THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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-Wool 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 $5 less than they cost to make, and as the Original Eagle always gives its customers the benefit of its 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 FOUR Railway)

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

Oh, the day after beaten! Hope gone, money gone, time lost. Naught looms up in the future but a black wall of gloom for the disappointed political crank. The baffled office-seeker, the man who says the country will go to the demnition bow-wows because a man who thinks different on the tariff, will hand him his letters for the next four years.

The postoffice is about the only point of contact between 90 per cent. of the people and the government.

Now, gentlemen, I know you gentlemen who were not candidates for some office. When you think calmly of the past five months, from the moment the first horn was tooted on the day Harrison was nominated, clear on through months of hurrah for Harrison, hurrah for Cleveland, the money you have spent, the time you have lost, the foolish silly pomp and parade you have gloried in, the whisky the campaign has caused to be drunk (may be Blaine is right: take the tax off whisky to save money for the people), now, honor bright, after defeat has brought you to your senses, don't you think you will want to go and soak your head?

The Kankakee Line is preparing an antidote for just such despair. Down in Western North Carolina is the finest climate and scenery—just the atmosphere you will want to breathe after three months in a political furnace.

On the 7th of November we will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro, N. C., and return, for $22.30. This season is delightful for all, and especially beneficial for people with lung troubles. This trip offers special inducements for health and pleasure.

Every day we sell Cincinnati and return for $3.55, good five days and including admission to Exposition. On Nov. 8, Cincinnati and return, also including admission to Exposition, $2.50.

OUR CALIFORNIA TRIPS are the most delightful and cheapest offered.

A NEW SERIAL

— FOR THE —

SUNDAY JOURNAL

By the Author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "Tales of the Argonauts," etc.

Bret Harte's New Story

Of Mining Life in California,

"CRESSY"

BEGINS IN THE

SUNDAY JOURNAL

NOV. 4.

"Cressy" has all the characteristic qualities of Bret Harte's early work—touching pathos, quaint humor, fresh charming description and sympathetic appreciation of true manliness and womanliness even under the roughest and most uninviting exterior.

It is a love story of dramatic situation and exciting incidents.

The Opening Chapters

APPEAR IN THE

SUNDAY JOURNAL

NOV. 4,

And Will Run for NINE WEEKS

HIDDEN TREASURE UNEARTHED.

J. M. Eddy Digs Up a Kettle of Coins, but the Dates Show that Kidd Never Saw Them.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—James M. Eddy, who has been digging for Captain Kidd's treasure, and who turned up an iron kettle full of Spanish silver coins on the beach adjoining his farm, opposite the summer resort, Westport, arrived at his home in Johnston yesterday with his wealth. He denies that his grandfather ever had anything to do with pirates, or that his father ever told him of the buried treasure. He said that two years ago he became the possessor of a piece of parchment that apparently had served as a drumhead, and which had been converted into a chart purporting to describe the location of three lots of buried gold, silver and other valuables cached by a pirate many years ago. The lines were drawn as though with a sharpened stick. On the chart were three points, designating the burial places of the wealth. The starting place was a rock on Horse-Neck point, a wild piece of land. When this parchment was found, Eddy was confident it was a valuable document. He determined that no one should know of his plans, and without imparting a hint of what he was about he began operations at the place indicated. He readily found the rock, but his labors during the summer of 1887 were not rewarded. During the past summer he continued his labors. He proceeded cautiously and patiently, and worked his way in the course directed, and last Monday made the discovery. He declares it will be an easy matter to find the remainder of the wealth. One of the two undiscovered treasures is stated in the chart to be gold coin, and the other diamonds or jewelry. The unearthed treasure, Mr. Eddy says, will stay where it is until he gets ready to secure it. The dates on the silver range from 1781 to 1851, showing that it is not a part of Capt. Kidd's long-sought treasure. Mr. Eddy will not tell his theory, but says it is a pirate treasure.

Assistant to Bishop Bedell.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—A special convention of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio was held in St. Paul's Church, to-day, to nominate an assistant to Bishop Bedell, who is ill, on the continent. The candidates for the honor were Dr. G. W. Smith, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. E. R. Atwell, of Toledo, and Rev. Wilberforce, of Pittsfield, Mass. The whole number of ballots cast was forty-nine; necessary to choice, twenty-five. Dr. Smith received thirty-three on the first ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous. The lay delegates confirmed the nomination. Dr. Smith will succeed Bishop Bedell.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY—Fair in southern portion of Indiana; light showers in northern portion.

