THE FRIENDS OF CHARITY

Anniversary of the Benevolent Society Observed in Music and Addresses.

Indiscriminate Giving Helps the Growth of Crime and Pauperism—Gen. Harrison's Speech and Topics Treated by Others.

The occasion of the fifty-third anniversary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society at English's Opera-house, last night, drew forth an immense audience, the space being filled to its utmost capacity, with people standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the stage. At an early hour carriages began to blockade the streets in front of the opera-house, and the lobby was crowded long before the doors were opened. By 7 o'clock every seat was occupied. A quarter of an hour later the ushers were compelled to refuse admittance to the hundreds still coming, and perhaps five to eight hundred people were turned away. On the stage was simply a small speaker's stand, placed to one side, for the presiding officer of the evening. In the front row of chairs sat the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor of Plymouth Church and president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society; the Rev. Drs. M. L. Haines and H. A. Cleveland, Rev. D. R. Lucas and Rev. R. V. Hunter; also, Rev. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, O., secretary of the State Board of Charities of Ohio, and T. J. Charlton, of Plainfield, superintendent of the State Reform School. These gentlemen were the speakers of the evening, and to their rear sat the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church, which furnished a programme of excellent vocal and instrumental music.

General Harrison, who presided over the meeting, entered from the wings and took his seat back of the small table put in the row of chairs occupied by the ministers, sitting between Mr. McCulloch and his own pastor, Dr. Haines. The programme of the evening opened with the selection "Jubilate" by the choir, which was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Cleveland and Scripture reading by Rev. D. R. Lucas.

General Harrison then stepped forward unattended, and resting one hand upon the table he opened the exercise proper of the evening with the following brief speech:

"I congratulate the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and those later but not less precious charities which have gathered now in a circle about it, upon the manifest interest in this community which this great meeting attests. I recall many meetings of the Benevolent Society in contrast with this. It was formerly the habit to hold these anniversary meetings on the evening of Thanksgiving day. Many of them in the earlier years of my recollection were but sparsely attended. Perhaps this was the result of the lethargy of overfeeding on Thanksgiving day, for, notwithstanding the sparse attendance which sometimes rewarded the invitation of the society to its anniversary, there has always been, I believe, a very widespread and deep interest in the work of this organization. Perhaps in the fact that by the association of these charities a larger number of those who are actively interested in benevolent work has been gathered together, we may account for the wider interest which is now felt in this community. I congratulate the city of Indianapolis upon this magnificent demonstration of the fact that its people are not absorbed simply in trade; that their hearts are not given wholly to things that pertain to selfishness, but that liberality and benevolence, a friendly disposition to help the unfortunate, is as characteristic of our city as its enterprise in the lines of trade.

"I will not detain you with any further words of introduction, but will present to you now Prof. T. J. Charlton, superintendent of the Indiana Reform School, who will speak upon the subject, 'What Makes Bad Boys.' I cannot refrain from saying that I was greatly pleased to notice within the last few days that the Governor of one of our Western States and the manager of a reform school which was there being inaugurated, had come to Indiana to find the model of the institution which they were about to start upon its work of usefulness. I am sure there is in this matter of congratulation, and we shall all be glad when it shall be true of every benevolent institution in our State. I have now the pleasure of introducing Professor Charlton."

In taking up the problem, "What Makes Bad Boys?" Prof. Charlton said that it is best in all shades of human nature to ignore the part which heredity plays and confine our efforts to improving the surrounding circumstances. Believers in heredity, he said, are apt to sit passively by and see "humanity with all its hopes and fears" going to ruin and never lift a hand to save. These theorists say it is no use to try to save that bright-eyed boy for he comes of bad parents. Its no use to try to save that rosy-cheeked girl for her mother was a bad woman. The priest and the Levite in the days of the Savior were of this class and so they "passed by on the other side" and gave no help. The "Good Samaritan" thought otherwise.

