THE REPUBLICAN TRAINMEN

Last Night's Demonstration by Several Railroad Clubs of Central Indiana.

A Splendid Torch-Light Procession and a Magnificent Reception to Gen. Harrison at Tomlinson Hall—Speeches and Incidents.

Democratic Pasters in the Hands of Paid Agents Who Know How to Use Them.

The State Is to Be Flooded with a Bogus Republican Tickets—A Chapter of Items That Point to Many Schemes.

MARCH OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

They Make Another Imposing Demonstration in Honor of General Harrison.

The system, energy and enthusiasm of the Republican railroad men of this city were splendidly illustrated in the demonstration of last evening. It is but little more than a week since that notice of a parade of the railroad clubs and a reception of General Harrison was given out, but in that period a good deal of efficient work was done by an intelligent committee on arrangements. The result was a display which will long be remembered in the history of the torch-light demonstrations in this city as one of the most attractive ever witnessed. It was followed by a meeting at Tomlinson Hall which, in point of numbers and fervor, surpassed any held during the present campaign.

At no time have there been greater crowds on the streets than last night, excepting on the day and evening when the Republicans recently came from all parts of the State to renew their devotion to the cause. Let the eye turn wherever it would along the streets through which the procession was to pass, and it fell upon crowds of enthusiastic people. Everywhere were seen evidences of the people's earnestness and interest in the Republican cause.

As early as 7 o'clock the scene in the neighborhood of University Park was a splendid one. Hundreds of railroad lamps of all colors flashed and twinkled in as many hands, giving the street the appearance of a vast railroad yard. The drum corps kept up a continual racket and a number of glee clubs were getting in their music. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the Terre Haute delegation, the march did not begin until after 8 o'clock. The delegation arrived about 7:45 o'clock and was worth waiting for as there were five hundred and forty men in it and all were voters. The Richmond club also had a fine turnout, there being 192 of them. There was a Republican meeting at Lafayette, attended by the Lafayette and Logansport railroad clubs, which accounts for their absence, but of the latter some were here in line.

A. D. Shaw was grand marshal, and when he got the line in order it moved with a platoon of policemen and a drum corps of twenty pieces at the head. The Columbia Club followed, making as usual a fine appearance. A drum and fife corps of thirty pieces came next and after it was the Wanamaker Escort Club. The Harrison Zouaves, the First Voters, and another drum corps, one of whose members carried an immense broom, were next in order. The Porter Flambeau Club, with the Bugle Drum Corps at its head, and the Brotherhood Band then filled up the line to the point where the Terre Haute model engine, with a passenger car attached and filled with torch-bearers, had its place in the procession. These models were mounted on trucks and were drawn by six white horses. The engine is named the W. R. McKeen, in honor of the president of the Vandalia system. It was rigged out with headlight, bell and the whistle would blow the same as that on any other engine, it having a windpump to supply the necessary "steam." Upon the side of the tender were the letters, "H. & M. R. R." Upon the side of the coach in large letters were the words,

TRAIN ORDER NO. 1.

Conductor and engineer of Republican train:
Run to Washington regardless of approaching trains.
We fully understand. BIG MAJORITY,
BENJ. HARRISON, Dispatcher.
L. P. MORTON.

The original order from which that was taken read as follows:

No. 251. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1888.

Conductor Harrison and Engineer Baugh, H. M. Eng. W. R. McKeen:

Run to Washington, D. C., regardless of all Democratic trains—all other trains will take siding until you have passed. Carry green flag, for Bee-line engineer, five forty-four (544). You are expected to take the whole party through to destination by 6 P. M. Nov. 6, 1888.

Correct, 8.40 P. M., (11) Columby.
BEN HARRISON. BAUGH.

Wm. Baugh acted as engineer, and he ran the engine in the most approved style. Following the engine came the Clayton Drum Corps of twenty pieces, as an escort to the Terre Haute delegation. This delegation was under the command of Wm. Reeves, and made a fine appearance with their red, white, blue and green lamps. Then came a drum corps and the Richmond delegation, with A. W. Coffin commanding, and after them was Engine No. 544, belonging to the Indianapolis Railroad Club. The 544 is in commemoration of the number of votes Harrison received at Chisago. It is called the Col. C. S. Millard, in honor of the president of the car-works. It was drawn by four horses, and Frank Miller acted as engineer and Otis Burton, fireman. Red lights were burned upon its stack along the entire line of march. Then came the Indianapolis Railroad Club, a thousand strong, every one a voter and each carrying a lamp.

Several amusing and suggestive banners were carried by the club. The first read:

"It is the duty of all naturalized Englishmen to vote for Cleveland. He is England's best friend.
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST."

