that he hadsome right to speak to workingmen, in behalf of protection, on which the prosperity of this glorious Republic depended.

"The race to which I belong," said he, "owes a debt of gratitude to General Harrison. It was he who stood upon the rostrum with O'Connor and Esmond, members of the Parnellite party, and advocated the cause of Ireland when at the same time Cleveland and his Cabinet were devising an extradition treaty."

He renounced, he continued, the Democratic party when, in 1884, the Irish-American element of the Democratic party went into the Chicago convention to present the name of Grover Cleveland. John Kelly and Grady, leading the opposition, declared to the convention that Cleveland could not carry the Irish vote. General Bragg, in his eulogy, said that he loved Cleveland best for the enemies he had made—meaning the Irish people. In behalf of the thousands of Irishmen who had left the Democratic party, the speaker advised them to resent this insult to the race and vote for Harrison and Morton. "Bad luck," he said, "has followed the Irishman who has been placed upon the Democratic ticket in this city and county. One of the most popular men was the late Edward Barry. In 1875 he was on the Democratic ticket, a candidate for city marshal. He was slaughtered to such an extent by the anti-Catholic element of his party that he only received 7,740 votes. The average Democratic vote at that time was 8,200, and his opponent, Eli Thompson, was elected by 1,327 majority. Two years previous, in 1873, Michael J. Ward was on the Democratic ticket for city clerk, and was defeated by John Clinton by a majority of 583 votes. At the same time the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Major Mitchell, was elected by a majority of 778."

The speaker enumerated a number of other Irish candidates who had been slaughtered by the Democratic party. "The Irish-Americans," he then said, "have discovered which side England is on, and are going to take the other side. Depend upon it, we are going to fool John Bull-Cleveland this time."

Mr. Kelleher, during his speech, was frequently applauded by Irish Democrats, and the entire crowd. Mr. Griffiths then addressed the meeting and made an excellent appeal for the support of the Republican ticket. Said he: "I am tired of the Democrats parading the cry of cheap clothing. What difference does it make whether the laborer comes here himself or comes in bolts of cloth. Cheap pauper labor shall not come here in the shape of goods." Continuing, he said the Democratic party was the same one that had supported slave labor and had opposed the passage of the homestead law. Cleveland, while Governor of New York, had vetoed eleven bills for the betterment of the laborer's condition. During his remarks relating to being in favor of eight hours for a day's work, a gang of Democratic hoodlums approached the stand yelling the dollar-a-day lie. They were evidently bent on breaking up the meeting. The same interruptions occurred when Mr. Kelleher was speaking, as they did while Mr. Henderson talked forcibly of his having been a confederate soldier who was in line with the army of protection. His remarks were frequently applauded, but to him as well as to Mr. Kelleher, Democrats led by Councilman Parkinson and Frank McKernan, Steve Mattler's bar-keeper, shouted, "turn coat" continuously. Policeman No. 3 was requested to stop the noise, but he refused to interfere.

Commercial Travelers' Demonstration.

At a meeting of the Republican commercial travelers, held at the Grand Hotel last night, the arrangements for the demonstration and reception of all the commercial men in the city to-day were perfected. The reception committee will meet at 8:30 this morning at Tomlinson Hall, where badges can be procured by all who wish to take part in the parade. The badge is a handsome one of white satin, with a picture of General Harrion at the top and a sketch of a commercial traveler at the bottom. There will be no uniform required, but the committee on arrangements desire that dark clothes, with silk or Derby hats, be worn as far as possible. The first division will consist of those who wear silk hats, and the Derby wearers will constitute the second division.

The programme, as heretofore stated, includes an address of welcome by Mayor Denny at Tomlinson Hall in the afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, after which the visitors will form in line and march to General Harrison's residence, taking the following route: South to Washington street, thence west to Pennsylvania, north on Pennsylvania to New York, west on New York to Meridian, north on Meridian to St. Clair, east on St. Clair to Delaware, north on Delaware to Home avenue, countermarching on Delaware street past Gen. Harrison's residence, and returning to Tomlinson Hall, where the visitors will be presented to General Harrison at 4 P. M.

It is requested that residents along the line of march decorate their houses as far as possible, and notice is hereby given that all commercial men are cordially invited to take part in both the afternoon and evening exercises. The latter include short speeches and musical selections at Tomlinson Hall. A large number of traveling men from other cities have signified their intention to participate. A number of amusing features will be interspersed in the programme, and the whole affair seems bound to be a success.

