AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The O. & M. Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Road will be held on Thursday next, when it is understood that the common stockholders will show their hand. It will be remembered that about a year ago the common stockholders held their meeting in New York and elected a committee to protect their interests. The New York Bulletin of Saturday last says: "The committee held a number of meetings, elected officers, and then refused to give further information of its intentions. At the time it was currently reported that the committee was preparing to enforce the claims of the common stockholders in the matter of the distribution of surplus earnings. In conversation yesterday, a member of the committee said that the latter organization has not yet disbanded, but on the other hand, it is actively preparing to press its claims at the annual election. Inquiry of the chairman of the committee confirmed the above statement, and brought out the additional information that the common stockholders will, in all probability, elect the three directors who will fill the vacancies occurring in the board this season. The retiring members are: F. W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.; G. S. Morison, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Dimpfel, New York city. The claim is made that the common stockholders' committee controls already sufficient proxies to elect as successors to the above those who will support the common stock's claims in relation to the cumulative dividends on the preferred. No names have yet been selected for the positions. The chairman says emphatically that there is no ill feeling, and that there will be no contest. He believes that a majority of the members of the present board are really in sympathy with the common stock. The stipulations of the reorganization and consolidation to which the common stock objects are in substance as follows: 'The preferred stock is to be a first claim upon the property of the corporation, after its indebtedness, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive from the net earnings of the company 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to have such interest paid in full for each and every year before any payment of dividend upon the common stock; and whenever the net earnings * * * shall be more than sufficient to pay both 7 per cent. on the preferred stock in full, and 7 per cent. dividend upon the common stock for the year in which said net earnings are so applied, then the excess shall be divided equally.'"

A Healthy Freight Movement.

The train records show that in the week ending Oct. 6 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 478 more loaded cars than in the week preceding, but going back to 1887 and 1886 the corresponding weeks, it will be noticed that the exhibit is not so favorable; yet had the cars been at command unquestionably the business of last week would have reached fully the volume of the corresponding weeks of the years named. Not a road has the cars to handle the freight offered it. The trouble seems to be that the trunk lines get Western cars on to their systems and then run them in local business until the car tracer forces them to return them to the Western lines owning them. Eastward there is a fair movement of grain, provisions, lumber and live stock, yet the grain movement does not reach the volume one would suppose that it would when the excited condition of the market is considered. The cars coming westward are all well loaded, shipments of merchandise being heavy and the tonnage of coal and coke large, and in the last few days there has been a decided increase in transcontinental-line business westward. It will be noticed that the north-and-south roads are showing a handsome movement, the J., M. & I. handling at this point nearly 1,000 loaded cars, which is a heavy movement for this road. The L., N. A. & C. is also reported to be doing a heavy business, the volume being practically limited by the cars which can be commanded. Local traffic is at high tide. In-bound shipments of lumber, stone and produce are large, and out-bound shipments of merchandise, furniture and machinery heavy. Live-stock traffic, both local and through, is improving. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Oct. 6 as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1887 and 1886:

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	Loaded cars, 1887	Loaded cars, 1886.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	334	246	205
I., D. & W.	463	245	371
I. & V.	632	483	585
C., H. & I.	782	622	656
L., E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	503	448	560
O., I. & W. Eastern	774	987	1,072
O., I. & W. Peoria	823	871	887
C., I., St. L. & C. Lafayette	1,993	1,901	2,071
C., I., St. L. & C. Cincinnati	2,107	2,076	1,930
J., M. & I.	982	738	1,200
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	1,542	2,004	1,770
C., St. L. & P. Chicago	326	307	445
Vandalia	2,176	2,325	2,130
I. & St. L.	1,862	2,289	2,022
Bee-line	2,183	2,443	2,494
Total	17,482	17 985	18,398
Empty Cars	4,960	5,220	5,964
Total movement	22,442	23,205	24,362

In the week ending Oct. 6 there were transferred over the Belt road 12,252 cars.

Belt road engines last week handled 721 car-loads of live stock, against 784 car-loads the corresponding week 1887.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

The Bee-line is getting back to old time figures in its car movement, forwarding last week from Indianapolis 1,201 loaded cars.

District Passenger Agent Janowitz, of the Northern Pacific, has received notice that the Northern Pacific will run its first train over its Manitoba branch Oct. 10.

The Indiana Train-dispatchers' Association will hold their semi-annual meeting in this city on Sunday next. Several important amendments to their by-laws will come up for consideration.

