

A Sale Without a Parallel. In the United States, will be opened on Monday, at 9 a. m., at the ORIGINAL EAGLE, 1,100 Regular \$15 and \$18 Fine Suits in Sacks and Frocks, for

\$12

Come to the Original Eagle and take your pick of Fine All-Week Cheviots and Cassimeres in Sack or Cutaway Frock Suits that we are closing out from one of the largest manufacturers of Fine Clothing in this country, at nearly 80 less than they cost to make, and as the Original Eagle always gives its customers the benefit of the ability to buy goods at lower prices than its competitors, we shall offer these \$15 and \$18 Suits for two weeks at the ridiculously low price of \$12.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOOTER Rail-way) Cincinnati and return, \$3.50. Cincinnati and return, \$3.50.

Why is the Cincinnati Exposition like kissing a pretty girl? Because it is hard to get enough. It was the original intention to close Oct. 27, but so great was the demand to see this really excellent Exposition that the management acceded to the pressure for a continuation, and set Nov. 8 as the closing day.

Thousands of Indiana people have seen the Exposition, some more than once, but there are still many who have not availed themselves of the low rates we have offered for the past three months to Cincinnati and return.

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WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY—Fair this morning; light rains to-night.

CLAIMS Party claims now remind one of the story about the man, that he kept not only the Sabbath, but everything else that he could lay his hands on. Each side is claiming the earth and the fullness thereof, for its own. Both will know more this time next week, and we will not be so handsome as we are now.

THE WHEN'S CLAIM That it furnishes better goods at a lower price than any would-be competitor, never shrinks, but, on the contrary, expands as its great and growing trade year after year unfolds. Others do small retail business in a local way.

MANUFACTURERS Like the WHEN supply the people at large with HATS, CLOTHES, UNDERWEAR.

AND save them always one profit, with goods guaranteed in every case as represented.

THE WHEN BAMBERGER'S SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN

FOR LADIES

FOR GIRLS

16 East Washington Street.

A TOWN, a Labor Assembly and a List of Names That Have No Existence in Fact.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 30.—The despatch of the Democracy of Indiana in their efforts to create the impression that the labor vote is organizing against General Harrison has been better illustrated than in the Indianapolis Sentinel of to-day, where a special is published purporting to be from Dolan, Monroe county, in which it is stated with extravagant headlines that Assembly No. 111, Knights of Labor, by a unanimous vote, declared for Grover Cleveland, and instructing the officers to publish the official act. Then follows a list of forty-one names, of whom, it is claimed, that seventeen have been Republicans heretofore. The statement is a self-evident fraud from beginning to end. There is no such place in Monroe county as Dolan; there is no such organization as Assembly No. 111, Knights of Labor, in that county, and to complete the facts, one-third of the names added to the list are fictitious, and no such persons do, nor ever did, exist in this county. J. S. Sole, Rev. C. O'Connor and Squire C. Durham, marked as colored men and former Republicans, are fictitious signatures, and no such men live here. It is a forgery on the Knights of Labor only equalled by that of Gould, and here, where the facts are known, it is the laughing stock of the day. The entire article is the work of some irresponsible Democrat.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Direct and Positive Testimony as to Defective Work in Lining the Tunnel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The aqueduct court of inquiry was in session from 10:15 to 1:30 to-day, most of the time being devoted to the testimony of Thomas Lucas and Wm. Kendall, two of the men who have sworn that bad work has been done in connection with the aqueduct tunneling. Lucas was a day inspector, having served as such during the operations of three successive contractors. He swore that under the first and second contractors the work performed, so far as he knew, was good, though he had noticed at times dry packing and had protested against it, whereupon a remedy was applied. Under the last contract, beginning last May, he had reason to believe that a great deal of bad work was done at night, when he was not on duty. The night inspector was one O'Brien, and the amount of work performed by the men during his hours of duty was much more than such a force could properly do. The witness was in the tunnel one night and protested to O'Brien that spaces then being left over the brickwork could not be efficiently packed, and was told by O'Brien that if he [Lucas] were not so old O'Brien would take him by the neck and eject him from the work. The witness was discharged by chief inspector Kerlin for talking of these things; he believed Kerlin was a bricklayer, who worked under Lucas & O'Brien at different times. His duty under O'Brien was to "ker up" that is, fill in the spaces in the masonry overlaid left by the day force. It was the custom, under the orders of the inspectors, to lay "one center" (fourteen feet) of this brickwork, and then to lay the second center, and so on, who were, according to the witness, supposed to fill the space between the brick lining and the living rock with stone solidly set in cement. As a matter of fact, it was the custom of the masons to build a bulk head two or three feet thick at the nearest end of each section, leaving the ten or twelve feet behind with nothing but loose stones, and often with nothing at all. The witness's testimony was explicit, emphatic and direct. He had seen these places himself, and proved when the work was done, could point out the spots, and knew that inspector O'Brien was cognizant of the fraud. The largest cavity he knew of was about ten feet high. Whenever the engineer officers came into the tunnel, word was sent there by the chief inspector about two hours in advance, and pains were taken to have defective work concealed. The witness was only engaged when the work was done, and his testimony in respect to bulkheads was only that period of the work. He testified, also, to some bad work during a former contract performed under the inspection of Lucas, but in these cases the sections were only nine feet long and the bulkheads were, consequently, closer together.