Gen. Harrison's Receptions.

The principal visitors to Gen. Harrison yesterday were the surviving members of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and the matrons of the orphans' homes of the State, who held their annual meeting here. The matrons called at 11 A. M., and Mrs. Franklin, who had been chosen to speak for the party, presented her companions to the General as matrons who are trying to make good men and women out of what is sometimes very poor material. "As for myself," she added, "I can say what most of the men who visit you can not, and that is that I have raised four boys to vote for you." The Eleventh Indiana Veterans called in the afternoon, the General meeting them at the New Denison. The visitors were under the direction of General Lew Wallace, and as in the case of the ladies who preceded them, were heartily welcomed. To-day, at 4 P. M., General Harrison meets the commercial travelers at Tomlinson Hall. There are no receptions definitely fixed for the coming week.

A Day Claimed by Workingmen.

Advices which continue to come in from various points throughout this State indicate that the gathering of workingmen in this city next Thursday will be a tremendous demonstration.

It was first proposed to invite the workingmen of at least a dozen States to come to Indianapolis. A little investigation showed that the city of Indianapolis was not large enough to hold the one-fiftieth part of those who would likely attend. Mr. Layton realized the fact and it was decided not to issue any invitations outside the State. Indiana alone, as a tour of the State made a few days ago shows, will send 50,000 men to Indianapolis on the 25th. The number may reach 75,000. Reduced fare has been secured on all the railroads. All the public halls of Indianapolis have been rented, where meetings will be held during the day after, the grand parade.

Will Contribute His Share.

Secretary Hobbs, of the Committee of One Hundred, says that Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic county committee, has signified his willingness to contribute to the fund the citizens' committee desires to use in paying rewards for the detection and conviction of illegal voters.

Political Notes.

Judge Thurman, during his visit here yesterday, called upon Mrs. Hendricks at her residence and also upon Governor Gray and others at the State Capitol.

Hon. Henry Kahlo, of Toledo, O., is here visiting his brother, ex-Consul Kahlo, and reports the Republican canvass in northern Ohio in a satisfactory condition.

The Wanamaker Club will meet at the courthouse at 7 o'clock to-night, to turn out in honor of the commercial travelers, and escort them to Tomlinson Hall. A full meeting is requested.

General Foraker came in last night from Muncie, Ind., where he spoke yesterday to an audience of 8,000 in the public square of the city, and left at 10 P. M. for Bloomington, Ill., where he speaks with Governor Oglesby to-day.

Gen. W. H. Gibson, the Ohio orator, was in the city yesterday, after making several speeches in this State. He is well pleased with the outlook both here and in Michigan. Both that State and Indiana, he says, are sure, for Harrison and Morton.

L. P. McCormick, who the Sentinel says is making speeches in the interest of the Democratic party, states that he has made but one speech during the campaign, and that was not in the interest of the Democracy. He says he is a Republican in the strictest sense.

There is a class of Democrats whose ignorance and depravity lead them to express their partisan spite in a manner that is shocking to all sense of decency. R. A. Merithew reports that the Democrats near him, on Massachusetts avenue, who persisted in tearing down the American flag, are now despoiling in a filthy way pictures of General Harrison.

The Silver-toned Quartet gave another of its fine concerts, last night, at the National Surgical Institute, to an audience of about two hundred and fifty people. They were assisted by Miss Bessie Jenny, who rendered two recitations, and Miss Laura McManus, who gave two whistling solos. The whole twelve numbers were greatly enjoyed by all present.

RECALLING DAYS OF THE WAR

The Survivors of the Eleventh Regiment Hold Another of Their Reunions.

Mayor Denny Gives the Veterans a Cordial Welcome to the City and Gen. Lew Wallace Responds for His Old Soldiers.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment held its annual reunion and camp-fire yesterday afternoon and evening at Masonic Hall. The ladies of the regiment spread a fine dinner at 1 o'clock, which was enjoyed immensely by the old veterans and about three hundred of their friends and guests. At 3 o'clock a business meeting was held, which Dr. Rooker, of Castleton, former surgeon of the regiment, almost broke up by bringing in a barrel of hard cider labeled, "Quinine and Coffee." It was greeted with cheers and a good part of it was speedily disposed of.