Last Saturday Branham & Hedges, of this city, were awarded the contract to put in stone abutments for two important bridges on the Lake Erie & Western road, and also to span the same streams with substantial iron bridges.

Engine 133 on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road last week hauled a train of three coaches from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, 125 miles, in two hours and forty-five minutes. The actual running time of the train was two hours and thirty-six minutes.

The Ohio & Mississippi now operates the New Albany & Eastern road as its own property, all its franchises, track and property having been transferred by the former to the O. & M. company. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company assumed its bonded debt.

The friends of J. Henderson, who for some years has been agent at this point for the Adams Express Company, will regret to learn that the last day or two his illness has taken on a more serious character and it is feared that he will not recover.

The postal department has given strict orders to the effect that the Pennsylvania and Vandalia railroad companies must not haul on the new train east or on the one which has been running west from New York to St. Louis over six cars. If there are four postal cars one of the express cars must be dropped.

Superintendent Stevens, of the Wabash road, has advanced the pay of yardmen at all the important stations on the line ten cents per day. Day foremen of yards now get $2.25 per day and night foremen $2.45. The switch day men now receive $2 per day, the night switchmen $2.15 per night.

The Chicago & Indiana Coal road will open up its new line to Chicago in about ten days. This gives them a route from Brazil to Chicago several miles shorter than their present one, and will reduce the operating expenses of the road considerably, as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois practically owns the Chicago & Indiana Coal road.

The twenty miles of road between Brazil, Ind., and Saline, which was opened for business about a year ago, has proven to be a good investment for the builders of the road. When built it was thought its only value would be as a coal road, but time is developing quite a respectable passenger business, and its freight traffic, aside from coal, is a surprise to the parties operating the road.

The sharp advance in the stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road is said to have been inaugurated by the Astor syndicate of capitalists purchasing 5,000 shares each of the preferred and common stock at the market price. The Astors have a considerable investment in the Chicago & Indiana Coal stocks and bonds, a property under the same management, and they also have a large block of Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. They evidently have confidence in the prospective advance of Western coal properties.

In the month of September 4,764 loaded cars were handled on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road, being 33 fewer cars than were handled on this division of the C., H. & D. in the corresponding month 1887. Train Master Conners says could the cars have been obtained there would have been an increase this year of several hundred loaded cars. His report shows that the loaded car mileage for the month was 364,033 miles against 341,721 miles in September, 1877, while a decrease in engine mileage of 1,099 miles is shown this year.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road shows an increase in earnings for September over those of the corresponding month 1887, of $3,273.

Ross Brookwalter, formerly an agent on the C., I., St. L. & C. road, has been appointed agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road at Rushville. This station has become so important that the salary of the agent has been handsomely advanced.

Superintendent Crane, of the Woodruff Sleeping-car Company, spent Saturday in the city. He stated that the line of coaches which that company recently put on to run between Indianapolis and Evansville over the Vandalia and the Evansville & Terre Haute road is doing a very satisfactory business. Five years ago this company was running but eight of its cars on Western roads. They now have forty-nine in service west of the Alleghany mountains. Oct. 1 they put on a full complement of their sleeping coaches and parlor cars to run over the Philadelphia & Reading road.

The roads doing business between Chicago and this city are not pleased over the excursion business which the Chicago & Atlantic and the Lake Erie & Western brought in here a few days ago. There is a feeling that three direct lines, with the Ohio, Indiana & Western, in connection with the Chicago & Eastern making claim to be as good a line as a fourth, to do the business between Indianapolis and Chicago is enough, and threats are made should the Lake Erie and Western indulge in any more of this business of invading their territory and cutting rates to figures which will affect their business. The L., N. A. & C., the C., St. L. & P. and the C., I., St. L. & C. companies do not admit that the fact that the C. & A. and the L. E. & W. have a shorter line by several miles than has the O., I. & W. and the C. & E. I. gives it any right to establish itself as a through line between Indianapolis and Chicago. At one of their recent meetings these roads ignored the O., I. & W. and the C. & E. I. as a through line or entitled to any voice in their meetings.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Word to Organized Labor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Rev. Myron W. Reed was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, for seven years. He scarcely ever preached a sermon in which he did not speak approvingly of trades-unionism. General Harrison attended every service of that church when he was at home, and paid liberally to the support of the church. If General Harrison ever had in his heart one thought or sentiment against trades-unionism, he has succeeded in keeping it well hidden.