GREAT COMFORT

In the classic words of the poet it is this:

"We may be happy yet, you bet."

These words of cheering hope will comfort all until election day; then half the people of Indiana won't be happy.

To such we come with this comfort:

Nattiest, nobbiest, neatest and best Fall and Winter Suits in this market.

We are manufacturers, and save you one profit.

We don't make hats, but we are several hat dealers in one, and buy closer and sell lower than any would-be competitor.

Be comforted, be clothed, be hatted.

We can make you prices that cannot be touched in this market.

Come and see.

THE WHEN

DON'T WAIT, LADIES

Cold weather will soon be upon us. If your Seal Garments need repairing, altering or new lining, take them at once to

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street.

☞ Fur Trimmings of every description. We employ none but the best fur-workers, and guarantee satisfaction in every case.

DEMOCRACY'S TRUE SPIRIT

Gen. Asa S. Bushnell Savagely Assaulted by a Gang of Democratic Roughs.

He Is Knocked Down and Beaten So Badly That It Is Impossible to Predict What the Final Result of His Injuries May Be.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 2.—1:15 A. M.—At half-past 12 this morning, Gen. Asa S. Bushnell, who was the central figure in the great Republican demonstration held here yesterday afternoon and evening, was assaulted by a gang of roughs as he was going home, and badly injured. He had been detained down in the city, and was walking home in company with J. A. Hayward. When only a short distance from his home General Bushnell was accosted by a crowd, one of whom asked a question, which was courteously answered. Without warning, and evidently with concerted action, the crowd threw a perfect shower of stones at the General. He was knocked down and beaten by the roughs, who, while they were engaged in the brutal outrage, were declaring he should never conduct another Republican meeting or be Governor of Ohio. The gang made its escape.

General Bushnell was carried to his residence. His surgeon pronounces him dangerously hurt. He is terribly cut about the head and face, several of his teeth are knocked out and he is badly bruised. It is yet too soon to predict what the result of the injuries may be.

Police are scouring the city for the perpetrators of the assault, but have made no arrests. Gen. Bushnell's residence is being guarded by police, lest some further outrage be committed.

How Mr. Caruth Argues a Point.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—At a joint debate between Hon. Asher Caruth, present Democratic Congressman from this district, and candidate for re-election, and Hon. A. E. Willson, Republican candidate for Congress in this city, to-night, Mr. Willson, in closing the debate, stated that Mr. Caruth voted against an amendment to the Mills bill providing that three times as much duty be imposed on imported convict-made goods as upon the product of free labor, when Mr. Caruth interrupted Mr. Willson, calling him a d—d liar. An exciting scene ensued, Republican and Democratic members of the audience advancing to the support of their candidates, and a riot was imminent, which was prevented by the prompt action of the chief-of-police, who, with a strong detail, took possession of the stage, and kept the rival candidates apart. After the officers' interference, Mr. Caruth applied epithets denunciatory of Mr. Willson, which the latter will be compelled to notice.

Republican Rally at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 1.—Since 5 o'clock this morning train load after train load of Republicans has been running into the city, every railroad being taxed to its fullest capacity. The city is jammed with people, and there were quite 60,000 strangers here. The blare of bands and the rattle of drums were heard on every square, and marching clubs from every city in southern and central Ohio moved along the line of march. One of the features of the parade was the industrial display, which was a mile and a quarter long, consisting of displays of the manufactured products of this entire section of the country. The exercises incident to the day were concluded to-night with a blare of bands and blaze of torches. The torch-light procession was a great spectacle and a fitting finale to what has been one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in central Ohio. This afternoon, at the fair-grounds, Gov. Foraker addressed an enormous assemblage of people. The crowd was so great that two other gentlemen addressed parts of it while the Governor was speaking. Two other meetings were held to-night. The Garfield Club, of Dayton, won the banner offered to the largest visiting club, having 340 in line. The South End Republican Club, of Columbus, was awarded the banner offered for the best drilled organization.

Killed by the Whisky Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Some time since the rectifiers of St. Louis rebelled against the manipulations of the Whisky Trust, and formed a company for the purpose of establishing an independent distillery here. One hundred thousand dollars capital was subscribed and paid in. Now the project has been abandoned, and it is claimed the trust has been instrumental in bringing about the dissolution of the St. Louis Distilling Company before anything had been accomplished. Mr. J. H. Rottman, one of the St. Louis rectifiers interested, admits that the project has been dropped, but asserts that the trust had nothing to do with killing the scheme.