Last evening the survivors of the regiment fell in ranks and marched to the New Denison House and escorted General Lew Wallace, their first colonel, to the hall. The hall was crowded by the time the regiment got there. The Mendelssohn Quartet sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and several of the old soldiers persisted in joining in the chorus. Mayor Denny was then introduced, and made the speech of welcome. He said that it afforded him great pleasure to say a few words to the surviving members of the Eleventh Regiment. "No regiment that went to the front to do battle for the Union deserves a heartier welcome," he said, "and no city of Indiana could feel prouder of the presence of the old Eleventh than this, where so much was done towards its organization and where so many of its members reside. Every loyal citizen of Indiana feels proud of its history, which is the best known of any perhaps that ever left the State. It was one of the first volunteer regiments to prepare for and do actual service in the field. It shirked no duty assigned it, and gave the confederates with whom it came in contact no time to shirk their duty. The regiment was in seventeen hard-fought battles, besides skirmishes, commencing with Fort Donelson and ending with Cedar Creek. It was exceedingly fortunate, however, in losses sustained on the field. No regimental officer was killed during the entire service of four years. But one was wounded, and he not seriously. That was the gallant Dan Macauley, at Champion Hill. The people of Indianapolis, as well as his old comrades, miss him here to-night. I am here to bid you welcome and thank you on the behalf of the public for the privilege of meeting you. The general public is always interested in these reunions. We are glad to see you together again in this city, where we have had the pleasure of meeting with you many times before and hope to many times again. I speak for all the people of Indianapolis when I bid you all welcome, thrice welcome, to our midst on this occasion of your twelfth annual reunion." The Mayor's speech was received with hearty applause and private G. B. Thompson, who was acting as chairman, introduced Gen. Lew Wallace, who was received with cheers. Gen. Wallace said:

"Mayor Denny—In response to the hearty welcome that you have given us, perhaps the best thing I could say is simply, 'We thank you, sir.' We have always had a hearty welcome in Indianapolis in the twelve reunions we have held here, and we know it's a good place to come to. It is natural that we should come here because it was here we were twice organized—first as three months' men and then as veterans. When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops I received a telegram from Governor Morton [applause] to come to Indianapolis. I came at once. There was great excitement. The excitement of a political campaign is not to be compared with it. Governor Morton said we have to raise six regiments as our quota, and I want you to act as adjutant-general. I said to him, 'Have you not an adjutant-general already?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but he is not on our side.' Said I, 'Where is the office and books?' 'There is no office and there are no books,' he replied; 'you will just have to get along without them.' I told him that I would accept the office and go to work at once, upon one condition, and his countenance fell when he asked me what the condition was, but he brightened up again when I told him my condition was that I should have my choice of one of the regiments and go with it to the field. [Applause.]

"Another condition that I made was that I should be allowed to send for Fred Knefler for my clerk. That was on Tuesday morning, and when on Saturday night I made my report to the Governor I reported six regiments raised and seventy companies over. [Applause.] I said, make my regiment the Eleventh Indiana, so no one can say I picked out the first for myself, and that is how I came to be your colonel. [Applause.] Early Sunday morning I marched you to an old brick house in the northern part of the city, and at 10 o'clock we had drill. I uniformed the regiment on my own credit, and have been wondering ever since how that tailor came to trust me for those clothes. [Laughter.] The old Eleventh was the first regiment seen upon these streets, and it was the first to leave for the front. We have good cause for a kind remembrance of the city where we organized and reorganized in three months. In reorganizing we elected the same officers and had the same drill for three years. Through the aptitude of the men and the zeal of the company officers it was the best drilled regiment I ever saw—the best disciplined and the best organized. It was never upon a battle-field where there was a defeat. It halted and retired once or twice upon command, and that with grumbling until the men found it was to take up a better position. There was once an Indiana regiment in the Mexican war that was unjustly and falsely accused of cowardice. It was at the battle of Buena Vista, and the Eleventh was determined to wipe that false stain off the shield of Indiana, so we took for our motto, 'Remember Buena Vista.' You all remember it. Every man understood that he represented the pride and honor of the State. No retreat for them. It meant disgrace for them and a disgrace to the State. We were at Cumberland in a dangerous position, with 4,000 rebels in front of us and a river at our back, and I ordered a change of position. It looked like a retreat, and as I rode down the lines I could see the scowls of the men and hear the muttered words of 'Buena Vista.' But to stay was ruin, and it was all right when they found I had placed them in an impregnable position. They were the best blood of Indiana, and took to soldiering as naturally as a duck takes to water. They were instinctive soldiers. It was their nature to fight. All that was necessary was to give them a gun and they went at it. When the war began Indiana was in disrepute; when it closed, thanks to this regiment, we stood among the foremost rank, and no one now dares question the bravery of Indiana soldiers."