A Former Victory in Georgia.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Journal of Saturday, speaking of last Thursday's election in Atlanta, Ga., says, among other things, that the Republicans carried two wards, one for the first time in the history of that city. This is a mistake. The Republicans, in July, 1864, after a hotly-contested caampaign against Democrats, carred every ward in the city by an overwhelming majority, and in fact, if my memory is not at fault, I believe we carried the whole State that year, the victory extending from "Atlanta to the sea." OLD SOLDIER.

DANVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.

To the Soldier Voters of Indiana.

Before you go to the polls on the 6th day of November, stand up before your conscience and ask yourself this question, "Can I as a comrade consistently vote the men and a party nto control of my government and the future interests of myself and children, now led and controlled by the same men who forced the rebellion upon you and led it up to high-water mark at Gettysburg?" Ninety-two of their number, through the magnanimity of the Republican party, led by our immortal leaders, Lincoln and Grant, now sit in the Congress of your country. These ninety-two ex-confederates are a majority of the Democratic members and absolutely control and dictate to the Democratic party who shall constitute the committees and what measures they shall or shall not bring before Congress for its consideration. A majority of the Democratic members of the great ways and means committee are ex-confederate slave-holders, who have again "assaulted protection" to American labor and industries as they assaulted the Union from 1861 to 1865. Can you not see, comrades, that crippling our protective system means revenge upon the Union soldier and the degradation of the labor of yourselves, and neighbors, and children to the same level with the ignorant, degraded labor of their own section and the scum of foreign lands, too long permitted to land on our shores? Can you not see that every vote ever cast (with one solitary exception) against laws proposed or enacted for the relief of our comrades of the late war, has come from the Democratic party? Can you not see from the records that their boasted claim of being a "better friend" to the Union soldier than the Republicans is a falsehood from whole cloth? Read, investigate for yourselves, and you will find the truth to be that every general law now on the statute books is there for your benefit and future protection from consignment to the poor-house by the votes of Republicans—not by the majority of Democrats in the House. They have not, by their majority in the House, proposed or placed one loto in the statutes justifying their claims to the payment of more pensions than any Republican administration before Cleveland's time. Search the records and you will find this true. Cleveland has nothing to do with the number of bills sent him. The question is, how does he treat them when they are laid before him? Stand up before your conscience and ask yourself if it is not dishonoring your own service, dishonoring your comrades, dishonoring our dead, murdered in a causeless war, commenced and led by Democratic slave-holders, dishonoring yourself, my Democratic comrade, by preferring Grover Cleveland, a strong, lusty young man twenty-five years ago, without wife or children to support (but who hires a substitute) over Ben Harrison, your comrade, who says this is no time to weigh your claims with an apothecary's scale and who will not, if elected President, disgrace himself and that great office with pitiful, insulting vetoes of small pension bills, but he will on the contrary approve of the service-pension law, now proposed and indorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic, which will remove the pension question from politics and go into history as one of the crowning glories of his administration. Stand up before your conscience and ask yourself, honestly and sincerely, "Can I, ought I, to vote against Ben Harrison and my own interest?" Every soldier who votes to cripple or destroy our protective system votes against the future payment of the just claims due every soldier who wore the blue. Stand up before your conscience and ask yourself if you can consistently vote for Grover Cleveland and thus indorse his insulting language branding thousands of your comrades with "dishonesty and perjury," which I hereby prove by his own words, quoted from his veto of the dependent pension bill (No. 10457), Feb. 11, 1887, in which he says:

I cannot believe that the vast peaceful army of Union soldiers who have contentedly resumed their places in the ordinary vocations of life justly regard the present pension roll on which "their names" appear as a roll of honor to be confounded with those who, through such a bill as this, are willing to be objects of simple charity and to gain a place on the pension roll through alleged dependence. Recent personal observation and experience constrain me to refer to another result which will inevitably follow the passage of this bill. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that already in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith. In the execution of this proposed law under any interpretation a wide field of inquiry would be opened for the establishment of facts largely within the knowledge of the claimants alone; and there can be no doubt that the race after pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity.

Weigh this language carefully and ask "your conscience" if Grover Cleveland ought not to be held in contempt by the men he thus insults.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 4. C. A. POWER.

Harrison to Carry New York.

Philadelphia Interview.

Senator Sherman, before he went to his sleeping car, got to talking about the presidential campaign, and said:

"Unless the Democrats can change the present situation in the next month, Harrison will carry New York. That means he'll be elected. It won't make much difference whether we carry Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey. We can afford to lose Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, and two or three other States if we get New York, and the sentiment in favor of Harrison has grown rapidly in New York lately.