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

DEMOCRATIC SHORTCOMINGS

Speeches Yesterday by Two of the Greatest of the Republican Leaders.

The Ohio Senator Appears at Portland, Jay County, and Addresses the Largest Crowd Ever Gathered in Eastern Indiana,

Arraigning the Democracy for Its Bad Management and Broken Pledges,

Mr. Blaine Takes Some of the Sentiment Out of Bayard and Severely Criticises Democratic Diplomacy, Past and Present.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

A Speech Devoted to Democracy's Broken Pledges and Bad Management.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1.—Never in the history of the State has such a crowd in eastern Indiana greeted a public speaker as gathered at Portland to-day to hear John Sherman, the great Senator of Ohio. This is his first appearance in Indiana, and as he stepped off the train, as early as 8 o'clock, the streets were crowded with enthusiastic Republicans. The reception committee, assisted by 400 first voters and 300 ladies and gentlemen on horseback, headed by the Winchester Band, escorted him to his hotel. Special trains were run from Lima, Muncie, Richmond and Fort Wayne, and Randolph, Blackford, Wayne, Adams and Wells counties, Indiana, and Mercer county, Ohio, contributed to swell the crowd. The streets were a sea of enthusiastic Republicans. The industrial parade exceeded any other such demonstration in magnitude. The shoemaker, hard at work, the blacksmith, the handle factory turning out handles, the butcher and brick-mason, hundreds of mechanics on beautifully-decorated wagons, working at their different trades, was a sight cheered by the thousands of voters on the streets, and will stimulate all to another last effort next Tuesday. Three day meetings were held to accommodate the crowd. They were addressed by Senator Sherman, Hon. R. S. Gregory, of Muncie, and Henry U. Johnson, of Richmond. The crowd was estimated at 25,000. In the course of his speech Mr. Sherman said:

"Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen—An enterprising Democratic paper recently said that John Sherman and the Republicans had given up Indiana. You will all tell him that he lied. But I think Grover Cleveland and all his hosts, if they could see this mass of people, reaching far beyond human voice, would be willing to give up the ghost, like Mr. West, of England. My friend who introduced me here, to-day, made me the contemporary of some gentlemen who have passed away. You may think it is about time for me to pass away, but I am not very old. I entered the political field when quite a young fellow, and I say to you that I have mingled in many campaigns, and I believe that this one is as important as any in which I have participated; and if you will vote for your own most gallant citizen for President of the United States you will secure all that has been accomplished in the last twenty-four years of Republican triumphs.

"My fellow-citizens, how came the Democrats in power in this country? Has there been a thing done in that twenty-four years of Republican administration that every Democrat now within the sound of my voice does not now approve and indorse? They put down slavery as the result of the war. Does any man or woman in this country desire to see slavery restored? We gave to the people of this country that which they never had before in Democratic times. Does anybody want to go back to old shin-plasters and wild-cat money? We gave this country the greatest credit that any country ever had in the world, and now the question again comes up: Why was this party turned out of power? Why was it that the Democratic party, defeated over and over again by the loyal States of the Union, was restored again to the control of the Union? I will tell you why. I will correct some of you, and tell you why; and if I do not correct you, why, you correct me. In the first place, they said that the Republican party had hoarded up money in the treasury: that we had kept it idle, and from the circulation of the people, and that if they could get hold of it they would scatter it out to the people. They usually do scatter whatever they get hold of. They said that the civil service was incorrectly and fraudulently used and taken care of. They were going to turn the rascals out: they were going to have civil-service reform. They said that the Republicans were extravagant, and that if they got into power they would husband your resources, and that they would not tax you so much. Did they put out that money that was in the treasury? No, no; my countrymen, that went on accumulating. When the Democratic party went into power we had about $130,000,000 kept there to pay the current expenses of the Nation and to maintain the credit of the country, and to redeem the bonds, etc. That was the amount that I fixed for that purpose. We had, besides that, various other deposits in the treasury, but it was not the money of the Nation. It was held in trust for private individuals, and they had gold and silver notes and greenbacks for it. Here is the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it shows that the amount on hand now is $222,290,666.06. We will throw off the 6 cents if the Democrats think it is too much. That is still $92,000,000 more than what was in before the Democratic party came into power. So now I arraign the Democratic party. I said they proposed civil-service reform. They were going to turn the rascals out. What rascals did they find to turn out? Was there an office-holder in Indiana who was turned out because he was a thief, or a rascal, or a defaulter? I am happy to say to you that when our administration went out, all the books and papers were turned over to the Democrats, and they did not find a single Republican thief, defaulter or rascal in office. If they did, where are they? Where are they? I say, and I say it upon my own responsibility, that Grover Cleveland never pretended to call the many men that he turned out of office, from the petty postmaster to the highest officer under his control, rascals. How it will be on the 4th of March next, when Ben Harrison goes in, I could not say so well.

