A LETTER ALL COULD READ

Prying Democrats Got It, Though, Before It Reached the Persons Addressed.

An Investigation of a Few Postoffices Might Develop Questionable Campaign Practices —Impressions of Political Observers.

The character of the present Democratic mail service is illustrated by what befell a circular-letter directed to the Republican county committeemen of this State by the Republican State central committee and mailed last week. The letter found its way to the Democratic newspapers before it reached any considerable proportion of the parties for whom it was intended, and the Louisville Courier Journal prints it entire. Chairman Huston, of the State central committee, when the printed copy was shown him, remarked that he had not the slightest doubt that one of the original copies was abstracted from the mails, and that the letter, or a copy made from it, had been furnished to Democratic newspapers, but such a contingency had been looked for when the letter was written. The Democracy could discover nothing in it but what they knew already, that the Republicans of the State were awake and meant to keep awake.

There was nothing in the letter that the committee would take the trouble to conceal. It recited facts which the public already knows. They were put in this form simply as a reminder to Republicans of the events that preceded Gen. Harrison's nomination and of the promises the party of Indiana made to the Republicans of the Nation. The chief purpose of the letter was to have the county committeemen thoroughly canvass the localities under their control so as to have a full Republican vote out on election day, and not to neglect any legitimate means that would accomplish that end. It also urged watchfulness upon the committeemen as to frauds and purchase of votes contemplated by the Democracy. In this connection the letter contained the following:

"We have good reason to believe it is the intention of the enemy, before the election, to resort to forgeries that will throw into insignificance the Morey letter of 1880; and, by the use of a large corruption fund, to control the floating voters, and also to attempt the colonization of voters in various parts of the State. We must prepare to meet them and thwart their efforts. It is claimed that the Indiana Democracy will be liberally supplied with money. Our party is pledged in favor of honest elections; let us all see that we have a fair, honest count in November.

"Two illegal Democratic votes cast in each precinct in the State would aggregate nearly 3,500 votes, and thus through fraud wipe out the Republican plurality of two years ago. This is the Democratic scheme. Nothing but the most searching scrutiny and increasing vigilance on your part will prevent its execution. We appeal to you to prevent it. Make at once, in a book kept for that purpose, a poll of every person who is now in your precinct, and who came into the State since May 5, or into your township since Sept. 7, or into your precinct from another precinct of your township since Oct. 7, 1888, and a note of where he came from, what he is doing and proposes to do. Report all the facts to your county chairman, but keep your memorandum for future use."

The letter closes with reference to the importance of perfect organization, and again calls attention to what the Democracy will attempt to accomplish by fraud and trickery. It appeals to the committeemen to see that no Republicans are away from home on election day.

Chairman Huston said last night, with reference to Democratic manipulation of the mails, that its principal effect, so far as the Republican State committee was concerned, was to increase the expenses of the committee considerably, a large proportion of the messages and directions heretofore sent by mail now being sent by special messengers who could be trusted not to tamper with documents placed in their care.

General Harrison's Visitors.

The visiting delegation from Chicago on Saturday night was so large that some of the features failed to receive due mention. One of these was the delegation from the town of Lake, a very interesting and important suburb of Chicago. It has a population of about 75,000, with large stock-yards, packing-houses and other industries. The delegation from there consisted in part of the Englewood Flambeau Club, Englewood Zouaves and Sons of Veterans, and a uniformed drum corps. Among the prominent citizens who accompanied it were Col. J. Hodgkins, commissioner of Cook county; B. E. Hoppin, Republican nominee for the State Legislature; Mr. George C. Ingham, one of the prosecuting attorneys in the anarchist trials; Colonel Foster, county surveyor; Joseph Hardacre, Edward Maher and others. The Lake delegation contributed its full share to the success of the occasion. Among the souvenirs of that visit General Harrison retains a handsome screw-cane, presented to him by the Lake View Screw Club, and a beautiful steel paper-weight given him by employes of the North Chicago rolling-mill.