"Cablegram No. 1.

"Dear Vic—Your representative at Washington has given our snap away. Call him home at once. Yours,
GROVER."

"Cablegram No. 2.

"Dear Grover—I regret action of my representative at Washington. What can I do to make amends for his foolish action! VICTORIA."

"Cablegram No. 3.

Dear Vic—We must carry this election at all hazards. Send us funds and suppress your newspapers.
"Yours, GROVER."

Thousands of people crowded the streets along the line of march, and cheer after cheer went up as the men passed.

Movements and Review.

The line of march was from Pennsylvania west on Michigan to Meridian, south to Circle, around on the west and south of Circle to Market, east to Pennsylvania, north to New York, east to Delaware and south to Tomlinson Hall. At the New Denison House, where the procession was reviewed by General Harrison, Pennsylvania street was crowded with spectators to the extent that it required the aid of the police escort to open a way, and the cheering at this point was continuous in and out of the line. The balcony was crowded with the wives and daughters of the railroad men who organized the demonstration, and as each club passed it got a hearty recognition from its friends who filled the sidewalks and windows in the vicinity. General Harrison stood in the center of the group on the balcony, lifting his hat in response to the cheers of the marchers as they saluted him. As they passed beneath the natural gas arch and went by the flaming jets at the hotel the light from the latter added to the torches and lanterns, the red fire burned on the locomotives and the shooting flames of the flambeau men illuminated the square like midday. The enthusiasm of the occasion continued until the last man in the procession passed the stand, and a large portion of the spectators accompanied the marchers to Tomlinson Hall.

The Tomlinson Hall Meeting.

At the hall another ovation greeted General Harrison. The galleries had been open since 7 o'clock, and were filled by the time the procession reached the doors. As the clubs marched on the main floor, followed by later comers, it became apparent that the big room would not begin to seat the audience, and a struggle for places where the speaker could be seen and heard began. Men climbed to the stage over the place below where the reporters sat facing the audience with their legs hanging over the edge of the stage. Even in the window seats above the second gallery men, women and children were perched, and in the aisles and corridors below the crowd was packed until standing room was no longer available. The audience put in the time singing "Marching through Georgia," and asserting the all-rightness of a variety of Republican individuals and organizations, until General Harrison appeared. Then there was an outburst which astonished even regular attendants upon the vociferous political meetings of this locality. Cheering began the moment General Harrison's countenance was recognized, and for thirteen minutes thereafter it would have been impossible for a man with a calliope to play a tune in the hall so that it would be distinguishable. Most of this cheering was done by people who stood upon the seats and waved flags, banners, lanterns, umbrellas, capes, torches, hats, handkerchiefs and anything else that was available, so that the demonstration appealed to the eye as well as the ear. Standing on the reporters' tables and looking forward or backward the audience looked like a mass of whirling color, in which white and green lanterns and red, white and blue umbrellas predominated, every drum in the house was being beaten, every bugle, horn and whistle was being blown, and for nearly a quarter of an hour General Harrison stood looking out smilingly on this spectacle and listening to this thunderous greeting. When it died away he began speaking, but not until he had uttered several sentences was anything like good order obtained. General Harrison said:

My friends of the Railroad Republican Clubs—Before your committee waited upon me to request my presence here to-night I had resolutely determined that I would not make another address in this campaign. But when they presented their suggestion that I should meet my railroad friends I said to them the kindness which has been shown to me from an early period in this campaign by the railroad men of Indiana has been so conspicuous and so cordial that I could not deny any request that is presented in their name. [Cheers.] And so I am here to-night, not to speak upon any political topic but only to express, if I can find words to express, the deep and earnest thankfulness I feel towards you who have shown so much kindness and confidence in me. [Cheers.] Very early in this campaign there were those who sought to make a breach between you and me. [A voice: "They didn't do it."] You did not wait for my answer, but you made answer yourselves. [Cheers.] And time and again you have witnessed your faith that my disposition toward you and toward the men who toil for their living was one of friendliness, and the principles which I represented and have always advocated were those that promoted the true interests of the workingmen of America. [Prolonged applause.] I have always believed and held that the prosperity of our country, that the supremacy of its institutions and its social order all depended upon our pursuing such a policy in our legislation that we should have in America a class of workingmen earning adequate wages that would bring comfort into their homes, and maintain hope in their hearts. [Great cheering.] A despairing man, a man out of whose horizon the star of hope has gone, is not a safe citizen in a Republic. [Applause.] Therefore I would preserve against unfriendly competition the highest possible scale of wages to our working people. [Great applause.] I know the stout hearts, I know the intelligence, I know the energies of those men who man our railway trains and push them at lightning speed through darkness and storm. I know the skill and faithfulness of those who sit at the telegraph instrument, holding in their watchfulness the safety of those who journey. I know the fidelity of the men who conduct this business, which has grown to be a system as fine and perfect as the finest product of mechanical art. [Applause.] And so I value to-night this evidence of your cordial respect, and let me say that whatever may happen to me in the future, whether I shall remain a citizen of Indianapolis to bear with you the duties and responsibilities of private citizenship, or shall be honored with office, I shall never forget this great demonstration of your friendliness. [Great and prolonged cheers.]

