NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Oct. 7.

Base-ball—Cincinnati 3, Louisville 1; Chicago 6, Washington 4.

There is a brick-layers' and street-car drivers' strike at Tiffin, Ohio.

A thirteen-year-old white girl eloped with a negro at Hubbardston, Mich.

Ed Richardson was seriously injured at a Republican pole raising in Catlin, Ill.

Calvin M. Dillinger was arrested at Lancaster, Pa., on suspicion of having murdered his wife.

Elmer Cutright, an old man living near Spencer, Roane county, W. Va., was robbed of $2,000.

Street car conductors, drivers and cable grip-men on the North Side, at Chicago, are on a strike.

George Williams, of Warren, and Edward Davis, of Union, Me., took tincture of aconite and died.

L. C. Smith, a prominent farmer of Fulton county, Indiana, was beaten nearly to death by footpads.

The county convention of the New York County Democracy nominated Abram S. Hewitt for Mayor.

Several confessions of judgement were filed at Chicago by H. Zimmerman & Co., wholesale cloak-dealers.

A secret military order of Anarchists known as the National Order of Videttes, has been discovered in Conley and Sumner counties, Kansas.

The followers of Governor Hill, in New York, are trying to force from Cleveland an indorsement of Hill similar to that given Colonel Fellows.

It has been learned that extensive smuggling operations in opium, wheat and other valuable products have been carried on from Manitoba to Dakota.

At the Bodega saloon, in Detroit, Tim Kelliher shot and killed Richard Eligmy. Eligmy had been employed at the Bodega, and laid his discharge to Kelliher, whom he assaulted.

At Providence, R. I., James Jewitt was sentenced for manslaughter, in the shooting of Arthur Claven, to five years in State's prison. Clemency was extended on the ground of provocation.

Charles E. Cross and Samuel C. White, president and cashier of the State National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., convicted of forgery, were sentenced, respectively, to six and five years at hard labor on the public roads.

Senator Sherman's statement, regarding the relations of the United States with Canada, is accepted throughout the Dominion as an intimation that leading Republicans have decided that Canada must be annexed or fight for her independent national existence.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who was sent to Connecticut to show that it would go Democratic, began his letter as follows: "Connecticut can only be carried by Cleveland by the hardest and most incessant work. Common fairness compels this admission."

Hon. J. H. Preston, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, is district judge, and Judge Reed, the Republican candidate in the Ninth district, is a member of the State Supreme Court. It is learned that both are ineligible by the Constitution of the State.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

THE CHICAGO DEMONSTRATION.

A Remarkable Display of Enthusiastic Illinoisans.

The first detachment of the great delegation of Illinois visitors reached the city a little before 7 o'clock Saturday night. It came from Hyde Park, and was composed of one thousand men. The visitors represented the Hyde Park League, a political organization embracing all the precinct clubs of that town. No one club attempted to send but a small percentage of its membership, but nearly every one was represented. The largest clubs were from the great factories for which the place is famous. There were two hundred men from the shops of Pullman; one hundred and fifty from the Hyde Park rolling-mill, and an equal number from the iron-works. The delegation was accompanied by the Pullman and Cummings bands, and drum corps from Hyde Park and Kenwood. There were many banners carried representing the various organizations of the corporation, and the rolling-mill men brought with them a sample of the rails they manufacture, to be presented to the General. The drill corps was handsomely uniformed, and the members of the delegation all wore high hats and carried miniature flags. There were but few men in the delegation under middle age, and, all in all, it was one of the largest bodies of men that has come to the city since General Harrison's nomination. There were a large number of distinguished gentlemen along, among them Judge Hawley, Judge Kerthey, ex-Senator L. D. Condee, Judge Freen, Treasurer Cowles, of the corporation; Superintendent Richards, M. J. McGrath, A. G. Proctor, E. W. Keightly, Charles H. Ham and others. The delegation came by special train over the C., I., St. L. & C. road, and left Chicago at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was lavishly decorated, and as the coming of the visitors had been announced along the road, there were great crowds at every station to see it pass through. The visitors say they had an ovation from the time they crossed the Indiana line. Stops were made at all the larger places, and speech-making indulged in either by those on the train or by the people of the towns. At Lafayette, Thorntown and other places there were thousands of people out, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. "I have been in politics for twenty years," said one of the visitors, "but I never before saw such a day as this. The Indiana people seem to be wild, and our only regret is that we could not stop longer at the many towns along the route." The largest crowd was at Lebanon, where all of Boone county seemed to have turned out. Mr. Freeman, of the delegation, spoke at length, and when he had finished the crowd passed around the train, asking for more speeches until it was almost impossible to get started again. Arrangements had been made to stop at Fowler, Benton county, but through a misunderstanding of the conductor the train went through the place at full speed. Two or three thousand people were assembled at the depot, and the members of the delegation were greatly disappointed at this bit of mismanagement. The committee in charge telegraphed a long apology to the Fowler people from here after their arrival.