It is likely the General will have a lull in the tide of visitors during most of the present week, it having been arranged that no large delegations shall be given dates until the latter part of the week, unless circumstances make a different course necessary. On Friday, Oct. 12, the Chicago German-American Republican Club propose to visit the Republican Presidential candidate, the following being their programme, as announced by President Amberg and Secretary Buschick:

Place of meeting: LaSalle-street court-house. Time: Friday, Oct. 12, 9 A. M. March to the depot on Polk-street (Monon Line) 9:20 A.M. Train leaves for Indianapolis 10 A. M. Arrival at Indianapolis 4 P. M. March to the hotel; reception of General Harrison with his friends, 7:30 P. M. Music. Presentation of General Harrison. Song: "This is the Lord's own day." Address by Mr. William Vocke. Song, accompanied by music (Tannhauser). Chorus of the Pilgrims (R. A. Wagner). Speech of General Harrison. Song: "The True German Heart." Train leaves Indianapolis 12 midnight. Arrival at Chicago Saturday 6 A. M.

On the following day the Young Men's Republican Club of Milwaukee expect to be here, leaving the Lake Shore depot there next Friday night at 10 o'clock. The trip will be made between Milwaukee and Chicago in two hours and a half. At the latter city the train will be transferred to the tracks of the Kankakee line, the train arriving in Indianapolis at 8 o'clock the next morning. The hour for calling on General Harrison has not been fully determined, the committee having the arrangements in charge being in correspondence with the Indianapolis committee. After leaving the Harrison residence, the Badgers will give audible demonstration of their enthusiasm and otherwise show the Hoosiers what Wisconsin stuff is made of. Their headquarters will be at the New Denison House, the committee having already made arrangement to that effect. The party will remain in Indianapolis over night, leaving for home on Sunday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, and arriving in Milwaukee at 8 o'clock the same evening.

What Mr. Douglas Says.

Stephen A Douglas's mother was a Southern lady, a native of North Carolina. His relatives on his mother's side have long been prominent in political circles of that State, and he says that he is never able to read through the list of State and government officials in North Carolina without coming across the name of an uncle or cousin. Every influence was thrown about young Douglas in his boyhood to make him a Democrat, and yet, before he arrived at his majority, he was, as he states, "one of the red-hottest Republicans in the country." Mr. Douglas has made effective political speeches for the Republican candidates in all of the recent campaigns, and his face and figure are familiar to the majority of Illinoisans. Regarding the approaching election he said yesterday: "The Republicans are certain to carry every Northern State. The situation can be judged from the great undercurrent which, as can be easily seen, is all flowing our way. Not all the men who usually vote the Democratic ticket, but are this fall going to cast their ballots for the Republican candidates, are parading the fact before the public, but you find it out sometimes in conversing with them. All this undercurrent is toward Harrison, and is sufficient in itself to elect him."

Referring to the demonstration at Tomlinson Hall on Saturday night Mr. Douglas said: "It was undoubtedly the greatest ovation ever given any man in this country, and, all things considered, was the greatest display of enthusiasm I ever witnessed. At one or two of the national conventions there have been scenes of the kind that have continued longer, but you must take into consideration the circumstances. There the enthusiasm had been pent up for several days, while an exciting contest was proceeding, and did not break forth until the contest was over. Here an audience had assembled to hear a number of addresses, and the display of enthusiasm, so long as it lasted, delayed the proceedings of the meeting. Moreover, a majority of the men who were engaged in it had been shouting all day."

Every Candidate for Himself.

The remark of Dragonfin in the "Black Crook" to the effect that there was a good deal of the sanguinary fluid on the face of the lunar orb, and that the fairy queen was in an unsafe predicament, seems to apply with a good deal of force to the Democratic organizations in this city at this time. The lack of cohesiveness which occasioned the first difficulty in the case of the Kilkenny cats, and which finally led to the extinction of these felines, is a marked characteristic of the various committees which make up the executive heads of the Democratic brethren here. The principal employment of the representatives of their national, State and county organizations at this time seems to be to sell each other out, and if their transactions in this direction could be added to the clearing-house returns the volume of business in this city would compare favorably with that of London, Paris and New York. Their national committee representatives seem to be impressed with the idea that if this State could be carried for Cleveland by dumping the Democratic State ticket overboard it would be an act as meritorious as that of Curtius who leaped into the gulf to save his country, and a good deal more convenient, since in this case the other fellows would have to do the jumping and the presidential salvation act would be credited up to those who remained on the outside of the ditch. The Democratic managers who are looking after their State ticket feel the same way and are trading Cleveland wherever they can make a point for themselves, while the Democratic county committee are offering the State ticket with as much freedom as Artemus Ward offered his brothers-in-law, and are willing to throw in Cleveland and Thurman to boot whenever it is necessary to secure votes for the county ticket. As for Mr. Bynum, his principal employment nowadays seems to consist in going back on the men who supported him in his contest with Bailey and carrying favor with the Coy people who supported Bailey at that time. "The Democratic county ticket, as you know," said a prominent Democrat yesterday to a Journal reporter, "was nominated at Coy's dictation, and while the Democratic county committee is ostensibly throwing off on Coy it will be noticed that it is not using any men who contributed to Coy's conviction. Judge Claypool is a man who gave his time and energy to securing the conviction and punishment of these fellows. As a reward for his honesty, public spirit and patriotism he is now forced into the background to please the friends of Coy and Bernhamer and all the other unconvicted whom Judge Claypool denounced in connection with his work of helping to end election frauds in this State. You will find, however, that all this truckling and groveling will go for nothing. All the help the Coy gang can furnish will not save its county ticket, and the trading and bargaining in connection with it will only weaken better men. When we make up our minds to put men at the head of our management who have backbone enough to keep decent members of the party from being ostracized for standing up in the defense of honesty and purity of elections, and who have sense enough to see that success is not to be reached by cutting one candidate's throat to help another, we shall do better."