Townsend, of the engineer corps, one of the officers in charge of the work, was present and cross-examined each witness as to details.

Army Troopers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Col. Robert W. P. Hughes, inspector-general, recently relieved from duty in this city, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding general, division of the Atlantic; Lieutenant-colonel Edmund H. Heyl, inspector-general, has been transferred from headquarters, department of Texas, to headquarters, division of the Missouri; Lieutenant-colonel G. H. Burton, inspector-general, has been transferred from headquarters, department of Arizona, to headquarters, division of the Pacific; Major Henry W. Lawson, inspector-general, has been relieved from temporary duty in the office of the inspector-general, and ordered to the department of the Missouri.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Pills as the safest and most perfect cathartic compound.

CLEVELAND'S INGRATITUDE

He Assaults Party Workers and Declares that West's Offense is Unpardonable.

Secretary Bayard Makes Formal Presentation of the Matter to the President in a Verbose and Cunningly-Worded Document.

Constructed with a View to Doing the Most Good Among Irish-Americans.

The Minister Officially Informed that His Further Presence at Washington in a Diplomatic Capacity is Undesirable.

WARNING TO WEST. The President at Last Decides to Break Off Diplomatic Relations with Lord Sackville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President was visited by a delegation of "prominent Democratic politicians" from New York and New Jersey, yesterday afternoon, and they talked with him for upward of an hour on the subject of the Sackville letter. Then they went back to New York. This morning Mr. Bayard had an interview with the President on the same subject. Later in the day the secretary informed members of the press that he would have something to give out for publication at 4 o'clock. At that hour the Secretary of State hastened over to the White House with a bundle of manuscript in his hands. He said that he would be back at once, but it was more than an hour before he returned. When at last he again reached the department, he entered his room and locked himself in. His assistants were busy with the manuscript, which had evidently been altered in many particulars by the President. At 6 o'clock the child was born. It was furnished to the press associations at once, and the country knows what it is. It is difficult to conceive of a more thorough piece of political demagoguery. The document in its face bears every indication of having been concocted for political effect. As no other time would there have been such summary and desecrations. If the President had directed the Secretary of State to send Lord Sackville his passports immediately after he acknowledged the authorship of the Marchion letter, there would have been no criticism; but he preferred to place the matter before Lord Salisbury, and common diplomatic etiquette would seem to have demanded that he should wait a reasonable time before proceeding further.