Several thousand people had assembled at the depot here when the delegation arrived, and it was given a rousing reception. The crowd began to cheer as soon as the train came in sight, and the cheers were carried in waves along with the delegation from the depot to the New Denison House. Arriving at the hotel the delegation disbanded to await the arrival of the Chicago people. Supper was served, and then the bands and drill corps and part of the delegation marched back to the depot to assist in receiving the second detachment, and to join with them in the parade to Tomlinson Hall to meet General Harrison.

The Second Delegation.

Two thousand of the veteran soldiers of Chicago, escorted by the Blaine Club, of the same city, and numerous delegations from Englewood, Lake and other neighboring cities, came to Indianapolis, Saturday, to bring a message of hearty good-will to General Harrison. The train on the C. & I. railway bearing them left Chicago at 8 A. M., and was made up of two sections, the first of thirteen cars bearing the Chicago Union Veteran Club and its escort, the Blaine Club, with the Englewood, Hyde Park and Lake Zouave and Flambeau clubs, and the second, the Veteran Union League, escorted by the Lake View Screw Club and visitors from other suburban towns near Chicago. The first section was under the command of Col. John J. Healy, and the second was marshalled by Col. James Healy, the two veteran organizations exemplifying their fraternal character by selecting two brothers as their commanding officers. Attached to the first section was a miniature fort built solidly upon a gondola car, and from its rear embrasure peeped a brass Napoleon six-pounder, which, manned by a lively squad from Chicago Battery D, in charge of Sergeant Austin, woke the echoes and broke considerable glass along the way. Both sections were handsomely decorated, the second one adding to other embellishments a log cabin and an ample supply of coons, hard cider and other suggestions of the Tippecanoe contest. In addition to an excellent supply of music, embracing brass bands, drum corps and glee clubs in great variety, there were some of the most brilliant and picturesque uniforms that the campaign has evolved. Both sections were supplied with effective orators, and short addresses were made soon after leaving Chicago at several points where large bodies of people were congregated.

At Danville, where the Republican reception committee from this city, accompanied by a Journal reporter, met the Illinoisans, the first stop noted on the regular programme of the excursion was made, and although the train was an hour late, both sections disembarked and marched through the principal streets to the court-house square, under the escort of a committee made up of ex-Mayor Dickinson, John T. Graham, County Chairman Jewell and others, some of whom had gone to Chicago to meet and greet the excursionists. The stanch little Republican city was alive with enthusasm as the long procession, made up of the veterans and the marching clubs, stepped out to the inspiriting music of the Second Regiment Band, the bright uniforms of the Blaine club men and the Zouave and Flambeaux organizations relieved the sober blue of the older men in line. The Danville ladies had a liberal lunch spread in the City Hall for the visitors, but few of them availed themselves of it, and the open-air meeting in the public square, to which the procession marched, held the attention of visitors and residents alike. Chairman Jewell, of the Vermillion county executive committee, introduced Col. Dan Munn, of Chicago, a breezy orator, with a face and figure suggesting that of Gen. John A. Logan. In the brief speech which he made, Colonel Munn stated the purpose of the veterans and their friends in coming to greet a former comrade and aid him in upholding the cause of protection to American industries, making points which were heartily applauded. Stephen A. Douglas, jr., of Chicago, who has inherited a good deal of the oratorical ability of his father, spoke briefly, and closed with the remark that he was a Douglas Democrat who had always voted the Republican ticket, and the meeting ended with three hearty cheers and a vociferous tiger for Harrison and Morton. The I., B. & W. people took charge of the excursion at Danville, and better time was made, but the early delay necessitated cutting out several stops which it was intended should be made, and the only messages that could be given to the crowds which had assembled at these points was the thunder of the artillery and responsive cheers as the train dashed by.

A stop was made at Crawfordsville and a number of speeches delivered. General Hovey boarded the train at that place, and a ten minutes' stay at Pittsboro was utilized by the General in making a brief address.

At Indianapolis several thousand people had assembled to greet the delegation, and the Columbia Harrison and Hovey Guards and Harrison Zouaves were in waiting to escort the visitors to the hall.

A Remarkable Scene.

