THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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— AND —

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All points in these States, Oct. 9, at one-half rates—one fare for round trip.

FOR THE SAME REASON

We offer California, Oregon and Washington Territory at very low rates one way and round trip.

PLEASE REMEMBER

The very cheap rate to Great Falls, Mon., and return, Oct. 9. This is the best town in the best new country in the United States.

LOOK AT THE RATES.

We offer Cincinnati and return, $2.50 on all trains Oct. 4. Oct. 5, Street-car Employes' Day. Oct. 11, G. A. R. Parade in Cincinnati. Oct. 13, Republican Day. Make a note of the dates, Oct. 4, 5, 11 and 13.

TIME CARD.

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Depart 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm
Arrive 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart 3:55am 3:45pm
Arrive 11:50am 10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart ..... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm
Arrive 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

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J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

"CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM."

How the Federal Office-Holders of Ohio Are Bled to Carry Doubtful States.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3.—The following circular has been issued from Democratic headquarters here, on official paper, with regular committee heading:

"Dear Sir—Your letter, along with many others from federal office-holders, asking whether you can contribute to the Democratic fund, and about how much you should donate, has been received. In reply will say, our understanding is that a man who is appointed to a federal office does not thereby lose his individual liberty or personal rights, and is not deprived from giving money earned by him for the advancement of any cause. As this is a voluntary contribution, the committee must rely upon your generosity as to how much you will give; but will say that man have given from 5 to 10 per cent. of their year's salary, and, as it is said, 'The Lord loves a generous giver,' you may be assured that these people stand well in the estimation of this committee. We keep a complete record of all moneys received, with the name of the donor, and when we come to make up our 'jewels' this record will be carefully gone over. It is imperative, and we sincerely hope that you will give the minimum of the amount mentioned. As to where you can pay the amount, the following is a quotation from a letter received by me from the chairman of the national committee, under date of Sept. 22, 1888.

"James B. Townsend, Chairman, Columbus, O:

"Dear Sir:—As my duty as chairman of the national committee prevents me giving personal attention to taking subscriptions and making collections for the national campaign fund, and as a member of the national committee from Ohio, I hereby authorize you to make collections for the national campaign fund, and make receipt for all collections. I hereby desire you to notify in person, or by letter, the federal office holders that it is the desire of the national committee that all contributions shall be made to the national campaign fund through you. Very truly yours,

"CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman.

"The funds raised by me through the above can be paid in two installments, and are to be expended, if necessary, in States regarded more doubtful than Ohio. First and above all things is the election of the President. As to Ohio, I look with great hopes for favorable results, but in achieving this, Democratic 'Buckeyes' must be self reliant. Remember, that we are depending on you, and hope you will assist us in every way possible. Let me hear from you and oblige

"Very truly yours, JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

"COLUMBUS, Sept. 29, 1888."

A Village on the Verge of Starvation.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—News from Moisie, twenty miles east of Sanguanea, is of the most appalling description. The whole population of that district are on the brink of starvation. The fisheries this season have signally failed; the crops, of no great account at any time, have turned out badly, and the few provisions in the place are high in price, and the unfortunate inhabitants don't know which way to turn for food and clothing.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY—Fair weather; warmer.

The Place to Catch It.

"College boys and young men under twenty are wearing tall hats more generally than ever before. It is a catching fad."

The place to catch this fad is at THE WHEN,

In the Hat Department

See our $3 Silk Hat, the best $3 Hat in this market. Every hat guaranteed. In four heights of crown and widths of brim, suitable for men of all ages.

Get thee a hat,
For much of thy looks
Lie with the beaver
In Canadian brooks.