"The fight between the friends of Cleveland and Hill is unfortunate for the success of the Democratic majority." Senator Sherman wouldn't say anything about Blaine, but he said, in speaking about Harrison, that he had harmonized the Republican party and that the secret of his great popularity was due to that fact. The Senator had tucked himself away in his berth for the night, when the 9:20 train pulled out of the depot.

WHEN your blood is impoverished the remedy is at hand. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BENET'S HISTORY.

His Business in Bursting Guns and Warring on Women and Children.

"Gath's" Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

After this presidential election, if Mr. Cleveland shall be successful, what is to be the practice in the civil-service departments? We may infer from reading the letter of Benet, or Benay. He is not taken up by an army board, court-martialed and cashiered, and yet I do not remember to have seen any such expression of political opinion by a standard army officer in my life as this. They say that he made it in 1886, but it was all the worse for that as an instance of flagrant disobedience to President Cleveland. In 1886 Mr. Cleveland had been in power for a couple of years, and was making things hot, on paper, for all who violated the civil-service rules. In the department of the meek Endicott—who looks like his ancestor of the Salem Quaker persecution times, except that this Endicott would never have hanged either a woman or a Quaker—we find to our astonishment that his Miles Standish, the Chief of Ordnance, is as severe on the women and children as old John Endicott, who had Mary Dyer hanged because she had come up from Rhode Island to yea and nay.

The business of Benay under our government, for some time, has been to burst guns. Every manufacturer of arms who shakes the dust of his native country from his feet, and, like the late Mr. Hotchkiss, who went to France and set up a foundry, and left a fortune of $10,000,000, damns Benay. Benay is the inventor of the dust test, the rust test, and the bust test. He takes your gun, if you are an inventor, and lets it lie out in the rain for two years, like the gun of "Rip Van Winkle," and if it does not fall to pieces when taken up he is satisfied you are an impostor and he has no further business for you. The dust test is a Spanish inquisition contrivance he has for charging your gun chamber up with dynamite and having it touched off at the distance of a mile. If it stands this test Benay remarks that he will take the case into consideration in the course of the next twenty-four years, during which time he expects to see nothing further of you.

Benay has a gun of his own, which is the old Springfield musket altered into a breech-loader, and the test is invented with the gun, so that the one is adapted to the other. Anything will burst the Springfield musket except this particular test, and this is the test the General reserves for everybody else's gun. He has been waiting for Krupp to get into his hands and suggest one of those big cannons as a purchase by the Ordnance Department, such as Krupp makes in collusion with Prince Bismarck, half-and-half and divide fair, into which you can walk a steel horse or a pair of horses and fire them across the State of Holland. The test that Benay has got ready for Krupp will prove to him that moth and dust do not Krupp, nor thieves break through and steal.

This country has been noted for its arms ever since Yankee genius was directed toward manslaying affairs. Here was invented the Hall rifle, which was made for some time at Harper's Ferry, until the ordnance officers threw it aside just in time to have us fight the civil war with muzzle-loading guns. It was upon the same principle as the Prussian needle-gun, and ought to have anticipated it by six years, for we went to war in 1861 and never heard of the needle-gun until 1866. But the splendor of our Ordnance Department was available to throw out breech-loaders during all the war, or until President Lincoln, one day, seeing a needy man by the name of Spencer, who had grown famished and threadbare waiting around the Ordnance Department, and having his attention called by a door-keeper at the White House to this same Spencer, said: "My friend, come out here back of the White House on the old White lot, and I will try your gun myself." No ordnance officer was present. Mr. Lincoln fired the rifle through a board and made several accurate shots. Then the inventor fired and did a little better, and Mr. Lincoln said to him: "Spencer, go and make all these guns you can. I will see that you are paid." Thus did the man who never turned out the women and the children from the Ordnance Office also befriend the maker of the first magazine gun.

Spencer went on making guns, and is making them yet, and he despises the Ordnance Department of the United States, but says all his prayers toward that place where Lincoln lies under the miserable effigies of cannon, etc., suggestive of the Benay generation.