General Wallace then referred to the growth of Indianapolis from the village that they first knew to a city and the wonderful groth of Indiana, and in conclusion said: "We thank you again. We know th s is a good place to come to, and know that no pains will be spared to make our stay a pleasant one. For the third time I say for myself and all our comrades, we thank you."

The quartet sang "Tenting To-night," and General McGinnis read an ably-prepared article on the battle of Champion Hill. It was read at a Grand Army reunion last winter, and has been published in full. He said that it seemed like a joke for him to be telling them about the battle of Champion Hill, because he had never yet met a soldier who was in that battle, or the Vicksburg campaign that could not give him points upon both. "I am sorry," continued he, "that Mayor Denny mentioned "the fact about only one regimental officer being wounded and none killed. It always seemed to me somewhat discreditable, and I always thought that some of them ought to have been killed to keep up the credit of the regiment. [Laughter.] I didn't care who it was so it was not me. I was like the Irishman who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations."

After the General's address the reveille was given by an old drummer and fifer, and comrade O'Reilly, of Terre Haute, recited "The Old Canteen," and an Irish poem. Capt. David Wilson read a humorous paper on the experiences of the regiment, and an hour or more was spent in short speeches and music. The regiment resolved to hold its next reunion Oct. 18, 1889, at Crawfordsville. The following officers were elected: President, Gid B. Thompson, Indianapolis; vice-president, Dr. Sam Ensminger, Crawfordsville; treasurer, Major James R. Ross, Indianapolis, and secretary, Will J. Kercheval, Indianapolis. The meeting then adjourned.

The Seventh Battery.

The reunion of the Seventh Indiana Battery was held in the city court-room, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by about twenty-five of the surviving members of the battery. The programme included reports of officers, an historical sketch of the battery, and short speeches by several comrades. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, in which the battery participated, and the speeches naturally turned upon that great contest. The battery was organized early in the war, and had some of the hardest fighting to do. It was with the Eleventh Regiment on most of the campaigns, and last night attended that regiment's annual camp-fire. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hezekiah Hinkson.
Vice-president—Peter Fisher.
Treasurer—Isaac J. Dayton.

Written for the Indianapolis Journal.

Tune: "Wait for the Wagon."

1. We are the young Republicans
Who go from place to place,
To see that A. P. Hovey
Is sure to win the race;
We'll have a fair election,
Wrong-doers must beware,
For Bernhamer and Simeon
Have wandered off elsewhere.
Chorus—Hurrah for A. P. Hovey!
Hurrah for A. P. Hovey!
Hurrah for A. P. Hovey
And his lietenant, Chase!

2. We'll vote for A. P. Hovey
And his lieutenant, Chase;
We'll show the cunning Matson
The road to 'nother place;
We teach old Captain Myers
That boys who wore the blue
Do hardly ever follow
The Democratic crew.
Chorus—They hardly ever follow,
They hardly ever follow,
They hardly ever follow
The Democratic crew.

3. We'll teach the present Gov'nor
Republicans to-day
Prefer that A. P. Hovey
Change into blue the gray.
Then hurrah for A. P. Hovey!
Hurrah for gallant Chase!
They are the loyal Boys in Blue
Who're going to win the race.
Chorus—Hurrah for A. P. Hovey!
Hurrah for A. P. Hovey!
Hurrah for A. P. Hovey
And his lieutenant, Chase!

—E. Over.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

What Free-Traders Have Done to Destroy the Carrying Trade of the United States.

New York Mail and Express.

We have been recently talking about the influence of the tariff on commerce, and we find that protection has decidedly benefited the merchant as it has the workingman, the manufacturer and the farmer. The free-traders have professed to have a great deal of affection for the merchant and especially to desire what they call the re-establishment of our merchant marine. The free-traders, however, are the very people who are responsible for the decay of the merchant marine. They and their friends were hostile to the Union and brought on the war of secession. The first nullification act passed by South Carolina was directed against a protective tariff law. The war of secession was undertaken and sustained by the men who are now trying to destroy American industries by abolishing the tariff. They destroyed the American commerce with their cruisers, built in England with money borrowed from England, manned by Englishmen and coaled at English stations. They are now seeking to reward their allies by turning over to them the American market, which they will control if the government remains in the possession of the Democratic party. All the time they profess to have at heart the welfare of the merchant marine. How do they show their affection for it? Trade is waiting for us, but we cannot sustain steamship lines in competition with foreign vessels that are supported and subsidized by the government. Our own companies do not ask for a subsidy. They ask only that the government should pay to them a fair remuneration for carrying the mails. This the Democratic administration refuses to do. Even when Congress appropriates money for the steamship service, the Democratic Postmaster-general refuses to expend it for the purpose for which it was intended.