"The most difficult problem in the universe," the speaker continued, "is 'How to raise the boy.' Give him good food, exercise and clothing and he will probably reach a strong physical manhood. On the other hand, give his mind good mental food, good mental exercise and good mental clothing and he will reach a strong intellectual manhood. A boy is like a locomotive—on the right track and under control it moves the commerce of the world. Otherwise, it is an object of dread and fraught with danger. Boyhood is like running the Indian gauntlet. Every step is beset with dangers."

Bad homes, Prof. Charlton said, was one of the causes which were dragging boys down to ruin. In this county the marital relation is too frequently entered upon without any conception of the grave responsibilities which follow. Neither by precept nor example do the children receive the help they need. Let parents study more the management of children as they study the management of their live stock. Let them in their home life aim to set bright examples, and it will redound to the welfare of the children.

Employment is the safety-valve in these boy locomotives. Keep a boy properly occupied and his home government becomes easy. In this respect parents in the country have great advantages over parents living in towns and cities. In the country boys are required to work when not in school. During the school term he has chores which require his attention. He must feed the stock, milk, and get the wood. When these are performed he has no inclination nor the time to seek his companions living at a distance. He is therefore prepared to enjoy the rest at the fireside. These advantages possessed by the country boy gave rise to the old adage, "God made the country but man made the town." Let parents in cities devise for their boys work which will not expose them to the temptations of the street.

It frequently occurs, the speaker continued, that parents in cities, in their misguided efforts to give their boys the needed occupation in leisure hours, select occupations which expose them to temptations such as that of "boot-blacks" and "newsboys." All honor these boys for their energy, but their vocation calls them upon the street and this is dangerous. Some of them abandon school to make a few pennies. Habits are acquired which at first diminish their net earnings, but subsequently they, too, frequently lead them into lives of crime. Reform schools are filled with boot-blacks and newsboys, all because it is a life without restraint. "No one honors the boot-blacks and newsboys more than myself," said Prof. Charlton. "No matter how cold the weather, we may hear their voices; long after dark they may be found striving to sell their papers. I recall the fact that some Governors of States were once newsboys; that men have reached eminence who were once boot-blacks. But these are few. What became of the "ninety and nine?" Search the records of the courts and you will find the answer. What, then, is the remedy? Restrict the sale of papers to train newsboys and to news-stands, or to those who deliver papers to regular subscribers. This has been done in some of the larger cities, and the change has been a blessing to the boys. Truancy is the prime cause of the downfall of boys. The very act itself is demoralizing to a degree that but few can realize. The associations of the truant boy are all bad. He abandons his school and passes the day with companions whose aims in life are low. Pass good compulsory education laws and compel the children of school age to attend some school. Enforce this by the establishment of truancy schools and truancy officers, and the remedy is at hand. Some people have wondered why even the children of ministers of the gospel will sometimes go astray. We know that their parents are the best of people. Inquire more closely, and you will find these instances are due to the frequent change of residence, and to no other cause. The tenement-houses of our large cities, often overcrowded, are not the proper nurseries of childhood. There's a moral influence coming from having a fixed habitation which we can call "home." Families that are compelled to move here and there labor under very grave difficulties. The hope which animated the "Children of Israel" for over forty years was to reach the "promised land" where each might "sit under his own vine and fig tree." The old ballad, "Woodman Spare That Tree," could never have been composed by a man whose early life had been "on wheels." "The Old Oaken Bucket," or the "Old Folks at Home" could never have been inspired if their authors had spent boyhood in overcrowded tenement-houses. The originators of the "building and loan associations" did a service to the wage-earners of our land which entitle them to the lasting gratitude of all.

The speaker then enumerated want of education, intemperance, spasmodic parental control, overindulgence, and improper marriages as other causes leading to the ruin of boys. "After all," said he, "these pitfalls may be avoided by obeying the injunction of Scriptures, 'Train a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'"