It has been the business of the Ordnance Office of this government to dispel the idea that any gun inventor has any civil rights. In foreign governments the greatest interest is taken in new arms, and the Americans have attracted the largest attention there. Nearly every man who appears before the foreign monarchs and shoots off his gun has been repelled from the presence of General Benay. I have mentioned the case of Hotchkiss. The Gatling gun, which was invented in this country, and delighted everybody but the Ordnance Department, and the Maxim gun are astonishing people over there. Even the Navy Department, where nobody amounts to anything until he is senile, has gone into the dynamite cruiser business with a patent gun for the genius of the ship—but not Benay. How could Benay know anything about a gun when his business has been all the while to hold the arsenals for the amusement of his civil superiors, and to issue an order against the women and children of one particular party because the Secretary of War does not like to be annoyed by politicians who say: "You don't give us places enough."

We can now understand why the late Gen. Sheridan, who was celebrated for his obedience as well as for his military genius and courage, fell out with the War Department. Benay was trying to set himself up with the Secretary of War, and be allowed to stay at the top of the army business. And yet one would think, when he reads this order over, that he would rather be Sheridan dead than Benay alive; rather be the gallant fellow who had made his way by hard knocks from a captain's place in four years to be a major-general than to lie around one of these departments for the whole of a natural life and direct an order against women and children. It must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto him by whom the offense cometh. The man who busies himself in matters of this sort is not a soldier. He is a hanger-on.

It appears that when the order was shown to Benay, who has managed to keep it still for two years or more, that the first thing he thought of saying after he recognized it was: "The Secretary of War, Mr. Endicott, is not responsible for it. I had it issued before he heard of it. He then thought it was, perhaps, correct."

Whether this was true or not, we can still further see the Benay nature in the explanation. Seeing that the thing was going to hurt somebody, the chief ordnance officer, who really runs the War Department now, hastened to say: "Call me the assailant of the women and children, but not my superior, by whose sunshine I live and fly about." If Endicott did not know about this order, and Benay, of his own motion, issued it, what must have been the superserviceability of an army officer who would go that far gratuitously? What must have been his intention? They say he was a Republican, too. He says he was. How great was his respect for President Cleveland, who was then bearing up against great opposition the shield of an unspotted, unhired and unenslaved civil service? There is a place in Shakspeare, in the play of "King John," I think, where that ill-made king turns upon his familiar "Hugo de Burgh" on hearing that Prince Arthur was murdered, and says to him in effect: "There are a class of men who, hanging around majesty and power, interpret what they seem to think the wishes of their master to the vilest ends." I refer the passage to the party interested. Mr. Endicot might have been expected, as a political staff officer, to strain some point against President Cleveland's view in order to mitigate President Cleveland's party unpopularity. In Massachusetts was an immense rush for place, and in Massachusetts is the Springfield arsenal, of which the superintendent was the father of the present Secretary Whitney, and various other army concerns requiring civil help. But it does not appear that Endicott ever bent to the blast one instant, while Benay, the regular army officer chirping around the War Department, really running the army and being the Secretary of War, wrote this circular to mitigate the supposed pains of Endicott and gratify his supposed covert wishes. If the act was done gratuitously, it was that of a time-server. If it was done under orders and denied, it was no better. A subordinate of Benay, when the order was called to his attention, intimated that it was disagreeable. It would not have been harsh, perhaps, in some civil politician of the commonest origin and association, but a regular army officer should have thought twice before he used the word Democrat or Republican in an order upon his mechanics, and when he added women and children to the order he was guilty of a heartless piece of political tyranny which hardly a Congressman about Washington would have thought to do.

Was This the Bargain?

National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

"Col. Matson undoubtedly did well for the soldiers in the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress. He made a genuinely strong effort to get them the legislation they were entitled to, and boldly antagonized the President when that official vetoed the bill. As to the motives which prompted him we will not inquire. There is a homely proverb about not looking a gift horse in the mouth. When a man does a friendly act for the veterans we always accept it as if it were actuated by the most disinterested affection for them.

"But when, in the next session, Colonel Matson went completely back on himself and the veterans and stubbornly stood in the way of pension-legislation without giving any public reason for a change of heart, an explanation was urgently demanded. This is the one usually given, and it is plausible:

"He wanted to be Governor of Indiana. He could get neither nomination nor election without the favor and active help of the administration. The administration made its terms, and he accepted them. No general pension legislation was to be allowed to reach the President and embarrass his campaign for re-election by the necessity of a veto. Nor was any soldier-hating Congressman from the North to be embarrassed in his efforts to be re-elected by being compelled to vote on any general pension legislation. Matson was to take care of all that.