There are several queer incidents about this matter. Besides the visit of the politicians from New York and New Jersey, last night, there is another thing which is peculiar at this time. The "Sunday Gazette" of this city last Sunday contained a special telegram from New York, in which it was asserted that something would be done about the Sackville letter on Monday or Tuesday, and this something would amount to a positive insult to Great Britain. Besides this, it is noticed that the Bayard letter is dated yesterday. It seems that it "was sent over last night to the White House, revised by the President, sent back to the State Department, again revised, and taken over personally by Secretary Bayard. As above stated, every one who has heard of the action of the State Department to-day says, either privately or publicly, that there can be no doubt whatever that it was intended for political effect. But this is not the only reason for its publication. The most thick-headed reader would see the object was. The joint letter of Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland to the press bears out this view. It is a forgery on the part of the politicians, men feel over the political situation, and is a convincing argument that the President regards the endorsement of the British minister of his own policy as a political blunder.

There is no doubt now that he will, from this time forward, be regarded as a traitor to his country; but, unfortunately for him, his whole administration has been so thoroughly pro-British that he will not be able to fool the people, at least in this respect. The question is, whether the country where free trade has its seat.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS. Letter of Secretary of State Bayard Stating the Facts in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—By direction of the President the Secretary of State to-day informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to her Majesty's government his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this government and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States government are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President, dated the 29th inst., which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888. The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon: On the 4th of September last, a letter purporting to be written by one Charles H. Marchion, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his regard for the British minister's obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this government, and upon the character of the British minister, and was directly and indirectly impugned in its contents.

To this letter the British minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September, in which he expressed his surprise and indignation at the receipt of the letter, and that in respect to the "question with Canada," which has been unfortunately referred to by the British minister in the letter, and by the President's message to which you allude, all allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election. The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the assertions and imputations above referred to. Thus, under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the minister concurred by marking his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

From this correspondence being made public, the minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended to make it appear that he had already made the good faith of this government in its public action and international relations a subject of discussion, and that he had been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which disavowal was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements were first made public. The question is, therefore, whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit a citizen of this country not only to receive and answer his representative's approval, and confirm by his repetition, and also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States. As

between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were settled by the treaty of 1842, which naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 3d of May, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was it contended ever admitted by the citizens of the United States, of British origin, that they are still citizens of the country of their original allegiance.

The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of Sec. 5383, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require every person who is visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this government, commences or enters into any verbal or written correspondence, or intercourse, with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, either with the intent to influence the action of such government, or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent to defame or to injure the honor of the United States. These penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly authorized by the United States to act as a correspondent, "with similar unlawful intent." The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the British minister be called to the provisions of this act, in order that an investigation may be made, with a view to ascertain whether they have been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British minister.

By your direction the attention of the British government is called to the provisions of this act, and the conduct of its minister as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this government, as the British minister has been directed to observe the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held with the British minister, but it is not waiting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled principle of the United States government, in its intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be a person gratia to the government to which he is accredited. If, however, he is not a citizen of the United States, an announcement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case all the requirements of this act have been fulfilled, and having been duly communicated to her Majesty's government with an expression of the opinion of this government in respect to the same. Respectfully submitted, T. F. BAYARD.

At the British legation, this evening, access was denied to all newspaper men, and they were informed that Lord Sackville had nothing to say. An Associated Press reporter managed, however, to have a copy of the report of Secretary Bayard to the President sent to the minister. At about an hour Lord Sackville in person returned the same night, and cordially expressed his thanks for having had an opportunity to read the report, which he said had not been seen before. He declined to express an opinion in regard to it, saying, "I have nothing to say."

"Then you will say nothing about it to-night?" "Nothing, nothing," answered Lord Sackville; "I am absolutely quiet."