Nothing so helps the looks as a hat. Nothing so helps the pocket-book as to get the hat at

THE WHEN

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Two More Refineries Ordered Shut Down—Troubles in the Path of the Combination.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It transpired, late yesterday afternoon, that Theodore Havemeyer, the president of the Sugar Trust, had ordered the extensive sugar refineries of DeCastro & Donner to be shut down to-day or to-morrow. The firm has two refineries in the Eastern district of Brooklyn. They employ something like one thousand men, and produce many thousand barrels of sugar. A reporter called at the principal office of the refineries, but could see none of the firm. The cashier, Mr. Russell, admitted that the firm had been ordered to close their refineries, and that they would shut down as soon as practicable, probably to-day. He contended, however, that the shut-down was in no way influenced by the combination of refineries or trust, and that the refineries would have to stop working even if the trust had no existence. The time during which the refineries will remain closed is indefinite. Theodore Havemeyer could not be seen at the office of Havemeyer & Elder. When the news of the ordered shut-down became generally known, it created considerable excitement among the employes, as it was unexpected. It was stated by officers of the concern that as many of them as could conveniently be placed at work would be taken care of during the time the refineries were closed. The Times says: "Evidently some important changes are at work in the plans of the trust, looking to a probable further concentration of plant. The new structure in course of erection near the Havemeyer refinery in Brooklyn points to such a plan, and certainly does not indicate that sugar refining is to be curtailed here. There is a suspicion that the strong members of the trust are putting themselves in a position where they will not need to place a premium on idleness. When that position shall have been reached they can again apply the freezing out process to the small refiners, whom the trust now pays to shut down and do nothing. The trust's sky does not appear, however, to be cloudless. Claus Spreckels is giving them some trouble, and already makes them feel uneasy for the future. When Spreckles refused to join the trust at its organization, the trust started the American Sugar Refining Company in San Francisco, which set out to deprive Spreckels of the Pacific slope trade, of which, for years, he enjoyed a monopoly. One of the first acts of the trust in this move was to buy about three-fourths of the sugar crop of the Sandwich Islands, where Spreckels always got his supply before. This move sent him to Manila for sugar, and increased his first expenses enormously. Determined to punish him both ways, the trust put the price of the product of the American company lower than sugar had ever before been offered on the Pacific. This meant that the trust sustained the American company at constant loss, relying on the excessive drain on Spreckels to bring him to terms or drive him out of business. In either case the trust would acquire a monopoly of the Pacific slope trade, and make up for present losses by future high prices. The trust counted without its host in this case, and Spreckles came here ready to fight the trust by making sugar for the East at the lowest prices. It is now understood among the trade that he intends to drain the trust in the East by the same process that he has prevailed in the West, and that he will spend a million, if necessary, to do it, remaining in the field until he breaks up the trust entirely, or compels the trust to buy him out at his own price, which shall include all losses, and also the American company, leaving him again in sole control of the sugar market on the Pacific slope. Another factor, of comparatively small dimensions, but yet large enough to give the trust some concern in view of threatening trouble, is the announcement that the Electric Sugar Company will enter the market as a rival about the middle of the present month."

THE FIRE RECORD.

Brazil's "Bloody Row" Wiped Out, Entailing a Loss of About $10,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 3.—A fire, between 3:30 and 4 o'clock this morning, wiped out what for twenty-five years past has been known here as "Bloody Row," on South Meridian street. The origin of the fire is unknown. The air was still, but for which a conflagration might have resulted. As it was, buildings on all sides were saved with difficulty. Just across Meridian street is Dougherty's big brick livery and feed stables. It escaped without much damage. D. L. Peters's two-story brick block, just across another street, occupied by W. H. Burke with a saloon, restaurant and lodging apartments, did not fare so well. It lost its kitchen and was flooded with water. The losers and their insurance are as follows:

Floyd Graham, tobacconist, insurance on buildings in the North British, $1,000: Robert Peal, who occupied Graham's building, insurance on saloon fixtures and household furniture in German of Illinois, $800; Pat Morris, insurance in German-American of New York on building and fixtures, $1,100, and in Franklin, of Indianapolis, on stock and household furniture, $851; Valentine Boyer, insurance on stock, $400, in Phœnix of Hartford, and $200 in German, of Illinois; Mrs. M. Sandeman, of Terre Haute, owner of building, insured for $500 in the Fire Association; W. H. Burke, insured on general fixtures, $1,500, in the North America. The loss, except in the case of Burke, was complete. The aggregate will foot up to between $9,000 and $10,000.

The district is included in the fire limit, and the buildings must be replaced with brick.

Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Fire, to-day, in the tobacco warehouse of L. B. Tonent & Co., 31 Main street, caused a loss of $10,000 to that firm, and spread to Duebel & Co.'s company's rag warehouse and adjoining buildings, causing a total loss of $25,000; insurance light.

