BLAINE TALKS TO THE IRISH

He Tells of the Wrongs They Have Suffered Because of English Free-Trade,

And Scathingly Rebukes Lord Sackville, the British Minister, for His Impertinence in Meddling in American Politics.

The Administration Disciplines Another Man Who Fought the Mills Bill.

A Republican Candidate Who Expects to Carry West Virginia—Thurman and Carlisle at Cincinnati—Other Political News.

BLAINE TO THE IRISH.

The Wrongs Inflicted by English Free Trade —The British Minister Rebuked.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Irishmen turned out in full force to-night to attend the mass-meeting of the Irish-Protectionists at Madison-square Garden. The immense building was crowded to overflowing half-an-hour before the meeting was called to order, and the adjacent streets were thronged with people eager to get a glimpse of James G. Blaine, the attraction of the night. Seven thousand people were in the building at 8 o'clock, when Judge A. L. Morrison, of Arizona, read, on behalf of Chairman Patrick Ford, an address in which these passages occurred:

"We are here to-night, not as Irishmen to consult for the interests of Ireland, but as Americans to discuss American affairs, with American ends in view. We are not a foreign element, as a loose phraseology might imply. We refuse to so regard ourselves. This land is our home, and in the present national contest we see only the Republic and are concerned only for her welfare. For us party lines are obliterated. We know only Americans and anti-Americans. The man who fights under the flag of English free trade, no matter of what race he may be, whether he knows it or not, is a practical ally of the English enemy; and, on the other hand, the man who fights under the flag of protection to American labor, whether native or foreign, that man we hail as a comrade, a brother, and an American."

Patrick Egan and David Healy spoke, and Mr. Blaine commenced after this message from General Harrison had been read:

"Patrick Ford, Chairman Madison-square Garden Meeting:

"I gratefully accept the congratulations of the Irish-American protectionists now assembled in mass-meeting in Madison-square Garden, and in return, I congratulate them upon the magnificent impulse their intelligent zeal has given to the cause of protection in this campaign.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Great enshusiasm was then aroused by the appearance of Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—I speak to-night to men of more than Irish birth, not in relation to their connection to the British empire, but in relation to their citizenship with the great American Republic [applause]; of the duties they owe to it, and the policies they should pursue, and I gather the strongest lesson for an Irishman in America from his experience in his native land—the fairest, and almost the richest, portion of all Europe, destined to poverty and to suffering, and to the exile of millions of her children, because of misgovernment—destined primarily to utter financial ruin because her people were not allowed, for her own use and her own advantage, the principle of protection for which all Irishmen in America should struggle. So great is the agricultural wealth of Ireland that only forty years ago she shipped a greater amount of produce across the channel to England than the United States exported to all countries—greater than the empire of Russia sent to the other countries of Europe. And where is she to day? She shares the fate of all countries purely agricultural, she shares the fate that would in a large degree overtake and reduce us to an agricultural people. [Applause.] And yet to-night the fear is that a majority of the Irish voters in America, or the Irish-American voters, will cast their ballots on the sixth day of November as the present government of England would desire them to cast it. [Cries of 'No.'] I wish you could make that 'No' a large majority of the Irish vote of the United States. For the last four months the Democrats have been denying and the Republicans have been affirming that the first, and last, and constant wish of England was that President Cleveland's administration [groans] should be sustained by the whole force and effect of English public opinion. And just when they had begun to make an impression and expression upon the American people that such might not be the effect, we have the letter of the British minister to Washington himself. [Groans.] I know you do not like to hear about it. [Cries of 'No.'] We have the letter of the British minister himself, and you can never interpret a letter until you know the letter that called it fourth. To get the whole gist and meaning of a correspondence you must have both sides of it, and this letter from the British minister was called forth by a letter from California, a single extract from which I will read. It is written by a native of England and I read this paragraph:

"Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's administration has been so favorable and so friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite Irish, that by the hundreds, yea, by the thousands, they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping the man, above all other American politicians, they consider their own and their country's best friend.

"Then the writer goes on to state to Mr. Sackville that his faith has been shaken by President Cleveland's administration, and writes to the British minister to dissolve his doubts, and Mr. Sackville says that this latter action is only a little by-play which does not mean anything, and he need not be afraid, and he and all the other English voters can go ahead with perfect confidence.