Lord Sackville's face, as he said this, wore a pleasant smile, and he did not seem in the least disturbed at the turn affairs had taken. Secretary Bayard, when he saw that there was nothing he could say in addition to what was stated in his report to the President, a complete severance of our relations with Minister West. The Secretary did not care to enter into any speculation as to how Great Britain would go in the matter, or as to when a formal note would be sent, but Sackville, he said, would no longer be recognized, in any event. Secretary Bayard declined absolutely to give out anything in regard to the spirit in which the communications of the United States were received by the British government. The matter, he said, was the subject of messages or letters between the two governments, and he said, and she said, to give out the contents of these communications without the consent of the other. What he had said to the President and himself he had given to the press, but that other correspondence he did not feel at liberty to make public. No demand had been made for Lord Sackville's recall, but the emergency was one which called for immediate action. His own idea how long Lord Sackville would remain in this country, but he would be treated with every courtesy. Neither Lord Sackville nor Secretary Bayard would furnish a copy of the Secretary's letter to Lord Sackville for publication.

A Post reporter to-night put the following question to Secretary Bayard: "Have you ever seen any formal note from the Secretary of the British government the recall of Lord Sackville?" The Secretary replied: "No, no, positively no. All statements to that effect are absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. We forwarded to the British government, through our representative at London, a copy of the letter, and the facts in the case. The President was, however, considered to be a sufficient length of time before he received upon definite action, and finding that the British government was apparently doing nothing in the matter he decided to do it himself. It was a matter of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day."

A Rebuke Too Long Delayed. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The World this morning has, among many others, this interview: "Secretary Fessett, of the Republican committee, said he thought the President had delayed too long in sending out a message to benefit him any. It would appear now as though he had been forced by public opinion." The Tribune says: "A prompt rebuke administered to Secretary Bayard, who was charged with meddlesome interference in the election, in their satisfaction with such a cause of the executive dignity, to overlook the fact that the President was, in fact, electioneering in Mr. Cleveland's interest, because he knew it was the interest of Great Britain. The President waited too long before he sent a message to the British minister, and the fact that he did not do so until the 29th of October, after the election, is a sufficient length of time before he received upon definite action, and finding that the British government was apparently doing nothing in the matter he decided to do it himself. It was a matter of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day."

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—Commenting upon Lord Sackville's dismissal the Dispatch (Republican) says: "Every one knows that it is wholly for the purpose of catching Irish-American votes. Everyone will recognize the fact that it did not happen any other time than when the election was near. There is no overlooking the blunder. There is also the best reason to believe that the extraordinary and superfluous determination of rigidity in the national column of the United States policy is calculated to last just seven days."

The Commercial-Gazette says: "This move was about the only one left open to the administration, and it was a very good one. It was a move that should have been made long ago for it to be effective. Lord Sackville, a week ago, admitted the authenticity of the letter to the United States, and the ground upon which he was dismissed is based as complete then as now. The decision of the administration was, however, not made until after consultation with the British government, and after Minister Phelps had been closed with Lord Salisbury at the latter's private residence."

MURCHISON NOTES. An Attempt to Entrap the Prohibition Candidate for President. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Voice (prohibition organ) published a letter from "John L. Hoover," dated Pomona, Cal., Aug. 28, addressed to C. B. Fisk, prohibition candidate for President, in which the writer solicited a copy of the letter to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his regard for the British minister's obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this government, and upon the character of the British minister, and was directly and indirectly impugned in its contents.

The Hunt for Murchison. POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30.—The national Democratic committee has telegraphed Postmaster Stein and J. A. Clark, of this place, to offer in the name of the committee a reward of \$1,000 for the name of the author of the Marchion letter, and to spend another \$1,000 in detectives to hunt for the author. The country people came in, and that Prohibitionists ought to vote secretly for Cleveland. General Fisk did not fall into the trap. He referred the letter to Chairman Diekey, of the Prohibition national committee, who replied that there was but one course for Prohibitionists to pursue, namely, to vote their own ticket, regardless of who might be defeated or elected.