"There is another thing. They said they would be economical, save your money. What is the result? It is shown by the statistics of the last four years of the Democratic administration that they cost the people $90,000,000 more than the last four years of Republican administration. I say now that no single pledge has been fulfilled that was promised in 1884.

"Another thing: All the time when I was Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there was a million dollars over what we had set aside for the purpose of maintaining our credit, etc., I always applied it on the bonds. How is it now? Instead of that, the present Secretary, with the consent of the President, has deposited it with certain national banks to the amount of $60,000,000, on the pretense that it was better to have the money out among the people rather than to pay the bonds.

"How have they conducted our foreign affairs? Why, they surrendered the fisheries question, they gave up everything they had (and that was not much), and then when the Senate refused to assent to the treaty, they proposed to retaliate. On England? On Canada? No, no. Who then? On the people themselves, and all that this administration has done is that it has finally got the approval of Sir Sackville West. The trouble is that Mr. West simply told the truth. There is not a word in Mr. West's letter but what every man here knows to be true. In other words, all the policy of this administration is in favor of England, and all West said was that Cleveland had issued his retaliation proclamation and that the letter to West was a forgery. If I had been in their place, I would have said Mr. West told the truth and we are standing by him through the whole; but they have given him the shake, and now all that remains for West to do is to give Mr. Cleveland the sack."

Mr. Sherman then went on and discussed at some length the Mills bill and the tariff, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the Hoosier voters in behalf of Ben Harrison, "the hero of Peach Tree Creek and the man that honored Indiana in the United States Senate for six years."

BLAINE IN CONNECTICUT.

The Sentiment of Bayard and the Blunders of Democratic Diplomacy.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 1.—Mr. Blaine arrived here at noon by special train, and was escorted to Williams Park, where fully 25,000 people from eastern Connecticut had assembled. It was said to be the largest political meeting ever held in this vicinity. The enthusiasm reached a high pitch when Mr. Blaine appeared, accompanied by Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, Hon. H. H. Osgood, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkley, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. Charles A. Russel, of Killingley. Mr. Osgood presided, and addresses were made by Messs. King, Bulkley and Blaine. Mr. Blaine, after discussing the tariff question, said:

"I have here a speech by Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard is a peculiar gentleman. [Laughter.] He is a gentleman of very high sentiment. In fact, there is nobody who speaks the English language, so far as I know, since Joseph Surface, who has so fine sentiments as Mr. Bayard. [Laughter.] He clothes everything with sentiment. Why, in his speech he wanted to remark that we were a nation of 65,000,000 people. Well, that is a very plain fact, and there are a great many people who know it besides Mr. Bayard. But Mr. Bayard did not say it in this ordinary way. Mr. Bayard says: 'And now let us raise our minds, and let us elevate our moral vision and think of what we are—a nation of 65,000,000 people.' [Laughter.] Well, he might have got that fact out without such lofty contemplation. But, aside from joking, Mr. Bayard's speech is devoted to the wicked conspiracy of Republicans—they have all taken that word; Mr. Thurman has taken that word—the wicked conspiracy of Republicans that entrapped Lord Sackville into writing the letter [applause], and he calls down the wrath of the country upon those most wicked conspirators who got up that letter that Lord Sackville answered. Now, I must say that Mr. Bayard puts himself in a very peculiar position, because, if there were a wicked conspiracy of leading Republicans to entrap Lord Sackville into writing an imprudent letter, these conspirators ought to have been punished; but, instead of that, he punishes Lord Sackville. He says there is a most unprincipled, monstrous conspiracy against this man, and, in consequence of this conspiracy, of which I cannot get the authors, I will send Lord Sackville back home and make him bear the sins of these conspirators.' That is a very remarkable statement. They acknowledge that they were not quick to do it, but did it only after ten days, and they had received advices and telegrams from all parts of the country that if they did not start Lord Sackville the Irish vote would start. [Laughter.] Then Lord Sackville had to go. It will be an agreeable thing in England to Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, to know that President Cleveland's administration deliberately weighed Lord Sackville against the Irish vote, and started him back. [Applause.]