This refusal of the Democrats to do what is asked makes it absolutely impossible to run steamships to South America, whose trade we might command if we had only the facilities for transporting it. This indicates how much sincerity there is in free-trade professions of regard for our merchant marine. The Democratic party first drove our flag from the ocean and now refuse to do anything for its restoration.

"Tippecanoe."

Deutsche Amerikaner, Lafayette, Francis Johnson, Editor.

In this presidential campaign our own county assumes, so to say, almost privileged character. It was the battle of Tippecanoe, fought and won within our own borders and rather important in its results than in its own magnitude and the number of its combatants, which made Gen. Wm. H. Harrison famous and elected him to the presidency. During that entire campaign of 1840 "Tippecanoe" was the battle cry of the Whig party and the name of our county resounded from the Atlantic coast to the Missouri river. And say what you please about Gen. Ben. Harrison's own prominence and merits, it cannot be denied that the historical reminiscence connected with his name, recalling the glorious victory of Old Tippecanoe at a time when a similar issue was before the people, had something to do with his nomination by the Republican party at Chicago. It is this historical reminiscence which gives Tippecanoe county more than a local importance in the present campaign, and the eyes of the State will be turned upon it to see what kind of a majority it will give the grandson of the man who made its name famous in American history.

General Hawley's Tribute to Harrison.

From Speech at Hartford (Conn.) on Monday.

For six years I have been in close contact with Benjamin Harrison, discussing in the national Senate a great variety of affairs. You learn all about a man under such circumstances. He is a strong man, a clear thinker, powerful in argument, and without a flaw in his character. He was a brilliant soldier and is a very able lawyer. There is no weak spot in his armor. He has been making speeches nearly every day since he was nominated. I do not know the man whom I would have trusted to make so many speeches in his own campaign without doing any harm. You notice that a certain other candidate keeps his mouth shut tight! But Harrison has not slipped once by so much as a word. He has made a number of phrases that will stay, like that in relation to the tendency of the Mills bill, "It is not the length of the step but the direction." He has shown himself a greater man than his friends believed him to be. I am confident that as President of the United States he will more than satisfy all expectations.

What Blanche K. Bruce Says.

Washington Post.

Ex-Register of the Treasury B. K. Bruce is going to New Jersey, where he will deliver seven speeches. From there he will go to Connecticut, where he will deliver three speeches, and then to New York, where he will deliver three more. He has just returned from Indiana and the Northwest. "As to Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin," said he, "I have no doubt. It is nonsense to talk of any one of them going Democratic. They are all safe for the Republicans."

"How about Indiana?"

"Well, Indiana is all right, unless the Democrats should pour a big lot of money in there just about the time of election. I can't say what the result would be in that case."

"You think New York is safe for the Republicans?"

"That is the opinion I have from all I hear."

Preaching with a Knife and the Bible.

Birmingham (Ala.) Special.

"Shut up, old man, you're off your base; I'm a preacher to-day." This language was addressed to Rev. J. T. Radcliff, a Baptist minister in Shelby county, as he announced his text last Sunday morning. The speaker was David Harrellson, a member of the church, who had suddenly become crazed on the subject of religion. With a knife in one hand and a Bible in the other, Harrellson then marched up and down the aisle and preached a sermon. Parson Radcliff tried to leave the house, and Harrellson sprang upon him and beat him severely. While the fight was going on the congregation escaped from the church. Harrellson then wandered around through the neighborhood for three days with his knife in one hand and his Bible in the other, preaching to every one he met and defying arrest. Yesterday he was captured, and to-day was taken to the Insane Asylum at Tuscaloosa.

The Difference.

Philadelphia Press.

Massachusetts, where every voter must be able to read and write, will give a Republican majority of 25,000 to 30,000, while Louisiana, where the illiterate number more than half of the voting population, will give an overwhelming majority for Cleveland and Thurman. There you have a diagram showing the relative intelligence of the two parties.

A Point Well Taken.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A quiet voter, who cast his ballot for Harrison in 1840, make a remark a day or two ago which all wage-workers would do well to ponder: "We do not need a new suit of clothes every day, but we do need good wages every day we labor."

