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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. JAMES M. SHACKLEFORD, of Vanderburg. THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo.

CONGRESSional. First—CICERO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg. Second—THOMAS J. BROOKS, of Martin.

Third—DAVID H. FENTON, of Delaware. Fourth—JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley.

Fifth—DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen. Sixth—LEONARD F. MITCHELL, of Henry.

Seventh—WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison. Eighth—JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan.

Ninth—DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone. Tenth—FRANK SWIGART, of Cass.

Eleventh—WM. H. TRAMMELL, of Huntington. Twelfth—WM. L. OWEN, of Boone.

Thirteenth—SIRAM S. HIGGS, of Kosciusko.

CONGRESSional. First District—FRANK B. POSEY. Second—THOMAS N. BRAXTON.

Third—STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Fourth—MANTON S. STANTON.

Fifth—HENRY C. DUNGAN. Sixth—THOMAS M. BROWN.

Seventh—THOMAS E. CHAMBERLAIN. Eighth—JAMES C. JOHNSTON.

Ninth—JOSEPH B. CHADWELL. Tenth—WILLIAM D. OWEN.

Eleventh—GEORGE F. STEELE. Twelfth—JAMES B. WHITE.

Thirteenth—WILLIAM HAYNES.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL. STATE SENATORS. FERDINAND WEBER. WILLIAM E. TOWNSEY.

JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK. SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby.

REPRESENTATIVES. MILFORD P. CONYERS. GEORGE P. MOGENSEN.

GEORGE C. WINTER. CHARLES C. HECKMAN. WILLIAM W. WALDEN.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK. WARREN R. KING, of Hancock.

JUDGE NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. HARRISON T. TINCHEP, of Marion.

State Ticket. GOVERNOR. ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey.

LIERT-GOVERNOR. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURTS. 1st District—L. D. COFFEY, of Clay.

2d District—J. G. BERSHIRE, of Jennings. 4th District—WALTER OLDFIELD, of White.

CHARLES F. GRIFPIN, of Lake.

AUDITOR OF STATE. BRUCE CARL, of Orange.

TREASURER OF STATE. JULIUS LEMCKE, of Vanderburg.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. LOUIS T. MITCHELL, of Shelby.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.

REPORTER OF SUPERIOR COURT. JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion.

County Ticket. SHERIFF. LEANDER A. FULMER.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT. MAHLOW H. FLOYD.

CORONER. THEO. A. WAGNER.

SURVEYOR. JACOB W. LEPPER.

COMMISSIONERS. BENJAMIN P. OSBORN. FELDING BELGER.

THE 6-o'clock Coy reform will kick in the breech. We give the Democratic fraud managers fair notice now to that effect.

THE Harrison and Morton Veteran Regiment will make guardians of the polls on election day who will guard. The old soldiers will neither be bluffed nor bulldozed by Democratic bullies and heelers.

GROVER CLEVELAND will find that vetoing is a game that two can play at. The old soldiers will have their innings on the 6th of November. There will be more vetoes that day than Cleveland has been able to spend in throughout his whole term.

It may have been a fine stroke of economy for Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner of Indian Affairs to contract for eight hundred wagons manufactured by convict labor in the Tennessee penitentiary, but it was hardly consistent for an administration that makes such loud professions of friendship for workmen.

THE Republicans of those Democratic wards where Coy has arranged to have the polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning, so as to commit frauds early in the day, will be reinforced by committees of vigilance and safety from Republican wards, where the polls do not open until 8 o'clock. These extra two hours will be put to good purpose by Republicans who can be spared from their own precincts. The Coy scheme for fraud through the 6-o'clock dodge will not bring forth the fruit expected of it.

THE power of the Pension Office is being used in this State to make votes for Cleveland in a way that ought to disgust honest men. Pension agents and persons representing themselves as clerks of the Pension Office are circulating among the old soldiers and quietly telling them, as if by authority, that it is very unwise for them to oppose the Democratic administration. Hints are dropped to those receiving a pension that if they vote for

Cleveland they may expect an increase, and to those who are not drawing a pension that voting against Cleveland is a very poor way to get one. By thus playing on their hopes and fears it is sought to dragoon the old soldiers into voting the Democratic ticket. It is a contemptible style of electioneering, but no worse than many other things that are being done by the same party.

THE INFAMOUS POSTOFFICE.