"I have another paper here speaking of conspiracies and wicked things—the World, which, I believe, is counted a good Democratic organ. It is opposing Abram S. Hewitt, and this morning it reproduced the Morey letter that was forged eight years ago against the lamented Garfield, when he was the Republican candidate, and now the World is belaboring Hewitt because he said it was a true letter, and aided in putting the forgery into circulation. That is pretty amusing. [Laughter and applause.] It opposes Abram Hewitt for Mayor of New York, because Hewitt lent his name as an indorser of a rascally scheme of publishing a forged letter against the candidate. Now, gentlemen, there is an old adage which I would not wish to quote, about somebody falling out and honest men getting their dues. [Laughter.] But I did not expect to live to see the day when one section of the Democratic party would want to swear off the responsibility of the Morey letter upon the other. There it stands, the audacious forgery reproduced, a forgery all through, and one of the Democrats who gave his high reputation and high character to put it into circulation was Abram Hewitt, and it rises up against him now, not from Republicans, but from other Democrats, and when the Democrats all get to exposing each other [great applause], that will be a terrible day. [Applause.] If they do that, the Republicans would not need to have stump speeches or mass-meetings or flags or any other paraphernalia to carry the election. The election will carry on itself whenever we can get the Democrats to tell on each other.

"And, gentlemen, levity aside, speaking of Mr. Bayard's position in regard to Lord Sackville, the Democratic party never has conducted the affairs of this country with Great Britain with dignity or with advantage to this country—never. And if you will contrast the administrations of General Grant and Abraham Lincoln in their conduct of affairs with Great Britain with what has been done by the Democratic party you would ask no other issues. We owe to the Democratic party and to its bad diplomacy the loss of British Columbia, of that vast province on the Pacific coast which would give us the entire coast from Behring's straits down to the Gulf of California. To the bad diplomacy and the surrender of the Democratic party we owe the reciprocity treaty of 1854, in which we got about one article to forty as compared with the Canadians; the reciprocity treaty, which was thirty-nine degrees on one side—that of our opponents—and one degree on our side. We owe that to them. In fact, it is not in the power of the Democratic party to give a single treaty or diplomatic procedure they have made with Great Britain which redounds to the honor of this country. Now, when General Grant was our President, we had the most embarrassing, the most trying, the most delicate question in the world to settle with Great Britain—the question of the Alabama claims. The Democrats could not have settled these claims; but, gentlemen, Grant's administration settled them with honor to the country, with peace between both countries, and with the mutual respect of both countries. The Democratic party, in the first place, has blustered with Great Britain and then surrendered. The Republican party has never blustered, and has never had anything to surrender. [Great applause.] They have always conducted themselves with dignity; they have maintained the honor of the country, and they have had respect from their opponents. They have never sought war with Great Britain, never. When they agreed with Great Britain—and made Great Britain agree to it, that we would submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, we gained not only a victory for ourselves, but we gained a victory for all humanity, and we did more than any other nation in the nineteenth century to bring to a close the bloody arbitrament of the world. We did more to establish peace as the law and the rule between nations; we did more to add to the great glory of international arbitration, and added the best chapter to international law, and Great Britain respects the United States when under the Republican party more than when under the Democratic party. All the precedents have been in the line of honor to ourselves and fair adjustments with opponents."

WARNING FROM POWDERLY.

A Communication Concerning Political Documents and Alleged Interviews.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Sun's Philadelphia Pa., special says: This week's issue of the Journal of United Labor, the official organ of the Knights of Labor, will print a communication to members of the order, signed by General Master Workman Powderly. In it he says: "Circulars of a political nature, papers published in the interest of parties, documents slandering either one of the candidates for President and other matter of political character are being scattered throughout the order. Some of these documents bear the seals of district or local assemblies. All literature of this discription should be dumped into the waste-basket by the secretary of the assembly, who finds it in his box at the post-office or at his home in the evening. No document is legally before an assembly unless it comes with the seal of the State or district assembly, with the local seal attached, or from the general secretary, the general treasurer, the general worthy foreman, from the secretary of the general executive board, or the general master workman, and should any of these send a document of a political character not sanctioned by the General Assembly in session it should be cast aside as unworthy of notice.