WELCOMING THE OLD ROMAN

Large Democratic Gathering Held Last Night at the English Opera-House.

It Greets Judge Thurman with Great Enthusiasm and Listens with a Like Spirit to His Speech—Governor Gray Also Talks.

The English Opera-house was well filled with emotional Democrats at 8 o'clock last evening, and several hundred who could not get inside romped and roared in the hallways and approaches of the building. On the stage, which was rather dimly lighted, was a plaster bust of President Cleveland, on a pedestal, which was draped with the American flag, and the top of the proscenium arch was also decorated with the American colors and pictures of ex-Vice-President Hendricks and Cleveland and Thurman. Under the flags sat a number of prominent Democratic citizens, among them Messrs. Si Sheerin, Jackson Landers, Thos. Taggart, Austin H. Brown, Judge Claypool, W. H. English, John J. Cooper, Marshal Hawkins, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Lewison, Wm. Christian, John P. Frenzel, Col. J. B. Maynard, Smith Myers, Judge John A. Holman, Pierre Gray, Luke Walpole and others; and the presence of a considerable number of ladies lit up the rather sombre scene in which the stage was set. The main floor and second tier were filled with adults for the most part, but the balcony next the roof was monopolized largely by small boys who, at the outset, manifested an earnest desire to take charge of the meeting. The sight of half a dozen vacant chairs reserved for the speakers, which were located on the stage, in the rear of the plaster bust, seemed to be a source of considerable irritation to the part of the crowd that had to stand up, and there were frequent inquiries, in terms more forcible than elegant, as to the whereabouts of their intended occupants.

At 8:15 o'clock Judge Thurman, leaning on the arm of Governor Gray, and backed up by the stalwart figures of Allen Thurman jr. and Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic central committee, entered from the right wing, and the house set up a yell, which was accompanied by a vigorous waving of hats and bandannas. Judge Thurman looked pleased but nervous, and walked with that hesitating, dragging step peculiar to those who are infirm and to people who are approaching the head of a steep pair of stairs in a dark passageway. He seemed relieved when, piloted by his son Allen, he found the chair reserved for him. Chairman Jewett gave him time to rest a little and filled in the time with a few remarks, the substance of which was that Judge Thurman had come to the home of Hendricks, and, like the latter, was destined to occupy a vice-presidential chair; that he had not come to make a speech, but to save his vocal organs for Brazil to-morrow; that Governor Gray and others would tend to the speaking, and that the guest of the evening would merely look in to the faces of those among whom Mr. Hendricks lived and loved. Others would attack monopolies, and in that connection Mr. Jewett desired to say that Tomlinson Hall, which was the gift of a good man and was intended for the use of the public, had been rented for the evening by some monopolist, and was not available for immediate Democratic purposes. During Mr. Jewett's address he rubbed his hands vigorously together and was heartily applauded, some of his audience encouraging him with cries of "Slug 'em again" and "Go on," but the chairman explained that Governor Gray and not himself was the slugger and with a final encomium upon Judge Thurman as a lofty man, introduced him to the audience.

As the latter cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs Judge Thurman came forward to the speaker's table and at this time his physical weakness was painfully apparent. His son helped him to rise, guided him forward to the table and stood by him an instant to see that he was in shape to talk while the Judge stood waiting for an opportunity to be heard. He seemed to be a good deal annoyed at the confusion in the audience and referred to it once or twice during his speech. There was difficulty in hearing him at first, but his voice filled out as he proceeded, some of his sentences recalling his old-time vigor as an orator; but the greater portion of his remarks were made in a conversational way, and many of them were obscure and indistinct. He spoke as follows:

"I came into your State last Monday, and from that day to this I have received a hospitality and kindness that no words of mine can adequately acknowledge or repay. I was told yesterday that although I had no appointment for this goodly city of Indianapolis, if I would stop here and spend a day, I should see many friend, and many Democrats, and that I should pass my time in quiet in order to recuperate for the further labors of the campaign. Four years ago I came to Indianapolis to aid, as well as I could, in the election of Grover Cleveland, and that noble man whose bust stands before us. [Pointing to bust of Hendricks. Cheers.] I shall never forget that however feeble my efforts may have been on that occasion, it was thought by him that they were of some service to the good cause, and the attention and kindness I received here then require of me, as long as I live, to think kindly of the people of this great city of this great State. [Cheers.] That talking is excessively annoying. It is so because if I have to talk at the top of my voice now, I don't know that I will have any voice to speak with to-morrow. My friends, we are once more in a great presidential campaign. The first question before the American people is, shall Grover Cleveland be re-elected President of the United States? [Cries of 'Yes yes.']"