The scene at Tomlinson Hall when General Harrison made his appearance, after the arrival of the last Chicago delegation, has probably had but one parallel in the history of the country. For fifteen minutes an audience of over 5,000 people was carried away by the enthusiasm which at times for less than a second would appear to ebb, but it would rise again seemingly with greater force than ever. It was the largest crowd of people ever in Tomlinson Hall, not a seat on the main floor, balcony or gallery being unoccupied. On the main floor the aisles were completely filled for some distance from the stage, and through the open doors could be seen the eager faces of the surging crowd which was still struggling to push its way inside the hall. In the balcony, also, hundreds of people were standing, and even in the top gallery the rear wall was lined with spectators unable to obtain a seat. Upon the stage, also, every available part was occupied with hundreds of people standing. But for the thoughtfulness of the local committee, in reserving a large number of seats for the late-comers from Chicago, the latter would have been unable to get into the hall. Probably half as many people were turned away from the hall as obtained seats in it. For almost a square from the building the sidewalks were crowded with people. It was an inspiring sight to look upon, even while the crowd was perfectly quiet. Upon the stage were a number of magnificant flags and gay-colored banners, while down in the audience were thousands of small flags which came into play whenever enthusiasm was manifested.

At last General Harrison made his appearance at the west door of the stage. As yet all was confusion in this part of the hall; men were standing up or running to and fro, and as a consequence few in the crowd obtained a glimpse of the distinguished gentleman to honor whom all had come until he had made his way to the center of the stage and was advancing slowly through the seats to the front, escorted by Judge Martindale. Then the enthusiasm broke forth like a sudden storm. Where but a moment before there was only the quiet hum of a vast concourse of people, there now could be seen a wild crowd of excited men vying with each other in their frantic efforts to shout the loudest. This rivalry soon took another form. Simultaneously with the first shout at the right of General Harrison, the Chicagoans who carried flags—and it looked like every man on the main floor had one—began waving them above their heads. Suddenly a number of men jumped up on their seats and began waving their flags above those of the others. It was the signal to be universally followed, and in an instant everyone who had a flag, an umbrella or a cane was on top of the seat and waving the banneret. Those who did not have flags held out their hats on the ends of canes or umbrellas and set them whirling to the music of the exciting moment. For a moment those upon the stage looked down at the spectacle below and in front of them as if spellbound. Then this was intensified by this part of the audience joining in with cheers. James Walker, of the Attorney-general's office, rushed back and seized one of the large flags leaning against the wall, and coming forward began waving it before the eyes of the already wildly enthusiastic audience. In a few moments every flag and banner on the stage was carried forward by persons who held them above the heads of those about them and kept waving until the enthusiasm was quieted. But above all were these flags waved over Gen. Harrison. For several minutes he was almost hid from view by them as he stood quietly by the little table near the front of the platform, calmly looking out upon the wonderful scene. Once or twice he looked around to Judge Martindale, chairman of the reception committee, but the latter seemed completely carried away by the sight before him. For a moment his face would depict bewilderment as he gazed down upon the vast sea of waving flags and listened to the steady thunders of applause, and a moment later he himself would be waving his hat and assisting in the cheering. There seemed to be no end to the enthusiasm. One minute, two minutes, three, five, even ten minutes passed, and there was no cessation. Nervous persons put their fingers to their ears, and watched the spectacle with startled eyes. How long the scene would have continued can only be surmised, but at last Judge Martindale, as chairman of the meeting, made a gesture to the audience to be seated, and he, at the same time, sat down, General Harrison following his example. Those upon the stage put away their flags and banners, and, although the noise on the main floor continued for some moments, order was at last restored. It was probably the greatest ovation ever given to any man, and, as many said last night, "It was a scene to be witnessed but once in a lifetime."

When quiet was sufficiently restored ex-Gov. Hamilton was introduced to speak upon behalf of the two clubs of veterans. He was warmly received, and, having a strong, clear, voice, was enabled to make himself heard in all parts of the hall.

Judge E. W. Keightley followed with an address in behalf of the Hyde Park delegation.

When General Harrison arose another short scene of enthusiasm occurred, the cheering being accompanied by a waving of flags, hats and overcoats. After order was restored the General spoke as follows, his splendid voice and distinct enunciation making his sentences audible in every part of the hall:

Comrades and Friends—It is a rare sight, and it is one very full of interest to us as citizens of Indiana, to see this great hall filled with the people of another State, come to evidence their interest in great principles of government. [Cheers.] I welcome to-night, for myself and for our people, this magnificent delegation from Chicago and Hyde Park. [Cheers.] We have not before, in the procession of these great delegations, seen its equal in numbers, enthusiasm and cordiality [Cheers]. I, thank you profoundly for whatever of personal respect there is in this demonstration [Cheers]; but, above all, as an American citizen I rejoice in this convincing proof that our people realize the gravity and urgency of the issues involved in this campaign. [Cheers.] I am glad to know that this interest pervades all classes of our people. [Cheers.] This delegation, composed of the business men of Chicago, and of the men who wield the hammer in the shops, shows a common interest in the right decision of these great questions. [Great cheering.] Our government is not a government by classes or for classes of our fellow-citizens. [Cheers.] It is a government of the people and by the people. [Renewed cheering.] Its wise legislation distills its equal blessings upon the homes of the rich and the poor. [Cheers.] I am especially glad that these skilled, intelligent workmen, coming out of your great workshops, have manifested by their coming, to their fellow-workmen in Indiana and throughout the country, their appreciation of what is involved for them in this campaign. [Prolonged cheering.] May that God, who has so long blessed us as a nation, long defer that evil day when penury shall be a constant guest in the homes of our working people, and long preserve to us that intelligent, thrifty and cheerful body of workmen that was our strength in war, and is our guaranty of social order in times of peace. [Great cheering.] Comrades of the civil war, it was true of the great Union army, as it is said to be of the kingdom of heaven—not many rich. [Cheers.] It was out of the homes of our working people the great army came. It was the strong arm, inured to labor on the farm or in the shop, that bore up the flag in the smoke of battle, carried it through storms of shell and shot and lifted it again in honor over our national Capitol. [Prolonged cheering.]