AYR, Dak., Oct. 3.—A prairie fire that started four miles north of this place, Monday night, swept the country north and east for miles. The damage is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000; no insurance.

CLARINDA, Ia., Oct. 3.—The Clarinda National Bank building was badly damaged and nine other stores were destroyed by fire last night. The losses aggregate $25,000, with light insurance.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—The wholesale paint, oil and glass-house of Campbell & Cutler was gutted by fire at 10:30 this morning. Loss, about $10,000; covered by insurance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—The slack-barrel stave factory of Showalter & Adams took fire this morning, at 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $6,000; no insurance.

MR. BLAINE'S WESTERN TOUR

He Appears at Detroit and Delivers a Brief but Very Effective Speech,

Discussing the Veto Power as Exercised by President Cleveland, and Loaning of the Surplus to Favored Banking Firms.

The United States Senate Devotes Three Hours to Debate on Benet's Order.

Senator Cockrell Justifies the Circular, and Messrs. Hale and Chandler Denounce It—The Condon Story Again Disproved.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

He Devotes Twenty-Three Minutes to Vetoes and Loaning of the Surplus.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Mr. Blaine spoke for twenty-three minutes this afternoon, in the Detroit Rink, to an audience estimated at 8,000. All the railroads ran special excursion trains for the occasion. The cheap rates and the fame of the orator contributed to augment the crowd. Many ladies were present. There was the usual campaign hurrah, but the meeting was not an exclusively partisan one, as was evidenced by the quite general applause which followed Mr. Blaine's reference to Andrew Jackson as a great leader of Democracy, and which occasionally greeted the name of Mr. Cleveland. Upon being introduced by the chairman, General Alger, Mr. Blaine said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens—For, despite the Hon. Don Dickinson, a New Englander may still venture to call a citizen of Michigan his fellow-citizen—it was said at the beginning of our government that the veto power was an anomaly in it. In the effort for the preservation of constitutional liberty, when framing the great document which they transmitted to their posterity, our ancestors were compelled to copy largely from England, whence they or their ancestors had come. In England there had not been a veto by the crown of an act of Parliament since the revolution of 1688. It occured to the mass of the people in the colonies that to give the President the unqualified power of vetoing any act of Congress and to require the votes of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House to override that veto, was to confer upon the President a most extraordinary power. It gave him, in the Senate and in the House, that which was equivalent to one-sixth of the whole legislative voting power, because the difference between a majority of one and a vote of two-thirds amounts to one-sixth of the whole. So that the President of to-day, when he vetoes a bill, wields the power of thirteen Senators and fifty-seven Representatives in addition to his ordinary executive functions. A power so extraordinary was naturally used with great caution by our earlier Presidents. General Washington, in eight years, made use of it twice. The first Adams, the successor of Washington, never resorted to it. Jefferson—considered very erroneously, but still considered by the modern Democracy as their great prototype—in eight years, never used it all. Madison, in eight years, used it three times. Monroe made use of it once, and John Quincy Adams never. In the first forty years of the national government, from Washington to Adams, the veto power was used six times. Then came to office the great leader of the present Democratic party as it has been organized for the last sixty years—General Andrew Jackson. [Applause.] He is worthy of your cheers, because, however his contemporaries or those who have followed them have differed from him on certain questions, it has been remembered that the first effort of the Southern disunionists was strangled in the cradle by that soldier-President. [Applause.] In the succeeding forty years the veto power was used sixty times, and of those sixty vetoes over fifty were by Democrats, so that the party which professes to be so intensely democratic has been uniformly the one which resorted to the one-man power to defeat the popular will. [General applause.]

Up to March 4, 1885, when the present President of the United States was inaugurated, the veto power of the government had been used in all about seventy-five times—that is, from 1789 to 1885—one hundred years, lacking four. Now, Mr. Cleveland, in three years and a half, has used the veto over three hundred times. ['Hear,' 'hear,' and applause], or had when I left New York day before yesterday—how many times since then I do not know. [Derisive laughter and applause.] Of those vetoes, 206 have been to prevent pitiful pensions of $4 a month, of $8 a month, and a few, I believe, of $12 a month to worn-down and starving soldiers of the United States. [Applause.] He is the first President of the United States who ever vetoed a bill for the relief of a soldier who had exposed his body on the field of battle to bullets and shells of the enemy in defense of his country. I wish I had those veto messages here, and had time to read them to you. They have all been issued in pamphlet, and as affording a succinct expression of the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties of to-day. I commend that document as one of the best in print.