THE CANVASS AT OTHER POINTS. Ex-Gov. Beaver and Mr. Sayre Address an Immense Crowd at Monticello. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTICELLO, Oct. 30.—The largest political gathering ever witnessed in this county took place to-day, the occasion being addressed from Ex-Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Warren C. Sayre, of Wabash, Ind. Delegations from the outer townships began arriving early in the morning, and by 11 o'clock the procession began moving. There were two hundred and ten persons on horseback, half of whom were ladies, and three hundred on foot. The speakers, which took over three quarters of an hour to pass a given point. The crowd was estimated from seven thousand to ten thousand. The procession was a log cabin, drawn by four horses; a shift, with Cleveland fishing on Decoration day, drawn by two mules; a blacksmith shop with a man showing a mule. Every notice and banner was appropriate for the campaign. In honoring Pennsylvania's governor, as was done to-day, White county honored herself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 30.—A packed house crowded Hon. Hiram Brownlee and Hon. John W. Lovett at McMillan's Hall here last night. Mr. Brownlee spoke for an hour and a half, devoting himself principally to State matters. He arraigned the Democratic party for incompetency and corrupt practices in the management of the State finances, and especially in turning over the benevolent institutions to the lowest grade of political mendicants and bummers. He showed how the funds of the State had been unlawfully used to enrich Democratic officials, and how the great charities of the State had been prostituted to the basest purposes. He dwelt at length upon the outrage perpetrated upon the electors by keeping from his office, by brutal force, a duly elected Lieutenant-governor. The indictment was clearly drawn, and the facts sustaining it were presented in forcible and convincing argument.

Mr. Lovett spoke upon the national issue, devoting considerable time to the question of the tariff as it affects the farmer. He showed that under the tariff a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value. He showed a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value. He showed a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was addressed at this place last night Hon. A. Taylor, of East Tennessee. He was escorted to the hall by the uniformed Harrison and Morton clubs, and held the close attention of the audience during a two-hours' speech, abounding in convincing arguments and happy hits. His fervid style captured the entire audience, and his clear and logical exposition of Democratic misrule and blundering methods were powerfully effective. He appealed to young men to ally themselves with the party that stands for protection to American labor and American industries, free education for all, and the unity and sovereignty of the American nation. There was nothing in the party, predicted as his opponent of the Democratic party to attract young men. That party was fully represented by a vast graveyard of dead issues, defunct principles and exploded ideas. It was a party that stood for the words: "Unredeemed promises to pay, slavery, the fugitive law, and equal suffrage; all its buried in the past, and its epitaph is symbolized by a broken chain. The greatest of these monuments which is built of human skulls, stands upon a grave of secession; but the greatest of all these monuments will in November be erected over the grave where will be buried defunct free-trade democracy, and the epitaph will be: 'Here lies the Democratic party, which committed more follies to commit.'"

ON THE INDIANA HUSTINGS

Thirty-Five Thousand Republicans Attend an Enthusiastic Rally at Peru, Which Is Addressed by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Ex-Governor Porter, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and Other Speakers.

General Hovey and Congressman Johnston Given an Ovation at Terre Haute.

Ex-Gov. Beaver, Hon. A. A. Taylor, Ex-Gov. Noyes, Hon. J. B. Chesdie Speak to Large Assemblages—Intimidating Students.

THE PERU RALLY. Thirty-Five Thousand People Turn Out to Listen to Porter, Butterworth and Others. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Peru, Oct. 30.—Never in the history of northern Indiana has there been a demonstration equaling that of the Republicans in this city to-day. Early morning, later and special trains arrived during the whole forenoon, bringing many thousands of cheering and enthusiastic Republicans. By 10 o'clock the streets were a solid mass of surging humanity. The grand industrial parade started a few minutes before 12, and occupied over two hours in passing a given point. There were fourteen bands and fifteen drum corps leading the various delegations. The horseback riders numbered 426 persons, the majority being ladies. The veterans were also in force, there being nearly four hundred in line. Girls and women by the hundred also marched through the streets. The Wasmaker Escort Club, of Indianapolis, twenty-two strong, presented a magnificent appearance, and elicited much applause. A large number of the Harrison men of 1836 and 1840 were also a notable feature. Prominent in the large parade were the unique representations, which included Education the Basis of Liberty; Morton's ship load to Ireland; the Indiana Manufacturing Company display; seventy-five goddesses drawn by eighteen white horses from Mexico; post-office buildings; log cabins with 1836 and 1840 voters; anti-slavery signs; a magnificent representation showing Grover fishing on one side of a wagon and Grand Army men "having flowers on the other; Sir Cym and Bernhamer behind the bars, labeled "All out for Harrison except us," and hundreds of others.