Following Professor Charlton, the Rev. Dr. M. L. Hanies spoke on the "Circle of Charities." "I am sure," he said "that all this audience have said 'amen' in their hearts to the kind words of Professor Charlton. The primary cause of bad boys is bad homes. If it is true, as Professor Charlton says, that a boy is like a locomotive, and needs to be started on the right track, then there is a need of some very careful 'switching' [laughter.], and here is where a great duty and responsibility rests on parents. While we could certainly call ourselves 'citizens of no mean city,' with its noble public places, and the generous scale on which it is laid, yet most of us would say that we have a nobler pride in these societies for benevolence than in the noblest structure that adorns the city. If Brooklyn was the 'City of Churches,' Indianapolis could surely lay just claim to be called the 'City of Charities.' However, it was not the mere amount of relief afforded by the organizations of this community so much as it was the wisdom, methods and machinery with which it was administered which should command our consideration, the object being ultimately to lessen the burden of crime. In past centuries charities had been administered in the countries of the old world in such way as to foster and increase pauperism. But the purpose of charity organizations to-day is to make benevolence operative in a rational way."

In illustration of the folly with which charity is sometimes conducted the speaker stated the instance of two ladies of this city, who, seized with the penchant for needy subjects, had scoured the country around the city, and, to their surprise, "unearthed" a family which sent regularly from three to five children every day out on our streets to act as beggars, as systematic professionals; and yet it was learned that this household supported two guns and three dogs. "These were the kind of subjects," he continued, "who were receiving our charities, and, however disagreeable, these are facts, and facts are stubborn things. That is why a man I heard of called his wife 'a fact,' I suppose. [Laughter.] I notice in our report of two weeks ago that three out of every five applications for public charity in this city have been found utterly unworthy, and, if this is the proportion in public charity, it must be infinitely greater among those who come to our doors for food, and button-hole us on the streets everywhere, even as we go from this house to-night, and importune assistance. It is indiscriminate giving which has created and is upholding a professional begging class. If the unworthies were eliminated the benevolent society alone had sufficient resources to attend and even support the deserving needy of the whole city. It had given to over eight hundred people I believe to be such for the last year, and yet, in the face of all this, the county "till" was being systematically emptied by these beggars, through the leverage they have over the trustee, on account of the law really compelling them to support them. The speaker complimented Rev. O. C. McCulloch highly upon the useful relations he had maintained in the work, saying that to him more than any other one person had been due its effective organization. He then made a request for a collection, and said that his entire speech had been subservient to one announcement, viz., that a committee of the organization would visit the business men of the city to-day, and he hoped they would offer freely their support in heart and purse to the good work.

After the rendering of the "Ave Maria," by Miss Lillie Herron and Mr. Riegger, General Harrison then introduced the Rev. Dr. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, O.

Dr. Byers began his address by referring to the care and systematic organization which provides charitable institutions. "Your Woman's Reformatory," he said, "is rather unique in its organization, being under the sole control of women, but possibly more useful for this fact. Your State may be congratulated that it divides the criminal population between the State prisons, instead of congregating the entire number in one. You have also your county institutions, poor-houses and jails, the exact character of which is possibly known to but few citizens, and members of the grand juries, which under your laws are charged with the investigation of these institutions, and who always see them at their best. Officers of such places can keep the run of the courts. I do not say this from any knowledge of your poor-houses and jails, but only know that in Ohio I have often been told that things would have been different if they had known I was coming during my visits to such places. I think your laws also provide for public homes by counties or districts for dependent children, and regret not to know something of their number and character. I do know, however, that no charity surpasses in public interest or social importance the charity which holds out its hands helpfully to a harmless child."