Those organs of political purity which supported Cleveland four years ago because he was about to reorganize and reform the civil service to a degree that would leave nothing to be desired, either preserve a cowardly silence in regard to the charges made against the mail service, or refer to them slightly as campaign attacks which deserve no notice. The truth is that the half has not been told concerning the condition of the service in Indiana. Whatever it may be in other sections of the country—and complaints in the Journal's exchanges show it to be far from satisfactory—in this State and city it is outrageously inefficient, and is prostituted to political purposes to an intolerable degree. The testimony offered by Mr. Swift before Senator Hale's committee showed Postmaster Jones's disregard of the civil-service law in the employment of incompetent Democrats in place of discharged soldiers, but his report did not cover the results of this course, nor describe the effect of the dismissal by those in authority of experienced postal clerks. These results are felt by all classes of citizens who receive mail in any quantities. Business men long since found that no dependence could be placed upon the promptness and regularity of delivery, and many now decline to submit important communications requiring swift transmission to the post-office, or do so with misgivings. Letters plainly addressed to towns in the next county wander over the United States, and are finally returned to the writer; letters to well-known citizens in the next block return eventually through the dead-letter office; letters are mixed in distribution to private boxes; they are mixed by carriers in delivery; they are mailed by anxious writers and heard of no more. As for newspapers distributed through the Indianapolis office, subscribers who receive one in three on proper time consider themselves lucky. This inefficiency is the more exasperating when the former perfection of the service and its capabilities are considered. The public has, however, been charitable through all the losses and annoyances, and has hoped for improvement and that the new employees would, in time, become proficient in the performance of their duties. Since the department has been turned into a political machine, private mail tampered with, lost and destroyed, and absolutely dishonest and swindling methods boldly resorted to, this hope proves to be without foundation. The example set by postmasters will be followed by their subordinates. What the former do for political purposes the latter will do for their own profit, and no mail will be safe. The only remedy is to turn the rascals out.

A NATIONAL OUTRAGE.

The Democratic treatment of Dakota constitutes one of the most infamous passages in our recent history. The long-continued exclusion of this magnificent Territory, with its 700,000 population, from the benefits and blessings of the Union is a political outrage which for rank injustice and violation of popular rights can only find a parallel in the previous record of the same party. The attempt to force slavery on the Territory of Kansas was not a greater outrage on the principles of popular government than the forcible exclusion of Dakota from the Union. And in the present case, as in the former one, the motive is basely partisan. The exclusion of Dakota is a part of the Democratic conspiracy of which the suppression of the colored vote in the South, the maintenance of a solid South by force and fraud and the election frauds in New York, Ohio, Indiana and other Northern States are also parts. The object is to keep the Democratic party in power. The same party that kept Kansas out of the Union long after she was entitled to come in, and that made it a field of bloody war in the attempt to establish slavery there, has for years past been keeping the doors of the Union closed against Dakota for partisan reasons alone.

INSULTING VISITORS.

The Sentinel yesterday made an insulting and abusive attack on a party of prominent railroad officials who took occasion to stop here on their way East from St. Louis, to call on General Harrison. Citizens of Indianapolis who have some local pride and hospitable regard for visitors, have a right to feel outraged at the course of the Sentinel. The fact that the party referred to contained Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Chaney M. Dewey, prominent officials of the New York Central railroad, was no reason why, upon their arrival in the city, they should be treated to a bucket of the Sentinel's filth. The party consisted of four Republicans, two Democrats, one mugwump, and one undecided. They were railroad men, on railroad business. They had been as far west as St. Louis, and, being on their way home, stopped here to pay their respects to General Harrison. No doubt they would have done the same thing if the Democratic candidate were residing here. Even if their call had related to politics there would have been no harm in it, and no occasion for attacking them. This is a free country, and citizens unconvicted of crime can go and come as they please. But these gentlemen simply stopped to make a polite call on the Republican candidate and to take a look at the town he lives in. For presuming to do this they were greeted with a volley of billingsgate from the Sentinel. That kind of treatment of strangers is a mighty poor advertisement of the city.

MR. POWDERLY HEARD FROM.