"Three ministers of the United States, certainly two, have had their walking-papers for offenses less grave than that, and to-night, if an American minister to England should write to an English voter advising him to support either side as the one favorabe to the United States, he would be politely invited to sail home by the next steamer. And then, what does the Secretary of State do? Why, he says it was no harm; it was only private. Well, suppose he sends a private circular; suppose he issues ten thousand of them, and marks them private on the corner—and there is a discovery! I suppose Secretary Bayard would say: 'Not a particle of harm, so long as you mark them private, and so long as you mark them private they will have so much more beneficial effect when they get into the public prints.' And this has done its perfet work. It was written for Grover Cleveland. [Groans.] It was written in aid of him to bring the naturalized English voters to his support, and Mr. Cleveland's premier, at the head of his Cabinet, says it is all right, and we are to have a British minister at Washington giving his opinion as to what we should do in this country in our political and domestic parties; and one remark he makes I wish to comment on particularly, for I call it an insult to the Republican party, and I am more sensitive to that than I am to an insult to the Democratic party. If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard are content to have a Bristish minister insult the Democratic party I shall not weep over it, but I protest, in the name of the Republican party, against Lord Sackville saying that the rejection by the Republican Senate of an outrageous, and miserable, and dastardly fishery treaty was a mere political ruse for the campaign He has no right to say so. There never has been a Senate heretofore in the history of this Republic, Democratic, or Whig, or Republican, or Federal, that would have for one moment entertained that fishery treaty. Not one; and Lord Sackville has no right to say to the American people that the senatorial representatives of the people that have borne the flag of the Republic high, that have saved its life against rebels in the South, and against conspirators in England. He has no right to say that the senatorial representatives of that great party, in looking after the national honor, are merely committing a political ruse. He will find that a political ruse will last so long as the honor of the flag is to be preserved and the right of the hardy fishermen of America to be protected. [Cheers.]

"Another thing, my friends: We are in the habit of discussing the tariff question very largely on theory. I think that a solid fact is worth a ton of the ory. You may philosophise on the doctrine of free-trade and on the doctrine of protection to the end, and I want now to give you a solid fact. Up to this date, up to this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1888, since, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated, there have been imported into this country of iron, and steel, and their products, an amount equal to the enormous sum of $160,000,000, and they say we have got too high a tariff. If that iron and steel had been made here, it meant good wages for a whole year for 300,000 laborers [applause], and for the average size of family dependent upon each man it meant 1,500,000 persons to be fed and backs to be clothed out of $160,000,000. [Applause.] That is what I call a solid fact, and they say, 'there is not enough coming yet; we want to lower the tariff so that we can have more.'

"Here, in New York, we are always told that we must look out for the commerce of the country; that the commerce is what has built the country up. Take this great metropolis and its sister Brooklyn. They have grown more since the protective tariff than they ever grew before since this government was founded, almost. Take the manufactories of New York—right in this city, and what is produced in this city by American laborers and American manufacturers, is double the amount that is imported into New York from abroad—more than double, so that the interest the laboring men have at stake is not what comes through the Narrows up to New York from foreign countries, but what is made in the shops and manufactories within the city of New York. [Cheers.] That is home rule—making your own manufactures on your own soil. That is the policy which the United States are resolved, in my judgement, to maintain. They have grown wealthy beyond all precedent. It has brought more comfort to more hearth stones and fire-sides than any other policy ever conferred upon the American people, and I have the supreme confidence that on Nov. 6 the American people will declare that they will not surrender, at the bidding of England, or at the bidding of the English minister, or the bidding of President Cleveland, [groans,] or all three combined—they will never surrender that great principle of protection to American industries." [Loud and continuous applause.]