Affairs in New York.

Hon. T. C. Campbell, the well-known lawyer, formerly of Cincinnati, now of New York city, arrived here yesterday on his way East, from a business trip in the West. He was seen at the Bates House by a Journal reporter, and asked concerning the outlook in the Empire State. "General Harrison," he replied, "will carry New York. Of that I am certain. The advantage is all on his side. Four years ago the chapter of accidents were against Mr. Blaine. This year they are against Mr. Cleveland. He is not only being silently opposed by some of the Democratic politicians in the State, but two or three of the leading Democratic papers of the country are giving him very weak support and want to see him defeated. The editor of one of these papers told me eight weeks ago that Harrison and Morton was a ticket which would grow stronger every day until the election, and that Cleveland was no stronger than on the day after his nomination."

"What do the Democrats say about it?"

"They acknowledge that they have a very hard fight on hand. You see this fight over Hill's candidacy is bound to injure Cleveland and to defeat him. Cleveland cannot help it. If he comes out and indorses Hill's candidacy as he did that of Fellows, the mugwumps will go back on him, for they claim that Hill is dishonest and bitterly oppose his candidacy. On the other hand if, Cleveland fails to write a letter indorsing Hill the Democrats will think he cares more for mugwumps than themselves, and will not support him. The fight between the two factions is bitter, and in itself is sufficient to give the State to General Harrison."

"The tariff question will have its effect?"

"Oh, yes; it is the issue. If Cleveland had not taken the stand he has on the tariff question I believe he would have been a hard man to beat. He succeeded in giving the people an idea that he possessed a good deal of independence, and that he would not allow himself to be run by politicians; but his tariff ideas will defeat him. It is a wonderful campaign in New York. The newspapers of the metropolis give little idea of the meetings that are being held in New York city alone. One afternoon I took the trouble to go to both central committee-rooms and ask them the number of meeting they had on hand for that night. At the Democratic rooms they told me forty, and at the Republican rooms thirty-five. Think of it—seventy-five political meetings in New York city in one night! One day the county committeeman told me I was to speak that night at a certain number on Sixth avenue, not over 125 numbers distant from where I had spoken only a night or two before. 'Why,' said I, 'I have spoken in that neighborhood twice within the last two weeks.' 'Very well,' he replied, 'but you'll not see one man there who was at either of the other places.' And so it is throughout the city."

Mr. Campbell will remain here a day or two on business.

Workingmen for Harrison.

It is often heard in political circles that this and that workingman influential among his fellow-men has discarded the Democratic party and intends to vote for Harrison and Morton. The cause is generally that given by an old Democrat, who said, at the New Denison, last night: "I am now earning $3.50 a day, and I do not want to work for less, as I would under free trade. From that calamity the election of Gen. Harrison can save us, and I will therefore vote for him." Representative of this sentiment is that large and effective organization the Porter Columbians. No better expression in this direction can be given than that in Marshall C. Woods's speech to General Harrison introducing the Columbians to him when they marched to his residence last Wednesday night. Mr. Woods then said:

"General Harrison—I am the recipient of a marked honor, coupled with an unfeigned and rare pleasure—a pleasure, sir, that will hold its place upon memory's canvas long after many pleasant incidents of my life have faded and been forgotten—the pleasure of introducing to you this evening a protective political organization known as the Porter Columbians. It is not the result of a union of Republican clubs, but, on the contrary, every phase of American politics has found a lodgement in this club, which, with the Free Lance Club, has pooled issues and is here to-night to pay its respects to you. Many of these young men will cast their first votes in November next; many of them are sons of Democratic fathers; some of them marched under the stars and bars; others are sons and brothers of dead confederate soldiers, whose lives went out upon the bloody field, while the shrieking shell and deadly musketry sang their requiem. [Cheers.]