"Now, mark you this! There was not in any single instance a charge that the man to whom the pension was to be given had not been a soldier of the United States. There was not a single denial of the fact that the men who were to be relieved by the pensions were in sore and pressing need of bread. There was not in any case the slightest question involved as to the constitutional power of Congress to grant pensions. But every one of President Cleveland's veto messages read precisely as though they were, in each instance, the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions on an application for a pension under the law. Now, we all know (and it has been so from the foundation of the government), that no general law can provide for all cases. We do our best by general laws to reach all cases; but, in generalizing, there will always be found exceptions, and every one of these 206 that have met vetoes from the President came outside of the general law, but not outside of the personal merit of the applicant in any case. Every case had been before the committee of a Republican Senate, and before the committee of a Democratic House, and every case had been passed through a Republican Senate and a Democratic House. It would be hard to imagine more impartial legislation than that thus produced, and yet they met every time with the absolute veto of the President. Some of them, even out of their grimness and their cruelty, had, I think, a spice of humor in them. I read one (I wish I had it here to read now), in which the man, the victim of a desperate neuralgia, to allay the pangs of which, he was in the habit of taking opiates, was found dead in his bed, and the question was, whether he had died from the pain or from an overdose of the opiate he had taken, and if from the latter, whether the dose was taken innocently or with the intention of suicide. Mr. Cleveland, in his veto message, said it would be a very bad precedent to grant the widow and children of that man a pension, because, of course, you know, a case of that kind might be so often repeated, where a man would have a desperate neuralgia, would take too much of an opiate, and would, some morning, be found dead. With all due respect to the President, it carried my mind back to boyhood days, when I attended the theater oftener than I do now, and when I heard the old play of 'Paul Pry.' As you may remember, the professional philanthropist in that play refused to contribute anything upon the subscription paper for the relief of the widow of a brick-layer who had fallen from the top of a high house on which he had been working, because, as the philanthropist said (and I think he was in some respects the prototype of that veto), 'if you relieve the widow and child of that brick-layer you will have all sorts of people falling from all sorts of houses.' [Great merriment and good humor.]