After so many historical illustrations of the evil effects of abandoning the policy of protection for that of a revenue tariff, we are again confronted by the suggestion that the principle of protection shall be eliminated from our tariff legislation. Have we not had enough of such experiments? Does not the history of our tariff legislation tell us that every revenue tariff has been followed by business and industrial depression, and that a return to the policy of protection has stimulated our industries and set our throbbing workshops again in motion? [Cheers.] And yet, again and again, the Democratic party comes forward with this pernicious proposition—for it has been from that party always ["Correct"] that the proposition to abandon our protective policy and to substitute a revenue tariff has come. [Cries of "That's so," and "Correct"].

I had placed in my hands, yesterday, a copy of the London News of Sept. 13. The editor says, in substance, that, judging the purposes of the Democratic party by the executive message of last December, the English people were justified in believing that party meant free trade; but if they were to accept the more recent utterances of its leader, protesting that that was not their purpose, then the editor thus states the issue presented by the Democratic party. I read but a single sentence:

"It is, at any rate, a contest between protection and something that is not protection." [Prolonged cheering].

It is not of the smallest interest to you what that other thing is [continued cheering]; it is enough to know that it is not protection. [Continued cheering.] Those who defend the present Democratic policy declare that our people not only pay the tariff duty upon all imported goods, but that a corresponding amount is added to the price of every domestic competing article. That for every dollar that is paid into the treasury in the form of a custom duty, the people pay several dollars more in the enhanced cost of the domestic, competing article. Those who honestly hold such doctrines cannot stop short of the absolute destruction of our protective system. [Cries of "No, no."] The man who teaches such doctrines and denies that he is on the road to free trade is like the man who takes passage on a train scheduled from here to Cincinnati without a stop; and, when the train is speeding on its way at the rate of forty miles an hour, denies that he is going to Cincinnati. [Great laughter and cheering.] The impulse of such logic draws toward free trade as surely and swiftly as that engine pulls the train to its appointed destination. [Cheers.] It inevitably brings us to the English rule of levying duties only upon such articles as we do not produce at home, such as tea and coffee. That is a purely revenue tariff, and is practical free-trade. Against this the Republican party proposes that our tariff duties shall, of an intelligent purpose, be levied chiefly upon competing articles. [Cheers.] That our American workmen shall have the benefit of discriminating duties upon the products of their labor. [Cheers.] The Democratic policy increases importation, and, by so much, diminishes the work to be done in America. It transfers work from the shops of South Chicago to Birmingham. [Cries of "Right you are," and "Correct."] For, if a certain amount of any manufactured article is necessary for a year's supply to our people, and we increase the amount that is brought from abroad, by just so much we diminish the amount that is made at home [Cries of "Right you are"]; and in just that proportion we throw out of employment the men that are working here. [Cries of "Correct."] And not only so, but when this equal competition is established between our shops and the foreign shops, there is not a man here who does not know that the only condition under which the American shop can run at all is that it shall reduce the wages of its employes to the level of the wages paid in competing shops abroad. [Cries of "Good," "good," and cheers.] This is, briefly, the whole story. I believe that we should look after and protect our American workingmen. [Prolonged cheering.] Therefore I am a Republican. [Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.]

But I will not detain you longer. [Cries of "Go on."] You must excuse me; I have been going on for three months. [Cries of "and you will go on for four years."] I am somewhat under restraint in what I can say, and others here are somewhat under restraint as to what they can appropriately say in my presence. I beg you therefore to allow me, after thanking you again for your kindness, to retire, that others who are here may address you. [Cheers.]

General Harrison has seldom addressed a more appreciative audience than that of last night, and the applause was vigorous and frequent. The cheering at the conclusion of his address continued until he left the hall.

Hundreds left at this time, but there was still an audience of three or four thousand persons to hear some of the distinguished speakers who had come over in the Chicago delegation. The first of these to be introduced was Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who was warmly received by the Illinoisans in the audience.