"I have been informed that on Nov. 5 there is to be a circular issued throughout the United States among members of the Knights of Labor, bearing my signature, and advising members to vote for a certain candidate. Interviews with me are to be published on the eve of election, in which I am made to speak for a certain candidate and party. All members of this order will see that no deception is practiced on them by any such transparent frauds. I have not issued, and will not issue, such a circular, and will not be interviewed on the situation, so do not be deceived. Burn all documents which are sent to you by the agents of parties. Political parties have done nothing to build up this order."

JUDGE HOLMAN'S HONEST OPINION.

He Says New York Is Gone, but Thinks His Party Has a Fighting Chance Elsewhere.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Nov. 1.—Your correspondent has just had an interview with a traveling man, who is an entirely trustworthy person, in which he shows that one of the most prominent Democrats in the State virtually admits that the success of his party hangs on a very slender thread. The drummer said: "Yesterday afternoon I overheard Judge Holman, of Aurora, Ind., in conversation with a friend who asked him his honest opinion about the election, say: 'New York is gone. We have a bare fighting chance if we can carry California, Indiana, Connecticut or Michigan.'" This conversation was on the road from Lawrenceburg to the Junction, as the Judge was on his way to his appointment at Batesville, Ind.

THE SACKVILLE MATTER.

The Hurly-Burly Is Over and Nobody Has Any Information to Give to the Public.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—At the State Department the utmost reticence is manifested regarding the Sackville matter. Secretary Bayard himself is absent from the city, and those in charge refuse absolutely to say anything whatever upon the subject. The somewhat severe criticism which the Secretary received in several quarters because he had spoken freely to reporters has served to close up the department as an avenue of information as effectually as the criticism of the Secretary himself has closed the British legation against all seekers after information. Mr. J. Pinner, chief clerk of the department, was asked to-day if it was the intention of the department to give out for publication the letter of Secretary Bayard to Lord Sackville. He replied that it was not, and no information regarding it would be published unless Congress should demand copies of the letter, in which event it would be submitted to the house calling for it, in all probability, and by that means it may become public property.

Very little can be learned as to ex-Minister West's intentions. There was a rumor current, to-day, to the effect that his Lordship intends to leave for New York to-night, and would sail directly to London. This rumor could not be traced to any reliable source, and it was utterly impossible to get any information regarding the movements of the ex-minister at the legation building. When your correspondent sent a note there, this afternoon, asking Second Secretary Herbert whether or not the report was true, he was met by a courteous but firm declination to say anything whatever upon the subject. Lord Sackville has been in attendance upon the races this week, and seems to have enjoyed the sport in spite of the strain under which he labors. It is said that he risked some money and succeeded in capturing a good many American dollars yesterday and to-day, which may prove some slight balm to his wounded feelings. The ex-minister seems to be preparing for a speedy departure; whether or not he will leave Washington this week is problematical, but around the legation building, to-day, there were evidences of preparation for leaving. Several trunks and portmanteaus were sent away to be repaired, and the servants were bustling around as though engaged in collecting together the personal property of the ex-minister's family. The only thing which could be learned definitely was that one of the closest of the minister's diplomatic friends said to another friend, this afternoon, that Lord Sackville will leave before the 15th. In diplomatic circles here, this afternoon, the opinion was very freely expressed that Lord Sackville will be assigned to some other mission. The general opinion was that his next assignment would be in the nature of a promotion, and that St. Petersburg would be his ministerial residence. This, of course, is mere surmise, as nothing can be known as to the intentions of the British Foreign Office.

The Feeling in England.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Although nearly every one deplores the necessity for Mr. Bayard's action in giving Lord Sackville his passports, the majority of Englishmen who have expressed opinions on the subject are unshaken in the belief that the chief fault lies in the needless cold-blooded delay of Lord Salisbury. The latter is charged with the responsibility of the humiliation of England's representative, which could and should have been averted. Lord Salisbury failed to realize that the approaching American elections made promptness in the matter on his part imperative. His critics declare that he ought to have acted immediately in the affair and recalled the minister whose indiscretion and undiplomatic conduct made his presence in America as England's representative, impracticable. They complain that Lord Sackville, though certainly to be blamed for the unwise letter he foolishly allowed himself to write, was ill-treated by his own country, and that the minister's long diplomatic service entitled him to more erreful and thoughtful treatment from his government.