"I am not going to dwell upon that subject, and only introduce it to place it vis-a-vis with another, and that other is the great surplus in the treasury of the United States, a part of which might have gone to that poor man without endangering the stability of the government [laughter]; that surplus which the President has been accumulating with great industry for nearly a year and a half or over, refusing to apply it to a reduction of the public debt; that surplus in which he finds such great danger to the Republic. He has sought, or his Secretary of the Treasury has sought, to ameliorate this by giving more than $60,000,000 of it as a loan, without interest, to some national banks scattered over the country. This, bear in mind—your money and mine, the money of every citizen of the United States to the amount of more than $60,000,000—is loaned, without a penny of interest, to certain national banks of this country and, as I contend, although I have not time at present to go into that, without a shadow of substantial right under the law. That $60,000,000 is secured to the government by the men who borrow it depositing bonds of the United States. They are allowed to collect the interest on the coupons of these bonds and to retain this money without paying a penny of interest on it. Allowing it to be worth 5 per cent (and I don't think you can get much of it for less from those bankers), there is $3,000,000, a gratuity given away by the Secretary of the Treasury. Did you, my friend, get any of it? Did any of you? Suppose you had $10,000 of government bonds, and that you wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that you would like to have him loan you $10,000 without interest, to have him take your bonds and keep them for you, and to send the coupons back when due. I do not know of any more profitable business in this world for a man than that of having the government loan him money on which he pays no interest, while he collects all the interest he can for the use of that money and puts it in his pocket. Why, any fellow can get rich that way. [General merriment.] I read this morning that the chairman of the Democratic national committee, Mr. Calvin Brice, a bright, sharp and quick man, has a million of that money in his bank. Well, that is worth $50,000 a year. Why, if any thing would tempt a man to be chairman of the Democratic national committee, I think that $50,000 a year would be no small temptation. [Laughter.] When there was danger, last year and the year before, of a stringency in the money market and too little circulation, there was a movement made in Congress to allow the existing national banks to circulate notes on the bonds they deposited up to par, instead of their being confined to 90 per cent., as they are now by law. On every $10,000 of government bonds, as you all know, the bank circulates only $9,000 of bills. But the Democrats pounded it down and defeated it, and yet in this distribution of the sixty odd millions of dollars, Secretary Fairchild and President Cleveland (both answerable alike, President Cleveland primarily) have allowed the banks $110 instead of $90. That is, if you wanted you could take $10,000 of government bonds to the treasury and would get $11,000 in money. Now, I have known something about the government of the United States, have had some little to do with it, and I say, if at any time within the last twenty years that which has now been done had been done by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, the Democrats in the House would have tried to impeach him for it. I repeat it. I do not say that I would vote to impeach Mr. Fairchild—that is another question. But I say that if any secretary since Salmon P. Chase was first appointed by Lincoln had done that with sixty odd million of the currency, the Democratic House—if the Democrats had a majority in the House—would have moved his impeachment. If that money had been used to reduce the public debt by buying the bonds of the government, you, and I, and every citizen of the United States now living, or yet to live, would have had the advantage of it. I have found by a rough calculation that if the claims of those 206 pensioners had not been stopped by President Cleveland's vetoes; if that inestimable relief to those poor, sick and sometimes starving families of soldiers who bared their breasts for your country and mine, had been given, and if each of those pensions had run for twenty-five years, the total expenditure for them throughout that period would not have amounted to one-sixth part of the money which the favorites of the Treasury are making on the interest on the money that is loaned out to them by the Treasury. [Applause.] I do not wish to characterize this act any further; its description is its characterization. I wish to do no more than state the facts, and I challenge any man to deny their correctness to the letter. The President of the United States has now to answer before the people of Michigan and the people of Maine, who are going to pull together in this great national contest, and to decide whether the surplus money of the United States had not better go for the relief of the loyal, the suffering and the starving among the Union soldiers than to the rich Democratic bankers in Wall street, who feed and fatten upon your money and mine." [Applause.]

Speeches were also made by Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland, and W. C. Doane, of Pennsylvania.

BENET'S INFAMOUS CIRCULAR.

Senator Cockrell Justifies the Order, and Messrs. Hale and Chandler Denounce It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Three and a half hours were devoted in the Senate, this afternoon, beginning immediately after the tariff bill was reported, to debate upon the infamous circular order issued by General Benet, of the ordnance department, directing the removal of women and children, to give place to Democratic heelers and voters, which document was discovered and exposed by the Journal. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, opened the debate by announcing that he intended to justify the letter and the spirit of this order, and that it should have been issued and enforced long before it was ever seen. He then deviated from the direct line of debate by branching off into circulars issued during Republican administrations long before the present civil-service reform secured a foothold. He declared that the Republicans were the original spoilsmen, and that the Democrats should not be criticised for contending that a clean sweep of employes in the civil and military branches of the government should be made when finally a change of administration came. He said that the object of Senator Hale and the Indianapolis Journal in bringing about this agitation of the Benet circular was to drive away from President Cleveland his mugwump supporters. "Republicans have held on to the offices," he said, "as though they thought nobody else could fill them, and they have been keeping them till they considered it a crime when they were finally removed." He then read from the Journal General Benet's statement setting forth the circumstances under which the circular was issued, at the instance of Secretary Endicott, and to appease the demands of Democratic politicians, and defiantly inquired, "Is there any crime in that?"

Senator Chandler asked how the politics of women and children could be ascertained, to which Mr. Cockrell replied: "How could you know the politics of Ellen Foster and Anna Dickinson, now on the stump in Indiana?"

"But Mrs. Foster and Miss Dickinson are not in office," said Senator Hale.

"Oh, well," exclaimed Cockrell, "they are willing to be, and intend to be, if Harrison is elected, and I may add that the women and children who are in these arsenals now were placed there by Republicans, have been retained under Republican administrations, and I fail to see any crime in the Democratic administration removing them." In various forms of language, Mr. Cockrell justified in the strongest terms the removal of women and children, to give place to Democrats. He said that the Democratic party should not be censured for the removals made, but for not making enough removals. He would turn them all out.