Following the General's address, which was cheered heartily throughout, the Harrison and Morton Club sang "The Year of Jubilee," and Hon. Mathew O'Doherty, of Louisville, Ky., was introduced by Chairman Finch. Mr. O'Doherty began his speech with an acknowledgement of the hearty greeting he received, which he said was very refreshing after a long sojourning among Kentucky Democrats. After some further preparatory remark, he proceeded to make an argument of considerable length against the claims of advocates of British free-trade doctrines as opposed to the American system of protection. In closing, he spoke as follows:

"I am mindful of the fact that a large number of those whom I have the honor to address to-night, like myself, first saw the sunlight in that 'island of sorrow,' whose sad history, better than anything I have said tells of the blessings that will certainly come to America when she, too, becomes the dupe or victim of British free trade. Irish-American citizens have not and cannot have in the pending or any future contest that may arise in American politics, an interest separate or distinct from that of the great masses of Americans generally. America's interest is their interest, for this is their home and must be that of their descendants as well. While this is so, it is as useless to deny as needless to conceal the fact, that as 'the burned child dreads the fire' more than the child who has not been burned, so Irish-American citizens are more apprehensive than others may be of what British statecraft and British cunning may accomplish when Britain plays for a great prize, such as the American markets would be to her.

"If we knew nothing of Irish history, the history of America would sufficiently warn us against the designs of British free-traders. When unwise and unpatriotic men were planning the overthrow of the Union of the States, when the armed hand of rebellion was raised to strike down the starry banner, English free-traders saw, or thought they saw, their opportunity. The headquarters of the Confederacy was only nominally at Richmond, the real headquarters was in London, where the confederate bonds were discounted, and where they are still held, and where they will remain, let us hope, for some time to come. But why did England back the misguided men of the South in their mad effort to overturn the government of Washington and Jefferson? Was it that she loved the men of the South any better than she did those of the North? Oh, no. Read the Confederate States Constitution, Article 8, and you will soon see why England backed the South. It was because the South had guaranteed to maintain British free trade. No protective tariffs were ever to be imposed. The agreement was not to hang on any mere statute, which might be changed by a majority vote in Congress, but was incorporated in the Constitution itself, and thus placed securely beyond the reach of accident. My friends, the people of the South ought to thank God that they failed to maintain that constitution, and that they were saved from the ruin it would have brought upon them, by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party. Under that clause in their Constitution the Confederate States would have been as hopelessly at the mercy of England as either Ireland or India, and she would as ruthlessly have plundered them of their wealth and substance. They would by this time have had all the experience the countries named have had, including most probably periodic famines. Until recently, ever since the war, England has cherished no hope of capturing the American market. But she appears to have taken new courage and new hope, and the evidence is not lacking to show that her statesmen and diplomates are leaving nothing undone to improve the opportunity which Grover Cleveland's candidacy affords them. Indeed the present aspect of affairs in America presents most serious matter for the consideration of every good American citizen."

Following Mr. O'Doherty, Chairman Finch announced that John L. Griffiths, who was announced as one of the speakers on the programme, was unable to speak on account of throat trouble, and he introduced A. F. Potts, who sent the audience home in good humor by a ringing little speech and some humorous stories applicable to the present political situation.

INCIDENTS OF POLITICS.

Chairman Jewett's Last Appeal to Democratic Workers and Heelers.

Although the doors are locked at Democratic headquarters, and no one can gain admission without the sanction of a vigilant sentinel at the wicket, the large force of clerks there are busy sending out circulars which are to be read between the lines. Every Democratic committeeman and heeler, who receives one or all of this series of campaign instructions in the form of appeal, knows exactly what to do. On the face of the text, to the uninitiated, it appears insignificant, but behind it is a meaning to put in operation every illegal method that can be used to steal Indiana from the Republicans. The plugging of Democratic election precincts is the starting point. That means the wholesale use of repeaters where the chances against them are supposed to be reduced to a minimum. But after this the juggling with ballots by Democratic inspectors and judges is to come in, to be followed by adepts in manipulating the count and the tally-sheets.