Col. D. W. Munn and Samuel Job, of the Pullman works, followed Mr. Douglas, and the meeting ended with music by the glee clubs and bands.

Blackford and Wells Counties.

Blackford and Wells county Republicans called on General Harrison Saturday, and made an imposing demonstration. There were 1,500 in the line that marched from the Union Station to Tomlinson Hall, where the General received them. A feature of the delegation was the large turnout of ladies, who wore neat uniforms and furnished enlivening music by a band composed of young ladies from Montpelier, Blackford county. B. G. Shinn, of Blackford, and J. J. Todd, of Wells county, introduced the two delegations in neat speeches. General Harrison responded in an eloquent speech, at the conclusion of which he greeted each visitor personally.

Emperor William's Tour.

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BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Emperor William's reception at Vienna has sent a thrill of gratification throughout the empire. Apart from the popular demonstrations the enthusiasm shown and the scenes at the banquet given to his Majesty, the visit has been of immense value in displaying the Emperor's latent qualities. His social tact and personal geniality have hitherto been only known in limited circles. The current notions investing him with a cold, unsympathetic personality have been corrected by the smiling serenity with which he passed through the tiring ceremonies associated with his reception. The talk at the embassies and in the official circles at Vienna is unceasing as to what the Emperor said to this one, and how he received another. Every incident is detailed, testifying to the happy impression left upon the people. It is not the least art of a capable ruler to contrive, amid the strain of wearisome social duties, to please every high-born personage, giving to each the pleasing conviction of having received ample recognition. Emperor William has passed through the ordeal of Austrian society in triumph, acquiring new character as a man of cordial, as well as kingly, presence. But his social triumph is a trifle beside the significance of the exchange of imperial courtesies at the Rittersaal and the banquets.

The official papers here at Vienna comment upon the Emperor's speeches as assurances that the German and Austrian armies are practically united and ready for action against a common enemy. Any remote suspicion of Emperor William's inclining toward the Czar has been dispelled. On the contrary, several incidents have occurred which impel the conviction that decisive action for the testing of the strength of the alliance will not be long delayed. Emperor William studiously showed himself gracious toward the militant and Slavic element in Austria-Hungary. He decorated Premier Tisza and Herr Von Szoganyi, and warmly received Count Andrassy and other magyars, while ignoring the Slavic personages about the Austrian court.

To-day the Emperor went chamois hunting in the Imperial preserves in the Semmering mountains. Emperor Francis Joseph's shooting lodge in the village of Murzsteig, a small building containing six sleeping rooms and a dining-room, was crowded, and their Majesties therefore, were left at Vienna. Emperor William will remain in Vienna until Wednesday, when he will start for Italy.

The interview of Cardinal Galimberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, with his Majesty, on Tuesday, lasted only ten minutes. The Cardinal, it is said, has freely stated that the Emperor, after expressing the hope that nothing would occur during his visit to Rome to wound the susceptibilities of the Pope, declined to discuss any question pending between the Vatican and Germany, simply referring him to Count Herbert Bismarck. The nuncio's subsequent conference with Count Herbert Bismarck appears to have been limited to the arranging of the formalities of Emperor William's reception at the Vatican. Advices from Rome, received here last evening, announce that the Vatican is genuinely satisfied with the programme arranged. Herr Von Schloezer, German embassador at the Vatican, as instructed by Count Herbert Bismarck, assented to every formality suggested by Cardinal Rampolla, papal Secretary of State. Emperor William will call upon the Pope at the Vatican before going to the Quirinal. Gaining this point has gladdened the officials at the Vatican. The Pope will hold a private conference with the Emperor in the library, which is now decorated with the tapestry presented to him on the occasion of his jubilee. On the day of the Emperor's arrival, Cardinal Rampolla will wait on him, and on the following day the Emperor will return the visit of the Cardinal. The smallest details of the reception of his Majesty have been settled, even to how many horses and what carriages shall form the Emperor's cortege, the number of persons in his suite, and the place assigned to each. The public reception at the Quirinal and the fetes given in his Majesty's honor will be without any special formality. The Italian police, assisted by Berlin officers, are taking precautions to prevent any attempt upon the Emperor's life, in consequence of warnings received by them. The German and Italian Anarchists mean mischief. Letters from Zurich, which have been intercepted, refer to some plot against his Majesty, and give rise to the belief that he will be attacked during his tour of Italy. The list of military personages accompanying Emperor William now includes Generals Von Hahnke and Von Brauchitsch, Herren Mielenz and Schultz, of the military cabinet, and Von Kruger. It is of ominous import that as a pendant of the imperial visit a military conference will take place at Milan, at which General Cosenz, the Italian chief of staff, will meet Generals Von Waldersee and Von Hahnke and two delegates of the Austrian War Office. On returning from Naples the Emperor will visit Milan.