Woman's Home Mission Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The seventh annual convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was opened to-day, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, O., occupied the chair, and, as president of the society, read her annual report. She spoke of the importance of home missions, summarized the work of the society, and expressed the belief that the outlook was encouraging. Money and effort were ever needed to make the work all that it should be. At the conclusion of the address committees for carrying on the work of the convention were appointed, and at 12:30 adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock.

Mrs. A. K. Clarke, at the afternoon session, submitted the treasurer's report, showing receipts for the year, $59,551; disbursements, $53,366.

Poor People Robbed of $5,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—L. Borman, the absconding member of the banking firm of L. Borman & Co., is still among the missing, and none of the other members of the alleged company at No. 15 Orchard street, has presented himself to make good the money with which unsuspecting Polish Jews intrusted Borman for transmission to their homes in the old country. For the past few days heart-broken looking men and women have visited the office, only to see it closed. The victims appealed to the police, who redoubled their exertions to capture Borman, but so far without profitable results. To-day there is a sign of "store to let" in the window of the banking firm's office. Borman is supposed to have robbed the poor people of $5,000, which was intrusted to him in small sums.

A Murderer Dies in Convulsions.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 1.—On Monday, James Longonotti, a bar-tender for a West-side saloon, had some words with A. Case, over the price of drinks. Case was ordered from the saloon, and as he was passing out of the door, Longonotti shot him dead. Since his incarceration he has been suffering with nervous prostration, and this morning was taken with convulsions and died in terrible agony, imagining that the murdered man was torturing him. Longonotti was one of the three members of the New Orleans police force who escaped the ravages of the cholera in that city in 1876.

Big Verdict for a Sewing Girl.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Nov. 1.—Miss Jennie Quick, formerly a sewing girl in the employ of Lewis Naytor, a dry goods dealer, was awarded $7,000 against him to-day. Some months ago Nator tendered her a check in payment for her services. She wanted cash, and in the quarrel which ensued Nayton ejected the girl, who is only seventeen years of age. Her arm was broken and she sued for $10,000. To-day the jury returned a verdict for $7,000 after ten minutes' deliberation.

Fatal Riot at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The broils between the union and non-union street-car men were resumed to-night. Shortly after midnight a particularly serious affray occurred. One of the combatants lost his life.

DESERTING A SINKING SHIP

Many Democrats Renounce Free-Trade Ideas and Come Out for Protection.

Prominent Politicians of Floyd and Fountain Counties Give Good and Solid Reasons for Changing to Republicanism.

Knox County's Demonstration in Honor of Gen. Hovey and Corporal Tanner.

Messrs. Boutelle, Butterworth and Swift Given a Large Reception at Connersville —Irish-Americans at Brownsburg.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Reasons Assigned by Mr. Atkins, of New Albany, for Renouncing Democracy.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The following letter appeared in the Tribune, of this city, to-day:

"I have been a member of the Democrat party for years, and am one of the Board of Commissioners of Floyd county. I have fully made up my mind, however, to renounce my old party, and to vote the Republican ticket this fall. My reasons for changing my party ties are briefly these: I find that the Republican party is a live and vigorous one; that it keeps step with every advance, and is at the head of every progressive movement. I find, further, that it believes in the protection of home industry, and in a home market for farm products; while, on the other hand, it is clearly evident to me that the Democratic party is rushing headlong over the precipice of free trade, and that if it should succeed in this election our laboring men would be thrown into competition with the under-paid and under-fed cheap labor of the old world. I cast my lot with the Republican party for another reason. I have a very hearty sympathy for the boys who wore the blue, and find that every act and deed of the Republican party in connection with the soldier has had his true interest in view, while the most of the sympathy expressed by the Democratic party is hollow mockery, and only intended to catch his vote.