General Master Workman Powderly has issued a general order to the Knights of Labor repudiating the Gould circular relative to the dollar-a-day lie, on the ground that it is of a political character, and Gould had no authority nor right to use the seal of the order for such a purpose. The General Master Workman adds that "the action of Local Assembly 263 and of Brother Gould will be investigated." This is in keeping with Mr. Powderly's character and record as an honest and honorable man, wholly devoted to the cause of labor and to the order of which he is chief officer. He is not a politician, and is evidently not disposed to allow the Knights of Labor to be made a political machine or prostituted to the accomplishment of anybody's dirty work. So far as politics are concerned, the Journal does not know whether Mr. Powderly is a Democrat or a Republican. In his official capacity he has no right to be either, and he owes it to the Knights of Labor to insist on the enforcement of their constitution against making the order a political machine.

THE GOULD CIRCULAR.

The Gould circular which Mr. Powderly thus repudiates, and the issuing of which, under the seal of an Indianapolis assembly, he says "will be investigated," is the one printed on the type and press of the Indianapolis Sentinel and fraudulently circulated at publishers' rates as a pretended supplement to the Labor Signal. Its invention, preparation and circulation have been marked by fraud at every step. The circular itself is an elaborate compilation of unmitigated lies. Its printing on the type and press of the Sentinel as a supplement to the Labor Signal, without number, date or publisher's name, was a swindle. Its circulation in the mails at a cent a pound was a fraud on the government, and now General Master Workman Powderly denounces it as a fraud on the Knights of Labor, and says "assemblies receiving these circulars should pay no attention to them." It looks very much as if the rascals who have been working this fraud had overreached themselves.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

The report comes, with good evidence of its truth, that the Democratic State central committee received, this week, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, the first installment of the colossal corruption fund sent out by the Cleveland-Barnum "mule-buyers" to buy the State of Indiana. The Democratic committee and all the "heelers" are in high feather, of course, reveling in the possession of this immense hoard, and indulging in anticipation of more before election day. People of Indiana, every honest man in the State knows, as well as he knows anything, that the sole reliance of the Democratic managers in this State is falsehood and fraud, lying and corruption. This one hundred and forty thousand dollars is part of the price put up by the Democracy for the suffrage of Indiana. The question for Republicans and honest citizens to answer is, whether the shameful, unblushing, open and notorious plans of the corruption managers is to be permitted to succeed. Let Republicans increase their activity and vigilance, and on the day of election see to it that every effort at fraud is peremptorily defeated.

THE VERY LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THIS DEMOCRATIC "CAMPAIGN OF INTELLECT" IS THE SCHEME TO PLAY THE "BURCHARD" ON GENERAL HARRISON.

The absolute hopelessness of finding any flaw in his record or speeches it was proposed to send here a Democrat in disguise to play the "Burchard" on him. A New York special says: "Their plan was to have a Democratic speaker visit General Harrison. He was to pretend to be a Republican from some far-away section of the country. While in the General's presence he was to make a speech containing remarks that would prejudice the Republican candidate. These utterances were to be mumbled in such a way as not to attract the attention of General Harrison or any one else, except the representatives of a Democratic party who would be on hand for the purpose. He would telegraph it all over the country late that night, and as no contradiction could be made until the next day, the effect would be as great, it was thought, as the remarks of Dr. Burchard." It is said the man has actually left New York for this city, with instructions, but as the scheme has become known it will, of course, fail. It is only of interest now as an evidence of the desperation of the Democratic managers, and the contemptible tricks they are resorting to.

SOME TIME AGO THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE LEVIED A TAX OF \$20 A BARREL ON ALL PITTSBURGH COAL IN TRANSIT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND AS THIS WAS THE SAME AS A TARIFF IMPOSED UPON IT THE MOMENT IT ENTERED LOUISIANA JURISDICTION, THE PITTSBURGH AND SOUTHERN COAL COMPANY REFUSED TO PAY IT.

The matter was brought into court by the seizure of a barge by one of the sheriffs, and the case was fought by eminent attorneys until a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the State authorities to collect the tax. The company has now appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case promises to bring up the old question of State rights in a new form. The Pittsburgers are strong in denouncing the Louisiana law, and say that the State is insisting on something that the United States Constitution says must not be done when it provides for absolute free trade and commerce between the States. The money involved is about \$20,000 a year.