The ante-election work of the Democrats shows under what hypocritical energy in appealing for fair elections these schemes are to be operated. On Wednesday last Chairman Jewett flooded the State with a circular in which he has considerable to say about the importance of the issue to be decided. He insists about the work of the State central committee and its co-laborers in various counties being nearly completed. He then interjects the following suggestion of confidence in the secret arrangements that have been made with the hope of bringing about the result to which he refers:

It gives us the greatest satisfaction to be able to assure you that we now fully believe, in view of the information that we have received, that the people have determined in their own minds and by an overwhelming majority to keep Indiana in the Democratic column. Nothing now remains but to see that a full vote is polled in every precinct in the State.

We earnestly appeal to you to redouble your efforts toward securing that result. From this time on individual workers must, in the main, take the place of the committees. The votes are ready—get every one of them into the ballot-box. Do all that you fairly can, in your own way, to bring this about. Go to the polls at daylight, and work hard until they close. Look sharply after the sick and the disabled. Win over the uncertain vote, arouse the indifferent, and keep an untiring watch on the doubtfuls.

The circular then closes with an expression of urgency, "As all is now depending on Indiana." Inclosed in this appeal, the person to whom it is addressed finds a note, in type-writer type, enclosed in an envelope, bearing the following: "Don't forget to have this package in your pocket on election day." The note infolds Democratic electoral tickets, and how they are to be used she following explains:

You will find inclosed a genuine Cleveland and Thurman electoral ticket. I hope you will try to get at least one of them voted at your precinct. If you know of any Republican, Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, Union Labor man, independent or tariff reformer, who you think would like to see Grover Cleveland continued in office, go and see him in a private way and furnish him with one of these tickets. They can be readily pasted over any of the other regular tickets. Respectfully,

C. L. JEWETT, Chairman.

These tickets are printed in light blue ink, on white paper, and have the mucilage on them so they can be used as pasters. They represent only one of the many schemes which Si Sheerin said, some time ago, gave him confidence in the ability of the Democrats to carry the State. While watching repeaters, Republicans should never lose sight of these tickets, packages of which every Democratic worker and heeler will have about him.

But there is another set of pasters, which have at their head the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-president, Harrison and Morton, but they are followed by the names of the Democratic electors. A ticket of this kind is void, and when objected to in the count, will perhaps be thrown out. In that case the voter who, under the impression that he has cast his ballot for Harrison and Morton, will lose his vote, as the voting must be for electors. But in many Democratic precincts where Democratic election boards will attempt to override the Republicans these fraudulent tickets will be counted. But, whether counted or not, each ticket of this kind that goes into the ballot-box is a Democratic gain.

The General's Receptions and Speeches.

A glance over the files of the Journal for the past four months furnishes some interesting figures connected with the part Gen. Harrison has borne in the Republican presidential canvass of this year, since his nomination at Chicago, in June last. These files contain no record of the immense correspondence which he has supervised and kept up—a correspondence in which no letter has been left unanswered and in which many letters of compliment and congratulation have received prompt attention. It is only the public speeches and the services incident to the public receptions held by General Harrison that are recorded in the Journal files since the Republican nomination at Chicago, but these considered in connection with the character of the addresses delivered and the circumstances under which many of such receptions were held not only show the intellectual and moral force of the Republican presidential candidate, but also illustrate his remarkable physical vigor and staying powers, that have left him at the close of an arduous campaign as fresh and vigorous as when he entered upon its duties.

Since the day of his nomination the General has received 104 visiting delegations. This number represents really the receptions, but on many occasions he addressed in a body several distinct delegations. The persons comprising them numbered 150,000, but all of them were not formally addressed. His speeches number sixty-eight, covering 20,000 words. In addition to this are the receptions including his attendance on the reunion of his old regiment at Clayton, Sept. 15, and his journey to Middle Bass island and return, which will advance the number of persons greeting him 75,000. In this group of figures he is to be credited with eleven speeches, containing 5,000 words. Altogether he has shaken hands with one-half the number of persons given. But to these figures must be further added resident and non-resident spectators who were not included in the delegations received at University Park and Tomlinson Hall. The individual callers will increase the aggregate by thousands, but their number can not be approximated as the Journal has no accord of it.

Republican Noonday Meetings.