This led Mr. Thurman to extol the Cleveland administration and the President personally, whom he regarded as one of the greatest men who ever sat in the presidential chair. He claimed that he was conscientious in everything he did, and that he never went to bed until after midnight, spending all the time in public business. He spoke of Mr. Cleveland's methods of work as being those of a man devoted to an honest performance of duty. Referring to the prosperity of the country, he claimed that it had, during the present administration, been more prosperous than ever before, and then asked where is the Union soldier who has been deprived of his pension under the administration of Cleveland? This caused a reference to the money that had been awarded to pensioners by Grover Cleveland, and by allowances by the Commissioner of Pensions. Judge Tourman did not know of any rebel soldier who had been pensioned. "If he could be found," said he, "Barnum would buy him forthwith as a matter for show."

The Judge then passed to the tariff question which he said was a tax, the receipts for which are in every one's pocket. It is concealed in the clothes one wears and even in the price of the speaker's bandanna handkerchief. He then, by the illustrations he has frequently used, sought to show how the tariff, as a tax, was oppressive. He brought out no new argument and rested this phase of the question upon the claim that the importer adds the duty to the price at which he sells, and so, in turn, it reaches the consumer who pays the tax in the end.

He drew upon the present prices of calico and shoes to illustrate his position, and, while they were lower now than they were years ago, he said the protective tariff had nothing to do with the reduction. "It rather increased the price of those shoes," he continued, "so far as it affected the price at all. The price was reduced for several reasons. Our improved machinery, by which one man makes ten pairs of shoes in a day, is one thing—the cost of each pair being 35 cents for making them. Betsy buys her calico for 2½ cents now because of the improved machinery, and the manufacturer makes more profit than the man who sold calico at 50 cents a yard forty-four years ago." [Applause.]

The Judge closed by calling attention to his engagement at Brazil to-day, and by complimenting Governor Gray.

At the conclusion of Judge Thurman's address Governor Gray was introduced, and the gallery occupants manifested an inclination to disperse, but the lower floors stood by the Governor, and assisted him with various directions as to the conduct of his address. He congratulated the Democrats present on the successful reception of Judge Thurman and their brilliant prospects generally, and then proceeded to arraign the Republicans for various offenses. He complained that General Harrison had never said a word in his speeches about reducing taxes. He indorsed Judge Thurman's statement that the tariff was a tax, charged that the Republican party was a free-whisky organization and closed with an adjuration to Democratic wives to secure a Democratic vote from their husbands at the point of a mop, and some advice to Democratic maidens to make their swains vote for Cleveland before accepting their advances. The meeting closed at 9:30 P. M. and before leaving Judge Thurman shook hands with a few ladies on the stage, remarking that they did not hurt his hands as much as the men."

The Mob of Thieves at Peru.

The political demonstration at Peru Thursday was attended by a large number of thieves, pickpockets and almost every conceivable character of toughs. They were in such numbers that it was wholly impossible to put a stop to their work; and to add to the difficulty the officers from here say that Sheriff Gray, of Peru, was unable to give any assistance, although he had promised to do so. The lives of the Indianapolis men were threatened and Sergeant Quigley came home with a wound on the side of his neck, caused by being struck with a sling-shot while attempting to make an arrest. Later developments, yesterday, showed that the thieves enjoyed a harvest. A. Sweitzer had his barn burned and entrances were made into the residences of L. B. Fulwiler, John Kratzer and several others, and it is reported that a number of rich finds were made. Peru, evidently, has had enough of Democratic rallies.

Coming Lecture Course.

The sixth season of the Indianapolis Lecture Course will open in December. The following will be the attractions: Camilla Urso, the great Swedish violinist, with a strong concert troupe; Mrs. Scott Siddons; Lieutenant Schwatka, the famous Arctic explorer; Fred A. Ober, author of "Mexico," and a well-known traveler, with an illustrated lecture on Mexico; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Professor Felix Alder, of New York. Dates will be given later. The entire course of six will be $1. Single admissions, from 25 cents to $1.

Charges Against Policemen.

Charges of misconduct have been filed with the Police Commissioners against extra patrolmen Bresnan, Weirick and Kurtz. The charges against the first named were made by Alfred Burdsal, who alleges that Bresnan has insulted him several times and has made threats against him. The three officers have been summoned to appear before the board Nov. 5.

Cannot Go to the Centennial.