"The best proof that there was such a bargain is afforded by the parties themselves. They have acted as if they were carrying out its agreements in good faith. The administration has given Colonel Matson the nomination for Governor of Indiana, and is now doing all it can to elect him. On the other hand, Matson has strangled all general pension legislation—either in the committee-room or in the House—and neither the President nor any member of the House has been embarrassed by it.

"Was there such a bargain?"

KANSAS ANARCHISTS.

A Secret Military Order Discovered in Cowley and Sumner Counties.

Winfield (Kan.) Special.

It has been known for several months that a company of citizens residing here belonged to that most detestable of all societies, the Anarchists.

Within the last few days a type-setter by the name of Hoorman, an employe of the Nonconformist office, a Union Labor paper here, was employed to investigate the matter and report. He could learn nothing here concerning the organization at this city, as he and the management of the Nonconformist were at outs, so he learned of another organization of the same kind at South Haven, a small town in Sumner, an adjoining county. He went there and, being initiated, soon obtained the ritual, constitution and by laws of the detestable order of Anarchists. He succeeded in bringing to this city the above named books and a list of members, and the citizens of Winfield found, to their horror, that part of the membership were citizens of this county, and of this city; also that the head of the band is one Pryor, of St. Louis, whose initials it has been impossible to obtain as yet. It was also ascertained that one Ed Moore, chairman of the Union Labor county central committee; Henry and Leo Vincent, editors of the Nonconformist paper here, and their brother, Professor Vincent, were all members of the order.

The constitution, by-laws and ritual of the order have been obtained, and they disclose a military organization and declaration of principles based on a revolution of the present form of government, and the members are bound together by an oath which inflicts death as a punishment for a revelation of any of the secrets of the order. The ritual can only be read by use of a key. The covers of the book containing the constitution and by-laws are blank. On the second leaf is printed: "Constitution and by-laws of the En niot Le Ri Rad ov. Sttad of the United States," which, translated by the key, reads: "National Order of Videttes."

To-day the secret was publicly revealed, and the city is much excited over the matter. Talk is loud and bitter against the Nonconformist office, and threats are freely made of raiding it and driving it out of the city. After the Anarchists' trial at Chicago that paper came out boldly for the condemned Anarchists and advocated their cause, which greatly incensed the good people of the city.

Disappointed in Amelie.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Times.

And oh! My! My! My! how she did dispel the illusion created by Lippincott's profile engraving of the author of "The Quick or the Dead."

Apart from any question as to the literary ability of the best advertised young women—excepting, of course, Mrs. Cleveland—in America to-day, one could not help admiring the delicate outlines of the face which gleamed from the front page of that issue of Lippincott's which throbbed with "Barbara's" remarkable peculiarities. But when I saw the original—"What a fall was there, my countrymen." So great was my surprise that I pleaded guilty to following the young authoress several blocks down Broadway, until she stopped in front of a window in which was displayed a large photograph in which Estelle Clayton, the actress, who proposes essaying the role of Barbara, is depicted as endeavoring to roll her eyes into the back of her head.

But what was the matter with Amelie?

Well, I'll try to tell you; but, of course, it will have to be in man-fashion. I never saw a Southern woman well dressed. As the dialect of the negro lingers upon the lips of the men of the South, so does the tawdry, glaring dress of the negress betray itself in unexpected places in the attire of the princesses of the land of cotton. They always have about them an indescribable air of having jumped into their gowns. They are blind to the complementary relations of colors. No matter how richly dressed, they are never well dressed. The young authoress betrayed these faults most distressingly. Not only was her lilac Tam O'Shanter hat the biggest thing of its kind I have ever seen, but the enormous feathers which surmounted it emphasized its magnitude. Her ill-fitting dress was of the same hue. She walked mincingly on French-heeled shoes of the pronounced form of a decade ago. Surrounded by all these fixin's was a very scrawny form with a young face whose most prominent feature is a peaked nose. But, horror of horrors, her hair too plainly showed that it was bleached, and the roses in her cheeks did not come from the South. I know my saying this is nasty, and horrid, and too mean for anything, but although Barbara's gushing in "The Quick or the Dead" was nauseating, her corduroy suit made me think that after all she might be a feminine brick, and when I saw her walking down Broadway in the garb, and appearing as I have described, I could not refrain from speaking my mind about it.

And I have done it.

An "Unprotected Industry."

Muncie Times.