The Vienna Presse to-night states that the Emperor will probably again go to Vienna, arriving there on the 20th. No news of such an arrangement has been received here, where he is timed to return on the 23d.

The Berlin municipals want to accord the Emperor a great public demonstration of welcome. His tour since leaving has been a kind of triumphal progress, raising the Kaiser worship to a white heat. Count Douglas's election speech at Aschersleben faithfully reflects the present popular tendency towards inconsiderate admiration of an untried ruler. Count Douglas, as far as a conservative with liberal leaning could be, has been intimate with the Emperor since his Majesty's boyhood, and is good authority on his character; but the portrait which he sketched for the electorate was obviously an ideal, combining the highest capabilities of governing and military genius with moral aspirations making him kindred with the angels. Count Douglas's effusion is about to be published in pamphlet form, for distribution throughout the empire. It opens with the declaration that "never before has our Kaiser, the only Prussian Prince, seen so much of practical life." This exaggeration is the keynote of the whole eulogy. The author describes the Emperor as having acquired by severity of training habits of conscientious performance of duties, high moral earnestness and a clear perception of that duty toward the country which must cause him to place personal safety and personal affections below the public weal. According to Count Douglas, William, while a prince, showed himself a "begeisterter und schneideger soldat" amidst the unwearied exercise of his military functions. "He went through training in all the administrative departments, showing an intuitive perception and practical sense amazing to old experienced officials." "As Emperor," continues the panegyrist, "he has shown himself impervious to flattery, though open to conviction and honest advice; the champion of religious toleration; an earnest philanthropist; an assiduous friend of the working classes; not ascetic, but healthily pious; a foe to sensual indulgence, and sternly opposed to gambling and other prodigalities. Finally, he is averse to war, sympathizes with popular aims, and desires progressive legislation compatible with the nation's interests." Count Douglas did not draw this character without the Emperor's sanction. Every line is meant to impress upon Germans the belief that he is a sovereign able to govern without the assistance of the greatest statesman, and to lead armies to victory relying upon his own strategy. The inference is that the Emperor aims to prepare Germany for the retirement of Bismarck.

Republican Rally at Camden, O.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMDEN, O., Oct. 6.—This is Republican day at this city, and enthusiasm is unbounded. At 2 o'clock this afternoon a magnificent pole was raised. Hon. L. H. Grennan, of Oxford, and Col. Robert Williams, of Eaton, made the addresses. To-night, fully five thousand people are on the streets, made up of delegations from Eaton, Middletown, Hamilton, Oxford, Winchester, Fairhaven, Quakertown, and all towns within a radius of twenty miles. At 8 o'clock a grand torch-light procession of not less than two thousand people took place. The Eaton Cornet band led the parade, and drum corps, as well as bands from other places were interspersed in the ranks, the Log-cabin club, of forty-five handsome young ladies from Eaton, and the Winchester Ladies' Glee Club were among the attractive features. The Camden Harrison and Morton Club, of one hundred and fifty members, under whose auspices to-night's demonstration took place, are wide-awake, and in their showy uniforms and vari-colored silk umbrellas, were the admiration of everybody, and were frequently cheered as they passed along the streets. The club is doing noble work. After parading about the town, the procession halted in front of a log cabin, on the corner of Main and Cross streets, the bands played, and the people cheered. Good judges estimated the crowd at this point at about thirty-five hundred listeners, to say nothing of the people who were moving about. Capt. J. Lee Yaryan, of Richmond, one of the most talented orators in Indiana, was introduced, and for nearly two hours spoke in a convincing and entertaining manner. His strongest point was the much-mooted tariff question, holding the gauzy claims of the Democracy up so that a man who was able to understand plain English could not but be convinced. Being an old soldier himself, he was thoroughly at home in that part of the argument, and caught the old boys in blue from the very beginning; he was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause. After Captain Yaryan came Hon. T. C. Ryan, of Columbus, Ohio, secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, a man who is noted as the living image of the dead John A. Logan. His speech was full of meat and bristling with sharp sayings. His arguments on the tariff, the Southern question and the vetoes of President Cleveland were received with applause and shouts of favor. Preble county is all right, and if the balance of the State does as well, Ohio will roll up forty thousand majority for Harrison and Morton, sure.