"Besides the general reasons I have given, I further say that the tendency of the Democratic officials in this county, at least of some of them, is to treat the Republicans unfairly. For instance, a number of respectable gentlemen, all Republicans, met with the county board on Monday morning, for conference. After certain business had been transacted these Republicans were given to understand that the board would adjourn and they, the Republicans, left the room. As soon as they were gone the majority of the board appointed a lot of Democratic deputy sheriffs for election day, for the purpose of paying a little money out of the county treasury and holding them firmly in line for the Democratic party. There was absolutely no need for these deputy sheriffs and they will cost the county a pretty penny, all to help the Democratic party out of a hole. G. W. ATKINS."

A Landslide in Fountain County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Nov. 1.—James Tipton, ex-Democratic trustee of Wabash township, this county, a candidate for sheriff before the last Democratic nominating convention, and one of the heretofore best Democratic workers in the county, made a speech to a large crowd on the streets of Veedersburg, during the Voorhees rally there to-day, declaring himself in measured terms in favor of Harrison, Hovey, Jim Johnston and protection. Marcus Martin, of this place, a very influential Democratic worker, also declared himself for the same—Harrison, Hovey, Johnston and protection. There is also one other equally influential Democratic worker who takes the same position, but is not, as yet, ready to openly declare himself.

Reaffirms His Fealty to Republicanism.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORTVILLE, Nov. 1.—It having been reported that Albert Hutsell, of this place, who made affidavit on Wednesday that he had renounced the Democratic party, did so under the influence of liquor and intimidation, that gentleman has made another affidavit denouncing the story as untrue, and says that he has been a member of the Harrison and Morton Club ever since he made up his mind to vote the Republican ticket.

Good Work of a Convert.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Nov. 1.—Mr. David A. Roaney, a Swiss-American, who has always been a Democrat, came out for Harrison, Morton and protection a few months ago and is doing a great good among the laboring class. Mr. Roaney addressed the people at Paragon last night in a building inadequate to hold those who wished to hear him. Mr. Roaney is an enthusiastic worker in the cause of protection.

HOVEY'S DAY AT VINCENNES.

A Procession and Throng of People that Woke Up the Echoes of Knox County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Nov. 1.—Yesterday was one of the greatest political days ever witnessed in this city. For some time the stalwart Republicans of this county and the adjacent county across the Wabash in Illinois have felt that this campaign must not go by without some effort being made at a public demonstration. The coming of Gen. A. C. Hovey and Corporal Tanner, of New York, furnished the occasion. About two hundred and fifty vehicles, most of them profusely decorated with campaign bunting, and some of them drawn by many horses, paraded through the principal streets of the city. There were many cornet bands, and glee clubs in the long line of the procession. Everybody seemed to grow enthusiastic, and the day was a great one for Republicans. Never was there a greater or a more gorgeous parade in Vincennes. The orderliness and sobriety of the immense throng was particularly noticeable. Many of the banners and mottoes were happy in their aptness. The most unique thing of the day was that of an old dilapidated wagon, just ready to fall to pieces, pulled by a half-starved old sorrel horse, driven by a lean and miserably clad man, and the whole emblematical of the effects of free trade.

The great mass of humanity assembled on the fair ground, adjacent to the city, where Gen. A. P. Hovey and Corporal Tanner addressed them. The latter's scathing indictment of Democracy elicited wild applause from the crowd. The Logan Glee Singers, of Olney, Ill., were present, and by their excellent music kept the people full of enthusiasm.

The Harrison and Morton Railroad Club paraded at night with lanterns and an imitation engine and coach. They made a beautiful appearance. The Evansville Flambeau Corps was present and participated in the parade. They are one of the best drilled corps in the State. The citizens that attended in the parade all bore American flags. The whole body of men marched to the court-house, where a vast throng listened to a stirring speech from Joseph Murray, the Irish orator.

The Demonstration at Huntingburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGBURG, Nov. 1.—The old citizens of Dubois county, and even those of a tenderer age, can remember the time when a Republican would not have dared express his allegiance to the Republican principles for fear of immediate chastisement, or even extermination; but that time is past, and every year the Democratic majority is made smaller. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner arrived here to-night, fresh from the big demonstration in their honor at Oakland City, and addressed the largest assemblage of Republicans ever gathered together in Huntingburg to do homage to a Republican candidate. Before the speaking a large parade occurred, which was reviewed by General Hovey from the balcony of the St. George Hotel. Owing to a slight illness General Hovey addressed the crowd only for a short time. He was followed by Corporal Tanner, in a speech of about an hour and a half in length. He ably discussed the tariff question, and thoroughly ventilated the hypocrisy and open hatred of Colonel Matson toward