The procession was viewed from a balcony on Main street, and also at the Bears Hotel by the honorable gentlemen present. The Republicans are proud of this successful rally. Much credit especially is due to Hon. A. C. Bears, chairman; Ira B. Myers, Robert Loveland, Lou Mergenheimer, and to many others. Mr. Mergenheimer, the senior proprietor of the Peru woolen-mills, the largest in the West, was especially active, and to his untiring efforts much of the success is due. George W. Steele, candidate for Congress, was also one of the prominent figures. Broadway and all the principal streets were magnificently decorated, being a mass of flags, banners, and pictures of General Harrison. The streets were a living, moving mass of humanity, and locomotion was almost an impossibility.

The Republican managers at 4 o'clock estimated the crowd in attendance at 35,000 people. This, with the large delegations which have since arrived from Fort Wayne, Warsaw, Kokomo, and Kalamazoo, will swell the crowd to fully 40,000 people. Never in the history of Peru has there been such a waking of the Republicans as this has been, and with all this crowd there has been almost an utter absence of the drunkenness so usually prevalent. This in itself has done more good than any other thing the Democrats have done in a week ago. The industrial parade was nearly four miles long, occupied over two hours in passing a given point, and in fact was so large that many who intended participating were crowded out. Speeches were made during the day by Benjamin Butterworth, who addressed fully 5,000 in one corner of the city, and in another ex-Governor Porter held forth, and that at various other places were addressed Geo. Harvey, of Indianapolis; Sen. J. Kenworthy, of Iowa; Mr. Douglas, of Indiana; Hon. James Tyler, ex-Governor of Ohio; and Gen. W. Steele. Speeches were also made from the same points during the evening. Huge crowds were in attendance as the parade started at 12 o'clock, and the streets were packed with masses of humanity. The Fort Wayne, Indianapolis Wasmaker, Kokomo, Logansport and other notable clubs were in the parade. The parade was a magnificent sight, and the night was made hideous, as usual, by ten thousand tin horns. The managers of the rally and Republicans generally are congratulating themselves on the general good order maintained, the overwhelming success attained, and the good results. A happier and prouder set of workers were never seen than those participating in to-day's stirring drama. The party is thoroughly united is apparent to all. Taken all together, the like was never seen along the Wabash valley.

Trying to Bulldoze College Students. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Oct. 30.—Another case of Democratic bulldozing has come to light. To-day many of the students of DePauw University received a written copy of the following: Mr. ———, City.

Dear Sir—We are informed that you intend voting here at the coming election. It is our desire to have a fair and honest election, and under the laws of the State your legal residence is not here, and you vote or attempt to vote here. It will cause you trouble, and may result in a prosecution in the United States courts. This notice is given you to avoid trouble, and that you may have fair warning.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The cause for the action on the part of the Democratic managers here can be readily understood when it is known that the students of the university are for Harrison and Morton by a large majority. With one exception, all those receiving the letter are Republicans or Prohibitionists. Many of the students go home to vote in the coming election, and in many cases select this as their place of residence and vote accordingly. This last threadbare attempt at intimidation shows to what extremity the Democratic Democracy is reduced. The names of the students are hunted with visions of prison cells, and the unequalled action of the Democratic committee here provokes naught but ridicule.

The Big Rally at Warrington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A large Republican demonstration was held here on the 26th inst. In the early morning a cold, drizzling rain gave token of an unpleasant day, but by noon there were about 5,000 visitors in the city. The early train brought in Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Edward Witton, the coal miner. A procession was formed which consisted in part of nine glee clubs, several brass and martial bands, a Gey and Bernhamer coach, Johnny Bull ridden by a colored Grover, with many other appropriate devices. A Tippecanoe Club of twenty-two 1840 voters, dressed in blue, and with their hats short but elegant addresses, which were highly appreciated. The two speakers named made addresses at the wigwag and at the opera hall in the afternoon. The latter address was made by Mr. Witton and Hon. J. I. Griffiths to large and enthusiastic audiences.