Joseph M. Rice and James O'Neill, of Cincinnati, were in the city last night. Their mission was to secure the promise from Judge Thurman and Governor Gray to be present at the centennial on Democratic day, next week. Both the gentlemen had engagements preventing their accepting the invitation.

Republican Prospects in Virginia.

Interview with Col. David H. Huston.

"Colonel, how is the fight going on in Virginia? What are the chances of the Republicans?"

"The chances for success in old Virginia are first-rate. They are very good. The Republicans can carry the Old Dominion easily if there is a fair election."

"What can hinder them?"

"Fraud. That's what we have to contend against. By a fair election the State can be carried by the Republicans."

"Do you know anything about West Virginia?"

"Yes, I know something about West Virginia. The Republicans are making a good fight in that State, and I think we are going to carry it."

They Are in Favor of Fraud.

Philadelphia North American.

The action of the Republican and Democratic State committees in Indiana on the subject of fair elections proves conclusively that the Democrats base their hope of winning on fraud. Only a short time ago the Indiana Democrats clamored for a fair election, but when a committee of citizens headed by a Democratic merchant offered to insure n fair election, and asked for funds, the Democratic State committee declined to contribute, on the ridiculous ground that it cannot be called upon to give money to a movement claiming to be based solely on the public spirit of its promoters. The Republican committee, on the contrary, promptly responded with a check for the amount asked for. This shows which side is most anxious for an honest election.

Wanted Cheap Bricks.

Brookland Standard-Union.

Henry George said in his Brooklyn speech last week:

If English bricks can be brought to this country and sold cheaper than bricks made here, let them come. What we want are cheap bricks. It is not with us a question of brick-makers, but a question of bricks.

You remember that Henry George was not talking for a Republican victory, but a Democratic, and that he said he was for Cleveland because Cleveland favors free trade. With us, it is "a question of brick-makers."

Prospects for West Virginia.

Philadelphia Press.

In none of the doubtful States are the prospects of Republican victory more encouraging than in West Virginia. General Goff's aggressive and intelligent canvass for Governor, and the widespread revolt against President Cleveland's bold espousal of the policy of free trade are working a tremendous revolution in the State, and the liklihood is daily increasing that West Virginia's electoral vote will be secured for Harrison and Morton.

The Trusts Controlled by Democrats.

Portland (Ore.) News.

The most gigantic trusts and monopolies in this country are controlled by such Democrats as Senator Payne, Secretary Whitney, William L. Scott, Colonel Brice and Jay Gould. This campaign will be known as one of rank hypocrisy and deceit on the part of the Democracy.

Long Time Between Drinks.

Palatka Herald.

St. Augustine has raised the quarantine against Palatka. The first order was: "Ship at once forty kegs and six barrels of beer."

An Underhand Game.

Open rivalry is honorable. But any effort to trade upon the reputation of Sozodont, by forcing upon the public dentifrices represented as similar or superior to it, is an underhand game. Block it by demanding Sozodont only.

One Fare to St. Louis and Return.

VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY.

Every day, until October 20, the Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at the rate of $7.50. For particulars as to return limit of tickets, etc., call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and 138 South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, P. A.

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sufferings Intense. Head Nearly Raw. Body Covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.:

Dear Sirs—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him.

His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors. WM. S. STEPHENSON.

WINCHESTER P. O., UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

The Potter Drug and Chemical Co.:

Gentlemen—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale.

Yours truly, STEVENSON & BRUNER, Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

Out of Sorts

Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaprilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves and body which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for three years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills." G. F. JUNKERMAN, Supt. of Music of Public Schools, Cincinnati, O.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

CONRIED OPERA COMPANY

MATINEE TO-DAY, } AMORITA
TO-NIGHT, } 'BLACK HUSSAR'

Matinee prices: 25 and 50 cents. No extra for reserved seats.

GRAND.

"THE TIGRESS."

OCT. 25.

PARK THEATER

THIS AFTERNOON! TO-NIGHT!

"MY PARTNER."

PRICES—10, 20, 30 cents.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PAINTING

Christ on Calvary

TO BE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH IN A FEW DAYS

NEW! NEW! NEW! MUSIC BOOKS.

Song Harmony. (60 cts., $6 doz.) L. O. Emerson. For Singing Classes. Full set of melodious exercises and easy songs, with explanations, and excellent collection of sacred and secular music.

Song Manual, Book I. (30c.) For Primary Classes. Song Manual, Book II. (40c.) For Medium Classes