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Menager's Reasons for Thinking the Republicans Will Carry the State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Mr. Menager, who will probably be the next Republican candidate for Governor, has completed a very thorough canvass of the State, and is enthusiastic over the outlook. He has carefully studied each county, and claims a Republican plurality of 1,500 in the State, together with a Republican Legislature. Mr. Menager figures as follows:

In 1884 the Democrats' plurality was but 2,472 in the State, the scattering votes numbering 1,744. Two years later, at the congressional election, the Democratic plurality was but 906; this, too, in a vote of 1,202 less than two years previously. In those two years the Greenback vote of 1884, which was 805, had disappeared. The Democratic vote fell off 2,133, the Republican vote increased 1,183, and the Prohibition vote increased 583, it having a total of 1,492. This year three-fifths of this vote will go into the Republican ranks, owing to local causes, and this will wipe out the Democratic plurality and leave a margin of 300 for the Republicans to go on. The Greenback vote, too, remains with the Republicans. So much for the State at large. The localities in which marked changes will occur are the Second, Third and Fourth congressional districts. The First district, now the only one returning a Republican to Congress, (General Goff, candidate for Governor), will remain Republican and elect G. W. Atkinson by 500 majority, giving the State perhaps seventy five more. The Second district lies in the Eastern panhandle, and W. H. H. Flick, the most popular Republican in the State, is running for Congress against W. L. Wilson, the present incumbent. Two years ago Wilson beat Flick but ninety votes, and Silver, Prohibition, polled 181 votes. It was ascertained after the election that while the Democracy polled their full strength, the Republicans did not by 200, that number failing to vote because they thought it useless. This year they will vote, and the bulk of the Prohibition strength will go to Flick. Still another element in Flick's favor is the squabble growing out of the late senatorial fight, and the part Governor Wilson took in it. The Governor appointed Hon. Dan Lucas, but afterward weakened and saw him pitched out and C. J. Faulkner elected by the Legislature. Lucas, who is a power in that part of the State, is doing nothing, and many of his friends will not vote either for Governor or Congressman. Faulkner's influence is nil because of his tyranical aristocracy. An incidental result will be the gain of one State Senator and two Representatives in the State Legislature. There are large coal interests in this district, and the tariff will call out every miner and make him vote the Republican ticket. The Republicans in this district expect 300 majority. The Third district will show some curious and startling changes. It contains the greatest mining interests of the State, and the only blast furnace in the Kanawha valley. Its timber and salt interests are large. The Democrats' majority, two years ago, on the fullest vote ever cast in the district, was 348, as compared with 2,119 two years previous. Kanawha is the strongest Greenback county in the State. This year that vote will go to the Republicans. Every man who owns timber or boils salt will vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats' congressional candidate is extremely popular, and will get through with 100 or 150 majority, but the best judges in the State give the Republican State and national tickets 500 majority, a gain of one State Senator and one Representative. The Fourth district, too, is in a sweat. Four years ago it gave a Democratic majorit of 143, which increased two years ago—in the heaviest vote ever polled—to 179. There was at that time a bad split in the Republican ranks in Wood, the most populous county in the district, and the Prohibition vote was 558. This year there are no quarrels, and the Prohibition vote will largely go to the Republicans. Added to this, the Democrats have a bad fall in Mason county owing to the fact that Mr. Hogg, the present Congressman, who has served but one term, was not renominated. The Republicans claim 250 majority for their Congressman and 300 for the State and national ticket, and a gain of two Representatives and one Senator in the State Legislature. Republican Representatives may also be elected from Clay county, Wood, Nicholas and Wyoming, making a total gain in the State of nine Representatives and three Senators. They will lose two Representatives, which will make the Legislature stand, on joint ballot, Republicans 51, Democrats 40, insuring a United States Senator to succeed Kenna.

THURMAN AND CARLISLE.

They Review a Parade and Address a Large Audience of Democrats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—During the day the employes of the Internal Revenue Department presented Judge Thurman a floral emblem on which were the words "Our Next Vice-president." A great many visitors called during the day, and were received in the Judge's parlor. At 2 o'clock the party were driven about town and to the reviewing-stand, at the corner of Race and Twelfth streets. The streets were well filled with people, and about the stand the streets were packed. There were eight divisions composed of local and visiting Democratic clubs, all of whom shouted vigorously as they passed the stands. Clubs were present from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Included in the parade were a big hat, labeled "Grandpa's Hat," and a mammoth rooster made of plumes. It took exactly one hour for the procession to pass the stand. At the conclusion of the parade, a large crowd gathered in front of the reviewing stand and called for speeches, but Judge Thurman and Speaker Carlisle both excused themselves, because of their speeches about to be delivered in-doors, and the crowd dispersed slowly. The Exposition buildings were crowded, and Music Hall was crowded with upwards of 8,000 people. On the stage was a large flower-framed picture of Mr. Cleveland, and beside it smaller pictures of President Cleveland and Judge Thurman. Thirty-eight pretty children sat on the stage to represent the different States, and waved bandannas and flags as their part in the storm of applause with which the Judge was greeted. It kept up in installments for several minutes, each time being restarted by some enthusiastic Democrat shouting, "What's the matter with Cleveland?" or, "What's the matter with Thurman?" to which there came the well-known reply, "He's all right." President James Allison, of the Exposition commission, welcomed the Democracy and introduced Hon. W. S. Groesbeck as chairman of the day. Judge Thurman was at once introduced, being welcomed enthusiastically by the entire audience, and making a pretty picture with the thirty-eight uniformed girls encircling him and waving bandannas. The Judge said:

My Friends—When you insisted that I should come down here in the center of this building to speak to you the few words that I have to say, you forgot one thing. You forgot to provide me a turn-table [laughter], so that I might be turned around and speak to those now behind me, as well as those who are before me. Now, you have a little advantage in that over those who are to my right and to my left, and upon whom I am compelled to turn my back, very unwillingly, indeed, for, to say nothing of the men who are behind me, there are many beautiful ladies, whom I would much rather look in the face than that they should look at my back. [Great laughter and applause.] My friends, this has been to me a day of unalloyed pleasure. When I left home I had no idea of making a political speech on this occasion. I did not know that it would be proper to do so, but when I got here I was told that it was in order and exactly proper for me to speak to you on political topics to-day; that what are called Republican day, Democratic day, Prohibition day, and any kind of a day that may be mentioned at this great Centennial, was a day of free speech, and that a man had a right to pour out his whole soul to the people. [Renewed cheering.] And, therefore, I shall say something on politics, as well as my almost broken voice will permit.

My friends, there is another reason why I am happy to-day. I cannot express to you in words the admiration I feel for the Democracy of Cincinnati and Hamilton county for organizing this magnificent demonstration. [Applause.] And I cannot sufficiently express the thanks and the admiration I feel for the Democracy of other parts of the State, and not only of this, but of other States, who have come here to join you in this manifestation of your Democratic attachment and principles. And, therefore, being a Democrat "dyed in the wool" [great applause], being so from my boyhood up, and having often met before with the Democrats of this goodly city of Cincinnati, and always with pleasure to me, if not with profit to them, I may rejoice that I stand once more in their midst to say to you that you are fighting a good fight, and if you continue to fight it to the end as you are doing to-day, victory will perch on the Democratic banner. [Continued applause.]

Judge Thurman continued at some length, discussing tariff in the style formerly employed by him, and claiming that all amelioration in the condition of workingmen, including liberation of the slaves, was caused by Democratic principles.

At the conclusion of Judge Thurman's speech President Allison read the following message from Washington:

I very much regret that Mrs. Cleveland and myself must deny ourselves the pleasure of being present at the exposition on Democratic day, and we can only say that our disappointment is greater than that of those who have kindly invited us.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Speaker Carlisle was then introduced, and argued the tariff question from the Mills bill stand-point. He also read from Mr. Blaine's Chicago speech in relation to the surplus, claiming that Mr. Blaine had misstated the facts in relation to the action of the present Congress in reference to the surplus. He then reviewed the action taken by the Democratic party in relation to the surplus revenue, and appealed to the audience to know if he had not stated both facts and law correctly. He said that Mr. Blaine, in his Goshen speech, had gone out of his way make an attack upon him, and that he intended to reply to him at length, on Indiana soil, shortly. He concluded by referring to the candidates in the field: to President Cleveland he referred as the great representative of Democratic principles; to Thurman as a man whose very presence is an inspiration to the Democracy of this land; to General Harrison as a very respectable lawyer out there at Indianapolis, and to Hon. L. P. Morton as a very rich banker on Wall street.

CLEVELAND'S WRATH.