In the years when free trade flourished in this country, when the Democracy had fastened upon the country a policy that made wages low, a most excellent young lady—now a widow living in the city—was an applicant for a school. She went before the three trustees, was employed and the following article of agreement entered into between the young lady and the trustees:

Article of an agreement made and entered into Between Adah Lewis of the one part and the under Signed Trustees of District No. 7, Town 23 Range 8 of the other part vis the Sd A. Lewis does agree to teach a District School for the term of three Months allowing sixtyfive days to the quarter five days in each week in which She binds her Self to teach Spelling Reading and writing School to commence half past 7 A M and close at 5, P M & not to have more than Too hours Intermission.

In consideration of the above we the under Signed Trustees do bind our Selves to pay the Sd Adah Lewis the Sum of thirteen Dollars to be paid at the Expiration of Sd term To the true performance of the above we each subscribe our names this 28th May 1844.

ADAH LEWIS
Names of Trustees
B. W. RULEY
AARON SHIDELER
DAVID MOBELAND

Miss Lewis taught for many years after the expiration of the above contract, but when she retired from the work she was receiving two dollars per day, the Republican system of protection having become the American policy, and wages in every branch of employment being on the ascending scale. It is needless to say that the lady is to-day an ardent supporter of protection.

Waiting to Step Into Thurman's Shoes.

Indianapolis Correspondence Chicago Journal.

From the anxiety of certain friends of Governor Gray, or the amount of solicitude they feel for Mr. Thurman's health, while they are urging that he shall enter into a general canvass of this State to counteract the influence of Mr. Blaine, it is suspected that they are of opinion that the "Old Roman" would not survive the labor, or would break down so completely as to make it advisable to take him from the ticket, in which event they affect to believe Governor Gray would certainly be substituted. Scott Ray, of Shelbyville, who visited Columbus and induced Mr. Thurman to be present at a barbecue at his town, is no doubt in sympathy with the scheme, as he is one of the Governor's greatest admirers and supporters. In any event the great solicitude of Gray's friends concerning Thurman's health and anxious inquiries of all persons who have visited Columbus about how the old man is standing the labor of the campaign is creating considerable comment here.

The Man Without a Vote.

Philadelphia American.

Last time the Democrats had the shrewdness to select their candidates from two doubtful States, and to work upon local feeling to the utmost. This year they thought they had one candidate from an important doubtful State, but it now appears that so far as State citizenship is concerned, Mr. Cleveland is "the man without a country." As a resident and citizen of the District of Columbia only, he has no vote either in New York or anywhere else. If Mr. Harrison were to show him the courtesy of voting for him, as some of the Democratic papers say would be proper, Mr. Cleveland could make no return for the courtesy.

She Knew Better.

American Farm News.

"Those scissors with which you are working," said the man of the house, "are taxed 45 per cent." "John English," said the woman of the house, looking him straght in the eye, "don't talk nonsense to me, if I am a woman and can't talk politics. Taxed 45 per cent., indeed! Why I only gave thirty cents for them. Don't talk to me!" And indeed he didn't, very long, because she knew perfectly well, she said, that the man who sold her those scissors wasn't the man to lose fifteen cents on them.

Five Children in a Year.

Charleston (S. C.) Special.

An event occurred near this city which gives the Democrats much concern. Mrs. Crane Washington, a colored matron, living near this city, promises to increase the population to such an extent as to render the State hopelessly Republican, provided the colored population remains true to its past traditions. Last January she presented Mr. Washington with triplets. The surprised parent at once took steps to change his name. He had heard about Washington being the father of his country, and he did not know how much there might be in a name. He dropped the matter, however, but to-day the responsibilities of parentage again devolved upon him. This time it was only twins, making a total of five in one year, with a cold winter ahead of him. The pickaninnies are said to be black as tar and lively as crickets. The Democratic party can stand no such increase, and is thinking seriously of recruiting its ranks from the colored voters.

A Political Soda Fountain.

Detroit Tribune.

Bre'r Dickinson made a speech in Detroit a few nights ago. Great speech. Said so many things that weren't so, that many things that were so weren't said. For this the New York Sun and Eastern Democrats want Bre'r Dickinson to come off. Great speech. Made out that New England was no friend nor patron of the West, and was hardly loyal during the war. Great speech. Little boys laughed and wanted to know if Don didn't feel dizzy. Great speech. Gushed all over Grover Cleveland like pancake batter running over a broken-nosed pitcher. Great speech. And still they are crying for Don to "come off." It is all because they don't understand Don. Don is a political soda fountain. Can't they let him fizz a little for his old neighbors? Sho!