A novel, and so far as Indianapolis or the West is concerned, a wholly new campaign feature was inaugurated yesterday by the Republicans. It is that of having noonday assemblies for business men—something on the order of experience meetings. The plan has been followed in New York and other Eastern cities for several years, and they have proven both interesting and beneficial. The meetings were started here at the request of many business men, who, having an hour of leisure at noon, believed they could thereby benefit each other and their party. Although but a brief announcement of yesterday's meeting had been made, the large room in the New Denison Block occupied by the Republican county central committee was crowded soon after noon. With the business men were quite a number of strangers in the city, who happened to be passing by, and perhaps out of curiosity, dropped into the meeting.

It was at once evident that the meetings were going to be a success, and the large crowd was soon in an enthusiastic mood. Some campaign songs were sung and there were speeches by Willey L. Brown, of Garden City, Kan.; William Dudley Foulke, T. M. Burns, of the Irish World, New York; Patrick Kelleher, and Mr. Brewer, colored, of Vincennes. The speeches occupied ten minutes each, and kept the crowd continually applauding. Each one took up a single issue of the campaign, and without any attempt at oratory explained in a simple manner why the Republican party should be supported. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned with three cheers for General Harrison. The meetings will be continued at the same time and place all this week. There will be a glee club present each day, as well as several entertaining speakers. Men of all parties are requested to attend.

How Democrats Are Buying Votes.

The secret plans of the Democratic managers are being gradually but completely exposed. That they will depend upon fraud and boodle to carry the day there can be no doubt. Yesterday one of the men, who was hired by them ostensibly to peddle tickets on election day, but really to vote the Democratic ticket, revealed some things that show how Taggart's and Jewett's committees are working. They have for several weeks been employing men of doubtful political standing as ticket peddlers or checkers on election day. The Republican managers have a list of these men. Some of them are in the Ninth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. The Democratic committee has a regular scale of election prices for workers. The ticket-peddlers are to receive $6 for their day's work; the checker of votes, $10; the challenger, $10, and the men to swear in votes from $10 upwards. There are to be at least ten ticket-peddlers at each precinct, and the intention of the Democrats is to have just as many of these men as possible doubtful voters. "It will be well for these gentlemen to consult Section 1 of the Campbell bill, Acts 1883, page 93," said an attorney yesterday. The section says that whosoever hires, buys, or offers to hire or buy, or furnishes any money or other means to be used or permits his money or other means to be used to induce him to buy any person to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate for any office, shall be fined, etc.' That these men are being hired by the Democratic managers there can be no doubt, and those who are engaged in this business should be prosecuted. If the Republicans have the names of men who have been thus bought, legal steps should at once be taken. The men can be punished in the United States courts, under the decision in the Coy case."

Instructed by Coy.

One who was formerly high in the councils of the Democratic party, but who is against them now, said yesterday: "The Republicans must watch every turn on election day. They must not only watch the voters, but the boards. Tom Taggart received his political education under Sim Coy, and is thoroughly acquainted with his methods. One of Sim's favorite tricks, which, no doubt, will be tried again this time, was to have a certain number of double tickets voted. These tickets were folded one inside the other, and would separate when they fell in the box. It is necessary to have the assistance of the inspector to insure complete success of this scheme, and as their officers are nearly the same as two years ago, it is safe to say the same plan will be in operation this year. Another of his tricks was to have the Democratic judge, in stringing the tickets, to get away with five or ten Republican, and in their place substitute Democratic tickets, so that in the event of a re-count the result would be a gain for the Democrats. You remember how well that scheme worked in the Denny-Cottrell contest. It was thought the tickets were placed there during the count, but they were not; they were placed there before the ballots were put in the box and sealed. All these points should be watched by the Republican supervisors. They should place themselves in such a position as to see every ticket as it is handed to the inspector, and watch it as it goes into the box. Taggart's political future depends upon his success in this campaign, and he may be depended upon to omit none of Coy's schemes."

Taggart Says It's Hard Times.

Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic county committee, yesterday sent $250 to the Committee of One Hundred to help pay for the detection and conviction of illegal voters. In his letter accompanying the contribution, he wrote:

I regret the delay in sending the money, but the Democratic organization of which I am chairman has no resources from which to obtain money except through voluntary contributions of citizens who believe in the continuance of good government. Having no specially favored class from which to draw funds, I have found great difficulty in raising this money, and certainly would have been unable to obtain it for any less worthy purpose. Trusting the delay has not interfered with your plans, I am very respectfully.

It was only a few days since that Taggart, it is said, sent for a member of the Irish-American Protection Club. This member was once an active and influential Democrat, but is now firm in his advocacy of Harrison and Morton. When he saw Taggart, as he reports the conversation, the latter said to him: "What do you mean by leaving us?"

"I do not favor your free-trade tendencies," replied the visitor.

"But we want you," said Taggart. "You can have any place in my office you desire."

"I will vote for Harrison and Morton."