Assailing the Knights.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 6.—T. B. Barry, member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, has sent a lengthy letter addressed to the chairman and members of the general executive board of that body, resigning his position as a member of the board. In his letter he scathingly arraigns the administration of the affairs of the Knights of Labor. He says that he can no longer endure to be a witness to the many farces and deceptions practiced upon the innocent masses; that he finds to be one of the members of the general executive board is to be a party to a fraud that leads the unthinking masses to social suffering with nothing in return but promises never intended to be kept. Mr. Barry says he desires to see the order live, but believes that it is impossible for it to survive another year under the practices now carried on, and that these practices must cease if the order is to live. The chief qualifications, Mr. Barry asserts, for membership in the executive board are falsity, deception, and to be able to tyrannize over those whose only privilege is to bear assessments to solve a social problem for ourselves and our families by seeing that the salaries of the board are paid. He charges the board with discharging Knights of Labor employed in the general offices and putting in their places persons who were not members of the order. Instead of calling the general offices of the Knights of Labor the "Headquarters of United Labor," it would be more appropriate, Mr. Barry declares, to call it the "Luxurious Home of Rats." He charges the board with chiefly being engaged in crushing the districts or individuals in the order who dared to criticise its acts, and declares he would have exposed the methods of the board at the Richmond convention, had he not been called away, and also the spy system it practiced upon the representatives of the order assembled there, when all persons suspected of being unfavorable to the board were numbered, in order that the spies might pick them out the more easily, dog their footsteps and learn their sentiments toward the board. Mr. Barry also intimates that the spies were paid out of the funds of the order. The executive board is also charged with deceiving the order by an incorrect report of the proceedings of the Minneapolis assembly and publishing only so much of the proceedings as were satisfactory to the board.

Geffiecken's Prosecution.

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BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A Hamburg dispatch announces that no definite measure has yet been taken to prosecute Prof. Geffiecken. It is not true that the authorities have seen a written permit from the late Emperor Frederick authorizing Geffiecken to publish the diary. The inquiry resulted in establishing the fact that Geffiecken never got a copy from Frederick. It is not known whence he obtained the extracts. Madame Geffiecken was refused permission to hold a private interview with her husband, recently. She appealed to Procurator Groschoff, of Berlin, who promised her freer access to the prisoner after his examination by Procurator Tessendorff, of Leipsic.

Powderly in Politics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—In reply to nine political questions sent him, Mr. Powderly writes: "Two weeks after the nomination of General Harrison I was offered the position which Mr. Wright now occupies in Washington by a man who came direct from Republican headquarters, provided I would pull the Knights of Labor off Harrison's back in Indiana. This, of course, was to be my reward in case Harrison was elected. I am not entering into political deals, and while I thanked the man for his kindness in remembering me, I declined to even consider his proposition."

The remaining questions are answered collectively in the body of the letter. After refuting the implied charges that he had manipulated the proceedings of the Minneapolis convention to his personal and political interests by referring to the minutes of that convention, and stating positively that he will not again be a candidate for re-election to his present position, Mr. Powderly concludes as follows: "I must say I do not believe that the profession of either political party on the question of protection amounts to a hill of beans, for, whoever is elected President, the monopolists and corporations of this country will dictate what Congress will do in the future as well as in the past. Do you suppose Congress would act on my suggestion in framing a law to restrict immigration if we did not have a powerful organization at my back? Would they care for T. V. Powderly, machinist, and act on his suggestion as readily as they would on that of T. V. Powderly, G. M. W. K. of L. No, sir, it is organization that does it. I am a protectionist in the fullest sense of the word, but we must protect ourselves from Republican office-holders as well as from Democratic ones."

Rev. Ball's Libel Suit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Something startingly novel in the political history of this country, and in its legal practice as well, is impending in this city—nothing less, in fact, than an attempt to call the President of the United States into court, and in a case involving his own reputation. Motion papers have been served within the last few days in a libel suit brought by the Rev. Geo. H. Ball, alleged to be the author of "Tell the Truth" and a "Terrible Tale," concerning Grover Cleveland in the campaign of 1884, against the New York Evening Post Publishing Company. These papers give notice that on Oct. 1 the plaintiff will ask the Supreme Court to order a commission to issue to examine Grover Cleveland as to his personal career and make the testimony a part of the Rev. Dr. Ball's case against the Post. The motion was put over, and will be argued on Monday. The object of Dr. Ball is to prove that the Post libelled him by saying that he slandered Governor Cleveland in 1884. To prove this he summons President Cleveland as a witness to how that the charges of immorality made against him then were true, and not slander. Although the law does not compel any man to criminate himself, it is claimed that this is not a criminal case, but a civil suit for damages. This, the lawyers say, makes a difference.

Sad Story of a Young Mother.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A rare scene was enacted at the South St. Louis depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad last evening. A young woman with a babe in her arms tottered into a seat, weak and haggard from want, but bearing all the appearances of refinement and beauty. Ticket Agent Walsh was immediately interested, and when the woman asked how far she could ride for forty cents, he kindly but firmly elicited the story of her woe. She had walked from Cuba, Mo., and was endeavoring to reach Delassus, where her father, a wealthy farmer named Munford, resides. A few years ago Miss Retalie Munford, the broken-down woman, was compelled by her parents to marry a young lawyer named Thomas, though at the time she was betrothed to another, a prosperous young farmer of the village of Delassus. The husband chosen by her parents proved to be dissolute, dragged her down to poverty and want, and finally deserted her. She had started for her home, too proud to ask aid of anyone. A purse was made up at the depot, but the woman refused to accept it, and burst into tears at the idea of becoming an object of charity. She was finally induced to believe that her money would carry her to Delassus, and the conductor of the train was instructed to see that she reached her old home in safety.