"This widespread scheme of public benevolence," he continued, "has been provided for at no small cost to the tax-payers of this State, and it is probable that by far the largest tax, apart from public schools, is that levied upon you for the support of your public charities. The duty of the State to supervise its system of public charities and corrections is one the importance of which may not be overestimated. This duty may be briefly defined. It extends to a careful investigation of the whole system of public benevolence, and a close and constant examination into the condition and management of all the public institutions of the State, including those of counties and municipalities such as prisons, jails, poor-houses, hospitals and asylums. In providing such supervision, authority should be given to prescribe forms of registration, and of reports such as may be deemed essential to accuracy, uniformity and completeness in the statistics of the several public institutions. Such supervision should extend to the plans of all buildings erected for public, charitable and correctional use. Further authority should be given, and provision made for the investigation, under direction of the Governor, of complaints against the management of institutions. It need scarcely be said that the very existence of this authority will go far towards preventing any necessity for its use. It promotes carefulness. "How shall such supervisory care be organized?" said the Doctor." "By the careful selection of a number of citizens to compose a board of State charities. Men of such a board should be men of experience in the general affairs of their community, men of unquestionable integrity, of broad intelligence, of discriminating sympathy, and of courage at par with their convictions of public duty, holding with steady poise and judicial balance between those who support and those who are supported at public cost. Ordinarily six members are sufficient to represent the different sections of the State, and for multiplicity of counsel. Such a board should be strictly non-partisan in politics, and if not non-sectarian in religion, at least not given to bigotry. To secure a non-partisan board, it should be so provided by law, nominated in the bond, if you please, that not more than three of the six, if that be the number, shall belong to any one political party. The Governor of the State, for many and obvious reasons, should be, ex officio, a member and president of the board. Thus the responsibility of the chief executive will be kept where the people placed it, the members of the board constituting a civil staff which, in relation to the charitable and correctional affairs of the State, would correspond to the military staff under which the militia of the State are organized, except as regards uniform. No salary or other compensation, beyond actual traveling expenses, should be paid the members. There are always citizens qualified for such duties who would esteem it an honor to contribute to such public service, who would not undertake it under a salary or want one. Of course, if a salary should be attached there might be here and there self-sacrificing citizens that could be 'worried' into its acceptance. On the whole, our experience on this point goes to show that unpaid service is productive of the best results. No patronage should pertain to the State board beyond the appointment of its own secretary or agents, if such be employed. Ordinarily few, if any, administrative functions should be authorized. The moral influence of the board should be made prominent and effective about in proportion as actual authority is withheld. It should be fully equal to the ultimate, if not speedy, correction of wrongs, the prevention of abuses, and in securing legal and administrative reforms."

The Doctor then enumerated the advantages of such organization. First, in the collection and tabulation of statistics showing numbers, classes and conditions, the cost of maintenance, together with causes producing pauperism, insanity and crime. "The value of such statistics, carefully collected and accurately compiled," the Doctor said, "will in time constitute the best possible, if not the only true basis of social and moral as well as of civil reforms. Secondly, public supervision will promote efficiency of service and uniformity of administration in the public institutions of the State; and third, the State provision for supervising the adminstration of public institutions, will detect and bring to light the neglect or abuse of classes or persons under public care. Of such neglect and abuses the general public know but little, while those familiar with them are ordinarily interested in keeping them out of view. The single fact that the State provides for the inspection of public institutions, and that such inspection may take place at any time, and without notice to the immediate management, leads to a more constant attention upon the part of the officers than could be secured by any other means. If, for no other purpose, the State should provide for the supervision of any and all institutions to which its helpless and defenseless wards are committed. Thus the squalor, filth and general conditions of neglect and cruelty which characterize our county poor-houses and jails may be, at least, measurably overcome, and outrages upon public decency so liable to occur in the treatment of the defenseless and afflicted will be provided against as far as human oversight may go toward the prevention of such brutality.

"I regret to say," the Doctor continued, "if you will indulge me in a word of personal observation, that after a score of years, during which I have had some familiarity with affairs about which I am now speaking, the entire eradication of abuses in public asylums and poor-houses, and the putting aside of the actual crime-begetting of our general prison system, especially the unmitigated evil of our county jails, that such an end is scarcely to be hoped for, and if such conditions are to be precedent of the millennium, then the millennium need not be looked for (good as I have no doubt it will be) under the next administration. But the time allotted me has fully transpired. I have not touched upon the subject of public economy to be subserved by State supervision. The suggestion will be probably sufficient. It is well for the people to know just what becomes of their money. No community in this or any other State will ever complain of the cost of meeting the actual demands of the dependent. They may not approve of extravagance, but they will not knowingly tolerate the withholding of that which is needful. Stealing of public money might be condoned, but to stint the poor is, to the American conception of public duty, an unpardonable sin. That the stint on the one hand and extravagance on the other may be readily known and corrected, State supervision becomes indispensable. I happen to know that the per capita cost of maintenance in the State institutions of Indiana is below the general average, taking the country over. That this result is attained without a stinted supply I have no reason to doubt. But it would be worth all it would cost to have such a fact certified to the people of your State by a competent authority after a careful survey of the entire field, and a fair comparison with other States.