"Here, take this and spend it with the boys," said Taggart, passing $75 or $100 in gold toward the visitor.

"I am not spending money with the boys. I am sincere in my opposition to your party."

Finding his visitor immovable Taggart suggested that as the visitor had done some work for him, and as he needed more he might take the money and credit him with the amount. The visitor declined the offer and left determined in his support of Harrison and Morton.

Meeting of Workingmen.

A large meeting of workingmen from the various shops and factories was held in the Republican county committee rooms last evening. H. C. Williams stated the subject of the meeting, after which a permanent organization was effected. H. C. Moore was elected as president and W. H. McLaughlin as secretary. B. F. Grant was made treasurer. Fred Henschen, Theodore Robinson, B. F. Grant, Messrs. Galvin, Lincoln and others spoke heartily in favor of the Republican party and the necessity of using every hour of the time from now until election day in working for its candidates. An executive board was formed, consisting of A. Albertson, W. A. Lockwood, Theodore Robinson, Mr. Galvin, William Morse, Mr. Gregg, John Herrick, Frank P. Hall, Frank Hoffler, Gus Bruner, H. C. Williams, Bradley Connett, John Abbott, Robert Godlet, M. Shehy, John Creig and James McWilliams. This committee is empowered to extend its membership in all shops not now represented in it. The energy and enthusiasm shown by these workingmen, who are such in the truest sense of the word, and most of whom are energetic trades-union advocates, has placed the lie to the pretensions of Ed Gould and his gang that they or any one carries the labor vote in their pockets. The executive board will hold a meeting in the same room Monday evening and the session will be resumed on Tuesday evening in the Criminal Court room of the court-house.

Concerning the Next Parades.

Mayor Denny has been trying to get a settlement of the question concerning the Republican and Democratic parades announced for Nov. 3, but so far has failed. He has therefore determined to issue a proclamation, forbidding both parties from giving any organized street demonstration on that night at all, provided the Police Commissioners will sustain him in his appeal to the force to interfere. He will see the commissioners at their session on Monday, and then determine what his course will be. In talking with a reporter, last night, the Mayor said:

"I shall try to get the two chairmen and the marshals together on Monday at 11 o'clock and make another attempt to settle this matter before the meeting at the Police Board. I will be at my office, in the court-house, at that hour to confer with the gentlemen named and other citizens feeling an interest in getting a friendly and fair settlement of the controversy. In my judgment there are but two things left open. One is to divide the territory and allow both parties to parade on Saturday night, and the other is to declare both parades off for that night, thus requiring each party to select another night, not, of course, to again conflict."

One of the Repeating Gangs.

Evidence has accumulated which shows that thousands of dollars have been spent by the Democratic State central committee to get professional repeaters and thugs of all kinds to come to Indiana, and assist in carrying the State for Cleveland. The result of all this expenditure is that the State is being overrun with these rascals. They have already begun to arrive, and many of them will likely make their headqurrters in this city until election day. One gang has already been identified, and the men composing it are believed to be quartered at English's Hotel. The arrivals are members of a gang of fakirs of New York city. Only recently Weldon, "Nobby" Clark, Jim Sturgis and several others of the kind organized in New York a circus, and the company was about to leave for Europe, when several who were to travel with the circus were arrested as "sure-thing men." Two men escaped and they are now here in the pay of the Democrats.

In Betting Circles.

A Republican who has the money to put up in sums anywhere from $100 to $5,000 spent the day yesterday in trying to get bets from Democrats who, he had been told, wanted to show their faith with their money. Every one of them, when they saw the Republican money was ready, declined to bet. But another Republican had better luck. He got takers for $2,000 in five-hundred-dollar bets on Indiana, Marion county, New York and general result. Several smaller bets of like character were made.

Traders' Point Republicans.

Two of the best political meetings ever held in the country precincts were those of the Republicans at Traders' Point yesterday. There was both an afternoon and a night meeting. Delegations were present with glee clubs from Zionsville, Brownsburg and other towns, while nearly every neighborhood in Pike township sent a huge decorated wagon. There were not less than one thousand people at the afternoon meeting, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. It was addressed by Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Hanna, and at night W. H. Leedy, of this city, and Charles Heckman, candidate for Representative, spoke.

Bringing Them from Alabama.

A business man in Birmingham, Ala., writing to the Journal, says the Democrats are shipping voters from that locality to Indiana under pay. Several gangs, he says, have been shipped from Bullock and adjoining counties. He further states that this scheme is being openly carried out, and that the importations are being placed in the care of reliable Democrats, many of them farmers, who come all the way with them.

Politics and Politicians.