He Procures the Defeat of Another Congressman Who Opposed the Mills Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The President is biting off a pretty big lump in this section of the country, and it remains to be seen whether he will be able to masticate it on election day. His wrath at those who voted against the Mills bill seems to be unappeasable. There is no doubt but he intends to set himself up to be the dictator of his party, and it remains to be seen whether or not his rule-or-ruin policy will work. Last night, through the government hirelings of the navy-yard, the postoffice, and the district attorney's office in Kings county, he defeated another of the four Democrats who dared to vote against the Mills bill. It is stated to-night that in all probability Mr. Archibald M. Bliss will be nominated by a citizens' convention and he will be indorsed by the Republicans; this will bring to a square and fair test the question of tariff in the Fifth Brooklyn district. The manner in which Congressman Merriman was defeated for re-nomination in the Eleventh congressional district in this city has already produced considerable effect. The feeling over the arbitrary action of the administration is growing with every hour, and there is no question now but that President Cleveland will lose at least several hundred votes on this account. Surveyor Beattie, who did the work for Mr. Cleveland in defeating Congressman Merriman, is trying to crawl out of the hole. He pretends to say that he didn't do it. This is, however, utter nonsense; it was the vote of his district that defeated Congressman Merriman for renomination. The general committee of his district is composed of thirty-four members, thirty-two of whom hold office either directly under the surveyor or through his influence. On the the night before the congressional convention this committee met and voted 32 to 2 not to renominate Merriman, the thirty-two being Mr. Beattie's office-holders. Reports, to-night, from the Fifth congressional district in Brooklyn seem to show a similar condition of affairs in regard to the Eleventh district. Bitterness is growing up over the President's action, and open threats are made of retaliation. Democrats are even heard to say that the electoral power is now trying to be assumed by the White House is even more arbitrary than that which the Republicans exercised during the time of Grant.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic Tricks for Prejudicing Voters Against Harrison and Morton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The national Democratic committee has not only instructed its subcommittees in the various States of the Union to get up Chinese parades a few nights before election, equipping Chinamen with Republican transparencies, but is also having its agents fill the windows of Chinese laundries with pictures of Harrison and Morton, with inscriptions urging the voter to cast his ballot for the Republican nominees, it being a desperate effort to make it appear that General Harrison is unduly interested in the welfare of the Chinaman, and that he is antagonizing American workingmen. In a few towns where the Democrats have put pictures of the Republican candidates, in the windows of Chinese laundries, indignant Republicans have at once entered the buildings and removed the pictures. This has had a pretty wholesome effect, and the Chinamen are, apparently, not so willing to become the tools of the Democrats as they were before the Republicans took things into their hands and treated this fraudulent attempt to trick the voters in the vigorous manner that it deserved.

Hewitt Indorses Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In a letter to the chairman of the Democracy ratification meeting to-night, at Cooper Union, Mayor Hewitt uses these words relative to national results:

"Some persons seem to think that a multiplicity of candidates may injure the national ticket. I see no reason for this opinion, but if it be true, it is not my fault, as I have exhausted every honorable effort to secure the union of the party upon some Democrat who would not represent a faction. I regard the success of the national ticket as the paramount consideration. Grover Cleveland possesses the confidence of the masses because he has earned it by his unswerving honesty, his courage, and his independence; and the name of Allen G. Thurman is a household word with the people."

Arrested on a Trumped-Up Charge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Gen. John Ramsay, Republican manager of the State committee, was arrested to-night, charged by Charles J. Keefe with inducing him to register as Mr. Lauland, a wealthy dry goods merchant of this city, who is too ill to leave his home and did not want to lose his vote. Keefe says Ramsay sent John Beckham, labor agitator, with him, to see that the registration was made. When Keefe got to the registration office he told the judge the above story. Beckham was arrested, and when General Ramsay came to give bail he was arrested. Republican Assemblyman Gallagher gave bail for Ramsay before Justice Bouget. Ramsay and Beckham emphatically deny the charge, and say it is a Democratic scheme to injure the Republican party.

Chairman Quay Keeps His Word.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The national Republican committee to-day paid over to John Broderick, of 149 Madison street, the sum of $2,000 for causing the arrest and conviction of George Gordon, who falsely registered at the polling-place at No. 143 Madison street. Twenty-three thousand dollars still remains of the sum set apart as a reward fund for the prevention of illegal voting.

Railway Brotherhoods Elect Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25.—At the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to-day, P. M. Arthur was re-elected chief, and Mr. Ingram secretary of the insurance order of the Brotherhood. G. E. Dougherty, of Massachusetts, was elected grand chaplain, and W. R. Hesky, of Bloomington, grand guide.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen to-day elected the following officers: W. G. Edens, Bucyrus, O., first vice-grand master; S. C. Foster, Ithaca, N. Y., second vice-grand master; T. T. Slatterly, Butte City, M. T., third vice-grand master.