I have not touched upon the humane aspects of the subject. Here the interests to be subserved may not be put into words. To appreciate the condition you must fancy the arms of a great State extended, in parental tenderness, taking into their embrace the deaf and dumb, the blind, the homeless child, the raving maniac, the distorted epileptic, the witless idiot, giving to each and all the appropriate sympathy and care. Then, with more than parental solicitude, reaching out, with a firm but fair exercise of authority for the vicious and criminal, trying to be as a State at once merciful and just, as near like God as the State may be, remembering always, whatever the human estimate of human character may be, that with God there are none that are outcast."

In introducing Mr. McCulloch, who was the next speaker, General Harrison said: "Mr. Haines has spoken in terms of just praise of the work for this organization of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch. I feel a sort of reflected glory in what he has said of him myself, for I remember that it was at the smallest meeting of this society that was ever held in its history, perhaps, when only five or six were present, that it was on my motion he was elected president, and I hope I shall always be as fortunate in the choices I make in the future as in this one." [Applause.] Mr. McCulloch then spoke on "Social Parasitism; or, the Need of Charity Organizations." In opening his address he expressed a wish that it had been his privilege to speak in behalf of some of the many charities, but that the sadder duty devolved upon him of showing how the people had been imposed upon, and to plead with them to stop making paupers in this city, to stop making little children grow up into prostitutes and criminals, and to put an end to the disastrous results of carelessness. He then exhibited a large geneological chart, embodying the entire results of the historical investigation by the societies into the pedigrees of criminals and dependents of this city. It showed thirty-five "family stocks," which traced back five or six generations as far as 1790, and from which 250 families had sprung, numbering six thousand individuals, every one of whom, he said, had been a pauper, a criminal or led a life of vice. Many of them were dead, many still living. They had been diagramed in order that all might get a vivid understanding of how "helpful" a public could be in its crude kindness, and unthinking charity. It was important to distinguish between poverty and pauperism. Poverty was simply a temporary condition, which for the subject might be unavoidable. Pauperism was the determination not to work, and to transmit the heritage of begging to offspring. These thirty-five stocks had come from Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia.

The speaker then pointed out various spots on the chart, saying that one was the record of one generation and that the record of another. In the first there was a central family from whose ramifications, starting with a single individual, who came here in 1840, having seven children, various groups of dependents had sprung up until at last there was a large number belonging to the family dissemination. These thirty-five families were all inter-related and had intermarried, and if one could take up a family he could raise the whole network of them, every one having a criminal history, or a life of pauperism, vice or shame. Of these one small family came from Kentucky, of which a member had died in the penitentiary, two had become prostitutes and two sons of the former, in turn, had come to the penitentiary. In the present time there were, in all, 1,787 members of the great family referred to in this community, every one of whom was a pauper or a criminal. By these people all the crimes of the city had been committed. Such horrors as the Clem and Brown murders all belong to this family. The speaker then likened the relation of this destructive element to the productive classes, by saying that they resembled the parasites that cling to the shells of hermit crabs. When first born they had legs and could use them, but as soon as they became fastened to the neck of the larger crustacean these members were lost, and all they did thereafter was to suck at the life-blood of their benefactor. There were at present eighty children, at least, who were known to beg in the streets of Indianapolis for the support of families. All are about the ages of ten or twelve, many of them girls. In concluding, Mr. McCulloch made an earnest appeal for an honest, intelligent investigation by the people of the parasitism it was costing them so much to support, and urged his hearers to step into the breach in time to prevent the further generation of pauperism and shame.

This was the last address of the evening. The exercises throughout were enhanced by excellent music, closing with a fine rendition of the "Te Deum," and after that the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Rondthaler.

Coming from Brooklyn.