THE JOURNAL IS ABLAZE BY TELEGRAPH TO PUBLISH THE VOTE ON THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The vote on the Blair educational bill. It was passed in the Senate of the Forty-eighth Congress by yeas 33, nays 11, as follows: Yeas—Blair, Brown, Call, Cameron of Wisconsin, Colburn, Conger, Cotton, Dawes, Dobb, Edmunds, Fry, Garland, George, Hampton, Harrison, Hoar, Jackson, Jones, Jones of Florida, Keena, Logan, McMillan, Mansfield, Morrill of New York, Morrill, Pike, Platt, Fugh, Ransome, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Williams and Wilson—33. Nays—Bayard, Baker, Coles, Groom, Harris, Hawley, Maxey, Miller of California, Morgan, Pendleton and Salisbury—11. The bill was not considered in the House, and in the Senate of the Forty-ninth Congress it was again passed—yeas 35, nays 12. In the House the bill was referred to the committee on labor. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To settle a dispute please state how many quinine factories there were in the United States before the duty on quinine was repealed, and how many there are now, with names of firms. W. ESTELLE, Ill. We will state the facts once more. In 1879, when the free-quinine bill passed, there were four manufacturers of the article in this country. There are now but three, viz., Powers & Wightman, of Philadelphia; Rosengarten & Sons, and the New York Quinine and Medical Company. In a recent letter to the Journal, Powers & Wightman say: "There are but three manufacturers of quinine at present, Keasby & Mattison having gone out of business." In a letter of Aug. 15, 1888, Keasby & Mattison say, "Messrs. Powers & Wightman are about the only manufacturers of quinine in the United States, though two others besides ourselves have plants that could be turned over to the manufacturer, if quinine could be manufactured in this country at such rate as to compete with the foreign." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Does the Mills bill put on the free list "stone"? If there is a tariff duty on it, please say how much. B. BROWN, Pa. The Mills bill places on the free list "stone

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A Political Fraud Sent Out from the East Who Is Under Close Surveillance.

His Mission Shows the Desperate Straits in Which His Employers Are Placed—End of Gould and the Dollar-a-Day Lie. The trickery of the Democrats in this campaign is only surpassed by the lies they have been circulating against General Harrison. But the latest scheme is as miserable in its invention as party managers fighting against hope can devise. There is no doubt but that the information contained in the following quotation from a letter received by a gentleman yesterday points to a fraud who is already here. The letter is dated New York, Oct. 17, and its writer, who is in every way reliable, says: I am absolutely certain that a man left this city, either by late train last night or the 9-50 Chicago limited this morning, who is to "Burchardize" Gen. Harrison. He is a fine-looking English gentleman, and the plan is to "ring him in" on some assembly of citizens who visit General Harrison, when he will make a speech, which will be immediately telegraphed all over the United States. As near as I could gather, it is the intention that General Harrison shall not hear what is said (the objectionable part of it). The plan is vulgar, in that it is a base copy of the 1884 fraud. It may be able to get more details to-night, but I am absolutely certain that it will fail. It is thought this man's purpose is to pass himself off as a commercial traveler to-day.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In a double-headed editorial the Charleston News and Courier wars the Democrats of South Carolina that they must be up and doing, and then repeats Senator Voorhees's recent utterance, when he malign'd General Harrison's character. It says: How is it in the South? For the South there is little hope of tranquility and prosperity, under the just administration of equal laws, save in the continued domination of the Democratic party. In South Carolina, the consequences of a change of administration would be momentous. Mr. Harrison is narrow, vindictive and saturated with unscrupulous hatred against the people of the South. This State, with Harrison as President and the Congress in Republican hands, would be worse than it is under the Grant, Hayes or Arthur. These had their alleviations. With Harrison there would be none. The News and Courier is no alarmist. It has not said the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it, or ignore it.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

At a fair in Rondout Governor Hill pulled 1,014 votes to 770 for Cleveland, in a contest for a present.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American says that General Goff of West Virginia, will poll the largest Republican vote ever cast in the State.

The Governors of Dakota, New Mexico and Idaho, in their annual reports to the Interior Department, recommend speedy admission to the Union.

Eugene Higgins, the notorious manipulator and wire-puller, of Baltimore, is being used by the Democratic committee as an "election purifier" in New York.

The silence of the Randalls and Eatons in this canvass has been a thousand times louder than the loudest oratory of the Millises and Watermans of Cleveland and Concord.

Hon. William D. Kelley has accepted a renomination for Congress from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. He has represented this district for nearly a third of a century.