Senator Hale followed Cockrell, and declared that the political prescription which, under this administration, had deprived women and children of employment was unparalleled in political history. He reviewed the classes affected by the enforcement of the Benet circular, representatives of soldiers who do menial labor for small salaries, ranging from $20 to $50 a month, women and children who keep gates and sweep floors, little boys who run errands at a remuneration of a few dollars a week. It was reserved for this civil service administration, which had come into power with a blare of trumpets about reform, to send out this infamous circular. He said no one would be called before the President about it, and no one would be punished for its issuance; and he said that in the investigation which he proposed to institute he would show that it was only one of many similar orders issued, and that removals of men, women and children in non-political positions were being made by wholesale. He said that he would uncover the hypocrisy of this administration in his investigation, and that he hoped he could investigate all of the flagrant violations of the civil-service law and reveal the injustice in cases which were covered by the law. He said that he laid especial stress upon this order and the many outrages in the civil service under this administration, because Cleveland, when he came into power, and during his campaign four years ago, had prated about reforming the civil service; he had preached continually his superior virtues. Senator Chandler spoke at length, and vigorously denounced the Benet circular and the whole civil service administration of President Cleveland. He indorsed every expression made by the Journal in its Washington correspondence and its editorial columns, and said that he did not believe, when the Journal correspondent presented the Benet circular to him, that it was genuine. He did not think such an outrage would be perpetrated by any administration, but when General Benet acknowledged its genuiness, he [Mr. Chandler] believed anything possible at this time in the way of civil-service outrages. He said that the Benet order was the most discreditable of all to the professions of civil-service reform of this Democratic administration; that it had been one hundred years since this government was founded, and never before had the politics of women and children in the workshops of the federal service been questioned, or women and children selected for political victims. He quoted the law to show that General Benet could be punished in the courts, and said he hoped he would be punished.

General Hawley also denounced in energetic language the letter and the spirit of the Benet circular. He said that President Cleveland had grossly violated the civil-service law, and that if it was true, as announced, that Cleveland had given $10,000, or any other sum to the Democratic campaign fund, he should be impeached, fined and imprisoned, and he cited recent decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the laws would punish the President. He said that every person who was receiving a salary from the federal government could be fined and imprisoned for contributing, directly or indirectly, money or any other valuables to the campaign fund.

Senator Hale offered an amendment to his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of any other orders than that issued by General Benet, relating to discharges or employment of men, women and children, since March 5, 1885. The debate was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

THE CONDON LIE.

Statement of a Minister Who Heard Every Word Uttered by General Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, IN., Oct. 3.—Testimony is pouring in from all sides, unsolicited, to the effect that there is not a word of truth in the affidavit made by Wm. Condon, an Irish Democrat, of this city, to the effect that General Harrison, in this city, on the 2d of November, 1876, in a speech, used language insulting and derogatory to the Irish people of America, saying they were fit only "to grade railroads and fill the penitentiaries." To-day, Rev. F. A. Parker, of Champaign, Ill., sent to a friend in this city a letter touching upon this matter. Mr. Parker was, at the time General Harrison made the speech, pastor in charge of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He was, previous to that, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Missouri. He has since then been pastor at Springfield, Danville and Champaign, and is now presiding elder of the Champaign district. Mr. Parker's letter is as follows:

"I have just this moment read your affidavit and that of other well-known citizens of Bloomington in contradiction of the sworn charge of Mr. Condon against Gen. Harrison. He charges him with abuse of the Irish people. Like yourself, I also sat on the stage of Durley Hall during General Harrison's entire address. I heard every word he said in that speech, and also declare the statement absolutely untrue that General Harrison made remarks abusive or derogatory to the Irish race. I recall the manner and matter of his speech. Throughout his speech was dignified and intensely patriotic, especially laudatory of his gallant comrades, the soldiers who had fought and won the battles of the Union. We were all warmly in sympathy with his glowing tribute to the soldiers, and would have resented any insult to the brave Irish soldiers as deeply as would Mr. Condon. This latter-named gentleman is certainly mistaken. General Harrison uttered not a word of the statement charged in Mr. Condon's affidavit. Very truly, F. A. PARKER."

