toward securing American protection for American homes, and above all, for American nationality through a glorious victory in Indiana."

Political Notes.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at No. 106 Massachusetts avenue to-night, at 7 o'clock.

General Harrison has the aid of Mr. D. S. Alexander again in the matter of looking after correspondence. Mr. Alexander has been absent for some time past at Buffalo.

George Pfalscraft, of Cincinnati, long a well-known, ardent, German Republican of Dearborn county, this State, is in the city. He has recently traveled over New York, and gives it as his opinion that there is no doubt whatever that Harrison and Morton will carry it by a good, round majority.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at school-house No. 4, on the Madison road, in Perry township, on Monday evening. Thad Rollins delivered the address. The house was not large enough to hold the people, and the speaking had to take place out-doors. A large uniformed club was present, which will be in the parade Saturday evening.

Frank McCray and A. J. Beveridge addressed a large Republican gathering, at Southport, last night. The people of the town and surrounding country turned out en masse, and their enthusiasm was unbounded. Both gentlemen delivered very able speeches. After the speech-making a Harrison and Morton club of two hundred members was organized.

Palmo Carlo has naturalization papers which he recently secured that show the date of his arrival in the United States January, 1885. Carlo states that the date is a mistake, as it ought to be January, 1888. While he has no desire to misrepresent the matter, nor did he on applying for the papers, the error is suggestive of more like it on papers held by persons who are not as honest as he.

Col. R. P. DeHart, of Lafayette, was in the city yesterday, and said to a Journal reporter that the Republicans of Tippecanoe were never better organized than they are now. The Prohibitionists are, he said, working with the Democrats, and Mrs. Gougar is the champion of both these parties. Pertaining to the coming Republican demonstration at Battle-ground he was of the opinion that it would be the grandest political affair ever held in the West.

At the great Republican rally at Rockport, Ill., Hon. Will Cumback was the speaker. The report says: "Mr. Cumback is a distinguished-looking gentleman, possessing a large and well-proportioned frame, surmounted by a magnificent head well set on his shoulders. His hair, long and flowing, is streaked slightly with gray. His side face is shaved clean, leaving a heavy mustache and goatee, both long and streaked with gray. He is a free talker, the words flowing easily from his mouth in well-rounded sentences, and is evidently thoroughly at home with an audience."

WILL ADVERTISE FOR BIDS.

The Large Natural-Gas Companies Lock Horns on the Board of Trade's Custom.

At a meeting of the governors of the Board of Trade, on Monday evening, the natural gas question was pretty thoroughly discussed in connection with a proposition to supply the building occupied by that association. The friends of the Trust, which desired a contract to furnish the gas needed, argued that it was not a competing organization in the ordinary sense of that term, and that being organized to prevent monopoly and protect the public, and not for gain or investments, it behooved the Board of Trade, the leading business association of the city, to give it support. They also claimed that the other companies, in case competition was insisted upon, would put down rates below the ordinance price simply to crush out opposition, and would raise the rates again when that object was effected. The opposition argued that the Trust was to all intents and purposes an investment company, and that the Board ought not to show it preference or to aid in compelling the public to pay a few men who controlled it the interest on their investment. John W. Murphy and others claimed that the Trust had never entered into competition with other natural-gas companies of the city. Arthur Jordan mentioned the cases of the Cyclorama, the Y. M. C. A. building and the First Baptist Church, where the Trust had put in bids and Mr. Bynum added the cases of the Capitol building, the court-house and the county jail. There was considerable further discussion of similar character, and the board finally, by a vote of 17 to 9, referred the matter to the finance committee to advertise for bids.

Popular Excursion Rates.
VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY.

To Columbus and return.....$2.00
To St. Louis and return..... 3.00
To Pittsburg and return..... 4.00

Tickets sold every day until further notice, good several days returning. Tickets will be sold to New York at less rates than offered by other lines. Call on agents Bee-line for full particulars. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

$2.50—Cincinnati Excursion—$2 50
VIA C., H. & D.

Friday, Oct. 5, another one of those "flyers," for which the C., H. & D. is becoming famous, will leave Indianapolis at 7:30 A. M., bearing a delegation of one hundred and fifty employes of the Citizens' street-railway, their band, friends and the public. No stops will be made for passengers en route. The rate for the round trip is only $2.50. Tickets good returning until Sunday night. A special will also leave Cincinnati at 10:10 o'clock Saturday night, thus permitting visitors to see the Centennial at night, or the "Fall of Babylon," and return home at their close. Any driver or conductor will be pleased to sell tickets. C., H. & D. office will be open Thursday evening.
W. H. FISHER, Gen. Agt. C., H. & I.

Vandalia Line
TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, $3.00.
For particulars call at ticket office, cor. Washington and Illinois sts., or Union Depot.

Cincinnati Again.
Rate $2.50 round trip.
Oct. 2, Journalists' and Publishers' day at Exposition.
Oct. 4, Knights of Pythias' day.
Oct. 5, Street-car Employes' day.
For all these dates the Big Four (Kankakee line) will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return for $2.50. Tickets good for return three days.
Organized parties of the above will find it to their interest to call at ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

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.

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.

WHEN you go to the seaside or to any rural resort in the summer, take some of Glenn's Sulphur Soap with you because it obviates blemishes of the complexion produced by the sun and wind.

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

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED
Until the Skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.
GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.
Feb. 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. GEO. COTEY.

We cannot do justice to the esteem in which Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.
Chest pains, soreness, weakness backing cough, asthma, pleurisy, and inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs.

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
USE IT FOR SOUPS,
Beef Tea, Sauces and Made Dishes,
Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's
SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK
Across label.
Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OFMEAT CO., L'td, London.

Weekly Indiana State Journal.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Impure Blood
Appears in a thousand different forms and causes a vast amount of suffering. Scarcely a single person is entirely free from its effects. Hence the necessity of a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla also overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, cures dyspepsia, biliousness and headache, and builds up the whole system.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illiopolis, Ill.

"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French street, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Moderate-Price Tailoring.

Nicoll's cash methods, wide assortment and extensive business have placed moderate-price tailoring foremost in the clothing world.

Better than ready-made, because Nicoll's to-order garments cost no more (frequently less), give comfort and fit in every particular—made as you direct—from latest-style fabrics, and the choice is large.

If there's a difference in price, it's a saving of dollars to you. On as good as fancy tailor's make we save you $10 to $30, and "don't ask you to pay a portion of the other fellow's tailor bill.

It's well known we're CASH. For example—see our hundreds of—

Trouserings $5, $6, $7, $8 to $12, to measure.

Suits, $20, $25, $28, $30 to $50, to measure.

Overcoats, $18 to $60, to measure.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
33 and 35 South Illinois St.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S