Another Verdict Against Trainmen.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 25.—The coroner's jury to-day concluded their investigation of the recent collision on the Cumberland Valley railway, near Shippensburg, by which baggagemaster Bitman was killed and some fifteen other persons injured, and agreed that the disaster was caused by the forgetfulness, refusal, or neglect of conductor George W. Bowman and engineer Jacob Fuller to obey orders.

BASE-BALL.

The New Yorks Easily Defeat St. Louis, and Thus Settle the Championship Question.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The world's championship contest between St. Louis and New York was settled to-day by the overwhelming defeat of the Browns by the Giants. Ewing's all-round work is largely responsible for the Browns' defeat, not only in this game but throughout the series. His presence in the team to-day went far toward securing the victory, as he not only caught Keefe in masterly style, but knocked out a home run in the first inning, and, with three men on bases, sent them all home on his three-bagger to center, which Herr frightfully misjudged. Keefe never pitched in better style, and was magnificently supported. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3.	1	1	3	0	2	Tiernan, r.	2	1	3	0	0
Robins'n, 2.	0	0	2	0	2	Ewing, c.	1	2	11	1	1
O'Neil, l.	1	1	4	0	0	Rich'd'n, 2.	0	0	2	0	0
C'misk'y, 1.	0	1	8	0	0	Ward, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
McCarty, r.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Ro'rke, l.	0	1	5	1	1
Herr, m.	0	0	1	0	1	Gore, l.	1	1	0	0	0
White, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Slattery, m.	2	2	3	0	0
Milligan, c.	0	1	7	5	1	Whitney, 3.	2	2	1	1	0
Ch'b'r'l'n, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Keefe, p.	2	1	0	11	0
Totals	3	5	27	11	6	Totals	11	12	27	17	2

Score by innings:

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	3
New York	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	—	11

Earned runs—New York, 8. Stolen bases—Latham (2), McCarthy, Chamberlain, Slattery, Whitney, Keefe (2). Three-base hits—Ewing. Home runs—Ewing, Tiernan. Double plays—Whitney and O'Rourke; McCarthy and Milligan; Milligan and Comiskey. First base on balls—Latham, Chamberlain, Tiernan, Keefe (2). Hit by pitched ball—Robinson. Struck out—Latham, Robinson, Herr (4), O'Rourke, Slattery, Gore, White (2), Milligan, Chamberlain. Passed balls—Ewing, 4. Wild pitches—Chamberlain, 2. Time—2.10. Umpires—Kelly and Gaffney.

Boston's New Team.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—It is announced here by private letter that the Boston base-ball managers have completed the deal by which they secure from Detroit the players Brouthers, Richardson, White, Ganzell, Bennett, and, from New York, John Ward. Ward is to become the captain of the Boston team.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Mary Naylor, the Teacher of the First Sunday-School in Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Mary C. Naylor, relict of the late Judge Isaac Naylor, died on last Wednesday evening, at the age of eighty-one years. The funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, and will be conducted by Revs. J. R. Cunningham and E. B. Thomson.

Mrs. Mary C. Naylor was the daughter of Capt. Robert Anderson, who was a revolutionary soldier. She was born at Ft. Edwards, N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1807, and came to Indiana i 1816. She taught the class in the first Sunday-school organized in Indiana, at Indianapolis, in 1825. She was married to Judge Naylor on April 29, 1826, he dying on April 26, 1873. In 1833 they removed to Crawfordsville, where she has ever since resided. Five of their eight children are living—Mrs. Sarah J. Naylor, Mrs. Mary D. Whiteford, of this city; Mrs. Virginia L. Hay, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brier and Mrs. Kate Brier, of California. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Other Deaths.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—H. W. Oliver, sr., father of H. W. Oliver, jr., the iron king, and an old and prominent citizen, died at 6 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. He was eighty-five years of age.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Oct. 25.—At Lafontaine, this county, this afternoon, Elias Russell, an old resident and a prominent Mason, died of dropsy, aged sixty-five. He had lived in Wabash county a half century. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon with Masonic honors.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair; warmer, except stationary temperature on the upper lakes; southeasterly, backing to northeasterly winds.