THE PEABODY FUND.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees—Filling the Vacancies on the Educational Board.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The trustees of the Peabody educational fund held their twenty-seventh meeting to-day. Only nine of fourteen trustees were present. Among the absentees was President Cleveland, who had been expected. Those present were the permanent chairman, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, of Boston, and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York; Rt. Rev. B. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota; Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Hon. S. A. Green, Boston; ex-Gov. J. D. Porter, Paris, Tenn.; J. Pierrpont Morgan, New York, and Hon. W. Courtenay, Charleston, S. C. Chairman Winthrop, in his annual address, eulogized the members of the board who had died since the last annual meeting—Judge Thos. C. Manning, of Louisiana, and Chief-justice Morrison R. Waite. Appropriate resolutions were also adopted regarding the deceased. Another vacancy was created by the resignation of ex-Congressman Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, on account of illness. The vacancies were filled by the election of Chief-justice Melville W. Fuller to his predecessor's place; Senator Randall L. Gibson to the place of Judge Manning, and General Charles Devens, of Boston, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in place of Colonel Lyman. Dr. Green, who has for three years been acting as general agent pro tem., was relieved by the election of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Virginia.

The general agent reported having visited each Southern State enjoying benefit of the fund, and that in each visit improvement had been made in educational methods and interest. Dividends from the fund amounting to $67,600 had been distributed in the last year as follows: Scholarships, $22,800; normal schools, $13,000; institutes, $11,400; public schools, $10,400; and normal college at Nashville, $10,000. Since 1868 the income distributed had amounted to $1,727,650. In round numbers the fund amounts to $2,000,000, and the income to be distributed in the coming year is about $70,000.

AN INSULT RESENTED.

An Iowa Veteran, Though Crippled, Responds Effectively to an Insult from a Democrat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—The old soldiers are greatly excited over a direct insult to a crippled veteran who is an inmate of the soldiers' home at Marshalltown. He was standing on the sidewalk talking with a comrade, when a big, burly Democrat, who was a "copperhead" during the war, pointed at them and sneeringly called them "Damned paupers." Instantly the old cripple hobbled over to him, and raising his cane, smashed it over his head and then struck him with his feet, knocking him into the gutter, remarking: "I'm pretty old, and not very strong, but there can't any man in the town call me a pauper without fighting." To-day Col. E. A. Consigney, department commander of the G. A. R. for Iowa, wrote a letter to the commander of the soldiers' home extending his congratulations to the old veteran for resenting the insult to the disabled soldiers. He also required the commander to ascertain if the old soldier was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. If he is, Commander Consigney says he will appoint him a member of his staff by special order.

Bankers' Association.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The American Bankers' Association assembled to-day in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, where Mr. James Espy, of this city, made the opening address, to which an eloquent response was made by Mr. Logan C. Murray, president of the association. This was followed by routine reports. This being Cincinnati day at the exposition, and the Chamber of Commerce having adjourned in order to attend, the bankers also joined, this afternoon, in inspecting that exhibition. The attendance is unusually large.

A Cabbage Trust.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 3.—The cabbage-growers in the neighborhood of Weston, Wood county, who grow large quantities of this vegetable for the Findlay, Toledo and Cleveland markets, have organized a trust which embraces all the large cabbage-growers, who refuse to sell any of their product, which has yielded immensely this year, for less than 5 cents a head in the field. This trust controls the entire cabbage product of northwestern Ohio.

REPUBLICAN REVENUE BILL

The Senate Finance Committee Presents Its Long-Promised Measure.

The Bill Has Been Very Carefully Considered, All Interests Consulted, and No Advantage Is Accorded Any One Section.

A Revised Schedule Which Is Expected to Reduce the Revenues $75,000,000.