The Belgian quinine in New York declares for Harrison. Belgians know the burdens of free trade at home and wish to perpetuate the blessings of protection here.

Dr. Haughton, a prominent United Labor man, who has been at the head of the labor movement in New York, and is now in New York, is going to start a paper with Dr. McGlynn. He claims a vote for the labor candidate for Mayor of 100,000 out of the 250,000 votes that will be cast. He is working against Hill and Hewitt, and claims that most of the United Labor vote will go to the Republicans on the National and State tickets.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The estate of the late Marshall Jewell, at Hartford, has just been sold for \$30,000.

MR. HENRY VILLARD says he attributes his success as a railroad man to his knowledge of human nature, gained by newspaper work.

RICHARD ASHE KING, the author of "The Wearing of the Green," is a kind of Robert Elsmere in real life. He was a Yorkshire vicar, but he resigned his comfortable living for the uncertain profits of literature. He is now writing a new novel—a sequel to "The Wearing of the Green."

MRS. ADAH M. BITTENBENDER, of Lincoln, Neb., has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. She is in partnership with her husband in the practice of law in Lincoln. She is the third woman to be admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, of California.

The death of the Countess Bathurst, who died, aged seventy-two, on Oct. 2, recalls a most ingenious method which she adopted in 1849 to prevent her husband from being hanged. He was the Hungarian Premier, and had been sentenced to death. She smuggled a dagger into his cell, with which he wounded his throat, and had to be sent instead of hanged.

CANON LIDBOM was particularly popular with the undergraduates at Oxford. His gentle, sympathetic nature, bright wit, and keen, powerful intellect made him equally beloved and respected. A few years ago a large gray cat was a frequent visitor in the common room at Christ Church after hall, and when the dons were sitting before the table discussing their port, it would always creep up on Canon Lidbom's knee and remain there quietly for the whole of the evening, the quiet, satisfied murmur of the cat forming a quiet accompaniment to the bright, witty conversation of the Canon. They formed a picturesque pair, the cat with its long, handsome fur, and the Canon with his pale, refined face, and large expressive eyes, now gleaming with mirth, now flashing with enthusiasm, and at times softly glowing with pity as his related some sympathetic story.

MAYOR BREVITT is just as bluff in showing kindness and extending charity as he is in his business and political life. One of the Mayor's beneficiaries, speaking of this, remarked that he had been employed by the Mayor twenty years ago, but left to enter in business enterprises of his own. Things didn't go right with him at all, and a couple of years back he asked the Mayor to lend him \$25. "No, sir," Mr. Hewitt replied with his accustomed emphasis, "I won't lend you a cent. I don't believe in it." But, pulling out his wallet he handed the distressed one the \$25, and as he handed it to him said: "You are very welcome to the money as a gift. Take it please, don't thank me." The same man not long ago got a job in a corporation, some of whose managers Mr. Hewitt knew. The re-employment was not particularly fat, and the man played a trick upon Mr. Hewitt. In the Mayor's office to use his influence to better the man's condition in the corporation. "No, sir," snapped the Mayor, "this is not an intelligence that you want to refer to me as do so and welcome."

THE KEYS TO THE VESTIBULE.

"You'll never miss the water 'Till the well runs dry." And you won't miss it then With a jug of old rye.

—Washington Post.

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ALL THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY CONTAIN FRANTIC APPEALS FOR MONEY BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, WHEN IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THE COMMITTEE HAS MORE MONEY THIS CAMPAIGN THAN IT EVER HAD BEFORE.

The appeal is recorded as simply a cover for what it intends to do on election day in the way of purchasing votes. If it succeeds in its design it will rectify the demands for funds as arduous that it couldn't have done what it really did do.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At a fair in Rondout Governor Hill pulled 1,014 votes to 770 for Cleveland, in a contest for a present.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American says that General Goff of West Virginia, will poll the largest Republican vote ever cast in the State.

The Governors of Dakota, New Mexico and Idaho, in their annual reports to the Interior Department, recommend speedy admission to the Union.

Eugene Higgins, the notorious manipulator and wire-puller, of Baltimore, is being used by the Democratic committee as an "election purifier" in New York.

The silence of the Randalls and Eatons in this canvass has been a thousand times louder than the loudest oratory of the Millises and Watermans of Cleveland and Concord.

Hon. William D. Kelley has accepted a renomination for Congress from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. He has represented this district for nearly a third of a century.