General Harrison spent yesterday after his customary method, attending church in the morning and remaining at home during the afternoon and evening. There were no visitors from abroad.

It is expected that within a short time there will be a pilgrimage of Brooklyn Republicans to this city to pay their respects to the President-elect. The party will consist of the delegates to the national convention, together with the secretary and treasurer of the campaign committee. The idea has been discussed on several occasions in New York city at meetings between the delegates and some of the leaders of the party at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and it has finally crystallized to such an extent that there is now no doubt of the pilgrimage occuring, so it is said in Brooklyn.

Manager and Short-Stop Glasscock.

Jack Glasscock has been talking with the base-ball club directors at their request in such a way about what ought to be done for the team next season that little room is left for doubt as to his future in the club. He wants to be manager as well as player and as some of the directors would like to have him in that double role, it is thought that next year's management is practically settled. Glasscock thinks that the team needs life and that he says he would secure by getting two new players and another pitcher.

INDIANA'S CHESS-PLAYERS.

They Are Preparing to Take Part in a United States Tournament Next Year.

The organization of chess-players is growing more complete and perfect. The grand international tournament between champions of all countries will commence the first week in April, 1889. A sum of $5,000 has been raised by donations from all portions of the globe for expenses and prizes. The entrance fee is $25 and an additional $25 to secure enforcement of rules adopted, the latter sum subject to return. Next July the United States Chess Association will hold a congress, limited to chess-players of the United States. Each State in the major class is entitled to a representative, provided it furnishes a membership of twenty and holds proper tournaments to select its playing delegate. Warwick H. Ripley, of this city, is a member of the executive committee for Indiana, and J. M. Tomlinson last year represented the State as playing delegate. The Indiana Chess Association has issued a call for its next meeting and tourney to be held Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Hotel English, this city. The winner will act for Indiana in the Congress of the United States players. Twenty of them are wanted, with $1 each, to entitle the winner to enter the lists and give the State a chance to rank in chess history. It is hoped to establish district meetings throughout Indiana for local contests, known as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Kokomo, Columbus, Greencastle and South Bend districts. All chess-players are requested to send their names and suggestions to W. H. Ripley.

There will be two classes of players in the State tourney. The major will include the contestants for the championship and the minor those contending for the prizes and the right to enter the major. Major James B. Mulky, of Bloomington, is the president; J. M. Tomlinson, of Alexandria, the secretary; Dr. T. F. Leech, of Judson; Paul F. Kuhne, of Ft. Wayne; Emanuel Marquis, of Greencastle; H. C. Brown, of Anderson; P. Guymon, of Indianapolis, T. F. Wright, of Columbus, are members of executive committee. Special railroad and hotel rates have been obtained. The local players are now sustaining a club that has made a good record. It has never lost a match, and has lived longer than any similar organization in the West. Anyone wishing to join can consult W. H. Blair, Ewald Over, Pressly Guymon, A. E. Munson or Oscar Dillman.

A Probable Murder.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning George Hecker and a baker by the name of Bruce, living at No. 600 Virginia avenue, got into a quarrel, and Hecker struck Bruce over the head with a hatchet, inflicting a wound that will likely prove fatal. The particulars of the trouble were not received at the station-house.

SIMON CAMERON.

He Was Recommended for Minister to England During Hayes's Administration.

Philadelphia Press.

"Did you ever hear that Gen. Simon Cameron was recommended for the English mission under the Hayes administration?" This was asked by a gentleman from the interior of the State, who has for many years had a close knowledge of the inside of Pennsylvania politics.

No one in the group had heard.