Brownlee and Hartland at Pendleton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PENDLETON, Oct. 30.—Hon. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, addressed the Republicans of this place, this evening, and made an eloquent plea for Harrison and protection. His arguments were convincing and were received with enthusiasm by his audience. He dwelt at some length on the rottenness of the State public institutions under Democratic administration. Mr. Brownlee was ably seconded by the Hon. J. I. Griffiths, candidate for State Senator.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at New Cass. MUNCIE, Oct. 30.—A grand Republican rally was held on New Cass, a small town about nine miles north of this city, to-day, which was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that part of the county. As early as

in the morning, and by 11 o'clock the procession began moving. There were two hundred and ten persons on horseback, half of whom were ladies, and three hundred on foot. The speakers, which took over three quarters of an hour to pass a given point. The crowd was estimated from seven thousand to ten thousand. The procession was a log cabin, drawn by four horses; a shift, with Cleveland fishing on Decoration day, drawn by two mules; a blacksmith shop with a man showing a mule. Every notice and banner was appropriate for the campaign. In honoring Pennsylvania's governor, as was done to-day, White county honored herself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 30.—A packed house crowded Hon. Hiram Brownlee and Hon. John W. Lovett at McMillan's Hall here last night. Mr. Brownlee spoke for an hour and a half, devoting himself principally to State matters. He arraigned the Democratic party for incompetency and corrupt practices in the management of the State finances, and especially in turning over the benevolent institutions to the lowest grade of political mendicants and bummers. He showed how the funds of the State had been unlawfully used to enrich Democratic officials, and how the great charities of the State had been prostituted to the basest purposes. He dwelt at length upon the outrage perpetrated upon the electors by keeping from his office, by brutal force, a duly elected Lieutenant-governor. The indictment was clearly drawn, and the facts sustaining it were presented in forcible and convincing argument.

Mr. Lovett spoke upon the national issue, devoting considerable time to the question of the tariff as it affects the farmer. He showed that under the tariff a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value. He showed a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value. He showed a comparison of the value of farm lands in the different States, showing that where manufacturing industries have been developed the farming lands are of the greatest value.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was addressed at this place last night Hon. A. Taylor, of East Tennessee. He was escorted to the hall by the uniformed Harrison and Morton clubs, and held the close attention of the audience during a two-hours' speech, abounding in convincing arguments and happy hits. His fervid style captured the entire audience, and his clear and logical exposition of Democratic misrule and blundering methods were powerfully effective. He appealed to young men to ally themselves with the party that stands for protection to American labor and American industries, free education for all, and the unity and sovereignty of the American nation. There was nothing in the party, predicted as his opponent of the Democratic party to attract young men. That party was fully represented by a vast graveyard of dead issues, defunct principles and exploded ideas. It was a party that stood for the words: "Unredeemed promises to pay, slavery, the fugitive law, and equal suffrage; all its buried in the past, and its epitaph is symbolized by a broken chain. The greatest of these monuments which is built of human skulls, stands upon a grave of secession; but the greatest of all these monuments will in November be erected over the grave where will be buried defunct free-trade democracy, and the epitaph will be: 'Here lies the Democratic party, which committed more follies to commit.'"

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Oct. 30.—Another case of Democratic bulldozing has come to light. To-day many of the students of DePauw University received a written copy of the following: Mr. ———, City.

Dear Sir—We are informed that you intend voting here at the coming election. It is our desire to have a fair and honest election, and under the laws of the State your legal residence is not here, and you vote or attempt to vote here. It will cause you trouble, and may result in a prosecution in the United States courts. This notice is given you to avoid trouble, and that you may have fair warning.

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