The voter who now moves from one precinct to another losses his vote. Republicans must remember this.

W. A. Ketcham, A. C. Harris, Charley Heckman and Millard F. Connett addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Southport Friday night.

All voters who, in 1884, did not vote for Blaine and Logan and who now intend to vote for Harrison and Morton will meet at Pfafflin's Hall Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Members of the First Veteran Regiment will meet at the Criminal Court-room Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the meeting at Masonic Hall. Other business of importance will come before the regiment, and a full attendance is desired.

A farmer was driving up Tennessee street, at the old rolling-mill, yesterday morning, yelling, "Here's your nice, fresh cider; nickle a quart." "Is that Harrison cider?" called a loafer in front of Herman's dry kiln. "Yes, you bet." "Don't want it." "Well, you'll need it — bad in less than two weeks."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

That $20,000 Fee—A Cry for Facts.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

When discussing the Democratic charge of General Harrison's corrupt charge of fees as attorney for the receiver in a railroad case, what do you mean by intimating that Chairman Jewett, or somebody else, received a $20,000 fee in a court whose judge was a relative or friend? If Jewett is the man, say so, and let us have it. The Democratic falsifier and slanderer should be fully exposed. The stop-thief cry by one whose pockets are full of "boodle" should be exposed. Give us the facts in the Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 27. THOMAS W. KNOX.

The Democratic-Prohibition Campaign.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Blank headings are being sent to Democratic postmasters in this locality with request that they be filled with names of suitable persons to whom may be sent the campaign organ of the Prohibitionists, the Voice, of New York. They are evidently sent by the Democratic campaign committee for the purpose of getting names of Republicans to reach with third-party arguments. Large quantities of the Voice are passing through the mails. It appears Democratic committees are furnishing funds for the Prohibition campaign. A READER.

DEWITT, Iowa, Oct 25.

A Card from Mr. Grant.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Having seen in the Sentinel an article charging me with discharging employes for not signing a circular pledging themselves to support Harrison and Morton, I herein wish to state that such is positively not true. In regard to the circular, I will explain. Having been commissioned as Captain of the Porter Columbians, I went to work to organize a company to be known as the Car-works Columbians. I did ask men to sign the circular, providing they could all conscientiously support Harrison and Morton. In regard to men being laid off, they were laid off regardless of politics. Having orders to reduce the force, seven men were dropped, five of whom were Republicans and two Democrats. There is no Democrat in the works but what will make affidavit that I have not been governed by political bias in the employment or discharge of anyone.

B. F. GRANT,
Foreman Indianapolis Car-works.

The Men Who Never Vote.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If the question were asked, "Can a man be a patriot who deliberately refuses to vote?" a vehement reply in the negative would spring from the lips of nine out of every ten American citizens. The tenth, if reports are correct, would be compelled, from personal motives, to say yes, or to remain silent. Ten per cent. of the enfranchised class, it is said, fail to exercise the highest right, even in the most hotly-contested election. It seems incredible. Yet these men are, as a rule, what is termed respectable. They are law-abiding. Not infrequently they are men of intellect and culture. Not infrequently they take upon themselves superior airs, and are perhaps honestly imbued with an "I-am-holier-than-thou" feeling. Perhaps, if they were to give expression to their sentiments, they would say, "Mixing in the dirty pool of politics is not the proper business for men of our caliber." Poor, deluded creatures. The humblest man who conscientiously casts his ballot in their superior in manhood, the noblest and most to be desired element of character a man can possess. It is pharisaical pride and selfishness which keeps a man out of politics for fear he might soil his little finger, when a matter affecting the welfare of a nation is to be decided.

But it is probably more often indifference than pride which leads men to be non-voters. For some reason, many men have no realizing sense of their own responsibility in regard to politics. They are willing to trust affairs of government to others. They naturally underestimate the value of their own vote. They are Laodicians, weak in manhood, and of comparatively little worth as citizens; objects, perhaps, of pity, rather than of blame. A third class of non-voters are simply moral cowards. They do not want to share in the responsibility of what may be a bad government. They do not care to have political principles which they must defend. They will not risk making enemies by a partisanship which would be, in a manner, thrust upon them if they voted—and they, too, find comfort in that trite insult to politics implied in the words "a dirty pool."

If these men could only be made to understand that they do not escape their governmental responsibility by not voting! If they could only be made to understand that as long as they hold the right of franchise, they share in the government by not voting, as well as by voting! In case of wrong measures and enactments, they are, perhaps, doubly responsible, for they have refused even to lift their hand in defense of the right.