"Well, you remember that Senator Don Cameron, who was Secretary of War under Grant, had not been continued under Hayes, although up to the last moment there was every expectation that he would be. There was a great deal of feeling about it. General Cameron resigned his seat in the Senate, retired from public life, and Don was elected to succeed him. There was such a breeze about the whole business that the administration had evidently concluded that it had better try and get things together a little so far as Pennsylvania was concerned. Secretary Evarts called on Senator Don Cameron, said it had been determined to give the English mission to Pennsylvania, and asked him to propose somebody for the place. Don, with great modesty, said he could hardly do that, but he would call the Pennsylvania Republican members of Congress together and submit it to their decision. That was satisfactory to Secretary Everts, who adjusted his hat carefully to the back of his head and departed. Well, the delegation was called together and Senator Cameron stated the case without expressing any opinion of his own. There was a good deal of discussion and a striking unanimity of feeling that whatever the delegation really wanted would be the last thing it would get. Finally Harry White, now judge in the Indiana district, proposed that the delegation unite upon Gen. Simon Cameron, who had just retired from the Senate and was entering upon that quiet life at Harrisburg which he has so much enjoyed ever since. Nobody had any idea that General Cameron wanted the English mission, but White's motion was adopted with great spirit. In a few days Secretary Evarts again sought Senator Cameron, who told him that the Pennsylvania delegation had made its choice.

"'Whom?' asked the Secretary.

"'General Simon Cameron,' responded the Senator, with a grim smile. And then the Secretary look at the Senator and the Senator looked at the Secretary, neither speaking for some time. It was a season of embarrassment. Finally Mr. Evarts said he would convey the information to the President, bade Mr. Cameron good-day and left. Nobody ever heard anything more about it. General Cameron was not appointed minister to England."

Ballot Reform.

December Century.

This is one of the reforms which must come, for without it our system of popular government cannot be maintained. Every election, especially in our large cities, shows that until this reform is secured all other reforms are impossible of accomplishment. The control of the election machinery, of the printing and distributing the ballots, must be taken from the politicians and put into the hands of the State. That is, we must take the power to control our elections away from the men who have no responsibility and no interest in government save extravagance and corruption, and put it into the hands of officials who are sworn to do their duty. Of what use is it to try to get honest men nominated for office when we leave in the hands of the political workers the power to defeat them at the polls by distributing fraudulent or defective ballots, or by making "deals" and "dickers" which cheat the people of their will? We have talked for years about reforming the primaries and the nominating conventions, but not one particle of progress has been made. Under the Massachusetts law any 400 voters, in case of a candidate for State office, and any 100 voters, in case of a candidate for a lesser office, by uniting in a petition in behalf of a candidate of their choice can have his name printed upon the official ballots and have those ballots distributed at the polls at the public expense. What more certain way of reforming the primaries could be devised than this? If there were such a law in New York city there would be an end to the astonishing spectacle which is there so often presented of a "boss" setting up a candidate of his own for office in spite of all protests, and frequently electing him in spite of all opposition. Under such a law both "bosses" and primaries would in a very short time lose their present dominance in our politics.

In fact, there is scarcely a form of iniquity known to our election methods which a good ballot law would not eradicate. We should be rid at one stroke of the assessments upon candidates, of the bribing and bulldozing of voters, of the nomination of notoriously unfit candidates, of "deals" and "dickers," and "trades" at the polls. All these would disappear, for the simple reason that the machinery of elections would be taken out of the hands of irresponsible and dishonest men. Such an obvious and imperative reform as this cannot be long delayed.

Terre Haute vs. Bippus.

Rushville Republican.

Now that an Indiana man is coming into the presidency, State pride ought to demand that the postoffice at Bippus, Ind., should be rechristened.—Terre Haute Express.

Bippus is as good a name as Terre Haute "any day," and the American ear and tongue may fairly love it as well. Bippus has as good a reason for being, if not a better one, than the settlement called High Earth lower down on the Wabash. It takes its name from George J. Bippus, of Huntington, vice-president of the Chicago & Atlantic road—an enterprise upon which he staked his fortune, and which owes its existence to his faith, money and pluck, and that of three or four other men of that place. So let Bippus alone. It stands for public spirit, courage and perseverence. When Terre Haute is able to do something to atone for Voorhees, it may be pardoned for elevating its nose at Bippus.

Official Snobbery.

Lafayette Courier.