"Now, fellow-Porter-Columbians, I wish to introduce to you a man whose life from babyhood to gray hairs is without a scar; the man whom, at the Chicago convention, ex-Governor Albert G. Porter named as the man of the hour; the man whom the Chicago convention named as the Republican candidate for President, the man whose public utterances have won willing plaudits from all Christendom, save England; the man who, by your assistance, Porter-Columbians, will be America's next President. [Cheers.] I present to you, General Ben Harrison." [Cheers].

It is this spirit that pervades the ranks of the workingmen and is centralizing their power around the Republican ticket.

A Jacksonian Veteran.

Washington Post.

That grand old Roman of the days of Jackson, Aquilla Jones, postmaster at Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt. It is said that he is here to look after the finances of the Indiana campaign. He is a fine old man in many ways, notwithstanding his contempt for civil-service reform and similar stumbling-blocks in the pathway of pure Democracy. At the Postoffice Department the Indianapolis office is held up as a shining example of promptness and business-like methods. Mr. Jones holds fast to a good many honest, old-fashioned notions, and goes to bed when the chickens go to roost. He smiles a Spartan smile over the November prospects of the Indiana Democracy, and firmly believes that the ghosts of Thomas A. Hendricks and "Blue Jeans" Williams ride at its front, as did Castor and Pollux for the Romans.

The Republicans Have the State.

E. R. Keith, a resident of Clay county, this State, recently visiting Ann Arbor, Mich., told a reporter of the Courier of that city that he most emphatically believed Indiana would be carried by the Republicans. "Aside from the fact," he said, "that the Republican candidate is from our State, there has not been an election for years that the people have been so interested in as the present one. The State papers do not tell half of it. If the whole truth was told of Indiana's enthusiasm the people of other States would think it exaggeration. The visits our people are paying General Harrison at his home in Indianapolis are only caps of the waves of approbation that have rolled over the State at the choice of the Chicago convention."

When asked as to the condition of the Democrats Mr. Keith said: "Indiana Democrats in their greed for office go ahead of their chances for political preferment, and are in a constant broil in keeping each other out of office. Instead of working together, they are pulling apart, or in other words, every fellow working for himself. Their State chairman, instead of spending his time completing their State organization and harmonizing their discordant elements, has been busying himself in trying to verify the petty and malicious charges made by bitter partisans. Senator Voorhees, with all due deference to his past greatness, is politically dead in Indiana, even with his own party. There is hardly a speaker of any prominence in the State but can draw a better crowd to-day than the once Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. Since his encounter with the Kansas Senator, Mr. Ingalls, where he unmasked himself by his own act, Voorhees stock has been going down, until now it is below par."

Mr. Keith, in continuing his statements, referred to the many Democrats who would vote for Harrison and said the Indiana coal-miners and iron-workers are acting with the Republican party on account of the tariff issue.

An Iowan's Impressions.

The Rev. D. R. Lucas, of DesMoines, Iowa, now visiting this city, in writing to the Iowa State Register, gave his impressions of General Harrison as follows: "Having met him personally several times and attended some of the gatherings when thousands have greeted him, I can see why he is so highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors. The frankness and candor of the man, his utter freedom from all affectation, his readiness and courage in avowing his convictions and purposes, his clear-cut and strong sentences, his variety and resources put to the test by an every-day speech, have convinced the people that he is a strong, self-reliant man, who has a due appreciation of his position and the questions of the hour in their bearing on the future of the Republic. And with it all is the fact that his private life has been one without reproach, so that even those who will vote against him say he is a clean man in his personal life."

In regard to the third-party movement Mr. Lucas wrote: "Its close alliance in some places with the Democracy has disgusted those who believe in prohibition more than they do in party. The leaders of the party now concede that their vote will not be half what they expected at the opening of the campaign. The adoption of the local-option platform by the Republicans of this State has convinced many that it is better to take what can be had in the right direction rather than go into a fight for that which is conceded to be impractical at the start."

Judge Claypool and the Coy Gang.