What should be done with such men? We punish treason with death. A man who would destroy the government whose protection and privileges he has enjoyed does not deserve any mercy at its hands. A refusal to vote is treason against the right of franchise. If oft repeated, its only legitimate punishment is disfranchisment. This punishment, however, may be mitigated, with a certain fairness, in one way—the best way possible under the present imperfect extension of franchise. Let every man who, without an undeniably good reason, fails at any time to vote be disfranchised. But let him vote by a substitute, chosen from among the earnest, conscientious and able women who desire to exercise their withheld right of franchise, and who appreciate its importance. There would be something of the beauty of retributive justice in placing these non-voters on a level with the present great disfranchised class, compelled to be "represented" (!) by the other sex.

NEW ALBANY, Ind. MARY E. CARDWILL.

The Origin and Some of the Advocates of the Mills Bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The real basis and groundwork of the Mills tariff bill should be kept steadily in mind, and can be found in Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the late rebel States, which reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States."

President Cleveland, in his message of Dec. 6, 1887, to Congress, says: "But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. * * * The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. * * * Such reduction, or free importation, would serve, besides, to largely reduce the revenue."

The Mills tariff bill was reported in the national House of Representatives April 2, 1888, by Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who, in his speech of April 17, 1888, explaining the provisions of that bill, said: "If we had no tariff, if all the custom-houses were torn down and the government was supported by direct taxation, not more than 10 per cent. of all the manufactured products consumed by all the people would be imported into the country. We must make a departure. Instead of laying on the burdens of taxation upon the necessaries of life, instead of destroying our foreign commerce, we should encourage it as we would encourage our home commerce. We should remove every unnecessary burden. We should lay taxes to obtain revenue, but not restrict importation. We should place every material of manufacture on the free list, start up our fires, put our wheels in motion and put all our people at work at good wages."

The first plank in the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention, at St. Louis, June 7, 1888, reads as follows: "The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as a correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation."

The ways and means committee of the present Congress consists of eight Democrats and five Republicans. The Democratic members are: Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas; William C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Henry G. Turner, of Georgia; William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and William D. Bynum, of Indiana. The Republican members are: William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Thomas M. Browne, of Indiana; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; William McKinley, jr., of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan.

Of the Democratic majority of the committee, five served in the confederate army, viz., Mills, C. R. Breckinridge, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Turner and Wilson, and they, therefore, must have taken the oath of allegiance to the confederate Constitution. McMillin was about fifteen at the breaking out of the war, and while, perhaps, he did not serve in the confederate army, his sympathies were undoubtedly with the Confederacy. Scott and Bynum do not appear to have had any military or naval service.

As is well known, the Mills bill was planned and drafted at secret sessions of the Democratic members of the committee only. A majority of the Democratic members of the committee having been confederate soldiers and having taken the oath of allegiance to the confederate Constitution, and that Constitution, as quoted above, having been squarely in favor of free trade, it can but be plain and evident as to the true and real origin of the Mills bill. It would also appear that the majority of the Democratic members of the committee still retain their allegiance to at least one doctrine of the confederate Constitution.

Of the Republican members of the committee, Kelley was a stanch Union man, and was in Congress during the war; Browne, McKinley and Burrows served in the Union army, and Reed in the Union navy.

President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, dated Sept. 8, 1888, says: "The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country."

From the foregoing it will be observed that President Cleveland's message to Congress was dated Dec. 6, 1887, and that in pursuance of that message the Mills bill was reported to the national House of Representatives April 2, 1888. It will also be observed that June 7, 1888, the national Democratic convention, in the platform adopted, indorsed President Cleveland's message of Dec. 6, 1887, and also the Mills bill—"The efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress"—and that President Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, dated Sept. 8, 1888, stated that he indorsed that Democratic platform, thus indorsing the Mills bill, and in effect indorsing and re-uttering his own message of Dec. 6, 1887.

From all the foregoing some of the efforts of President Cleveland, aided by ex-confederates now members of the national Congress, and by the Democratic party as a party, to have adopted and to carry into effect, one of the leading doctrines of the late Confederacy—viz.: free trade—would appear apparent. B. T. C.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 23.

Farmers forget that 90 per cent. of our merchants fail in business; that the learned professions are overcrowded and not a tenth of those entering their ranks ever attain wealth or eminence; and that in large business centers, mechanics and operatives, in times of commercial depressions are often on the verge of starvation. They forget that a large fortune is not assured happiness and that a moderate competency, almost always to be secured upon a farm, is one of heaven's best material gifts.—Farm Journal.

Two $500 Bets
On general result on Harrison.
$500 Harrison carries Indiana.
$500 Harrison carries New York.
HARRY A. WALKER,
64 E. Court st.

Republican Rally at Peru,
TUESD