The Bill Will Be Called Up on Monday, and Amendments Calculated to Perfect It Will Be Accepted, No Matter by Whom Offered.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

A Measure Contemplating a Reduction of $75,000,000 in the Revenues.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There can no longer be any doubt as to the intention of the Republicans in the Senate to show their exact position upon the subject of the tariff before the election by reporting their bill on the subject. The measure was submitted in the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Allison, who is acting chairman of the committee on finance. He has announced that he will call the measure up for consideration on next Monday, and in private conversation this evening stated that the debate would be pushed along from day to day till recess was taken over the election. This, he thought, would be done about the 20th of the month. In the House the impression prevails, however, that Congress will take a recess by the middle of week after next. Senator Sherman's statement of the merits of the bill presented, in comparison with the Mills bill, passed last July by the House, created a profound impression. His explanation of the sectional features of the Democratic bill, and the fair and just treatment of all portions of the country, and all interests, by the bill introduced to-day was convincing. He showed that the Republicans had taken no advantage of any section of the country; that, while every essential feature of the American system of protection was maintained, there would be fully as much reduction in the income of the government as the Mills bill proposes. The Republicans in both houses occupy a different position in relation to this bill from that occupied by the Democrats of the two houses toward the Mills bill. While the Democratic measure did not receive united support in the House and was not commended by all the Democrats in the Senate, every Republican in both houses of Congress indorses the bill introduced to-day. There may be some amendment to the bill which has just been laid before the Senate, but they will not be made, because the bill does not receive the indorsement of the party. Such amendments as will tend to perfect the measure will be accepted by the united party, whether presented by Republicans or Democrats. There have been no "dark-lantern" proceedings in connection with the preparation of this bill. All parties and all interests have been heard and fully considered. The primary object has been to reduce the revenues of the government to the minimum figures demanded to meet the expenditures of the government, and at the same time correct the inequalities of the present laws which levy customs dues. The Republicans hold that it is better, after correcting the inequalities of the present laws, to make such reductions as are possible by way of the abolition of useless internal taxes, and then to reduce the duties on the most popular articles of consumption which are produced in the smallest quantities in this country. The Republicans are satisfied that they have achieved their aim.

Details of the Proposed Measure.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Senate finance committee's substitute for the Mills tariff bill embodies an entire revision of the tariff schedules and the administrative features of the present law, proposing the re-enactment of all such features as, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, ought not to be changed. According to the estimates made by the committee the bill provides for a total reduction of about $75,000,000, made up approximately as follows: Sugar, $27,759,000; free list, $6,500,000; tobacco (internal revenue), $24,500,000; alcohol in the arts, $7,000,000; other reductions in customs, $8,000,000. The majority and minority reports will be submitted formally to-morrow, and will be then made public.

The following synopsis contains all the changes as compared with the present law; the rates by the present law being given in parentheses with each item (except when the article is not enumerated in existing law). The following are the additions to the free list:

Acorns, raw, dried or undried.
Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured.
Beeswax.
Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English.
Braids, plaits, flats, laces, etc., for ornamenting hats.
Bristles, raw or unmanufactured.
Bulbs and bulbous roots not edible.
Chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground.
Coal slack or culm.
Coal tar, crude.
Curling-stone handles.
Currants, zante or other, dried.
Dandelion root, raw, dried or undried, but unground.
Eggs and yolks.
Feathers and downs of all kinds, crude and unmanufactured.
Jute.
Jute butts.
Manilla.
Ramie.
Sissal grass.
Sunn.
All other textile grasses or fibrous substances, unmanufactured or undressed.
Floor matting, known as Chinese matting.
Grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap-making or mine drawing, etc.
Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.
Mineral waters not specially enumerated.
Molasses testing not above 56°.
Olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.
Nut oil or oil of nuts.
Opium, crude or unmanufactured, for smoking.
Potash, crude carbonate.
Potash, caustic or hydrate.
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre.
Potash, sulphate of.
Potash, chlorate of.
Rags, all not enumerated.
Hemp-seed.
Rape-seed.
Sponges.
Sand.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Turpentine.

Fresh fish remains on the free list, but with the following important reservation: Except when frozen or packed in ice, or otherwise prepared by any process for preservation. Fish covered by this exception are classed with other foreign-caught preserved fish at one-half cent a pound, as in the present law.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

The classification of wools is that of the present law.

Wools of the first and second class and all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, 11 cents per pound (10 to 36 cents).

Wools of the third class, exceeding in value 12 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound.

Top slubbing and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, 30 cents per pound. All wools and hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, which have been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Woolen cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool not enumerated, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorum (35 cents and 35 and 40 per cent).

Above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per