For some time past friends of Judge Claypool in this city have grown restive under the apparent determination of the Democratic managers to shelve him during the present campaign. The appointments given him have been so few and inconsequential, as compared with his standing and ability, as to suggest the suspicion that his services are not wanted by the gentlemen who are running the Democratic machine in this section, and as no reason can be imagined for this decision except the malignancy of the Coy and Bernhamer element which the Judge antagonized in the trial and conviction of the two offenders now in the penitentiary, the suspicion has developed into a belief that Messrs. Coy and Bernhamer, although removed by time and distance from the scene of active political demonstrations, still have influence enough to prevent the men who aided in their conviction from taking any very active part in present Democratic politics here. "If this be true," said one of the Judge's political associates, yesterday, "we should like to know it." A call on Judge Claypool yesterday evening developed the fact that that gentleman was ready to talk upon any conceivable subject except the one above referred to. "As to that," he said, "I must insist on saying nothing. I am deeply interested in promoting the chances of President Cleveland's re-election, and am unwilling to engage in any controversy at this time which would tend to make trouble."

How They Wrecked the Banner.

Major A. B. Ward, of Dakota, who has been making excellent Republican speeches in this State, and who came in yesterday from a campaigning tour, tells an amusing story of some of Congressman Bynum's supporters, whom he met on a train while en route to this city. The Bynum men had been to a Democratic meeting, and having looked upon the rum while it was red, were inclined to be emphatic in their views. They had a transparency with them on which, by some mistake, had painted on it "Protection to American Labor," and which looked very much out of place in that particular delegation. The inharmoniousness of the banner with the surroundings seemed to have penetrated the skulls of the crowd that had it in charge, for after riding a few miles one of them said: "I don't think much of that banner. It has a Republican look, and for two cents I'd smash it." The proposition found numerous seconds, and without putting it to vote the speaker took his fist and punched a hole through the obnoxious sentiment on the canvas. Then the rest of the gang fell on the offending remains and kicked them out of the car, and having thus established the eternal fitness of things, they put in their time the balance of the way home yelling for Cleveland and reform.

Everybody Talks Politics.

James Carmack, of Salem, Ia., visited friends in this State recently, and paid particular attention to political events. He has written to a friend what he thinks of Indiana politics: "During the last month," he wrote, "I have traveled over a large portion of Indiana from the Ohio on the south to the most northern counties, and from what I have been able to learn, and I have conversed with persons of all parties, the State is sure for Harrison and Morton. I have told our people since I arrived home that if they want to learn politics and the way to run a political campaign, they should take lessons from Indiana, for there all parties, all the old people, all the fair sex, young and old, take a part. Even the irrepressible small boy and the little girls seem as enthusiastic as most of the older heads. If the Republicans in all the States were like the fighting Republicans in Indiana, Cleveland and the ancient would soon be wandering far away. I attended a club meeting at Aurora, when funds were to be raised, but the subscriptions received were not as much as desired. 'I'll double my subscription,' says one; 'Here, too,' says another and another until the required sum was raised."

Ex-Senator Ferry.

Ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was in the city last night after filling several appointments in this State. His meetings, like those of all other Republican orators, were largely attended, and evidenced the spirit of earnestness that is carrying the work forward to a successful end. The ex-Senator has a firm faith in the election of Harrison and Morton. He returned to Michigan last night.

Union Veteran Association.

The Union Veterans' Association, Harrison and Morton Guards, will hold a special and important meeting in Pfaffin's Hall to-night. The association roster (alphabetically arranged) gives the local membership as follows: First Regiment Infantry, 1,273; First Battallion (colored) Infantry, 295; First Battallion Cavalry, 187; Battery A, 35; total, 1,790.

Political Notes.

The Harrison Zouaves will give an exhibition drill, in uniform, at the Virginia-avenue Rink Tuesday night.

Frank McCray goes to Brown county, to-day, to make a thorough canvass of the county. He will remain there two weeks and will make nine speeches.

A leading firm of lithographers, Saturday last, had printed 200,000 lithographs of the presidential candidates. For ninety days past the firm has kept one of its presses busy most of the time in this class of work.

A visit from the Ft. Wayne people to General Harrison is talked of this week, and an effort will be made to have them come here on the 11th inst.

The Danville (Ill.) commercial travelers have a very prosperous organization there, and it is likely a large part of its membership will be represented in the proposed gathering of business tourists here on the 20th inst.

The third edition of the extemporaneous speeches of General Harrison, to be issued by J. O. Hardesty, of Chicago, next week, will contain a list of the visitors who came with the veterans' excursion from that city last Saturday.