We hope that, with the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, there will be an end of official dudedom, and that the new Cabinet will be made up of men who have some pride in the fact that their success or prominence does not depend entirely upon distinguished ancestors or their ability to mold out a scissor-tail coat with the grace and art that is supposed to be possessed only by the "puffect gentleman" who can point with pride to a long train of celebrated forefathers. General Harrison is frequently called an aristocrat, but he is nothing of the kind, in the sense that the term is appropriately applied to the Bayards, Endicotts, Whitneys, et al., who have danced attendance to the present occupants of the White House. Under the Harrison regime the dignity of the social phases of the administration will doubtless be maintained, but in order to gain entre it will not be required of visitors that they submit a family tree in advance in order that there may be no mistake about their blood being the conventional blue.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run-down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine."—MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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10,000 CASES ZERO ARCTICS and SNOW EXCLUDERS.

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Snow Excluders, Buckle Arctics, Wool Alaskas, Fleece-lined High Button, Fleece-lined Croquets, Self-acting Wool Alaskas, Heavy Dull Overs, Clogs, Imitation Sandals, Croquets, etc.

CANDEE—Duck and Short Boots. NATIONAL—Hip, Sporting Duck and Short Boots; also, Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's Embossed Leg, Fleece and Fusion-lined Boots.

Orders Promptly Filled. Candee, 40 per cent.; National, 40 & 5 per cent.; Imperial, 50 & 5 per cent. off Gross List.

WESTERN RUBBER AGENTS, 87 & 89 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.

HE WAS ALL RIGHT.

The Texas Gentleman Had Not Taken Out Naturalization Papers, but——.

Chicago Mail.

During the recent registration, prior to the election, a gentleman stepped in front of the judges, and prepared himself to become a qualified voter in the city of Chicago.

"Do you solemnly swear," etc., asked the judge.

"I do," was the reply.

"Name?"

It was given.

"How long have you lived in this State?"

"About three years."

"Your native State?"

"Texas!" exclaimed the man proudly.

"Ever been naturalized?" asked the judge, abruptly.

The Texan gave the judge a look that froze his marrow and caused cold chills to run up and down that individual's spinal column.

"What's that?" finally ejaculated the Texan, drawing a little nearer the judge of election.

"Ever been naturalized?" repeated the judge.

The Texan stooped down and ran his hand in his boot-leg, but before he could commit any rash act the judge said, hastily:

"That's all right, sir. You are qualified. We are all satisfied."

The man from the staked plains withdrew, saying, as he left, that if such a man as the one who had been questioning him ever drifted to Texas he would never got back to Illinois.

Imported Wines.

For fine ports, sherries, Rhine wines, etc., go to Casper Schmalbolz, importer, 29 S. Meridian st. Goods sold from single bottle on up.

IF you cough at night take Short's K. K. as directed.

MASTER your cough at once with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Every affection of the lungs, chest or throat tending to consumption is not only relieved but absolutely obliterated by this wonderful vegetable pulmonic. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

TRY Short's K. K. just once. Only 25c per bottle.

Advice to Mothers!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Catarrh to Consumption.

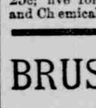
Catarrh, in its destructive force, stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is, therefore, singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies, concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge, have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional, instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and Weakness of the aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible. Vastly superior to all other remedies and appliances for relieving pain and strengthening the muscles. Feels good from the moment it is applied. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Company Boston, Mass.,

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TO-NIGHT, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings only. The only and original

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'CREMATION.'

Regular prices. Get seats in advance.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

Three nights and Matinee, beginning MONDAY, Dec. 6, the favorite comedians,

BARRY and FAY,

In the great comedy success,

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Pretty Girls. Pretty [illegible] Lots of Fun. Regular prices. Seats on sale to-morrow.

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Wednesday Evening, Dec. 5.

By the Famous Artists:

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MISS HOPE GLENN.

MR. LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG.

MME. TERESA CARRENO.

Sale of seats now on at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 and 8; and Saturday Matinee, the Charming Comic Opera,

CHIMES OF NORMANDY,

Given by the Indianapolis Railroad Clerks' Association, with many of our finest singers in the leading roles and a chorus that has never been surpassed in Indianapolis.

General Admission—50c; reserved seats, 25c extra. Sale of reserved seats will commence at the box-office Monday morning, December 3.

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