Not Entitled to Belief.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The publication of General Benet's order, and his cheerful statement that the widows and children of Union soldiers were removed from government employment "in the interest of civil-service reform," recalls the declaration made two or three months ago, by an eminent mugwump authority, that nothing that any member of this administration can say about civil-service reform is entitled to the slightest belief.

"How Shall Our Girls Behave?" is the title of Mrs. Sherwood's paper on half our spoiled children—the other half are boys—in the Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper.

Send ten cents in silver or stamps; and you shall have it the rest of the year, September, October, November, December.

And we shall have your half-dollar next year.

We are after a million subscribers—have three-quarters.

The October number is on the news-stands—six cents.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

DIED.

HUBBARD.—At 11:30 a. m., Oct. 6, Mary Mills, wife of William S. Hubbard, aged sixty-seven. Funeral at her former refidence, No. 616 North Meridian street, Monday, Oct. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

TUTEWILER,
UNDERTAKER
72 W. Market st.—Cyclorama Place—Telephone 216

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC—ANCIENT LANDMARKS LODGE, No. 319, F. and A. M. Special meeting this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work, first degree. WILLIS R. MINER, W. M.
CHAS. SOEHNER, Secretary.

MASONIC—MYSTIC TIE LODGE, NO. 398, F. and A. M. Stated meeting at Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock this evening. F. CHRISTMAN, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GUITAR PLAYERS AND PUPILS CAN LEARN pieces and all chords without notes. Send for catalogue. PROF. MURDOCK, 262 Viaduct, Cleveland, O.

MRS. BULLARD'S CLASSES WILL MEET MONday afternoon to arrange for winter work.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES willing to undertake the organization of Local Companies to introduce and use an Efficient and Independent Telephone System, are invited to correspond with the American National Telephone Company, No. 26 B'way, New York

TO POLITICAL CLUBS, AGENTS, ETC—LIFE-like portraits of the presidential candidates, also double portraits of Harrison and Morton, with log cabin and shield, and Cleveland and Thurman with rooster and bandanna woven in pure silk. Send 25 cents for sample, wholesale prices etc., to J. J. MANNION & CO., sole manufacturers, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS IN THIS STATE to sell a valuable money till; just out. Apply at Illinois House for H. A. BINLEY.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital; salary monthly; expenses in advance; particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK who is quick and accurate. Address A. B., Journal.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY REPUBLICAN COUNTY newspaper. Send copy of paper, terms and full particulars (in confidence) to A. G. SOUTH, 20 Hall Place, Indianapolis.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., Loan Agents, 62 E. Market st.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block.

FINANCIAL—MONEY ON MORTGAGE—FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN INDiana. Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery.

FOR RENT—ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT and New's Block, first stairway south of post-office. HORACE McKAY.

FOR RENT—FACTORY WITH QUARTER square of ground, brick building 60x120 feet. Boiler, engine and natural gas. Corner Sixth street and C., I., St. L. & C. railroad, south of Encaustic Tile-works. GEO. A. DICKSON, Grand-opera House.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE (OR FOUR) pleasant, sunny rooms, newly furnished, with bath, gas, and will have natural gas; at a moderate rent; to unexceptionable people only; in pleasant location, about six squares from Hotel Bates, north; no objection to light housekeeping, in a nice way. Address G, 51, office of this paper.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LARGE LOT, on Fletcher avenue. Natural and artificial gas, hydrant, cistern, large stable, etc. Houses will rent for $17 and $13 a month respectively. Price, $4,000. Address H. K., this office.

LOST.

LOST—CARVED BAMBOO CANE, ON MISSISsippi st., between Coburn's Lumber-yard and Ohio st. Reward if returned to lumber-yard, or 386 N. Delaware st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TERRITORY—FOR A GOOD household article. Address J. F. HARMON, Elwood, Ind.

LOG CABIN LOGIC.

Brawn and brain!

The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the centuries—what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam along life's highway?

The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, does not care for elevation by descent, he can reach out and pluck the stars.

But with brawn or brain impaired, a man is badly handicapped in the mad race for success which is the marked characteristic of the present age.

The physical system is a most intricate piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoniously in all its parts, then it is capable of an immense amount of work.

It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they don't "run regular" than for any other reason.

It is claimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly.

The main thing in keeping the human machine in good working order is to keep the regulator all right. "The blood is the life," and sound health is assured so long as the blood flows through