For Ohio—Fair; warmer; southeasterly, backing to northeasterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M.	30.11	44	78	S'east	Clear.	.....
2 P. M.	30.02	66	40	South	Clear.	.....
7 P. M.	29.99	59	83	S'east	Cloudy	.....

Maximum thermometer, 67; Minimum thermometer, 41.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 25, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	54	0.11
Mean	52	0.00
Departure from normal	—2	—0.11
Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1	—219	*1.35
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—959	—3.00

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25—7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Min.	Max	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.28	54	42	64	.....	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.18	54	40	64	.....	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.30	52	44	60	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.14	68	40	68	.....	Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.32	54	38	60	.....	Cloudy
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	68	66	72	.....	Rain.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.04	70	25	54	.60	Rain.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	80	68	82	1.24	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	29.90	74	66	74	.48	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala	29.90	66	60	72	.18	Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.88	64	56	70	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	29.90	70	62	72	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.88	56	42	60	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	29.88	70	60	72	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	29.86	68	40	78	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	62	50	62	T	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn.	29.94	60	48	60	.20	Rain.
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	56	42	62	.02	Rain.
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.98	58	40	66	.....	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	56	40	64	.01	Rain.
Cleveland, O.	30.10	56	40	68	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.06	58	40	66	.....	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	29.98	42	44	66	.....	Clear.
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.92	48	40	60	.....	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.92	60	40	66	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	60	40	62	.....	Cloudy
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	58	36	64	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.92	50	42	58	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	46	38	48	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.72	52	40	54	.....	Fair.
Morehead, Minn.	30.18	42	34	42	.....	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn	29.82	32	32	42	.....	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	29.80	52	40	60	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	29.82	50	42	62	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.68	56	42	68	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.88	58	40	64	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.72	62	44	64	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	29.70	60	56	76	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.78	44	36	52	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.50	60	40	62	.....	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb	29.76	38	38	46	.....	Fair.
Valentine, Neb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton, D. T.	29.68	44	34	54	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.80	36	32	42	.22	Cloudy
Bismarck, D. T.	29.80	38	24	44	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.68	36	22	66	.86	Rain.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.86	40	38	48	.....	Cloudy
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	29.66	34	20	38	.....	Fair.
Ft. As'nab'ne, M.T	29.42	42	30	48	T	Rain.
Helena, M. T.	29.48	42	32	46	T	Cloudy
Boise City, I. T.	29.84	42	28	44	.12	Rain.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.78	34	32	48	.01	Clear.
Ft. M'Kin'ny, W.T.	29.66	30	28	40	.....	Fair.
Denver, Col.	29.78	40	34	42	T	Clear.
Pueblo, Col.	29.78	48	42	54	.....	Fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.76	42	34	48	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.90	42	38	46	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.76	40	54	54	.....	Fair.

T—Traces of precipitation.

Temperance Law in Indiana.

Indiana Christian Advocate.

The Supreme Court did, in eighteen different cases in seventeen years, pronounce prohibition unconstitutional in Indiana, not one of which has ever been reviewed or overruled. It decided one form of local option unconstitutional in 1853, but sustained the Baxter local option law in 1873, and that decision has never been overruled. It is law to day. Is it wise for even a dozen or so of us Prohibitionists to go off on an abstraction that is impossible of application, when, by uniting with the thousands, we may have local option?

ALL persons afflicted with dyspepsia, diarrhœa, colic and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and a sure cure by using ANGOSTURA BITTERS. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BRUNTON—Because of the non-arrival of the deceased's father from Pueblo, Col., the funeral services of Parker S. Brunton are postponed till Friday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m. Friends invited.

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

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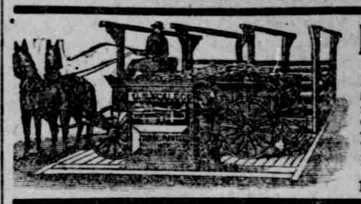

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A. O. N. M. S.—NOBLES ATTEND!—MEETing of Murat Temple this (Friday) evening at 7:45 o'clock. J. T. BRUSH, G. P.
JOS. W. SMITH, Acting Recorder.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS COLored man cook in first-class hotel or restaurant. 118 W. Georgia st.

WANTED—AGENTS.

A