Hon. W. C. Plummer, of Dakota, arrived in the city last evening, and registered at the New Denison. He bears a remarkable resemblance to the late Henry Ward Beecher, and the assemblage at Tipton, where he will speak this afternoon, will listen to one of the most eloquent speeches of the campaign.

The members of the Englewood Flambeau Club, which intended to return home yesterday morning, missed their train and had to stay over until last evening. Their uniforms were too lively in color for church purposes and they spent a quiet day at the New Denison, leaving on a night train. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit.

Hon. Ira J. Chase was in the city yesterday, stopping at the New Denison House. He declined to talk politics on Sunday, but said he was pretty well worn out with work. "I have been speaking," said he, "every day in the week, and I find I will have to take some day for rest; and I think, moreover, that I ought to do it. I am not willing to give up church work on Sunday, and I guess I will adopt Monday as a day of rest."

Major McCarty, of Chicago, who organized the Chicago expedition to this city, expressed considerable regret over the fact that the train schedule did not permit a stop at Pittsboro long enough to enable the excursionists to avail themselves of the provision made there to furnish supper for the excursionists. He said the veterans would send their regrets to the Pittsboro people as soon as the next meetings of the two organizations were held.

MATSON'S GRAVE-YARD.

The Appalling Number of Soldiers' Pension Bills Buried in Col. Matson's Committee.

The House committee on invalid pensions, of which Colonel Matson is chairman, has had more bills referred to it during the present session of Congress than all the other committees of the House combined. They have been referred and buried. As chairman of the committee, with a Democratic majority in the House and a Democratic Speaker in the chair, Colonel Matson could very easily have obtained a hearing if he had wanted to. Personally, he might have been so inclined, but if so he yielded to party pressure and lent himself to the obstruction of pension legislation. Any other course would have offended the Confederate Democracy and interfered with the President's policy of nursing the surplus. Here is a list of House bills referred to Colonel Matson's committee and buried there:

House bill 5068, to amend the act for the arrears of pensions; House bill 4986, to provide a hearing in pension cases; House bill 4952, to amend the law as to the commencement of pensions; House bill 5623, to amend the law relative to pensions; House bill 5642, to regulate evidence in pension cases; House bill 5674, to grant pensions to dependent soldiers; House bills 5036 and 5678, to amend the acts granting pensions; House bill 5627, to increase the rate for total disability in pension cases; House bill 5637, to increase the rate of pension for loss of both hands; House bills 4970, 5611 and 5662, to grant service pensions to soldiers of the war of the rebellion; House bill 5655, to extend the act of 1886 as to pensions; House bill 1633, as to accrued pensions; House bill 4277, to allow rejected pension cases to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; House bill 1751, to repeal limitations on the time of filing applications for pensions; House bills 1318, 1330, 1359, 1377, 1384, 1545, 1556, 1717, 1723, 1751, 1824, 3350, and 3429, to repeal the limitation on arrears of pensions; House bill 1724, to grant arrears of pension in cases of total disability; House bills 1453, 3348, 4339 and 4343, to grant pensions in cases of loss of limb; House bills 1457 and 3399, to grant pensions in cases of special-act pensions; House bills 1381 and 1722, to increase the pension of minor children; House bills 1379, 1380, 1499, 1505, 1688 and 1728, relative to dependent pensions; House bills 1823, 1996, 3396 and 3430, to regulate evidence in pension cases; House bill 1572, to grant pensions to soldiers disabled after enlistment and before muster; House bills 1329, 1379, 1392, 1454, 1505, 1559, 1744, 1789, 3262, 3355 and 4415, to grant pensions to disabled dependent soldiers; House bill 1421, to establish a uniform grade of rating for pensions; House bill 3347, to grant pensions to persons not mustered into the United States service; House bills 1362, 1784, 3249, 4356 and 4411, to increase the rates of pension for total disability; House bill 1725, to increase the minimum rate of pensions; House bill 1537, to increase rates of pensions for loss of both arms; House bill 1459, to increase rates of pensions for disability equal to loss of limb; House bill 4340, to increase rates of pensions for loss of both arms or feet; House bill 1331 and 1726, to allow pensions for additional disabilities; House bill 1421, to abolish distinctions of rank in pension cases; House bills 1456, 3309 and 4356, to increase the rates of pensions for loss of an eye; House bills 137, 1326, 1375, 1382, 1408, 1570, 3434, 4337 and 4356, to increase rates of pension for deafness; House bill 1922, to increase rate of pension for loss of jaw; House bills 1381 and 1722, to increase rates of pensions for minor children; House bill 1544, to grant pensions to soldiers on reaching sixty years of age; House bills 1320, 1391, 3345, 4273, 4292, 4296 and 4344, to grant service pensions; House bills 1457 and 3395, to grant arrears to persons allowed pensions by special act; House bill 1422, relating to special act pensions; House bill 1730, relating to to special act to allow rerating of pensions; House bills 1383, 1500 and 1739, to restore pensions to widows of second husbands; House bill 1557, to fix the date of the commencement of pensions; House bills 1288, 1316, 1721, 1744, 3308, 3354, 4292 and 4347, to grant pensions to widows; House bill 6137, to repeal the arrears act; House bill 6690, to establish a court of pensions; House bill 6639, to allow cumulative pensions; House bill 6143, to regulate evidence in pension cases; House bill 6363, to allow pensions to soldiers disabled by act of another soldier; House bill 6111, to extend the pension laws to nurses; House bill 6654, to increase rate for loss of part of hand; House bill 6705, to increase rate for disability to perform manual labor; House bill 6829, to increase rates for loss of eyes; House bills 6647 and 6829, to increase rate for loss of limb; House bill 4384, to extend the act of 1880 for pensions; House bill 6669, for service pensions; House bill 6173, to extend the pension laws to steamboat men; House bill 6553, to define the law relative to the commencement of widows' pensions; House bill 7046, to allow arrears of pensions to restored pensioners; House bill 7426, to allow arrears of pensions in cases of loss of limb; House bill 7063, to grant pensions to parents of more than one son dying by means of wounds or disease; House bill 7090, to increase rate of pensions in cases of gunshot fracture of the femur; House bill 7415, to increase rates for total disability; House bill 7054, to grant service pensions; House bill 7761, to repeal the statute of limitations on pension cases; House bill 1420, to pension prisoners of war; House bill 7736, to increase rates for loss of limb; House bills 7758 and 7792, to increase rates for loss of sight; House bill 8061, to restore pensions to widows of second husbands; House bills 8357 and 8360, to allow pensions in cases of loss of limb; House bill 1688, relative to pensions for dependent parents; House bill 1537, to increase rates for loss of both arms; House bill 8392, to allow additional pensions for other disabilities to those pensioned for loss of limb; House bill 8688, to pay arrears of pensions to surviving children of soldiers in pension cases; House bill 8378, to grant service pensions; House bill 9060, to allow pensions in case of loss of limb; House bill 9069, to fix rates of pensions by rank held at date of discharge; House bill 9277, to increase the rate of pensions for total disability; House bill 9743, to repeal the prohibition of pensions to volunteers who may previously have been conscripted into the confederate service; House bill 9737, for the equalization of pensions; House bill 9737, to grant service pensions; House bill 10056, to fix the rate of pensions for loss of sight; and House bill 10055, to grant pensions to widows and children, at divers times during the present session of Congress were duly referred to the standing committee on invalid pensions.

Senator McDonald and General Harrison.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

Every time a Democratic liar repeats the campaign falsehood about General Harrison's alleged rude statements to the workingmen of the strikes of 1877, he is confronted by this utterance of Democratic ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana: "We constantly endeavored to preserve peace and good order, and I cannot remember that General Harrison was different from any of us in sentiment or action toward the strikers." But perhaps they will say that it is McDonald who lies.

Afraid to Meet Them.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Cleveland recently declined, through his secretary, Dan Lamont, to receive a delegation of Democratic commercial travelers. He does not want to encourage this sort of thing for it might make it necessary for him to make an occasional brief speech, and the President has to have his speeches written out and memorized. Besides some New Yorker might ask him if he is in favor of Governor Hill's re-election.

The Splendid Campaign in Indiana.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Republicans of Indiana are making a glorious struggle. They have had occasion to rejoice in the choice made for the Republican candidate for the presidency, and they have never for an instant flinched in the fight, or faltered in confidence that they would win it. One thing promises Republican victory with a precision that carries conviction. It is that all the well-informed Republicans know friends who voted for Cleveland and propose to vote for Harrison. These men are named all over the State.

Send Back the Flags.

Answer to Cleveland's Order.