Meetings at Kokomo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Oct. 6.—Howard county Republicans have had four great meetings in this city to-day. General George Maney, of Tennessee, spoke in the court-house in the afternoon. The crowd was so great that an overflow meeting had to be held. The opera-house was secured, and Colonel Charles R. Pope, of St. Louis, spoke to an audience that tested the capacity of the auditorium. This evening, Hon. John L. Griffiths spoke to as many as could crowd in the court-house, and Oliver T. Morton addressed an overflow meeting. The four meetings of the day were immense gatherings, and enthusiasm ran high. The Republican cause in this locality goes grandly on. The party is making a winning fight, and will run the majority ahead of its old-time standard. Large delegations came in from Walton and Galveston, headed by Major Calkins, who was most enthusiastically received.

A Silly Young Girl.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—Last Wednesday Alexander Johns, a young negro engaged in training horses at the race-track in Hubbardston, eloped with Ida Lybalt, the pretty thirteen-year-old daughter of a white citizen with whom Johns was boarding. The two were arrested as they stepped off the Grand Trunk train in Chicago. They were headed for Milwaukee. The girl was already anxious to return home, and gladly accompanied her father, arriving here this morning. Johns was brought back by Sheriff Wiegart, and is now in the Lansing jail. He will be taken to St. Johns for trial under the age-of-consent law.

Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—There has been considerable speculation in business circles as to whether a meeting of the Association of Iron and Nail Manufacturers would be held this month. Ever sice the lock-out of the iron-workers, last summer, it has been a matter of surmise whether an effort would be made to keep the manufacturers together. One of the former members, who withdrew, stated that it would be necessary to hold a meeting and pay off the indebtedness of the association. He said that there was no probability of it being reorganized, but that the indications were that in the future it would be for each firm individually to settle the wage question.

The Railroad Club at Elkhart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Oct. 6.—The railroad men's Republican club had an enthusiastic rally to-night, and were addressed by Hon. John H. Baker, of Goshen, and L. Boyce, of Warsaw. The Republican Railroad club, made up entirely of railroad men, now numbers over three hundred and fifty, and is still growing. The Democrats started to organize a railroad body, but found there was practically nothing left for them to work on, and abandoned the idea. The railroad club is one of the most efficient and enthusiastic in the northern part of the State.

Steele's Ovation at LaGro.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Oct. 6.—There was a magnificent Republican demonstration to-night at LaGro, this county, on the occasion of the speech of Hon. G. W. Steele and Jesse Parmenter. Delegations were present from various parts of the county, including the Harrison Veteran Guards, of this city, and other organizations. There was a torchlight parade, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Major Steele, the next Congressman from this district, was given a grand ovation.

Meeting at Ft. Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FT. WAYNE, Oct. 6.—The Republicans held a big open-air meeting on Calhoun street, in the Sixth ward, to-night, and raised a pole 150 feet high. One thousand people assembled, and were addressed on the issues of the campaign by Capt. James B. White, Judge L. M. Ninde and John W. Hayden. The speeches were earnest and very effective, and the crowd enthusiastic.

Germans Fare Badly in Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Germans continue to fare badly in Africa. Zanzibar is crowded with fugitives, and the natives hold nearly every advantageous point except the towns on the coast protected by German vessels. The English missionaries are safe, and at most of the stations the natives are disposed to offer extraordinary advantages for the protection of English subjects.

A Respite for Cornelison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—John C. Cornelison, whose horsewhipping of Judge Richard Reed, of the Supreme Court, led to the latter's suicide, was respited from imprisonment by Governor Buckner, to-day, for the term of nine months. He will then return to jail to serve out his three-years' term. The respite is on account of illness.

Oratorical Contest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 6.—W. F. Wheeler, of Wesleyan University, won the first prize, and C. C. French, of Monmouth College, won second in the inter-college oratorical contest here last night. The management failed to get the usual crowded house.

Murdered in a Saloon.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—At the Bodega saloon, in this city, last night, Tim Kelleher shot and killed Richard Elighmy. Elighmy had been employed at the Bodega saloon, and laid his discharge to Kelleher; therefore he assaulted Kelleher with the result as stated.

The Selection of Fertilizers.

Philadelphia Record.

A large proportion of the commercial fertilizers used on the farm is applied in the fall, and especially on the wheat crop, which, in this section, is seeded down at this