Send back the battle-flags—merely
A handful of tattered old rags,
Surely we'll send back the flags!
That was a farce that you played us,
Men of the blue and the gray;
Rise from your graves buried heroes—
This is the end of the play.

The brown stains were hearts' blood; the tatters
Were torn by the shells booming by;
But honor's a sentiment only,
The patriot died for a lie.
So send back the flags that we captured
At the cost of a million of lives,
Send back the slave to his bondage,
To the lash, and the hounds, and the gyves.

Send back the battle-flags. Only—
A trifle you'll send us instead!
Just the lives of our fathers and brothers,
The tears that we wept for the dead.
Let us make a clean sweep of all rubbish;
See, here are the chains and the staves,
The pistol that murdered our Lincoln,
The thought of the far "nameless graves."

Send back the scars of the veterans,
The maimed, and the halt, and the blind;
Send back the widows and orphans—
All—leave no traces behind.
Send all the memories that haunt us,
Of slaughter and prison and pen;
Wipe out the past of a nation—
We'll send back the battle-flags then.

—Alice Williams Brotherton.

An Unintentional Point for Protection.

Report of Tariff Meeting in Philadelphia.

S. Emlen Meigs made a short but pointed address, in which he related an amusing conversation he had recently with an English workman, who, for fifteen years, had been employed in this country. The man complained of the heavy taxes which he was compelled to pay in America, when this dialogue took place:

"How much do you make a day in America?"

"$3.50."

"What was your pay in England?"

"Three shillings."

"Why, then, do you complain of taxes?"

"I bought a dress suit a short time ago, and was compelled to pay $22 for it."

"Did you ever own a dress-suit in England?"

"No, sir."

The point unintentionally made by the discontented workman in favor of protection to his labor was greeted with rounds of applause.

They Read the Handwriting on the Wall.

Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

Both Leopold Morse and Patrick A. Collins decline to run for Congress again in Massachusetts. These men have represented their respective districts with exceptional ability, but in the present session they took their orders from Cleveland and voted for the Mills bill. They now consider, like William L. Scott, that the time has come for them to retire, and propose to do so without waiting to get the opinion of their constituents on the subject. In this they exhibit their usual good judgment and discretion.

Labor Must Evolute Out of the Passion Sphere.

Fibre and Fabric.

Passion and reason cannot occupy the same "throne" at the same time. Just in the ratio that our labor organizations evolute out of the passion sphere into that of reason, just in that degree do they gain power and influence for good. The man of reason has no time to waste with the man of passion, for time devoted to him is time wasted. Labor can and will control the affairs of the world, but never until it wins self-respect, when it will recognize the rights of the individual and his property, which may be capital, buildings and machinery, or what not.

Read Out of His Party.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

One of the unique and tragic aspects of the present political situation is the way in which Henry George has been read out of the Henry George party for unfaithfulness to his own organization.

Excursion to Richmond, Va.,

Via I., B. & W. route, Oct. 9 and 16. Tickets $15, round trip, and good thirty days.

Call at city ticket office, 42 and 44 Jackson place, opposite main entrance new Union Depot. GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt.

Cheap Exposition Excursions.

VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

From Indianapolis

To St. Louis and return	$3.00
To Columbus and return	3.00
To Cleveland and return	4.00

Tickets sold every day, good several days from date of sale. Apply to George Rech, ticket agent Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines, corner Illinois and Washington streets, or at Union Station; or address H. R. Dering, Assistant G. P. A., Indianapolis.

Vandalia Line

TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, $3.00.

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

Excursion Rates to the West.

The Vandalia line has arranged to run two harvest excursions to points in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States, Oct. 9 and 23, at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip, ticketh good thirty days from date of sale. Do not overlook the superior accommodations this road affords the traveling public. For particular information call upon or address,

H. R. DERING,

Ass't G. P. A., Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

IT is unnecessary to visit Spas where sulphur springs can be availed for bathing purposes since Glenn's Sulphur Soap answers the same purpose and saves the expense. Sold by all druggists.

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

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucus accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,

Weekly and Monthly Payments

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalled success at home. Such is its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT, and every Evening this week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The most Marvelous, Interesting, Instructive and Refined Exhibition of the Age, and the only one of the kind in the world.

PROF. GEO. BARTHOLOMEW'S

EQUINE PARADOX

24—EDUCATED HORSES—24

DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK.

At the Wednesday Matinee each lady will be presented with a handsome souvenir palette of Nellie. Reception by all the horses on the stage after the performance, to which ladies and children are specially